

1887-8.

14087

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1887-8,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN TEN VOLUMES.
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1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1887.

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

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1887.

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 Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

My Lord,

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1887. The report deals fully with the educational work carried on under the provisions of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," and embraces summaries of similar work done in certain state-aided Institutions of an educational character.

I.—SCHOOLS.

2,236 schools, comprising 2,424 departments, were in operation, as compared with 2,170 schools, or 2,345 departments, open in 1886. During 1887, 128 new schools, or 141 departments, were established, comprising 43 Public, 61 Provisional, 13 Half-time, 12 House-to-House, and 12 Evening Schools. Thirty-two Provisional Schools, 2 Half-time Schools, and 1 House-to-House School were raised to the rank of Public Schools, while 16 Public and 14 Provisional Schools were reduced either to Half-time or to House-to-House Schools. Sixty-two of the schools open during the whole or some portion of 1886 do not appear on the list of schools for 1887; while of those actually in operation, 55 were closed before the last quarter, chiefly on account of diminished attendance, and 7 others were superseded by schools opened in adjacent localities. Hence, the number of schools open in the last quarter of 1887 was 2,174, or 2,361 departments, a net increase, as compared with the last quarter of 1886, of 46 schools, or 58 departments. The schools in operation in the last quarter of 1887 comprised 5 High Schools, 43 Superior Schools, or 120 departments, 1,662 other Public Schools or departments, 320 Provisional Schools, 176 Half-time Schools, 64 House-to-House Schools, and 14 Evening Schools. The whole school accommodation available at the close of 1887 was equal to 177,213 places, 94 per cent. being provided in vested and 6 per cent. in non-vested premises.

The schools were organized and classified as follows:—

Schools:—

5 High Schools—2 for boys and 3 for girls.

1,480 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.

44 Public Schools of 2 departments each.

70 Public Schools of 3 departments each.

1 Public School of 4 departments—one a Practising School.

320 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.

176 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.

64 House-to-House Schools for boys and girls.

14 Evening Public Schools for boys only.

Or.

Or Departments :—

- 5 High Schools—2 for boys and 3 for girls.
- 1,480 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 33 Separate Primary Departments for boys and girls.
- 104 Separate Infants' Departments.
- 83 Separate Departments for boys only.
- 82 Separate Departments for girls only.
- 320 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 176 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 64 House-to-House Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
- 14 Evening Public Schools for boys only.

Classification :—

		Schools.	Departments.
1. High Schools :—			
Unclassed	... ..	5	5
2. Public Schools and Half-time Schools :—			
In Class	I	26	79
"	II	29	87
"	III	21	58
"	IV	48	83
"	V	94	98
"	VI	178	178
"	VII	183	183
"	VIII	280	250
"	IX	601	601
"	X	229	229
Unclassed	... ..	82	82
3. Provisional Schools :—			
Class	I)		
"	II)	320	320
"	III)		
4. House-to-House Schools :—			
Unclassed...	... ..	64	64
5. Evening Public Schools :—			
Unclassed...	... ..	14	14
		2,174	2,361

174 applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely—32 for Public Schools, 97 for Provisional Schools, 20 for Half-time Schools, 8 for House-to-House Schools, and 17 for Evening Schools. Of these, 86 were granted and 52 declined, while 36 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the 86 schools granted was 2,054. 450 of these were accommodated in premises provided by local promoters, and for the remainder buildings were provided, or are being provided, by the Department.

The number of applications received, and the action taken with regard to them, are shown in the following table:—

Applications for the establishment of schools.

Schools.	Number required.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	32	6	15	11
Provisional Schools	97	50	28	19
Half-time Schools	20	9	6	5
House-to-House Schools	8	6	2	0
Evening Public Schools	17	15	1	1
Total	174	86	52	36

Full details respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I, II, III, IV, and V.

The number of schools in operation, with the increases or decreases from 1881 to 1887 inclusive, are given in the following table :—

Schools in operation 1881 to 1887 inclusive.

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.							Increase or Decrease, 1881 to 1887.
	In 1881.	In 1882.	In 1883.	In 1884.	In 1885.	In 1886.	In 1887.	
High Schools ... ..	.....	.....	5	8	8	8	6	Increase. 6
Superior Schools	58	58	53	75	90	104	120	62
Ordinary Public Schools	1,042	1,274	1,432	1,560	1,606	1,656	1,680	638
Provisional Schools	246	206	225	250	293	323	332	86
Half-time Schools	93	76	91	117	150	176	194	101
House-to-House Schools ... ..	.....	.....	15	40	51	58	69	69
Evening Schools	57	28	23	21	12	20	23	Decrease. 34
								Increase. 928
Total	1,496	1,642	1,850	2,071	2,210	2,345	2,424	928
Accommodation, 1881	98,721							Increase 78,492
„ 1887	177,213							

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, with the single exception of High Schools, all the different kinds of schools continued to increase in number during the past year. In Ordinary Public Schools the increase for the year is shown to be 24, and for the last six years 638; in Superior Schools, for the same period, it is 16 and 62; in Provisional Schools, 9 and 86; and in Half-time Schools, 18 and 101. House-to-House Schools were increased last year by 11 and numbered in all 69, as compared with 15 in 1883, the first year of their organization. Evening Schools show an increase of 3 for the year, but a decrease of 34 as compared with the number for 1881. Six High Schools were in existence at the close of 1886, but in June, 1887, the Bathurst Boys' High School was closed on account of the small attendance. Consequently there are now only 5 of such schools in operation.

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

II.—THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The population of the Colony on 31st December, 1887, was 1,042,919; but estimated on the plan adopted in former years by the Registrar-General, it would probably have been given as about 1,070,000. Taking the Government Statistician's reduced estimate in calculating the school population of the Colony, such population will, of course, suffer a proportionate reduction, and under such reduction it will not be practicable to institute a proper comparison between the estimated school population of 1887 and the school population reckoned for each year since 1881, when the last census was taken.

Assuming

Assuming the proportions under different ages to have been the same in 1887 as they were in 1881, the ordinary school population in 1887 (4 to 15 years) was 283,769, and the statutory school population (6 to 14 years), 204,454. These populations are, respectively, 27.2 per cent. and 19.6 per cent. of the total population of the Colony. It would thus appear that in the six and three-quarter years which have elapsed since the last census was taken the ordinary school population of 4 to 15 years has increased by 79,301, and the statutory school population of 6 to 14 years by 57,136.

Estimated total populations and school populations of the Colony for the years 1881 and 1887.

Agcs.	April, 1881. (Census.)	December, 1881. (Estimated.)	December, 1887. (Estimated.)
Total population--All ages	751,468	781,265	1,042,919
Population--4 to 6 years	40,871	42,492	56,722
" 6 to 14 "	147,318	153,156	204,454
" 14 to 15 "	16,279	16,924	22,593
Total	204,468	212,572	283,769

III.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

School returns show a gross aggregate enrolment of 209,158 for the year, as compared with 204,534 returned in 1886. In 1882, 1883, and 1884 the multiple enrolments averaged 12 per cent. of the gross enrolment; but 8.2 per cent. was taken in 1885 and 9 per cent. in 1886 as representing the multiple enrolments for those years. In view, however, of the possibility that the numbers obtained from the returns furnished for the last two years named had not been altogether reliable, special care was exercised in ascertaining the correct numbers for 1887. It is now found that the average percentage deducted in 1882 and the two following years must also be deducted for 1887, and that in all probability such percentage was likewise the correct one to have been deducted for 1885 and 1886. After deducting 12 per cent. from the gross enrolment for 1887 it is found that the actual enrolment of distinct pupils for the year was 184,060, or 17.6 per cent. of the total population of the Colony.

The gross and corrected enrolments for the last six years, taking 12 per cent. as representing the multiple enrolments in each year, are given in the following table:—

Years.	Apparent Gross Average Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.
1882	189,141	166,611	Increase. 12,172	Increase. 10,175
1883	177,079	155,918	Decrease. 12,962	Decrease. 10,693
1884	189,852	167,134	Increase. 12,773	Increase. 11,216
1885	197,090	*173,440	Increase. 7,238	Increase. *6,806
1886	204,534	*179,990	Increase. 7,444	Increase. *6,550
1887	209,158	184,060	Increase. 4,824	Increase. 4,070

* Numbers given in previous reports corrected by deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments.

Besides the 184,060 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,103 in attendance at other State-aided Schools, namely :—

The Sydney Grammar School	...	...	...	...	450
The Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	566
The School for the Deaf and the Dumb and the Blind	...				87

1,103

Thus, of the 283,769 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 185,163, or 65·2 per cent., attended State Schools in 1887, and 98,606, or 34·8 per cent., received instruction in private schools or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. A return of the enrolment at private schools for 1887 is not yet available, but, from the latest complete return received by the Government Statistician, it appears that the total enrolment of such schools was 39,210, namely, at undenominational Private Schools, 10,143; at Church of England Private Schools, 3,373; at Roman Catholic Private Schools, 25,020; at Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Lutheran Private Schools, 230; and at the Sydney Ragged Schools, 444. Hence, from the whole returns available, it may be stated that of the ordinary school population of 283,769, about 224,373, or 79 per cent., are enrolled at State and Private Schools, while 59,396, or 21 per cent., are taught at home, or else remain untaught.

Of the 184,060 children enrolled in schools under the Department, 710 were in High Schools, 778 in Evening Schools, and 182,572 in ordinary Day Schools. In this enrolment, the number under 6 years was 21,720; between 6 and 14 years, 151,297; and over 14 years, 11,043; while in the enrolment of 157,525 for the last quarter of the year, there were 18,588 under 6 years, 129,486 between 6 and 14 years, and 9,451 over 14 years.

The length of time during which pupils have remained on the rolls in the year is less satisfactory than it was for 1886. Only 52 per cent., as compared with 54 per cent. for 1886, were on the rolls from three to four quarters; while 48 per cent. were on the rolls less than three quarters, 37 per cent. less than two quarters, and 18 per cent. less than one quarter. For 1886 the percentages were, respectively, 54, 46, 32, and 17.

The average quarterly enrolment was 157,262, and the average attendance 106,408, or increases, respectively, for the year of 4,018 and 870. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, shows a falling off equal to 1·2 per cent. for the year; but such reduced rate of attendance was wholly caused by the irregularity of the first half of the year, during which rains, bad roads, and flooded creeks interfered so much with attendance that for weeks together many schools had but a small fraction of their ordinary number. Thus, although the enrolment for the first quarter of 1887 was greater by 4,559 than that for the first quarter of 1886, the corresponding average attendance was as much as 3,183 less. For the latter half of the year, the percentage in average attendance shows an increase of ·8 as compared with the percentage for the latter half of 1886; and for the last quarter an increase of 1·2 is shown, as compared with the percentage for the last quarter in 1886. Owing to the irregularity referred to, the percentage of the enrolment attending 70 days or above in the first half of 1887 shows a reduction of 7·3; but the percentage attending 70 days in the second half shows the satisfactory increase of 2·7, as compared with the percentage attending a like period in the

the second half of 1886; moreover, the percentage of pupils of the statutory school age attending 140 days or above in the year also shows an increase to the extent of '8, notwithstanding the irregularity of the first half-year, before referred to. For 1887, the percentages attending 70 days or above in each half, and 140 days or above in the year, were, respectively, 56·9, 71·7, and 60·6; while for 1886 the similar percentages were 64·2, 69, and 59·8.

The enrolment, average attendance, and attendance for the number of days required by statute are shown, and compared for the last 7 years, in the following tables:—

(a) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1887.*

Quarters.	Number enrolled.	Average Attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March quarter	157,338	102,946·2	65·42
June quarter	155,728	103,638·1	66·55
September quarter	158,458	108,754·2	68·63
December quarter	157,525	110,292·0	70·02
Year's average	157,262	106,407·6	67·66

(b) *Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last seven 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	153,918	130,205	88,546	56·70	68·00
1884	167,134	139,159	95,215	56·96	68·42
1885	173,440	146,570	100,462	57·92	68·54
1886	179,990	153,244	105,538	58·63	68·86
1887	184,060	157,262	106,408	57·81	67·66
Increase. 1881 to 1887	37,954	31,756	23,518	1·77	1·62

(c) *Number of Pupils, under different ages, who, in 1886, attended School the statute periods.*

	Average Quarterly Enrolment for Half year.	Attended 70 days or above.	
		Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.
1st half-year: under 6 years	20,398	8,184	40·1
1st half-year: 6 to 14 years	125,446	76,953	61·3
1st half-year: over 14 years	10,392	3,823	36·7
Total	156,236	88,960	56·0
2nd half-year: under 6 years	20,692	10,071	48·6
2nd half-year: 6 to 14 years	126,122	97,979	77·6
2nd half-year: over 14 years	10,801	5,103	47·2
Total	157,615	113,153	71·7

	Average Quarterly Enrolment for year.	Attended 140 days or above.	
		Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.
The year: under 6 years.....	18,517	6,786	36.6
The year: 6 to 14 years	128,994	83,416	64.6
The year: over 14 years	9,415	4,951	52.5
Total	156,926	95,153	60.6

(d) Numbers who attended Day Schools 140 days or above in 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, respectively.

Year.	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	165,236	134,303	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	172,616	146,017	85,780	49.7	58.7
1886	178,761	152,510	91,323	51.0	59.8
1887	182,572	156,926	95,153	52.1	60.6
Increase. 1881 to 1887.	37,905	32,277	37,426	12.2	14.3

In the following table the results as to average attendance in the principal Australian Colonies are compared for the last seven 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	176,732	68.58	30,629	67.42	30,958	70.26
1882	134,872	67.42	173,638	68.11	32,622	67.39	31,778	68.00
1883	130,205	68.00	172,419	68.62	33,688	70.28	34,727	69.8
1884	139,159	68.42	173,812	69.44	37,891	65.08	39,925	69.78
1885	146,570	68.54	173,709	68.78	37,823	71.49	42,643	70.62
1886	153,244	68.86	177,836	69.47	37,974	73.73	45,761	70.47
1887	157,262	67.66	Reports for 1887 not yet obtainable.					
Increase. 1881 to 1887.	31,756	1.62	*1,064	*.89	*7,345	*6.31	*14,803	*.21

*1881 to 1886.

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus:—185,163 children, or 17.7 per cent. of the population of the Colony, and 65.2 per cent. of the ordinary school population between 4 and 15 years, were in attendance at State schools, 151,845 being of the statutory school age (6 to 14 years), 21,720 under, and 11,598 above that age. 184,060 were enrolled in the Department's schools. The enrolment in the ordinary day schools was 182,572; and of this number, 52 per cent. were enrolled three quarters and above, 48 per cent. less than three quarters, 37 per cent. less than two quarters, and 18 per cent. less than one quarter. The mean quarterly enrolment was 157,262, or 85.4 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 67.66 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment. 60.6 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or above in the year, 83,416 being of the statutory school age, and 11,737 under and over that age. Of the statutory school population enrolled, 55½ per cent. attended school 140 days or above.

Comparing

Comparing last year's attendance with that of 1886, the following points may be noticed :—The year's enrolment was increased 4,070, or 2·26 per cent., and the mean quarterly by 4,018, or 2·6 per cent.; but owing to special causes affecting the attendance in the first half of the year, the percentage of the quarterly enrolment in average attendance for the year was 1·2 lower than the corresponding percentage in 1886. For the last quarter of 1887, however, the percentage in attendance was higher than it had been in any previous year. 95,153, or 60·6 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment, attended school 140 days or above in the year, as compared with 91,323, or 59·8 per cent., in 1886, 85,780, or 58·7 per cent., in 1885, and 78,118, or 60·1 per cent., in 1884. 52 per cent. of the pupils enrolled remained on the rolls from three to four quarters, and 48 per cent. remained less than three quarters, as compared, respectively, with 54 per cent. and 46 per cent. in 1886, and 52 per cent. and 48 per cent. in 1885. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1887 were, respectively, 15 per cent. and 10·2 per cent., as compared with 14·8 per cent. and 10·2 per cent. in 1886.

The labours of the School Attendance Officers have not been productive of the large results, as regards the regular attendance of children at school, that might be expected were the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act sufficiently stringent in their provisions. As has been pointed out in previous reports, the weak points in the law have become more generally known to all classes of the people, with the result that the object of these clauses is, in a large number of instances, defeated. Everywhere officers are met with the excuse for non-attendance of children at Public Schools that they are attending some private school. In the majority of these schools it is found that no satisfactory record of attendance is kept, or that the teachers either refuse to furnish the information asked for, or purposely mislead the officer. It is almost impossible, under these circumstances, to ascertain definitely whether the law, as regards attendance, has been complied with. In this direction, particularly, amendment in the law is required. If teachers of private schools were required to keep proper records of pupils attendance, and to furnish periodical returns to the Minister, one great hindrance to the successful working of the compulsory clauses would be removed. The law should, likewise, give authority for dealing with children of school ages who frequent the streets during school hours. Were this done, it would lead to a large increase in the attendance of children who at present are almost wholly neglected. Moreover, as regards cases where it is claimed that children are beyond the school age, are being efficiently instructed elsewhere, have been educated up to the required standard, or have been absent from sickness or other causes, the onus of proof should be thrown upon the parents concerned.

But, irrespective of these serious drawbacks, it has been realized, for some time past, that the arrangements for carrying out the duties of the School Attendance Officers were not of a satisfactory character, as regards either economy or efficiency. With a view, therefore, to secure better results, it was decided that the School Attendance Branch should be abolished; and that the Attendance Officers should be reduced in number from 51 to 26, and be placed under the control of the several District Inspectors of Schools. This arrangement took effect from 1st July last. Of the 25 officers whose employment was discontinued, 8, who were over 60 years of age, were compelled to retire under section 43 of the Civil Service Act; the services of 16 were dispensed with under section 46; while 1 was again appointed to the charge of a school.

Under

Under the new arrangements, a circular memorandum was addressed to all principal teachers of schools, requesting them to attend carefully to the following instructions :—

1. "At the close of each quarter you should send to your local Inspector the names of all pupils between 6½ and 14 years living within 2 miles of your school who have not attended 70 days during the six months then ending; and you should distinguish on the list: (a) those whose parents or guardians can give a satisfactory reason for default; (b) those whose reasons are but partially satisfactory, and whom it might be advisable to caution; (c) those who should be prosecuted.
2. You should report to your Inspector the names of parents or guardians living within 2 miles of your school having children between 6 and 14 years of age who are known to be attending no school, or to have attended a private school for less than 70 days during the past six months, or to be receiving no home instruction equivalent to that prescribed in the Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
3. It is a teacher's duty to collect school fees, and it will be necessary for you to ask for assistance from an Attendance Officer only when it is quite certain that the amount owed cannot be obtained without prosecution. A teacher who steadily insists on weekly payments ought to give the Department little or no trouble in regard to debts for school fees."

In country places especially the circumstances of each child are pretty accurately known to the teacher, and he is in a much better position to furnish reliable information than an Attendance Officer could be by an occasional visit. By making teachers responsible for seeing that the provisions of the Act are faithfully observed, not only are more satisfactory results obtained, but the work of the Attendance Officers is so limited—being confined to special cases, chiefly prosecutions—that it has been found that, without interfering with efficient administration, a further reduction in the number of these officers from 26 to 12 can advantageously be made; and this has been already decided upon.

As it was considered that resort should not be had to law to enforce attendance of children until all other suitable means had failed, instructions were issued to District Inspectors that prosecutions should in no instance be recommended until the effect of at least one caution had been seen. When, therefore, a teacher furnishes a return showing that certain children have not attended for the minimum period of 70 days in a half-year without any satisfactory reason being assigned, formal cautions are sent to the parents or guardians concerned, urging upon them the desirableness of sending their children to school regularly and thus not only to benefit their offspring but also to relieve themselves from liability to punishment. Should this caution be found not to be sufficient, and the parents continue to infringe the law, legal steps are taken to punish them for their neglect. During the latter half of the year 2,211, or 1½ per cent. of the number of pupils enrolled, were recommended for prosecution, while 5,193 cautions were addressed to parents.

Although a period of six months only has elapsed since these arrangements came into force, beneficial results are apparent in a marked degree, not only as regards

regards the increased average attendance in proportion to the enrolment, but also in respect to the payment of school fees. This may readily be seen by a comparison of the first six months of the year with the six months ending 31st December:—

Six months ending	Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total Fees.
June	156,013	102,820·5	£ s. d. 27,522 16 8½
December	157,419	109,002·7	33,031 1 3

While the enrolment has increased by 1,406, the average attendance has increased by 6,182·2; and the proportion of attendance to enrolment has been raised from 65·9 per cent. to 69·2 per cent. A sum of £5,508 4s. 6½d. has been paid for school fees in excess of the amount received for the half-year ending 30th June.

It must not be overlooked, moreover, that in addition to these satisfactory results, a very great saving of expenditure has been effected (*a*) by the reduction in the staff of Attendance Officers—nearly £7,000 in salaries—and (*b*) by the fact that, except in special cases, Attendance Officers are not now required to travel, and thus do not now incur so much expense on that account as formerly.

Period.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were authorized.	No. Dismissed.	Fell through, or not completed.	Withdrawn.	Convictions.	Amount of Fine and Costs.
Half-year ended 30th June ...	1,284	54	176	95	959	£ s. d. 407 12 5
Half-year ended 31st December.	122	3	14	12	93	45 4 0
Totals for the whole year ...	1,406	57	190	107	1,052	452 16 5

At the close of the year there were 132 School Districts. Of these, 12 were proclaimed during the year.

IV.—SCHOOL PREMISES.

School Sites.—During the year 112 new school sites were obtained. 75 were Government grants, 21 were resumed under Act 44 Victoria No. 16, 9 were purchased, and 7 were gifts from private individuals. Four of the resumed sites were also gifts. The sites purchased cost £6,172 18s. 10d., and the sum of £423 13s. 10d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance still due for the latter is £2,665 3s. 4d. Full particulars as to the localities and prices of sites obtained will be found in Appendix XV.

School Buildings.—132 new school houses, and additions to provide increased accommodation in 46 existing buildings, were completed during the year. 24 weather-sheds were also completed, 12 residences for teachers erected, and 633 other school buildings enlarged or repaired. Places for 13,408 children were provided in the new buildings and additions, namely, for 9,154 in the new school-houses, and for 4,254 in the 46 additions. 109 of the new school-houses, 9 of the additions to existing buildings, the 12 residences for teachers, and 14 of the new weather-sheds were erected under the supervision of the Inspectors. Repairs to 359 schools were also

also effected under the same supervision. The other works enumerated were carried out under the Department's Architect. Of the total number of new places, 9,840 were provided by the Architect's buildings, and 3,568 by buildings erected under Inspectors' supervision.

At the close of 1887 the existing school premises afforded room for 177,213, 94 per cent. of such accommodation being provided in buildings vested in the Minister, and about 6 per cent. in non-vested buildings. Of the school places counted in 1886, about 3,383 were lost in 1887 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings; and hence, although the total number of new places provided was 13,408, the net increase for 1887 was only 10,025. In some instances the buildings completed had not been occupied at the close of the year.

Certain points may be noticed with regard to the information here furnished. In 1887, 23 new school buildings were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 32 erected in 1886, while the additions number 37, as compared with 32, the premises repaired, 274, as compared with 214, and the places provided 9,840, as compared with 8,321. Further, the number of small school buildings erected under the Inspectors' supervision decreased from 140 in 1886 to 109 in 1887, and the number of places provided also decreased from 6,116 to 3,568. The total number of places provided in 1887 showed a decrease of 1,029, as compared with the number added in 1886.

Besides the building work completed, there were in progress at the close of the year 9 new buildings, additions to 9 existing buildings, and 29 buildings for small country schools, to provide accommodation for about 3,300 children. Two new weathersheds were also in course of erection, and alterations and repairs were being carried out in 82 existing buildings. (Appendix XVI.)

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 costs of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
<i>Works under Department's Architect:—</i>					
New buildings.....	23	5,812	£ s. d. 36,888 12 5	£ s. d. 1,603 17 0	£ s. d. 6 6 11
Additions to existing buildings.....	37	4,028	15,906 10 10	429 18 1	3 18 11
New weather-sheds.....	10	.....	652 19 6	65 5 11	.....
Additions and repairs to existing buildings.....	274	.....	25,213 14 4	92 0 5	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision:—</i>					
Small country-school buildings.....	109	3,342	7,057 0 0	64 14 10	2 2 2
Teachers' residences.....	12	.....	1,840 4 8	153 7 0	.....
Additions to existing buildings.....	9	226	329 11 0	36 12 4	1 9 2
New weather-sheds.....	14	.....	339 7 9	24 4 10	.....
Repairs, &c., to existing buildings.....	359	.....	5,701 4 7	15 17 7	.....

Works in Progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
<i>Works under Department's Architect:—</i>					
New buildings.....	9	1,152	£ s. d. 8,525 15 5	£ s. d. 947 6 2	£ s. d. 7 7 1
Additions to existing buildings.....	9	1,360	4,266 13 0	474 7 5	3 2 8
New weather-sheds.....	2	.....	90 0 0	45 0 0	.....
Repairs to existing buildings.....	82	.....	7,408 18 6	90 7 0	.....
<i>Works under Inspectors' supervision:—</i>					
New buildings.....	29	800	1,220 5 0	.....	.....

The total expenditure on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, and rents, in each of the last seven 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	...	...	...	...	...	895,961	2	2
1884	...	...	...	...	...	304,383	9	7
1885	...	...	...	...	...	178,001	15	7
1886	...	...	...	...	...	155,072	0	7
1887	...	...	...	...	...	119,957	3	10
					Total	£1,583,358	13	9

INSPECTION.

In point of strength the Inspecting Staff remains unaltered. It consists of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, nine District Inspectors, and twenty-three Inspectors. The number of schools under their supervision is 2,424, and when it is borne in mind that these schools are expected to receive two inspections in the course of each year, the staff will probably be regarded as a moderate one. As a matter of fact it has remained at its present strength during the past four years, and that notwithstanding the number of schools has increased from 1,850 to 2,424 during that interval. The Department sustained a severe loss by the death of one of its most valued officers during the year. That officer was Mr. David S. Hicks, District Inspector of the Bathurst District. Mr. Hicks received most of his education and training under the Department. He occupied the several positions of pupil-teacher, teacher, and Inspector, and in all acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his superior officers. He was a man of great intelligence, good attainments, and high professional skill, and he brought to bear upon the performance of his duties a more than ordinary degree of energy, zeal, and ability. By the teaching profession he was regarded as a rigid Inspector, but a just one, and his visits were always looked forward to by those under him with pleasurable feelings. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the promotion of Mr. Alexander Lobban to the office of District Inspector, and Mr. W. G. Thomas, late Head Master of Darling Road Public School, has been selected to fill the position of Assistant Inspector, and thus complete the strength. Towards the close of the year the staff suffered a further loss in the death of Mr. Fletcher, a young Inspector of more than average promise. His place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Walter Beavis, Head Master of the Balmain Superior School. Mr. Beavis was selected from a number of candidates as possessing the best qualification for the office.

The amount of inspection done during the year is, having regard to the very rainy nature of the seasons, very satisfactory. Out of 2,418 schools (exclusive of High Schools), 2,387 underwent one inspection, while 970, or more than three-eighths, were inspected twice. Thirty-one schools remained uninspected at the close of the year, and of this number no less than seventeen belonged to the Wagga Wagga District. The inspection work done in the Sub-Metropolitan and Maitland Districts has been more than ordinarily complete and efficient, and reflects credit on the officers concerned.

The inspection to which each school is subjected is of a minute character, and occupies from one day to three weeks, according to the size of the school. The progress in learning of each pupil, the organization of the school in its several features, the discipline maintained, and the means used to secure that discipline, the methods

methods of teaching employed, and the class results produced, together with many other important matters of like character, are all carefully inquired into and faithfully recorded. (Appendix XII.)

The subjoined table will show how the schools were apportioned 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.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	3	258	257	25	1	8,312
Bathurst	3	263	259	52	4	9,547
Goulburn	4	356	353	124	3	9,718
Grafton	3	234	231	90	3	8,003
Maitland	4	279	279	239	0	15,938
Metropolitan	4	182	182	49	0	31,216
Sub-Metropolitan	4	276	276	226	0	14,881
Wagga Wagga	4	334	317	37	17	9,532
Wellington	3	236	233	128	3	6,651
Totals	32	2,418	2,387	970	31	113,798

The inspected and uninspected schools stand thus:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,787	320	187	68	19	2,387
Uninspected	13	9	4	1	4	31
	1,800	335	191	69	23	2,418

Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—Viewed in relation to the course of instruction in operation in other countries, that prescribed for the schools of this Colony is of a wide range. It is certainly not defective with respect to the number of subjects it embraces, while, as regards the value and importance of those subjects, it is difficult to see in what respects the selection could be improved. No less than six subjects are included in the curriculum for the first, or lowest, class, while the number for the fifth, or highest, is swollen to fifteen. Teachers find it no easy task to so arrange the instruction that each of these subjects may receive an amount of attention proportionate to its value. Nevertheless, there are people anxious to add to the burdens of both teachers and pupils. Representations are being constantly made to the Department of the vast importance of certain branches not at present comprised within the school course, and unreasonable requests are sometimes made that they be placed on the list. Effect could only be given to demands of this kind at a distinct educational loss, and they have therefore to be steadily resisted. The infant-school course covers a period of two years, that for each of the three lower classes in Primary, or boys' and girls' schools, a year and a half, and that for each of the two higher classes a year. Pupils who complete the full term of the fifth class should be qualified to pass the Senior and Junior Examinations, and it is gratifying to know that in cases where parents are able and willing to pay the requisite fees, many pupils yearly do this. There is no doubt that the imposition of these fees which to poor people are high, debars hundreds of our brightest scholars from taking part in the examinations.

In

In general, the standards of proficiency work smoothly and well. Although in use for several years, they have undergone no modification. Their requirements are high, but can be readily satisfied by the average teacher. The great obstacle to their fair and full application is the pupils' irregular attendance. It is complained, too, that a few of our Inspectors, in the form and matter of their questions in certain subjects, travel beyond the standards. This complaint is not without foundation, and measures are being taken to remove all cause for similar grievance in the future.

Estimated Proficiency of Pupils in 1887.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	12,285	9,478	77
Monosyllables	22,895	19,150	83
Easy Narrative	31,723	27,179	85
Ordinary Prose	46,895	41,687	88
Totals	113,798	97,494	85
Writing—			
On Slates	47,570	41,743	87
In Copy-books and on Paper	65,361	57,786	88
Totals	112,931	99,529	88
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	66,406	48,730	73
Compound Rules	21,426	13,463	63
Higher Rules	21,773	12,636	58
Totals	109,605	74,829	68
Grammar—			
Elementary	12,423	9,268	74
Advanced	31,696	24,342	77
Totals	44,119	33,610	76
Geography—			
Elementary	16,323	13,077	80
Advanced	32,302	25,205	80
Totals	48,625	38,282	80
History—			
English	33,174	23,892	72
Australian	14,130	10,899	77
Scripture and Moral Lessons	106,274	83,532	78
Object Lessons	86,461	70,936	81
Drawing	33,635	25,963	77
Music	97,846	79,627	81
French	1,267	988	78
Euclid	5,660	4,244	75
Algebra	1,510	1,096	72
Mensuration	7,598	4,475	59
Latin	1,214	948	78
Natural Science	2,565	2,169	85
Trigonometry	232	181	78
Needlework	36,556	32,931	89
Drill	97,401	81,361	83

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—113,798 pupils were present at the examinations of schools conducted by the Inspectors, being an increase of 1,725, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the number examined in 1886. All were examined in Reading, 99·2 per cent. in Writing, 96·3 per cent. in Arithmetic, 38·7 per cent.

cent. in Grammar, 42.7 per cent. in Geography, 41½ per cent. in History, 93.4 per cent. in Scripture Lessons, 75.9 per cent. in Object Lessons, 29½ per cent. in Drawing, 85.9 per cent. in Vocal Music, 1.1 per cent. in French, 4.9 per cent. in Euclid, 1.3 per cent. in Algebra, 6.6 per cent. in Mensuration, 1 per cent. in Latin, 2.2 per cent. in Natural Science, .2 per cent. in Trigonometry, 68.3 per cent. (of girls) in Needlework, and 85½ per cent. in Drill.

Of the 113,798 pupils examined in Reading, 10.8 per cent. were examined in the Alphabet, 20.1 per cent. in Monosyllables, 27.9 per cent. in Easy Narrative, and 41.2 per cent. in Ordinary Prose. Of 112,931 pupils examined in Writing, 42 per cent. wrote on slates and 58 per cent. on paper. Of 109,605 examined in Arithmetic, 60½ per cent. were examined in Simple Rules, 19½ per cent. in Compound Rules, and 20 per cent. in Higher Rules. Of 44,119 who were examined in Grammar, 28.1 per cent. were tested in the elementary part and 71.9 per cent. in the advanced part of the subject. Of the 48,625 examined in Geography, 33½ per cent. were examined in the rudimentary part of the subject, and 66½ per cent. in the higher part.

The following table gives a comparison of some of the percentages mentioned above with the results obtained in corresponding subjects at the 1886 examinations:—

		1886.	1887.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Total number of pupils examined ...		112,073	113,798	1½	.....
Percentage of pupils examined in	{ Reading, who were tested in ordinary Prose...	39	41.2	2.2	.....
	{ Writing, who wrote on paper ...	57	58	1	.....
	{ Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules ...	17.8	20	2.2	.....
	{ Grammar, who were tested in advanced portions ...	72.5	71.9	.....	.6
	{ Geography, who were tested in advanced portions ...	67.9	66.5	.....	1.4
Percentage of pupils examined in	{ History ...	37	41.5	4.5	.....
	{ Scripture ...	90	99.4	3.4	.....
	{ Drill ...	82	85.5	3.5	.....

It will be seen from the foregoing that there were increases in the percentages of pupils examined in the higher branches of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. In Grammar and Geography, although the percentages were slightly under those for 1886, the proportion of the examinees in the advanced parts of those subjects was very good.

With regard to the number of passes (that is, pupils whose proficiency was up to or above the standard requirements), the percentage in the subjects of Reading and Writing was rather less in 1887 than in 1886. In Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and most of the other subjects, however, it was greater. Moreover, those percentages are, in themselves, high, ranging from 58 in one subject to 88 and 89. This is a satisfactory state of things as compared with that disclosed by last year's Report, when mention had to be made of a general falling off in the proportion which pupils who passed bore to the total number examined.

Of 1,787 Public Schools examined, 84 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 16 per cent. below it; of 326 Provisional Schools examined, 65 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 35 per cent. below it; of 187 Half-time Schools examined, 74 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 26 below it; and of 68 House-to-House Schools examined, 75 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 25 per cent. below it.

The

The extent of progress in efficiency made by the several classes of schools under the Department in the last four years may be gathered from the following tabular statement :—

Class of Schools.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Public	80.9	80	82	84
Provisional	55.2	57	64	65
Half-time	60	63	65	74
House-to-House	36.6	50	65	75
All Schools	75.8	75.6	78	80

The results disclosed by the foregoing figures afford good ground for satisfaction. It will be noted that every class of schools has made a decided advance in efficiency during the period covered by the tables, and that this improvement is most marked in Half-time and House-to-House Schools. When it is borne in mind that these schools are necessarily in charge of an inferior class of teachers, it may be fairly inferred that the supervision exercised over them by the Department's Officers has been of a vigilant and beneficial character.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency of Pupils.															
	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		Increase, 1881 to 1887.	
	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	In number examined.	In percentage passed.
<i>Reading—</i>																
Alphabet	11,704	64.0	12,178	67.8	12,171	69	10,867	78	12,167	85	13,210	79	12,283	77	581	13.0
Mono-syllables	27,503	71.7	30,048	75.1	27,295	74	26,927	87	24,909	88	25,392	88	22,884	83	...	11.3
Easy Narrative	23,067	70.0	25,015	73.8	28,640	75	25,230	87	29,657	85	30,333	86	31,753	85	8,686	14.1
Ordinary Prose	25,311	73.7	24,748	80.8	25,854	80	32,500	91	38,088	90	43,523	89	48,495	83	23,184	9.3
Total	85,191	72.0	91,985	75.8	94,960	75	91,540	87	105,615	87	112,073	80	113,798	85	28,607	13.0
<i>Writing—</i>																
On slates	40,186	78.2	42,260	80.4	46,062	75	44,862	89	45,504	90	47,577	88	47,670	87	7,384	8.8
On paper	45,137	82.5	46,904	84.9	50,829	83	53,433	92	55,097	91	63,509	90	65,361	83	20,224	5.5
<i>Arithmetic—</i>																
Simple Rules	55,745	54.8	59,261	56.5	60,980	53	63,145	75	65,734	74	66,989	72	66,405	73	10,661	18.2
Compound Rules	15,250	46.0	16,379	48.6	13,001	50	12,170	66	20,005	00	20,961	60	21,428	63	6,179	17.0
Higher Rules	7,376	51.7	8,040	59.2	9,323	60	11,064	66	13,163	68	19,070	60	21,773	68	14,397	6.8
Total	78,367	52.6	84,189	55.2	83,300	50	92,379	72	100,904	69	107,010	67	100,605	...	31,308	15.2
<i>Grammar—</i>																
Elementary	23,698	69.0	24,685	62.7	26,290	64	9,408	84	11,472	81	11,263	78	12,423	74	...	14.1
Advanced	19,608	68.9	22,427	61.2	25,574	63	24,853	79	28,230	79	28,587	73	31,686	77	12,088	13.1
Total	43,206	69.4	47,112	62.0	49,810	63	34,101	81	39,702	80	40,850	74	44,119	79	918	16.6
<i>Geography—</i>																
Elementary	23,413	61.3	22,930	67.0	23,372	70	13,251	58	14,610	55	14,400	40	16,222	30	...	13.7
Advanced	19,540	64.2	23,680	70.4	24,312	70	24,662	81	26,643	81	30,487	76	32,302	60	12,788	13.8
Total	42,953	62.5	46,610	68.6	47,684	70	37,913	64	41,253	63	44,887	58	48,524	45	600	17.0
<i>History—</i>																
English	...	...	...	...	1,193	97	14,039	83	20,933	73	30,688	68	33,174	72	23,174	72.0
Australian	...	...	...	...	937	91	8,728	87	10,271	80	16,304	70	14,130	77	14,130	77.0
<i>Scripture and Moral Lessons</i>																
Object Lessons	81,012	66.3	89,270	68.8	92,113	68	66,343	60	71,449	66	79,564	60	90,461	58	5,149	21.7
Drawing	41,062	63.5	45,787	60.8	49,947	68	36,618	65	38,130	63	31,089	70	33,635	77	...	11.6
Music	54,394	73.6	60,570	73.8	68,332	74	73,266	88	75,500	85	89,906	82	97,846	81	39,922	7.4
French	...	...	...	...	464	90	690	87	737	87	924	80	1,267	78	1,267	78.0
Euclid	3,139	57.7	3,301	68.0	3,047	64	4,110	69	4,627	76	4,059	71	5,680	75	3,541	17.3
Algebra	2,175	57.2	1,958	68.5	3,042	61	1,945	62	1,632	72	1,411	72	1,610	73	...	14.8
Mensuration	567	68.6	808	68.8	1,027	71	1,732	71	3,145	84	5,321	60	7,393	69	7,031	9.6
Latin	1,126	62.5	918	78.8	1,174	31	911	67	1,045	63	1,002	75	1,214	78	88	16.6
Natural Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	85	2,593	83	2,145	86	2,668	85	2,565	85.0
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...	231	30	97	100	32	94	91	69	332	76	232	78.0
Needlework	26,616	79.7	27,722	82.0	29,540	85	30,214	92	34,062	92	35,405	91	36,550	89	9,941	9.3
Drill	48,060	66.1	67,306	67.1	70,908	64	72,364	55	85,055	55	91,608	54	97,401	43	49,351	16.9

Pupils' Ages and Classification.—Including 517 pupils examined in High Schools, the total number examined in the year was 114,315. Of this number, 12,105, or 10.6 per cent., were under six years of age, and 6,060, or 5.3 per cent., were over fifteen years; while the number of the statutory school age (six to fourteen years) was 96,150, or 84.1 per cent. As regards the age and classification of pupils enrolled in Primary Schools, 18,487, or 11.7 per cent., were under six years, and 9,407, or 6 per cent., over fourteen years; while 129,085, or 82.3 per cent.,

cent. were of the statutory school age of 6 to 14 years. Of this enrolment 70,954, or 45·2 per cent., were in Infants' Departments and the first classes of Mixed Schools, 18,445 being under 6 years, 274 over 14 years, and 52,235 between 6 and 14 years; 38,303, or 24·4 per cent., were in the second classes, 28 being under 6 years, 1,002 over 14 years, and 37,273 between 6 and 14 years; 32,181, or 20·5 per cent., were in the third classes, 14 being under 6 years, 3,855 over 14 years, and 28,312 between 6 and 14 years; 12,244, or 7·8 per cent., were in the fourth classes, 2,706 being over 14 years, and 9,538 between 6 and 14 years; and 3,297, or 2·1 per cent., were in the fifth classes, 1,570 being over 14 years, and 1,727 between 6 and 14 years.

The number and ages of pupils examined, and the like information respecting pupils in the different classes of ordinary schools in the last quarter of the year, are given in the following tables:—

(a) *Pupils examined.*

	Under 6 years.	Between 6 and 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.
SCHOOLS.				
In High Schools	6	61	450	517
„ Superior Schools	2,754	22,295	1,430	26,479
„ Ordinary Public Schools	8,425	68,278	3,530	80,233
„ Provisional Schools	601	3,106	270	3,977
„ Half-time Schools	176	1,733	137	2,046
„ House-to-House Schools	143	668	98	909
„ Evening Schools ... ..	.....	9	145	154
Total	12,105	96,150	6,000	114,315

(b) *Enrolment of last quarter.*

	Under 6 years.	Between 6 and 14 years.	Over 14 years.	Total.
CLASSES.				
In Infants' Departments	{ 9,000	18,614	14	27,628 }
„ Other First Classes	{ 9,445	39,621	269	49,326 }
„ Second Classes	28	37,273	1,002	38,303
„ Third Classes	14	28,312	3,855	32,181
„ Fourth Classes ... ..	.....	9,538	2,706	12,244
„ Fifth Classes ... ..	.....	1,727	1,570	3,297
Total	18,487	129,085	9,407	156,979

Music and Drawing.—In the standards of proficiency, full and adequate provision is made for the systematic teaching of music and drawing. With regard to music the standards require that both the tonic-sol-fa and the staff notations shall receive proper attention. Instruction in the tonic-sol-fa notation is given to all pupils enrolled in the first three classes, and the staff notation is taken up exclusively in the two higher classes. This mode of dealing with the subject is found to work well, and to be attended with more satisfactory results than followed the former method of teaching the tonic-sol-fa system alone.

The same principle is adopted in teaching music to pupil-teachers and the students in training. A systematic course of instruction is laid down in both notations, and examinees can elect to be examined in either.

The general arrangements for dealing with vocal music are those which have been described in previous reports. Herr Alpen is employed to teach the subject to

the pupil-teachers and the students in training, and it is his duty also to visit all schools in the Metropolitan District to ascertain how music is taught, and to report the result of his inquiries to the Department. The following extracts from that officer's report will convey a tolerably good idea of what is being done under his direction and teaching :—“ During the year I have examined and reported upon all the schools in the Metropolitan District, and also, when the time permitted, given instruction in such schools as seemed to require special assistance. The methods of teaching adopted are—(a) Tonic-sol-fa notation up to the third class; (b) staff notation in the higher classes. It may be mentioned that in order to preserve the connection between the instruction given in the lower and higher classes respectively, the staff notation is taught on tonic-sol-fa principles, or, in other words, on the movable doh system. A few of the smaller schools confine their attention to the tonic-sol-fa notation. The results obtained are, in the great majority of cases, satisfactory. . . . I have pleasure in being able to chronicle, in a good number of schools, a marked improvement in sight-reading and elementary theory.”

The arrangements in force for teaching drawing are not less complete in character. Instruction is given both from the flat and from the round, and the course laid down for Primary Schools applies to all classes of pupils from the third to the fifth. The third class is, at the end of the sixth quarter, expected to pass in freehand drawing as contained in the Royal Drawing Books, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; the fourth class, in its fourth quarter of enrolment, is required to pass the standard indicated by the Royal Drawing Books 11 and 12, and Collins' Advanced Books Nos. 1 and 2, and in wire models of the cube, cone, prism, and pyramid; and the fifth class is required to pass in geometrical and model drawing.

In all examinations of pupil-teachers and teachers, drawing is a compulsory subject, and no certificate is issued unless the examinee passes satisfactorily therein. The importance thus given to drawing has created a strong desire in teachers and pupil-teachers to attain a high state of proficiency in that branch, and the results that have attended their efforts in this direction are of a gratifying character. There can be no doubt that drawing is a much stronger subject with both teachers and pupils than it was three years ago. It is nevertheless true that a considerable margin exists for further improvement, and it is extremely doubtful whether the teaching of drawing will be placed on a fully satisfactory basis until a special officer is appointed who shall visit schools with a view to inquire and report whether the subject is receiving proper attention at the hands of teachers.

The examiner in drawing thus reports on his work for the past year :—“ The papers of the two half-yearly examinations received from some thirty districts dealt with black-board, freehand, and model drawing, and with geometrical and perspective problems. The average passes in all these subjects are very good, the black-board work alone gives 80 per cent. In the freehand drawing the work is very poor, and indicates a want of progress, there being not more than 45 per cent. of passes. Increased attention has been given to the model drawing, in the work and knowledge of which there are improved results. The geometrical drawing is highly creditable; the papers show that the examinees have studied the subject earnestly. Perspective does not appear to be so well understood. Although the papers set were by no means difficult, very few candidates took them. For those who passed the average is not 50 per cent.”

Discipline.—

Discipline.—In estimating a teacher's usefulness and skill, great stress is laid by the Department's Inspectors on the character of the discipline that distinguishes the school under his charge. Unless the pupils are punctual and regular in attendance, neat and clean in appearance, attentive under instruction, and accustomed to yield a prompt and implicit obedience, satisfactory results in school-work cannot reasonably be hoped for. It is gratifying to find that, with few exceptions, teachers fully recognize the importance of placing the discipline and moral tone of their schools on a sound basis, and that their efforts in this direction have been attended by a large measure of success. In no other department of school management do our schools show to greater advantage. In general, the government is mild but firm, the teaching is carried on with a quiet earnestness, and correct moral principles are instilled into the minds of the pupils. Weak discipline is almost invariably associated with poor, ineffective instruction, and a teacher ignorant of the essentials and true value of good government can have but an imperfect perception of the higher functions of his office.

To secure good discipline, it is absolutely necessary that teaching operations should be based on a well-devised time-table, that constant and profitable occupation should be provided for all the pupils, and that opportunities for idleness and disorder should be minimised. Of not less value will be found the systematic teaching and practice of military drill. Attention to these important points will make school-work pleasant and easy, and secure the most favourable condition for the production of the highest educational results.

Matters relating to the teaching of drill continue to be in the hands of Captain Mulholland. That officer imparts systematic instruction in drill to the students in training, and makes periodical visits to schools in the Metropolitan District. His reports on the condition of drill in the schools inspected by him are, generally, of a fair character. His general report to the Department contains among other statements the following:—

1. "I visited and examined in drill, &c., 81 schools, representing 175 departments.
2. Taking 'tolerable' as the standard, all were either up to or above the standard; of these 10 ranged below 'fair.' These are schools either small or newly established, but satisfactory improvement is observable.
3. Generally speaking the teachers regard drill as a subject of much importance, and the results attained are a satisfactory proof that it occupies a prominent place in the course of instruction.
4. I am gratified to say that I am always received by the teachers in a cordial manner, and I am often assured by them that the boys look forward to my visits with pleasure.

Honest attempts are made to act upon my suggestions for the improvement of the drill. As a rule, I give a copy of these suggestions to the Inspector with a view to their inclusion in the list of observations."

Public School Cadet Corps.—In last year's report, it was intimated that in consequence of the poor progress made by the Public School Cadet Corps, a number of teachers in charge of some of the leading Public Schools, who had had experience in the management of Cadet Corps, had been asked to furnish the Department with their views upon the question, and the substance of their reports was briefly stated.

In

In the light of the information thus obtained a Committee was appointed in September last, consisting of the Officer Commanding Public School Cadet Corps, the Superintendent of Drill, the Principal of the Fort-street Training School, and the head masters of five of the leading Public Schools, to report as to the best means for placing the Corps on an efficient footing. The Committee was asked also to deal with certain specified points.

The report of the Committee has been received, and may be briefly summarized as follows :—

All boys of 12 years of age, who are not physically disqualified, should be drilled to the use of arms.

In order to carry out that principle all male teachers should be put through a course of training in rifle exercises.

The maintenance of Cadet Corps in connection with Public Schools is of great importance, and in order to deal effectually with the question it is recommended—

- (a) That the present Cadet Corps be disbanded, with a view to the introduction of a military system on a broader basis by the formation of a force to be called the “New South Wales Public School Cadet Force.”
- (b) That in connection with this force a Senior Cadet Corps be formed, in order to continue the military training of the boys after they leave school until they are eligible for admission to the ranks of the Volunteer Force.
- (c) That a simple and inexpensive uniform be introduced, the cost to be borne by the parents.
- (d) That the Cadet Force be under the command of an officer (rank to be hereafter determined), who should be a teacher, and who should be responsible to the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (e) That a paid staff be appointed, consisting of an Adjutant, a Sergeant-Major, and a Sergeant-Armourer, such officers to be directly responsible to the Officer Commanding.
- (f) That as a preliminary step, a corps should be established in Sydney, to be called the “First Regiment of the New South Wales Public School Cadet Force”; the movement to be extended to the country districts as soon as practicable.

The Committee express an opinion that by the more extended military training proposed, the boys will be improved physically, imbued with patriotic ideas, taught practically the value of discipline, trained to handle fire-arms with safety, and provided with healthy and useful occupation during hours of relaxation. Many boys will thus be kept from forming bad associations and pernicious habits at a critical period of their lives, while the country must benefit by a wider diffusion of military knowledge and the formation of a most valuable adjunct to our Military Forces. The Committee’s report also deals with the necessary details for the efficient carrying out of the recommendations. The whole matter is now under consideration. (Appendix XIII.)

High Schools.—All the High Schools open at the close of 1886 were continued for the first half of 1887, but, as it was then found that the number of pupils attending the Bathurst Boys’ School did not warrant the expense of its further maintenance, that school was closed, and, hence, only five schools (Sydney Boys’

Boys' and Girls', Maitland Boys' and Girls', and Bathurst Girls') were continued in operation throughout the year. The total enrolment of pupils was 710, and the average attendance 498·9, as compared with an enrolment of 688, and an average attendance of 499·1 in 1886. The schools now on the register command a very fair amount of public support, are ably conducted, and are doing useful work. Those in Sydney and Maitland have more than satisfied all reasonable expectations.

The same buildings and appliances were used as in 1886, but during the year single-seated desks of an improved pattern were imported from America for the Sydney Schools, and they have been fixed ready for the work in 1888. No material change in the course of instruction has to be reported. 517 pupils, or 73 per cent. of the year's enrolment were present at the annual examinations held by the Inspectors. All these pupils were examined in English, Arithmetic and Mensuration, History, French, and Algebra; 98, 94, 92, and 64 per cent. respectively, were examined in Dictation, Latin, Drawing, and Geometry; 46, 42, and 33 per cent. respectively, in Geography, Vocal Music, and Natural Science; while the numbers presented for examination in Trigonometry, Greek, and German, were, as might have been expected, much smaller, being 18, 21, and 5 per cent. respectively.

90 per cent. or above of the numbers examined in English, History, Latin, French, Geography, Geometry, and Vocal Music, and from 80 to 90 per cent. of those examined in Dictation, Arithmetic and Mensuration, Drawing, Algebra, Trigonometry, and German, passed successfully; while 72 per cent. passed in Greek, and 79 per cent. passed in Natural Science. The examinations were conducted by the Deputy Chief Inspector and Inspector Morris; they were of a searching and minute character, and disclosed satisfactory results. The schools also occupied a creditable position at the University Examinations—68 pupils having passed the junior, 15 the senior, and 15 the matriculation examinations.

The total expenditure for High Schools in 1887 was £7,499 16s 1d. Of this amount £5,313 1s. 6d., or 71 per cent., was paid in teachers' salaries; £1,153 3s. 8d., or 15½ per cent., for rent and repairs; £850, or 11 per cent., for new furniture; and £183 10s. 11d., or 2½ per cent., for books, stationery, cleaning, fuel, advertising, &c. Towards this expenditure, however, a small sum was received back as rent, and £3,897 7s. 6d. was collected as school fees and paid into the Consolidated Revenue. Deducting these sums from the total expenditure, it is found that the net cost to the State was £3,560, or at the rate of £5 0s. 3d. per head of the year's enrolment. This is a slight increase on the cost per head for last year, and was caused by the large and special expenditure incurred for school furniture. Compared, however, with the other classes of schools maintained by the Department, High Schools are very cheaply managed institutions. Viewed in relation to the valuable service rendered by them to secondary education in the Colony, their cost is a mere trifle. (Appendix XIV.)

Superior Public Schools.—This class of schools has been found to meet a much felt want in localities where the advantages of secondary education are not readily obtainable. The number in operation at the close of 1887 was 37, comprising 104 departments. During 1887, six additional schools were, in accordance with Regulation 5, declared to be Superior Public Schools, namely, Birch Grove, Darlington, Parramatta South, Port Macquarie, Ryde, and Young.

The

The total number of schools at the close of 1887 was 43, and embraced 120 departments, with an attendance of 35,678 pupils. These figures point to a decided advance in the work of Public Instructions, and afford evidence of the Department's desire to keep pace with the educational necessities of the Colony. Before an ordinary Public School can be raised to the rank of a Superior Public School, there must be enrolled thereat not less than twenty pupils capable of satisfying the standard that completes the course prescribed for a fourth class. In addition to the subjects taught in ordinary Public Schools, the routine in Superior Public Schools embraces instruction in Mathematics, Natural Science, Latin, Greek, French, and German. As far as practicable, the teaching in English, Geography, and History is made to correspond with that prescribed for the senior and junior examinations at the Sydney University. The work done in this class of schools during the past year has been of a satisfactory character. The Inspectors' reports show them to be fully and efficiently organized, well disciplined, and admirably taught, while the large number of pupils who have passed the University Examinations affords additional evidence of the care, intelligence, and skill that have characterised the labours of the teachers. In this latter connection special mention should be made of the following schools:—Newcastle, Young, Bathurst, Fort-street, Blackfriars, Mudgee, Paddington, Crown-street.

Evening Public Schools.—Seventeen applications for the establishment of Evening Schools were received. Fifteen were granted, one was declined, and one remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of Evening Schools in actual operation in the year was 23, but 9 were closed before the last quarter. The number open in that quarter was, therefore, 14. 19 of the schools in operation were inspected, of which 15 were found to be up to or above the standard, and 4 below it. In this Colony, as elsewhere, Evening Schools are not popular institutions. Even when established under the most favourable conditions, they maintain but a fitful existence. One quarter, or at the most two, is the usual limit of their continuance. Children who have attained the statutory age of 14 years are eligible for admission to them, and those in operation are attended by boys only. Their course of instruction is confined to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and none but certificated teachers are eligible to conduct them.

House-to-House Schools.—At the close of the year these schools numbered 64, an increase of eight upon the number in operation in the last quarter of 1886. Five other House-to-House Schools were in operation during some portion of 1887, but before the last quarter of the year, two were closed, one was converted into a Public School, and two were converted into Half-time Schools. Of the 69 schools on the list in the year, 68 received full inspection, 51, or 75 per cent., were found to be up to or above the standard, and 17, or 25 per cent., below it. The course of instruction is necessarily limited in range, the teacher's attention being confined to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. He is required to work by an authorized programme on which, in addition to the school teaching, provision is made for a systematic course of home lessons. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in House-to-House teaching, but they must be of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work is at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum. As population increases, these schools frequently grow into Half-time or Provisional Schools.

Kindergarten.—

Kindergarten.—In the Departmental Report for 1884 it was pointed out that, for fully thirty years, the more important principles of the Kindergarten method of teaching had been incorporated with the Public School system of the Colony. Pestalozzi, “Froebel’s” teacher, laid down the principle that to teach naturally and rationally we should proceed from the concrete to the abstract, and the Pestalozzian method is in general use in our schools. With a view to its successful application in Infants’ Schools, lessons on common things, on number, and on form and colour are made easy and interesting by constant appeals to objects. In teaching number, the ball frame and coloured marbles are used; boxes of objects are employed to illustrate lessons on form; while coloured worsted, and paint-mixing by the teacher, in the presence of the pupils, are found to be valuable aids to the effective teaching of colour. Marching exercises and singing also form prominent features in the methods of instruction used in our Infants’ Schools. For the reasons given in the report quoted it is held to be impracticable to incorporate the Kindergarten method, pure and simple, with a State system of education; but in a modified form, the main features of that method can, as has been demonstrated in England, and to some extent in this Colony, be beneficially introduced into the ordinary Infants’ Schools.

The experiment of devoting a portion of school time to Kindergarten “occupations,” under teachers who had, in England, qualified themselves to give instruction in accordance with this system was continued in the Riley-street (Sydney) Public School, and in the Public School at Wickham. The results have been satisfactory, especially in the Riley-street School. In that school one day in each week was set apart for Kindergarten instruction. The school was formed into two divisions, each division containing two classes, with an average attendance of 45 pupils in each class. It was not attempted to introduce the whole of “Froebel’s” gifts, those only were selected that were considered best calculated to develop the faculties of the children naturally, and combine instruction with play. For the babies’ class, the average age of the pupils being four years, the first gift was chosen. This gift consists of six rubber balls crewelled over with wool, representing the three primary and three secondary colours. The children are taught to perceive, observe, and compare. Instruction is given in form, size, and weight; and musical games are introduced. Lines of poetry are repeated, and the pupils are taught to articulate words well and to speak with expression. The first class, the average being $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, were occupied with the second gift, which consists of a sphere, a cube, and a cylinder made of hard wood. The occupation of the second class, average age $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, was the third and fourth gifts which are sets of cubes affording the means for giving practical instruction in arithmetic, and while occupied with them the child is at once pleased and becomes familiar with the parts of a whole—halves, quarters, thirds, and other fractions. So far the child handled solids. By the next step he was led, by the seventh gift, to a knowledge of plane surfaces represented by thin wooden tablets, which being laid on the scored surface of the desks form the outlines of churches, castles, houses, squares, oblongs, and of forms of beauty and symmetry. Hence an advance was made, by means of the twelfth gift, to exercises with lines, first the straight and afterwards the curved line. Metal rings and half rings were used to illustrate curved lines, and in the circle the child was taught to recognise the outline of the flat end of the cylinder, and to produce a variety of forms by combining the rings and small wooden staffs. The third class, average age $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, were occupied with drawing (seventeenth gift), paper folding (eighth gift), and paper plaiting (tenth gift). The
teacher

teacher reports that plaiting is a favourable occupation with the pupils. In it they have exercises for their hands, the taste for colour is satisfied, and the sense of beauty is excited. The child's sense of number and his comprehension of numerical relations are continually exercised.

Toward the end of the year this school was examined in accordance with the standard of proficiency applied to all the schools under this Department, and it is gratifying to find that the results disclosed at the inspection show that the proficiency of the pupils in the ordinary subjects of instruction fully meets the requirements of the standard. The success of this experiment points to the conclusion that a judicious use of the Kindergarten method in the Infants' Schools of the Colony would be beneficial, and action has been taken in that direction. The students of the Hurlstone Training School receive instruction in the method, and, at the close of their training course, are examined upon it. They should, therefore, be able to exemplify the system in the schools to which they are appointed.

There can be little doubt as to the value of Kindergarten occupations when controlled by good judgment on the part of the teacher, so that the main purpose of the school—the mental development of the pupils—is not lost sight of. While the intellects of the children are trained by the Kindergarten to habits of thought, their hands become dexterous in arranging, accurately, in various forms, the materials they handle. Thus, early in life, in a manner pleasing to the child, his reflective powers are exercised, and he learns to usefully employ his hands. As a foundation for technical education, to be carried forward in the more advanced schools, the instruction in the Kindergarten class must be valuable. The opinion of an eminent educationist, as quoted by a recent writer, though intended to apply generally to primary education touches closely the training of the youngest children:—"I hold it that every boy ought to be taught to be handy. If he has been taught to be a thorough master of his fingers, hands, and eyes, then no matter what he turns to in after life, whether he is a labourer, a tradesman, or engaged in any higher occupation, that early training will be of service to him."

Scientific and Technical Education.—It has been pointed out in previous Annual Reports that this Department, fully recognizing the importance of providing Technical Education for the people, has had the course of study for its Primary Schools so arranged that systematic preliminary instruction in science and technology is regularly imparted in connection with ordinary school-work; and, for providing and carrying out the scientific and technical instruction and training necessary for pupils leaving the Primary Schools, a Board of Technical Education was appointed by the Governor-in-Council in 1883, upon the recommendation of my predecessor, Mr. G. H. Reid. When this Board was first appointed Mr. Reid suggested, among other matters, the desirableness of progress reports being at once furnished upon the expediency of establishing evening classes for technical instruction, as continuation classes of the ordinary day schools; and also as to the expediency and best means of organizing a State system of Technical Education based upon the preliminary instruction given as a part of the Primary School course. Had the Board been in a position to thoroughly carry out the very important and necessary work thus suggested to it, the real practical results achieved in the promotion of Technical Education would, I think, have been much more satisfactory than those which have been shown in the Annual Reports furnished. The term "Technical Education" in its fullest meaning denotes the
special

special education and training requisite to enable a person to rightly and thoroughly learn the theory and practice of any art, science, or profession; but in organizing and carrying out a State system of such education, so that it may quickly be of the most advantage to the great majority of the working population of a country, the subjects and teaching introduced in its initiatory and early stages should chiefly be those pertaining specially to agriculture and to the useful and mechanical arts practised by tradesmen. Moreover, it appears to me that any State system of education for this Colony should be carried on as a branch of the Department of Public Instruction under direct Ministerial control. This could be done by appointing for its organization and management a staff of educational experts, selected most probably in the first place from among the paid officers of the Department; such staff to include a Chief Organizer. With the Minister's approval this staff might be required to perform the following duties:—To take cognizance of and extend where practicable the preliminary technical work done in elementary day-schools, such as Kindergarten, science lessons, drawing, commercial education, needlework, cookery, &c.; to organize evening schools for technical education in advance of that imparted in day-schools; to arrange for the establishment of model farms in suitable agricultural districts, and of workshops for manual training in connection with the large Public Schools of classes I, II, and III; to provide for systematic courses of lectures on industrial and scientific subjects being delivered in Sydney and the principal country centres; to see that the technical instruction in the Training Colleges for teachers includes lectures and teaching such as would qualify future masters and mistresses for that part of their primary school work; and to organize, when necessary, secondary or high schools for the advanced scientific and technical teaching necessary to prepare students for a Polytechnic or a Technical College in connection with the University.

Organized and managed in this way, Technical Education would be fully recognized as an essential part of our Public School system; it would be effectually and economically administered under the direct control of the Minister of Public Instruction, existing Public School buildings being to a large extent utilized for the work; and the teaching would be systematically carried on from the Infant's School or Kindergarten to the Secondary or High Schools of a special character which would prepare pupils for entering upon such an advanced stage of their work as should properly be taken up by the University.

The following is an outline of what is now being done in Technical Education in the principal European countries and America:—

In France.—Technical Education is provided for by Special and Technical Schools (including evening and Sunday Schools and classes for adults and children of both sexes), and by lectures instituted expressly for the promotion of industrial and scientific knowledge. Special pains are taken to develop the manual genius of the artizan classes by blending industrial theory and practice in the primary school course of study, by evening, Sunday, apprentice, and continuation schools and classes; by science and art schools for adults and others; and by lectures of all kinds. The evening school system is one of the most striking features in the organization.

In Germany.—It is provided for by supplementary or continuation schools (Fortbildungsschulen), held in the evenings and on Sunday mornings, for extending the knowledge of apprentices after leaving school; by modern

schools (Realschulen) preparatory for the Upper Modern Schools (Ober Realschulen), especially preparatory for entrance into the Polytechnic to continue scientific education; and by Polytechnic Schools or Technical Universities. There are also Apprentice Schools. Drawing is universally well taught in the Primary Schools, but workshops have not yet been added to such schools.

In the United States of America.—It is provided for by aiming in the Common Schools to give the pupils the great art of receiving and communicating knowledge, and by teaching in such schools drawing and the rudiments of national science; by having High Schools with a science division distinct from a Latin or English division; by devoting great attention to Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanics; by commencing the blending of mental and manual instruction in Primary Schools; and by establishing certain free Evening, Industrial, and Drawing Schools.

In Great Britain.—It is provided for by drawing being made a class subject in Primary Schools; by optional special subjects taught in such schools; by introducing manual training into some of the larger schools for special classes of pupils who have passed the "Sixth Standard;" and by the Science and Art Department's work. In official reports (that of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, &c.) special stress is laid upon the importance of teaching Drawing and Agriculture; and as to free technical instruction, Professor Huxley is inclined to think that such instruction should be supplied free to the artizan population.

In 1887 a Technical Education Bill for Scotland was passed by Parliament; and one for England and Wales was introduced into the House of Commons, and passed as far as the second reading, but was subsequently withdrawn to be reintroduced in the next session. During the discussion on the Bill it was argued that Technical Education would be well restricted to Agriculture and to other subjects which are of a really practical character, such as Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Machine Construction and Drawing, Building Construction, &c.

Ireland.—In no part of the British Empire has such complete and satisfactory provision been made for imparting technical instruction as in Ireland. There the Commissioners of National Education have made Technical Instruction an essential part of the ordinary school course, and have agreed to pay for results in this as in other subjects. Workshops have been established in connection with the Marlborough-street Normal Schools, and the students are practically trained in handicraft. The idea underlying the Commissioners' scheme is not to teach trades to pupils; that would neither be practicable nor desirable. It is merely intended to train the pupils in linear drawing, and in such practices of handiness as will enable them to learn trades with comparative ease and become successful in them afterwards.

Public School Savings Banks.—As pointed out in last year's report, it was decided in that year that Savings Banks should be established in connection with the Public Schools of the Colony; and the necessary arrangements were made for such institutions to be brought into operation from the beginning of 1887. In accordance with the decision arrived at, all Public Schools or Departments, ranking above class

VII are eligible to have School Banks established in connection with them; and, during 1887, 255 of such banks were brought into operation. Of this number, 214 were opened in the first quarter of the year, and 41 during the other three quarters, the last three being opened in the month of December. The following are the rules laid down for the management of Public Schools Savings Banks:—

1. "A Savings Bank may be established in connection with any Public School or Department, ranking above class VII, and the principal teacher of such School, or Department, will act as manager of the Bank.
2. Deposits of one penny and upwards will be received at the school, from enrolled pupils, from till o'clock.
3. Every deposit received by the manager of a School Bank will be entered by him, at the time, in a numbered book, and such entry will be attested by him; and the said book, with the entry so attested, will be given to the depositor, and retained by him as evidence of the receipt of the deposit. The depositor must sign his name and write his address in the places provided for these purposes in the 'Depositor's Book.'
4. The money received by the manager will be paid by him into the local Post Office Savings Bank, to the credit of the Department of Public Instruction, in the joint names of the Under Secretary and himself as trustees. In the absence of a local Post Office Bank, the money will be remitted to the Department's cashier, with the usual form, and will be paid into the Post Office Bank in Sydney, to the credit of the Department, in the name of the Under Secretary.
5. Depositors wishing to withdraw all or any portion of their deposits must give a fortnight's notice any Monday, such notice to be in a printed form, copies of which will be supplied; and the depositor's book must be left at the same time with the manager of the Bank.
6. So soon as the amount paid by any depositor reaches £1, he will be assisted to open a separate account in his own name at the Post Office Savings Bank; and he will thus be able, if he wish it, to make his subsequent payments direct to the Post Office. As, however, no deposit of less than 1s. can be received at the Post Office Savings Bank, he may continue to pay into the School Bank as before.
7. Each depositor will be furnished with a bank-book free of charge; but, should it be lost, he will be charged 6d. for a new one.
8. Repayments will be made only to the depositors in person, or to the bearer of an order under his hand, signed and duly attested; but in case a depositor shall die, leaving any sum of money in the School Bank, such money will be given up to the depositor's parents, or to other relatives or guardians who may be considered by the Minister of Public Instruction eligible to receive it."

The number of separate pass-books supplied and brought into use in the year was about 40,000, and the deposits made amounted to £9,446 15s. 9d. Of this sum £4,631 8s. 9d. remains in the Public School Savings Banks to the credit of depositors, and £2,730 9s. 7d. has been transferred to the Government Savings Bank to the credit of about 2,000 children, whose School Bank deposits have separately accumulated to £1, or above.

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The success thus shown is fairly satisfactory as a first year's result; but greater success would no doubt be achieved were teachers themselves all rightly impressed with the real use and value of School Banks for the training of children in self-restraint, self-reliance, foresight, and thrift. All teachers having charge of School Banks should clearly understand and constantly bear in mind that the object of establishing the Banks is not to give free facilities to children for saving up money to be spent during holidays, but to teach them thrift, and all the proper advantages to be derived therefrom. Of the schools and departments ranking above class VII—and eligible, therefore, to have banks established in connection with them—275 were without banks at the close of 1887, and no steps for their establishment had, in 266 cases, been taken by the teachers.

In the metropolitan district alone there are 91 eligible schools without banks; in the sub-metropolitan, 34; in the Maitland district, 36; in Wagga Wagga district, 32; in the Grafton district, 21; in Armidale district, 20; in Wellington district, 15; and in the Bathurst and Goulburn districts, each 13. The teachers of 9 schools or departments applied for and obtained authority to establish banks, but afterwards took no further steps in the matter. The 9 schools or departments referred to are the Boys' Department at Cleveland-street; the Boys', Girls', and Infants' Departments at Fort-street and at the Glebe; the Boys' Department at Petersham; and the Infants' Department at Parramatta.

The work of starting a School Bank is, no doubt, somewhat troublesome, and its management adds to a teacher's responsibility, but when it is once brought into working order, and method and system are observed in its management the necessary work can be readily and expeditiously carried on, and without injury to other school operations.

School Banks are recognised by the Department as having a special educational value and, hence, it has been decided they shall be organized as a necessary part of our Public School system. In thus deciding, however, it has not been forgotten that such banks can be established and carried on successfully only when the school teachers interest themselves warmly in the work and act from professional devotion without any selfish motive. A large number of our best teachers acknowledge the special educational value and importance of the banks, and are warmly desirous of aiding to the utmost of their power, their establishment and healthy progress; while, on the other hand, others are not so impressed, or are lukewarm and careless in the matter. Unfortunately a considerable number of this lukewarm or careless class of teachers have charge of the schools where banks should have been established during the past year, and, but for this circumstance, the total number of banks already in operation would have been, at least, double what it is. As experience is gained, and the larger schools come to be placed under the charge of teachers fully realising their responsibility in connection with the establishing and working of School Banks, the number and progress of such institutions will, no doubt, show satisfactory improvements.

VI.—TEACHERS.

No difficulty was experienced in obtaining an ample supply of teachers. Those offering themselves naturally fall under three classes. The most numerous are those who are candidates for small schools. These are selected from all parts of the Colony and are, usually, young persons who have been educated in the Public Schools.

Schools. Their training is provided for in schools taught by teachers whose classification is not lower than III A. Before being admitted to training they are required to satisfy the teacher that their attainments meet the prescribed standard, and that they possess sufficient natural aptitude for teaching. At the termination of the training course, which varies from one to three months, they are examined and reported on by the teacher who, if satisfied that they are likely to prove efficient instructors of youth, grants them certificates of competency to discipline and manage a small school. These successful trainees then apply to the Inspector for appointment and, provided they satisfy that officer that they possess the requisite qualifications, their names are placed on the list of candidates awaiting appointment, and they are placed in charge of small schools as vacancies occur. During the past year 152 teachers entered the service of the Department in this fashion. In the preceding year the number was 249. Candidates of this class are required to defray the entire cost of their training; and being, for the most part, accustomed to bush life, they readily adapt themselves to the conditions that ordinarily characterize a residence in the remote and isolated parts of the Colony. After successfully managing a small school for two years they become eligible for classification, when, if successful in passing the examination, they are promoted to the charge of Public Schools. A very large number of our teachers have graduated in this way, and many now fill creditably very responsible positions.

The management of the larger and more important schools is entrusted to teachers who have undergone a complete course of training in one of our two regularly established Training Schools. These are situated at Fort-street and Hurlstone, the former being organized and used for the training of males, and the latter for females. Until very recently some fifty students were admitted yearly to each of these institutions, but that number has, in the case of Fort-street, been reduced to twenty-five. The requirements of the Service are likely to be met for some time to come by the reduced number of students now passing through the Training Schools. The whole of the arrangements relating to the training of teachers are now under consideration, and it is extremely probable that they will receive important modifications. Hitherto, it has been the practice to admit to the Training Schools, up to the limit of the accommodation provided, all ex-pupil teachers who passed the prescribed examination free of expense, but this course is found to be attended with serious disadvantages. It is confidently expected that the changes likely to be made will tend to secure increased economy and efficiency in the management of our training establishments.

Besides the teachers trained in the Training Schools at Fort-street and Hurlstone, and those trained in the numerous Public Schools recognized as suitable training institutions for small school teachers, a number enter the Service who have been trained in other countries. Applications from fifty-seven of this class of teachers were received during the year, but as they were from teachers possessing qualifications of no special merit, and as a large number of our trained teachers were awaiting appointments, their applications had to be declined.

Training of Teachers.—Much care is bestowed on the training of teachers. For some time it has been found necessary to restrict admission to the Training Schools to those pupil-teachers who have successfully completed their term of service, which usually lasts four years. As the work done in the Training Schools is of a tolerably heavy character, only those are admitted as candidates whose general health and physical condition are reported to be such as will enable them to bear the strain imposed by a severe course of training.

Fort-street,

Fort-street Training School for Male Students.—The large room at the north end of the Training School premises has been fitted up and adapted as a lecture-hall for the teaching of Natural Science, and the necessary appliances for giving practical instruction to the students in Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology, have been provided. In other respects the material condition of the school is unaltered.

The number of students trained during 1887 was 47. Of these 18 were admitted in July, 1886, and completed their course in June, 1887; 15 entered in January, 1887, and terminated their training in December; while 14 who entered in July will form the senior class during the first half-yearly session of 1888.

The Principal reports that the students were painstaking and industrious, but that a wide diversity of attainments, particularly in Latin and English composition was noticeable at their entrance. The same energy which characterised the work of instruction during the previous year continued throughout 1887, and the visiting Inspectors, who conducted the ordinary, regular examinations, speak in favourable terms of the teaching staff.

The Department has sustained a severe loss by the death, in May last, of the Principal of the Training School, Mr. John Wright, an old and valued public servant. For seventeen years he presided over the Institution, and conducted with marked ability, the work of training teachers for the Public Schools of this Colony. Until the establishment of Hurlstone Training School, in 1883, both male and female students in training received their course from him. Since then male students only have been trained at Fort-street. Being possessed of great force of character, Mr. Wright exercised a beneficial influence over the young persons placed under his charge, among whom are included many of the best teachers now in the service; and the good results of his labours will continue, for years to come, to manifest themselves in connection with primary education in New South Wales. His full service as teacher and training-master extended over a period of thirty-two years.

The vacancy thus caused in the office of Principal was filled by the appointment of Mr. James Conway, who received his training and experience under our school system, and held the highest classification as a teacher. Mr. Dettmann, the Vice Principal, was appointed to succeed Mr. Conway as head teacher of the Fort-street Superior Public School, and the position of Vice Principal, thus vacated, has not been filled since, owing to the necessity for reducing the number of candidates admitted to training. The staff now consists of a Principal and an Assistant, together with a Master of Method, a Master of the Practising School, and visiting teachers in Drawing, Singing, and Drill.

The Practising School is under the same management and doing satisfactory work as before.

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—The premises of this Institution, situate at Ashfield, are in very fair condition. The library has been furnished with books during the year, and a cabinet for the reception of mineralogical specimens has been provided.

Eighty students were trained during the year. 28 of these entered in July, 1886, 23 were admitted in January and 29 in July, 1887. 28 completed their training in June, 1887, 22 completed in December, 1 was permitted to withdraw from the school, and 29 remain as the senior class for the first session of 1888.

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The students are reported to be industrious and well conducted, though lacking general information. The same disparity of attainments upon their entrance is observed, as in the case of the male students, and is most prominent in the subjects of history and French. Literature and needlework also were found to be among the least satisfactory subjects at the commencement of the course. The range of instruction in the Institution is such that, in addition to the more ordinary school subjects, each student should be qualified, at the end of her training, to teach Physiology, Sanitary Science, Cookery, and Needlework, as well as the theory of Vocal Music in either notation.

The only change in the teaching staff was the appointment of Miss Nicholls (late of Newtown Girls' Public School) as the Mistress of the Practising School, in place of the former teacher, resigned through ill-health. This school appears to be well conducted, and care is taken that the students shall receive every possible benefit from it. The natural aptitude for teaching displayed by the students varies considerably (as might be expected), but those who are defective in this particular obtain the larger share of attention from the instructors.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers employed in 1887 was 930, or one less than the number employed in the previous year. The position is much sought after, and it is not possible to provide for one-third of the number of applicants. Very great care is exercised in selecting candidates. They are required to pass a tolerably searching examination, both in respect of attainments and aptitude for teaching, and their physical health and personal fitness are points upon which much attention is bestowed. Those who succeed in satisfying these conditions are employed on probation for three months, when, provided they afford evidence of becoming efficient teachers, their appointments are confirmed. They are engaged for four years, and after completing this term of service, and passing the prescribed examinations, are deemed eligible for an extended course of training in one of the recognised Training Schools. They form a valuable body of assistants, and, under watchful supervision and judicious training, do a large amount of useful school-work. Their general conduct, zeal in the performance of duty, and diligence in study are very favourably reported.

In addition to the regular lessons which pupil-teachers receive from their teachers, special instruction in Mathematics, Latin, French, Music, and Drawing, is given to them at Fort-street and Castlereagh-street Public Schools on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings. The number of pupil-teachers attending the classes formed for the teaching of these branches is 333, composed of 86 males and 247 females. 14 teachers are employed in connection with the classes at Fort-street, and four in connection with the classes at Castlereagh-street. The general supervision of the teaching arrangements is entrusted to the Principal of the Training School.

The number of teachers on the list in the last quarter of 1887 was 3,841, showing an increase of 85 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1886; 2,026 classified teachers, 699 teachers unclassified (but certificated for small schools), 79 training-school students—36 classified and 43 unclassified, 930 pupil-teachers, 80 work-mistresses, and 27 High School teachers. Of the whole number, 50½ per cent. are males, and 49½ per cent. females; but of teachers in charge of schools or departments 63½ per cent. are males, and only 36½ per cent. females.

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The following table will exhibit full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Principal Teachers ...	31	...	26	...	196	...	155	4	357	45	251	73	147	108	280	413	1,443	643	2,086				
Mistresses of Departments ...	...	9	...	27	...	89	...	57	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	187
Assistants ...	...	...	10	...	74	46	42	92	9	93	2	55	1	22	...	6	138	314	452		
Students examined for classification, but unappointed for 1887.	...	...	...	...	7	12	7	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	21	36
Students unexamined and remaining in Training Schools for first half of 1888.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	29	43
Totals ...	31	9	86	27	277	147	204	162	357	143	253	128	148	130	280	419	1,610	1,194	2,804				
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
Pupil-teachers ...	61	97	81	137	79	157	79	189	17	33													
Work-mistresses	80	80
Total teachers of all ranks...																	1,927	1,887	3,814				

NOTE.—The High School teachers, numbering 27, are not included in the above table.

Exclusive of High School teachers, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers, the number is 2,804. Of these, 57.4 per cent. are males, and 42.6 per cent. females, and 73½ per cent. are classified, while 26½ per cent. are unclassified. The unclassified teachers have passed an examination, and been certified, and nearly all of them are employed in charge of small country schools. The number of classified teachers shows a net increase of 128 for the year; and of the total number of such teachers 5 per cent. are in Class I, 38.3 per cent. in Class II, and 56.7 per cent. in Class III. In 1886, the percentages in the three classes were, respectively, 3.2, 37.4, and 59.4.

The subjoined table shows the number of classed schools, the number of classified teachers, and the number of such teachers actually in the service at the close of 1887 :—

Classed Schools, or departments, in operation in the last quarter of 1887.				Classified Teachers, &c., required by regulation for the classed schools in operation in the last quarter of 1887.			Classified Teachers and Students actually in the Service on 31st December, 1887.				
Schools.	Departments.	Of Class.	Requiring Teachers of class.	Principal Teachers.	Assistants.	Total.	Teachers.		Students.		Total.
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
26	79	I.	I. A.	79, I. A.	78 of Class I, and 12 of Class III.	169	31, I. A.	9, I. A.	.....	.....	40, I. A.
29	87	II.	I. B.	87, I. B.	362 of Class II.	87	36, I. B.	27, I. B.	.....	.....	63, I. B.
21	58	III.	II. A.	58, II. A.		503	270, II. A.	135, II. A.	7, II. A.	12, II. A.	424, II. A.
48	83	IV.	II. A.	83, II. A.		98 } 178 }	197, II. B.	153, II. B.	7, II. B.	9, II. B.	366, II. B.
94	98	V.	II. B.	99, II. B.							
178	178	VI.	II. B.	178, II. B.		183	366, III. A.	143, III. A.	1, III. A.	.....	510, III. A.
280	280	VIII.	III. B.	271, III. B.	271	253, III. B.	128, III. B.	.....	.....	381, III. B.	
601	601	IX.	III. C.	547, III. C.	547 } 206 }	148, III. C.	130, III. C.	.....	.....	278, III. C.	
229	229	X.	III. C.	206, III. C.							
1,689	1,876	...	.....	1,790	452	2,242	1,301	725	15	21	2,062

The following points may be noticed in connection with the information contained in the foregoing table. At the close of 1887 the number of classified teachers in the Service was 2,062, showing a net increase of 128 for the year as compared with an increase of 94 in 1886. At the same time, however, the total number of such teachers required to fill positions in classed schools was 2,242, namely, 244 of Class I, 779 of Class II, and 1,219 of Class III; while the numbers actually in the Service in the different classes, were 103 in Class I, 790 in Class II, and 1,169 in Class III.

Teachers' Examinations.—The Permanent Examining Staff remains unchanged, and is formed of three officers. Special assistance is rendered by occasional examiners in drawing and music. The examining work consists mainly 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.

Appendix
XVIII with
its Annexes.

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 ...	405	508	913
For Class I. A., 5 passed			
" " I. B., 34 "			
" " II. A., 81 "			
" " II. B., 75 "			
" " III. A., 90 "			
" " III. B., 68 "			
" " III. C., 52 "			
Total..... 405			
Pupil Teachers	596	246	842
For Class III., 187 passed			
" " II., 201 "			
" " I., 130 "			
" Training School ... 78 "			
Total..... 596			
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher	226	213	439
Applicants for office of Teacher	2	3	5
For Class II. A., 1 passed			
" " III. A., 1 "			
Total..... 2			
	1,229	970	2,199

The total expenditure in the year was £624,982 16s. 9d., £119,959 3s. 10d. having been expended on school premises, and £505,025 12s. 11d. on the maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £5,295 0s. 7d.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1887.

I. On School premises :—	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c....	119,957	3	10
II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c. :—	£	s.	d.
1. Teachers' Salaries and Allowances in Ordinary Schools...	421,552	17	8
Other maintenance expenses in such Schools ...	17,801	16	0
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses ...	5,496	12	5
3. Administration expenses, including training of Teachers, and Enforcement of School attendance ...	60,170	14	4
Refund to Treasury of balance of vote for 1885 ...	3	12	6
	505,025	12	11
	£624,982	16	9

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £63,895 17s. 5d., namely: £59,998 9s. 11d. from ordinary day schools, and £3,897 7s. 6d. from High Schools. Deducting this amount from the total year's expenditure there will remain £561,086 19s. 4d. as the net school expenditure derived from State Funds, showing a decrease for the year of £30,159 9s., as compared with the like expenditure in 1886, of £43,683 14s. 6d., as compared with that of 1885, and of £209,338 9s. 1d., as compared with that of 1883. Further, it is very satisfactory to note that while the net State expenditure has been thus reduced there has been a large increase of both schools and pupils.

The total expenditure under the following heads in the last four years were :—

	1884. Expenditure.		Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1885. Expenditure.		Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1886. Expenditure.		Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1887. Expenditure.		Per- centage of total expen- diture.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	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	155,072	0 7	23.71	119,957	3 10	19.20
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including ad- ministration :—												
1. Ordinary School—Salaries and allowances...	374,774	13 0	48.40	391,192	9 4	58.95	403,222	1 4	61.62	421,552	17 8	67.45
2. " Other maintenance expenses	19,403	11 4	2.50	22,893	12 10	3.45	21,260	13 2	3.25	17,801	16 0	2.85
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	5,694	6 6	.73	5,241	17 9	.79	5,327	19 1	.81	5,313	1 6	.85
4. " Other maintenance expenses	547	15 0	.07	136	6 9	.02	269	19 5	.04	183	10 11	.03
5. Cookery instruction, materials, &c.	649	1 4	.08	397	14 0	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES :—												
1. General management	11,035	3 7	1.43	11,659	7 1	1.76	12,082	16 4	1.84	12,356	1 3	1.98
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	35,064	17 5	4.54	37,024	18 11	5.37	39,831	19 7	5.94	38,068	18 5	6.08
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	2,502	16 0	.33	2,465	13 3	.37	2,521	4 10	.39	2,424	19 10	.38
4. School Attendance Branch	13,984	11 5	1.80	13,915	17 3	2.08	15,429	16 1	2.35	7,380	14 10	1.18
IV. RETIRING ALLOWANCES :—												
To certain Officers	3,294	0 0	.31	.....	.....	.....	298	9 4	.04	.....	.....	.....
To certain late Teachers of Public Schools	3,036	15 10	.40	866	19 0	.13	93	19 2	.01	.....	.....	.....
To certain late Teachers of Provisional Schools	96	5 0	.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							Refund to Treasury			3	12	6
Totals	774,357	6 0	100.00	663,696	11 9	100.00	654,410	13 11	100.00	624,982	16 9	100.00

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that of the total year's expenditure of £624,982 16s. 9d. about 19 per cent. was spent on school premises, 70½ per cent. on the maintenance of ordinary schools, 9¾ per cent. on administration—including training and examination of teachers and enforcement of school attendance, and nearly 1 per cent. on High Schools. In 1886 the corresponding per centages were, premises, 23½ per cent.; maintenance of ordinary schools, 65 per cent.; administra- tion, &c., 10½ per cent.; and High Schools, nearly 1 per cent.

The

The following table exhibits the number of Schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the seven years elapsed since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880 :—

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	46,347	5	4	427,810	0	3
1882	1,795	166,611	228,401	11	2	300,398	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	173,440	178,001	15	7	483,694	16	2	663,696	11	9	58,923	17	11	604,770	13	10
1886	2,170	179,990	155,072	0	7	499,338	18	4	654,410	18	11	63,164	10	7	591,246	8	4
1887	2,236	184,060	119,957	3	10	505,023	12	11	624,982	16	9	63,895	17	5	561,086	19	4
Total 7 years' expenditure.....			1,479,719	14	6	3,182,538	9	6	4,632,958	4	0	391,839	18	1	4,240,418	5	11

It thus appears that the net State expenditure under the Public Instruction Act for the seven years ending 31st December, 1887, was £4,240,418 5s. 11d.; that in 1887 such expenditure was less than in any year since 1881; and that of the seven years' expenditure £1,479,719 14s. 6d., or nearly 35 per cent., was spent in providing school premises.

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

Heads of Expenditure.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
I. SCHOOL PREMISES :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Sites.....	9,538 4 8	65,831 13 11	51,579 15 1	22,719 6 1	26,525 10 2	21,359 8 2	12,101 10 6
2. Buildings and furniture	55,366 17 7	97,051 11 3	200,328 3 0	196,232 11 10	51,240 6 1	57,871 1 11	46,687 2 4
3. Faints	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	93,932 18 3	49,703 1 10	48,612 15 2	48,076 2 10	88,313 12 11
5. Weather-sheds	7,083 15 7	2,630 15 10	5,038 1 7	3,426 12 3	2,455 6 9	1,410 13 5	1,621 0 9
6. Architect's expenses	6,149 4 2	6,524 13 10	8,831 14 9	9,214 3 6	9,100 9 0	8,498 17 5	7,159 3 7
7. Rent	8,242 3 0	17,097 3 10	24,351 7 3	22,915 1 1	19,943 18 5	17,854 16 10	14,094 13 9
	102,903 11 2	328,401 11 2	391,000 2 7	304,383 9 7	178,001 15 7	155,072 0 7	119,957 3 10
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS :							
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances.....	303,830 8 6	330,306 17 9	344,332 11 9	377,595 17 5	393,313 6 4	408,550 0 5	426,865 19 2
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,054 8 6	1,351 17 6	2,279 13 3	1,892 0 2	2,097 12 1	2,281 7 9	4,132 4 10
3. Teachers' forage allowances	350 17 8	338 18 0	412 10 4	672 0 5	1,023 8 8	1,212 5 7	1,336 2 3
4. School fuel allowances	448 9 3	419 0 0	730 17 0	769 6 6	804 13 0	305 4 6	2 10 0
5. School cleaning allowances			4,960 10 7	7,455 15 1	8,617 19 7	7,472 15 1	3,989 18 0
6. School materials.....	5,576 4 6	7,940 17 0	7,905 9 4	9,971 2 7	12,725 1 10	8,247 0 11	7,819 8 6
7. Miscellaneous expenses (including advertising)	637 9 4	656 2 1	1,853 6 10	1,814 3 8	883 5 1	711 18 9	708 15 10
	311,927 17 8	341,343 12 10	363,565 8 1	400,370 5 10	419,404 6 8	430,080 13 0	444,854 18 7
III. ADMINISTRATION, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS :							
1. General management.....	9,312 6 1	9,123 16 10	10,734 7 11	11,035 3 7	11,659 7 1	12,082 16 4	12,016 1 3
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	27,019 14 3	29,091 7 4
(b) Fort-street Training School				5,073 2 5	6,098 9 6	8,350 10 4	4,367 5 4
(c) Haristone Training School				4,573 15 10	4,307 15 4	3,461 15 0	3,483 11 5
3. Chief Examiner's Branch)	27,170 3 3	9,104 4 5	10,961 3 0	2,502 16 0	2,463 13 3	2,531 4 10	2,424 19 10
4. School Attendance Branch)	5,331 2 5	10,615 0 1	13,879 9 0	13,984 11 5	13,815 17 3	15,429 16 1	8,237 9 2
	59,325 16 9	48,639 10 5	58,805 0 9	62,587 8 5	64,955 16 6	68,865 16 10	60,170 14 4
IV. COOKERY INSTRUCTION, &c. (including Kindergarten)		415 14 4	570 15 11	649 1 4	397 14 0	Nil.	
V. RETIRING ALLOWANCES :							
1. To officers				3,234 0 0		298 9 4	
2. To Public School Teachers			8,514 15 10	3,036 15 10	866 19 0	93 19 2	
3. To Provisional School Teachers			396 7 1	96 5 0			
			8,911 2 11	6,367 0 10	866 19 0	392 8 6	
Total expenditure	474,157 5 7	618,800 8 9	821,852 16 3	774,357 6 0	663,696 11 9	654,410 18 11	624,982 16 9

The figures in the foregoing table show that the total expenditure was decreased for the year by £29,428 2s. 2d. Teachers' salaries and travelling expenses and the cost of inspection, show increases for the year, but such increases were entirely owing to corresponding increases in the number of schools, teachers, and pupils, these increases being, respectively—Schools, 79; teachers, 85; and pupils, 4,070.

The total average cost per child, and the average cost, respectively, for "school premises," the "maintenance of schools," and "administration"—including inspection, the training and examining of teachers, and the enforcing of school attendance, are shown in the next table:—

(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 for training and examining teachers, &c.	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 3¼
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	1 0 6½	2 8 4½	0 7 7½	3 16 6
1886	0 17 2½	2 7 9½	0 7 8½	3 12 8½
1887	0 13 0½	2 8 4	0 6 6½	3 7 10½

(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 for training and examining teachers, &c.	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
1886	1 0 2½	2 16 1½	0 9 0½	4 5 4½
1887	0 15 3½	2 16 6½	0 7 7½	3 19 5½

(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 for training and examining teachers, &c.	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
1886	1 9 4½	4 1 6	0 13 1½	6 4 0
1887	1 2 6½	4 3 7½	0 11 3½	5 17 5½

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.	In 1886.	In 1887.	Average cost per child per year for the seven years.
Cost per child calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 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 9 8½	3 5 8½	3 0 11½	3 12 6½
Mean quarterly enrolment	3 8 2	4 4 1½	5 18 4	5 3 1½	4 2 6½	3 17 1½	3 11 4½	4 6 4½
Average attendance	5 3 2½	6 4 9½	8 14 0	7 10 8½	6 0 4½	5 12 0½	5 5 5½	6 7 4½

(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.	In 1886.	In 1887.	Average cost per child per year for the seven years.
Cost per child calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children	2 4 5½	2 0 8½	2 8 0½	2 9 5½	2 9 2½	2 8 5½	2 7 11	2 6 10½
Mean quarterly enrolment	2 11 9½	2 10 3½	2 17 8	2 19 4½	2 18 3	2 16 11	2 16 1½	2 15 9
Average attendance	3 18 4½	3 14 6½	4 4 7	4 6 9½	4 4 11½	4 2 7½	4 2 10½	4 2 1½

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

	Number of Schools.	Average quarterly enrolment for year.	Average attendance.	Average number of pupils per School.	Cost per head of average enrolment.	Cost per head of average attendance.	
New South Wales	2,296	157,262	106,408	70	£ s. d. 3 19 5½	£ s. d. 5 17 5½	
Victoria	1,870	177,836	123,550	95	3 13 9½	5 6 2½	
Queensland	467	45,761	32,250	98	4 2 8½	5 17 4½	
South Australia	541	38,081	28,000	70	3 10 3½	4 15 7½	
Western Australia	89	4,363	3,344	50	3 1 10½	4 0 8½	
Cost per child in average attendance at Board Schools, England							4 6 4

The State expenditure in the different Colonies, the last year for which reports are yet available, was—

	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	561,086	19	4
Victoria	656,004	4	3
Queensland	189,264	15	11
South Australia	105,608	7	2
Western Australia	8,000	0	0

In this Colony the cost per child has steadily decreased since 1883. For 1887 the cost per child in average attendance showed a reduction of 6s. 6½d. as compared with the rate of 1886; 14s. 8d. as compared with that for 1885; £2 5s. 2d. as compared with that for 1884; and £3 8s. 2d. as compared with that for 1883. It also showed a reduction of 18s. 7½d. as compared with the rate for 1882. The cost of providing school premises was reduced in the year to £119,957 3s. 10d., being a decrease of £35,114 16s. 9d. on the like expenditure for 1886, and £271,042 18s. 9d. on that for 1883.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

THE year's work may be summed up as follows :—128 new schools, or 141 departments, were opened; 2,236 schools, or 2,424 departments, were in operation during the whole or some part of the year and 2,174 schools, or 2,361 departments, were in existence at its close. The school accommodation was equal to 177,213 places. The net increase of schools from 1881 to 1887, exclusive of certified denominational schools closed in 1882, was 928. The school population (4 to 15 years) was 283,769, and the statutory school population (6 to 14 years) 204,454, showing an increase since 1881, the date of the last census, of 57,136, or nearly 39 per cent.

184,060 pupils, showing, as compared with the corrected return for 1886, an increase of 4,070, attended State Schools. 151,297, or 82·2 per cent., were of the statutory school age, and 32,763, or 17·8 per cent., under or over that age. 52 per cent., as compared with 54 per cent. for 1886, were on the rolls nine months or above, and 48 per cent. less than nine months; and 52·1 per cent. attended school 140 days or more in the year. Owing to irregularity, arising from special causes, in the first half of the year, the percentage of pupils in average attendance was slightly lower than in 1886. The number of school attendance officers was reduced from 51 to 26, and a further reduction of the number to 12 has been decided upon. These have been placed under the direct supervision of the district inspectors, and the change in the organization of the branch has been attended with good results. 112 school sites were obtained. 132 school-houses and additions to 46 existing buildings were completed, affording room for 13,408 pupils. At the close of the year the total number of places provided in school accommodation exceeded the enrolment of pupils by 19,688, and the average attendance by 66,921. Other buildings and additions for the accommodation of 3,312 pupils were in course of erection. 26 weather-sheds and repairs to 715 school buildings were also completed or in progress. The total outlay for the year on school premises was reduced 22½ per cent., and when compared with the outlays in 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively, the reductions shown are 32½, 60½, 69, and 47½ per cent. Schools are well supplied with furniture, books, and apparatus of approved kinds. 2,392 schools or departments were inspected, and 114,315 pupils examined. Satisfactory progress was indicated. Six High Schools and 43 Superior Schools were in operation, but before the end of the year one High School (the Bathurst Boys') was closed, on account of small attendance. The remaining High Schools show improvement in all essentials; and the Superior Schools (increased by six during the year) continue to do good work. Night-schools are still but moderately successful. The modification of the Kindergarten, referred to in previous reports, was carried out during the year with good results. The importance of Technical Education is still fully recognised in carrying out primary school work, and improvements are suggested for the continuance of technical teaching and training among pupils after the close of their ordinary school life.

255 school banks were brought into operation, and deposits amounting to £9,446 15s. 9d. were received.

2,752 teachers and assistants, 930 pupil teachers, and 80 work-mistresses were employed, being an increase of 105. 127 students attended the Training Schools; of these 1 withdrew, 83 completed their course and were examined for classification, and 43 remained in session for the first half of 1888. 918 teachers and 842 pupil-teachers were examined with a view to classification or promotion.

439 pupil-teacher applicants were also examined. The numbers successful were, respectively, 407 teachers, 596 pupil-teachers, and 226 pupil-teacher applicants. The salaries of classified teachers in charge of schools range from under £100 up to £400 per annum. At the close of the year, while 2,242 classified teachers were required, by regulation, for existing classed schools, the number actually in the service was 2,062, the chief deficiency being of teachers holding Class I. £624,982 16s. 9d., or £29,428 2s. 2d. less than in 1886, was expended, and towards this amount £63,895 17s. 5d. was paid into the Treasury as school fees. The total expenditure was 6s. 6½d. less per pupil in average attendance than in 1886; 14s. 8d. less than in 1885; £2 5s. 2d. less than in 1884; and £3 8s. 2d. less than in 1883. It was also 18s. 7¼d. less than in 1882. The State expenditure per pupil of the year's enrolment was £3 0s. 11½d., and, exclusive of the sum spent on school premises, it was £2 7s. 11d., being a decrease of 6½d. on 1886, 1s. 3½d. on 1885, and 1s. 6¼d. on 1884. The cost per pupil still remains higher in New South Wales than it is in the adjoining Colony of Victoria; but, as pointed out in last Report, this is simply due to the circumstances that a larger expenditure is still required for buildings, and that a larger number of schools have to be organized and supported to meet the wants of the more scattered population of New South 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 TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

For the first time since its establishment the number of students at the Sydney Technical College shows a decrease on the number for the previous year. The individual students in 1887 numbered 1,930, as against 2,374 in 1886, being a decrease of 444. This fact is attributed to the continued depression in colonial industries. Of the 1,930 students, 854 attended for one quarter, 485 for two quarters, 272 for three quarters, and 319 for four quarters. The enrolments were, in each quarter, 906, 922, 1,068, and 982, making an average quarterly enrolment of 969 persons. The average daily attendances were 612·3, 661, 769·8, and 711·8, respectively, or, for the whole year, 688·7. As regards occupations of students, the proportions remained nearly the same as for the previous year, the greater number belonging to the following ranks:—Lady students, 326; students, 243; teachers (male and female), 123; clerks, 229; carpenters, 137; and engineers, 116.

In the suburban and country classes there were 751 individual students enrolled, with average attendances for each quarter as follows:—319·9, 283·4, 313·4, and 356.

The fees received from students and paid to the teachers of the various classes amounted to—Sydney Technical College, £1,659 13s; country classes, £466 19s. 3d.; total, £2,126 12s. 3d.

New classes were formed at the Technical College during the year for instruction in scientific dress-cutting, tailors' cutting, and solid and descriptive geometry. In the country the following classes were opened:—Newcastle, Mechanical Drawing and Metallurgy; West Maitland, Mathematics; Bathurst, Practical Chemistry and French; Goulburn, Architectural Drawing. Since the formation of the Board, 247 applications for the establishment of classes have been received, of which 77 have been granted and 170 deferred.

From reports obtained during the year from teachers of the different classes it appears that the work done has been, generally speaking, progressive and satisfactory. The question of forming day classes has been under the notice of the Board, and a commencement in this direction is to be made in April, 1888.

Lectures in Agriculture and Mining were delivered by the Board's instructors in those subjects as under :—Agriculture, 19 in country districts and 29 in Sydney ; Mining, 23 in the country and 16 in Sydney. 183 Popular Science Lectures were given in the Technical Hall, attended by 49,494 persons, or an average of 270 per lecture.

At the annual examinations 1,164 students entered, being an increase of 147 on last year's examinees. The results were :—*First year's students* (954 entries) : 87 obtained honors ; 122 passed in first grade, and 440 in second grade ; total percentage of passes, 68. *Second year's students* (210 entries) : 33 obtained honors ; 51 passed first grade, and 89 second grade ; total percentage of passes, 82. For work sent to London for classification by the Science and Art Department of South Kensington the students of the Technical College succeeded in obtaining 10 prizes in Architecture, 3 in Modelling, 6 in Mechanical Drawing, and 1 prize in Art. 48 candidates attended the Technological Examinations held in this Colony under the auspices of the "City and Guilds of London Institute," and of these 31 passed in various trades (19 in the first grade and 12 in the second).

Visits (some of them official) have been made by gentlemen connected with Technical Institutions in other colonies, and the visitors have all expressed satisfaction with the operations of the Sydney Technical College. The Board of Technical Education held 26 fortnightly meetings, also 25 meetings of the Organizing Committee, and 12 meetings of the Finance Committee.

The Treasury advances to the Board from the Parliamentary Vote amounted to £16,971 15s. 7d. This sum has all been expended, as follows :—Allowances to teachers and instructors of Sydney Technical College (exclusive of fees, £1,659 13s.), £6,190 9s. 5d. ; salaries, £2,691 10s. 2d. ; rent, £3,124 19s. 2d. ; apparatus, £584 5s. 10d. ; printing, £76 7s. 6d. ; advertising, £393 14s. 6d. ; library, £7 12s. 6d. ; fittings, £99 15s. 9d. ; lectures, £289 16s. ; examiners' fees, £272 6s. ; prizes, £101 13s. 11d. ; lighting, £412 8s. 8d. ; stationery, £90 16s. 4d. ; analyzing, £59 17s. ; experimental manures, Rookwood farms, £89 18s. 5d. ; general and petty expenses, £213 16s. 7d. Country Classes : Allowances to teachers (excluding fees, £466 19s. 3d.), £1,760 10s. 6d. ; travelling and other expenses, rent, &c., £511 17s. 4d. Total of year's expenditure, £16,971 15s. 7d.

THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

During 1887 the total enrolment of pupils at this school was 450, of whom 159 were under 14 years of age, and 291 over that age. The average daily attendance was 401. 183 new pupils were admitted, 99 being under and 84 over 14 years old. The numbers of pupils who attended the University examinations were as follows :—Junior Public Examination, 33, of whom 27 passed ; Senior Public, 13, of whom 11 passed ; and Matriculation 26, of whom 24 passed. The total income for the year amounted to £12,204 15s. 6d., made up as under :—Balance from 1886, £3,676 6s. 7d. ; State grants, £2,399 19s. 4d. ; school fees, £5,973 ; other sources, £155 9s. 7d. The total expenditure was £10,493 9s. 9d., and the amount remaining

in

in hand or invested was £1,711 5s. 9d. As compared with 1886, the enrolment has decreased by 63, and the average attendance by 4, while the new pupils have increased by 9. There was an increase of 22 in the number of successful pupils at the University examinations. Of the new pupils, 54 per cent. were under 14 years, as compared to 60 per cent. in 1886. The year's expenditure (excluding value of the school premises) gave £26 3s. 4d. as the cost per pupil in average attendance, while the cost to the State (similarly calculated) was £5 19s. 8d. per pupil.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the close of 1887 was 75,962, which was an increase of 1,638 volumes over the number for the preceding year. The Reading Room was closed from 1st June to 31st August for the removal of the books to the new wing. The number of visitors during the nine months the room was open to the public was 69,494. The visits to the Lending Branch from persons borrowing books numbered 69,709. There were 22 persons employed in the institution. The expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On Buildings, fittings for new wing, gas-fittings, repairs, furniture, &c.	4,173	16	9
„ Books	2,835	9	9
„ Salaries and maintenance	5,066	3	4
Total	£12,075	9	10

THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to this institution during the year was, on week-days, 85,931 (including 75,186 for ordinary days and 10,745 on eight public holidays); on Sundays, 36,868; total number, 122,799. The number of persons employed was 22. The total expenditure was as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For Maintenance	3,357	8	3
„ Specimens, &c.	1,130	6	5
„ Books	471	1	1
„ Salaries	3,576	7	0
Total	£8,535	2	9

THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

This museum was visited by 40,217 persons during 1887. The number of persons employed was 12 (permanent 8, temporary 4). The expenditure amounted to £3,700, as under:—

	£	s.	d.
For Maintenance and additions	1,690	0	0
„ Specimens, models, &c.	1,089	0	0
„ Salaries	921	0	0
Total	£3,700	0	0

THE NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

As was the case also with each of the three institutions just mentioned, the number of visitors to the National Art Gallery during 1887 was less than in the previous year. The Gallery was visited by 177,342 persons, as against 220,545 in 1886, showing a decrease of 43,203 persons. The number of permanent employees was 5, in addition to 3 extra assistants for Sundays and holidays. The expenditure was comprised in the following items :—

	£	s.	d.
For Buildings	1,000	0	0
„ Works of Art, &c.	3,326	6	4
„ Maintenance	924	2	5
„ Salaries	892	12	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£6,143	0	9

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
AND THE BLIND.

The number of inmates for 1887 was 87, being 67 under the age of 14 years and 20 over it. This is a decrease of 6 on the number of inmates during 1886. The new admissions during 1887 were 12, of whom 11 were under 14 years of age. The number discharged was 14, 2 being under and 12 over 14 years. The income was, from voluntary contributions, fees, &c., £8,260 18s. 1d.; from annual State grant, £450; from school fees for State Children belonging to New South Wales, £200 14s. 9d.; total income, £8,911 12s. 10d. The expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For Buildings, &c.	1,964	6	0
„ Maintenance, &c.	1,968	8	9
„ Salaries	1,704	19	5
	<hr/>		
Total	£5,637	14	2

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The total enrolment of girls at this establishment during the year was 161, 65 being under and 96 over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 71, 28 under 14 years and 43 over. The number discharged for apprenticeship was 71, of whom 23 were below 14 years and 48 over it. The total cost of the institution for the year was £2,900 16s. 6d.

The Superintendent's report is as follows :—

This establishment has been removed from Bilocla to its present site at Parramatta, where the buildings are commodious and comfortable, with large airy dormitories and a fine schoolroom. After the extensive grounds of Bilocla, the playgrounds appear small and confined. This, however, I hope to see remedied in due time by the enclosure of some more ground. The usual satisfactory progress has been made in school, laundry, and general work, and a large amount of sewing and repairing done. The clothing and house and bed linen of the inmates are all made by themselves. The demand for apprentices still far exceeds the supply, and I have reason to believe that in most cases these girls give satisfaction to their employers. I have to report the death of one girl from heart disease of long standing, contracted before her admittance to the school. This is the first death that has taken place since 1881.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

The total number of boys enrolled during 1887 was 405, of whom 257 were under, and 148 over, 14 years of age. The inmates admitted numbered 200, in the proportion of 115 under to 85 over the age specified. There were 202 boys discharged for apprenticeship, 137 being under the age of 14 years, and 65 over that age. The total cost of the institution for the year was £5,611 5s. 6d.

The Superintendent of the "Vernon" makes the following remarks:—

The institution has worked well and smoothly during the year. More boys have been dealt with than in any former year since the ship's establishment as an Industrial School in 1867. In 1886 the admissions and discharges numbered 299. During the past year they numbered 402, a very substantial increase. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the numerous admissions, the number of inmates at the close of the year was less than at the commencement. This was attributable to the large demand for apprentices, which enabled me to place the boys in situations after they had been twelve months on board. The apprentices still under control number about 450, and over 90 per cent received good characters during 1887. No death, and scarcely any sickness, occurred on board or amongst the apprentices. A gratifying feature in connection with the institution is, that no less than 215 visits were made to the ship during the year by young men now free from my control, but who had formerly been "Vernon" boys.

JAS. INGLIS,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 31st March, 1888.

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1887.

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.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Oth.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	E.C.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Oth.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Oth.	Total.			
Adley	5	7	14	21	21	...	...	...	...	9	15	24	24	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	Aid granted; teacher to be paid at House-to-House rates, 28th October, 1887.
Armagong	4	10	12	22	13	6	3	...	...	14	15	29	18	8	3	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 6th October, 1887.
Argentton	6	9	10	19	13	2	...	4	...	9	10	19	13	2	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	5	Aid granted, 29th September, 1887.			
Bando	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aid granted, 12th September, 1887.
Barbingal	17	8	6	14	6	8	...	...	...	10	10	20	10	10	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 7th October, 1887.
Beaconsfield	5	9	8	18	16	...	2	...	...	12	9	21	17	2	2	...	4	1	1	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Berremangra	6	4	12	16	4	12	...	...	...	5	13	18	6	12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 10th May, 1887.
Black Springs	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Declined, 19th July, 1887.
Boco	6	9	3	12	6	...	6	...	...	13	1	14	4	...	8	2	1	...	2	1	...	4	Declined for the present, 25th October, 1887.	
Bounaviata .....	...	9	13	22	17	5	...	...	...	9	13	22	17	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Bribaree Creek	5	9	12	21	10	7	...	4	...	9	12	21	10	7	...	4	3	1	...	1	...	5	Declined, 19th February, 1887.			
Briggs Swamp	4	6	12	18	18	...	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 29th September, 1887.
Brookvale	3½	28	31	59	40	11	4	4	...	15	18	33	21	4	4	1	3	11	2	2	1	1	17	Case for Public School; granted, 9th Sept., 1887.		
Brunswick	6	6	10	16	13	3	...	...	...	6	10	16	13	3	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School to be with Possum Shoot, 30th December, 1887.
Bullockreef	1	3	9	12	1	6	5	...	...	8	14	22	1	14	7	...	1	6	1	...	...	8	Aid granted, 12th August, 1887.
Burrumbuttock West	5	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd November, 1887.
Cavendish	10	5	8	13	9	4	...	...	...	5	8	13	9	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Declined, 10th February, 1887.
Clifton 10-mile	6	7	9	16	4	7	2	3	...	7	9	16	4	7	2	3	...	2	3	1	1	...	7	Declined, 15th July, 1887.		
Clifton (near Pictou)	4½	9	4	13	13	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 20th January, 1887.
Cobbadah	12	10	8	18	13	5	...	...	...	10	8	18	13	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Declined; House-to-House teacher to be appointed to include Bell's Mountain, 30th November, 1887.
Cogo	4	13	10	23	18	2	3	...	...	13	10	23	18	2	3	...	6	2	1	...	...	9	Aid granted, 22nd September, 1887.
Dane Farm	4	8	5	13	...	13	...	...	...	9	5	14	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	Declined, 5th July, 1887.
Daysdale	4	9	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 17th November, 1887.
Dural Upper	6	13	9	22	6	1	13	2	...	13	9	22	6	1	13	2	...	2	1	3	2	...	8	Aid granted, 3rd November, 1887.		
Ellerslie	3½	13	9	22	1	21	...	...	...	13	9	22	1	21	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 19th November, 1887.
Elinwood	1	24	17	41	34	7	...	...	...	24	17	41	34	7	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	14	Aid granted, 20th April, 1887.
Erimbla	6	7	14	21	12	5	4	...	...	7	14	21	12	5	4	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	Aid granted, 26th April, 1887.
Eversleigh	4½	11	12	23	15	4	...	4	...	11	12	23	15	4	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	6	Aid granted, 12th May, 1887.			
Fairview	4 to 5	7	11	18	4	14	...	...	...	7	11	18	4	14	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 1st September, 1887.
Ferncliffe	6	5	12	17	3	14	...	...	...	5	12	17	3	14	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined, 13th September, 1887.
Friday Hut Road	5½	21	7	28	28	...	...	...	...	21	7	28	28	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	Aid granted, 13th June, 1887.
Garlanton	1½	9	13	22	21	1	9	13	22	21	1	7	1	8	Declined, 12th September, 1887.			
Gineroi	4½	10	9	19	19	10	9	19	19	4	4	Aid granted, 4th June, 1887.			

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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.	H.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	H.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	H.C.	Pres.	Wes.		Ors.	Total.
	Miles.																							
Glenarrn	8	6	5	11	6	5	...	...	11	10	21	13	8	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 7th June, 1887.
Glenreagh	14	15	15	30	8	17	5	...	15	15	30	8	17	5	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 26th May, 1887.
Grabham's Vineyard	4	14	8	22	7	15	...	...	8	6	14	3	11	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 24th November, 1887.
Gregadon	4½	19	10	29	23	4	...	2	19	10	29	23	4	...	2	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	Aid granted, 22nd September, 1887.
Greig's Flat	4	10	12	22	...	...	...	...	10	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 5th September, 1887.
Hudsonville	7	8	7	15	7	3	5	...	8	7	15	7	3	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 6th January, 1887.
Hull's Creek	7	11	8	19	6	4	5	4	10	8	18	5	4	5	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 14th December, 1887.
Hampton	5	16	6	21	10	11	...	...	15	6	21	10	11	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 10th November, 1887.
Hollybrook	5	10	11	21	12	6	3	...	11	8	19	9	6	4	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 15th July, 1887.
Huntingdon	...	8	11	19	5	...	12	2	8	11	19	5	...	12	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	6	Declined, 30th November, 1887.
Iasor	10	11	10	21	5	16	...	...	11	10	21	5	16	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to House-to-House School, 8th October, 1887.
Ivanhoe	35	12	7	19	12	7	...	...	12	7	19	12	7	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 19th November, 1887.
Jacob and Joseph Creek	4½	13	14	27	15	11	1	...	13	14	27	15	11	1	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	11	Declined; Weybridge Grove Public School to be removed to a site on Jacob and Joseph Creek, 11th August, 1887.
Jooriland	8	5	10	15	2	10	...	3	5	11	16	2	11	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School to be worked with Clifton Hill, 28th June, 1887.
Kasjura Creek	6	10	14	24	13	7	...	4	10	14	24	13	7	...	4	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 11th August, 1887.
Kiah Lake	5	7	13	20	11	9	...	...	7	13	20	11	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 9th June, 1887.
Kikiamah	6	10	6	16	15	...	1	...	10	6	16	15	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 7th March, 1887.
Kildary	32	8	9	17	10	7	...	...	8	9	17	10	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 16th August, 1887.
Kyogle	13	6	6	12	7	5	...	...	12	10	22	17	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	Aid granted; teacher to be paid at House-to-House rates, 1st October, 1887.
Llangollyn	5	3	5	8	1	1	...	6	9	9	18	7	5	...	6	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	7	Declined; aid offered to House-to-House School, 17th March, 1887.
Long Arm	6	5	8	13	11	2	...	...	10	10	20	14	6	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 31st May, 1887.
Manchester Square	...	14	14	28	27	...	1	...	14	14	28	27	...	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	Aid granted, 20th April, 1887.
Mandagery Creek	4	8	6	14	6	8	...	...	9	9	18	9	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted, 24th August, 1887.
Manuka	5	5	6	11	11	...	...	...	13	11	24	22	...	2	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	Aid granted, 3rd September, 1887.
Marrowie Creek	26	7	5	12	8	...	4	...	9	7	16	12	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to House-to-House School, to include Whaahbah, 24th November, 1887.
Mia Mia	28	9	5	14	...	10	...	4	9	5	14	...	10	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Micalo Island	2½	11	11	22	10	2	...	10	11	11	22	10	2	...	10	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 30th September, 1887.
Mount Browne	9	11	7	18	9	6	4	...	9	7	16	9	5	2	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	Declined, 29th June, 1887.
Mount Collins	4½	6	6	12	3	9	...	...	6	10	16	4	12	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 13th December, 1887.
Murrulebale	7	7	14	21	8	13	...	...	7	14	21	8	13	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	Aid granted, 2nd August, 1887.
Narrabeen	5	6	6	12	8	4	...	...	9	6	15	8	4	...	3	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	8	Declined, 14th November, 1887.
Native Dog Creek	5	14	11	25	25	...	...	...	19	16	35	33	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Under consideration.	
Never Never	10	6	3	9	6	...	3	...	9	10	19	14	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	Declined, 29th September, 1887.

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.
	Miles.																							
Nimby	4	11	12	23	8	12	3	11	12	23	8	12	3	4	3	1	8	Aid granted, 28th June, 1887.
Nine Mile	9	8	7	15	10	...	3	2	...	8	7	15	10	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	4	Aid granted, 29th September 1887.
North Cusriudi	9 to 10	6	9	15	15	9	9	18	18	7	7	Declined, 15th December, 1887.
Oakey Creek	4	13	14	27	23	4	...	...	...	13	14	27	23	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 28th June, 1887.
O'Brien's Creek	10	6	9	15	5	10	8	12	20	8	10	2	3	3	1	7	Declined; House-to-House School offered, 19th September 1887.
Palmer's Island Lower	4½	18	16	34	2	15	6	11	...	18	16	34	2	15	6	11	...	1	5	1	4	...	11	Aid granted, 7th July, 1887.
Piney Range	10	7	9	16	4	12	...	...	...	7	9	16	4	12	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to House-to-House School, 7th October, 1887.
Pooncaira	8½	9	11	20	9	5	6	10	11	21	10	5	6	3	3	1	7	Aid granted, 12th October, 1887.
Poosum Shoot	5	6	3	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	13	4	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School to be worked with Brunswick, 30th December, 1887.
Redbank	5	5	10	15	7	8	...	...	...	5	10	15	7	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined; House-to-House teacher to be appointed, 24th August, 1887.
Reedy Creek	4	10	9	19	8	11	...	...	...	10	13	23	9	14	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Declined, 14th June, 1887.
Rockdale	6	10	7	17	12	...	5	...	...	10	7	17	12	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Savoy	8	11	6	17	13	4	...	...	...	11	6	17	13	4	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Deferred for the present, 21st April, 1887.
Skinner's Creek	5	17	9	26	14	8	2	2	...	16	9	25	13	8	2	2	...	3	3	1	1	...	8	Aid granted, 22nd September, 1887.
Springborough	6	12	9	21	6	15	...	...	...	12	9	21	6	15	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Stewart's Brook	6	9	8	17	13	...	4	...	...	9	8	17	13	...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Under consideration.
Stockinbiagal	5½	8	10	18	...	15	3	...	...	8	10	18	...	15	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	Declined, 2nd August, 1887.
Stonybatter	4½	16	14	30	12	3	15	...	...	16	14	30	12	3	15	...	...	4	2	4	...	10	Declined, 29th August, 1887; renewed application declined, 17th December, 1887.
Sun Top	8	8	11	19	...	14	...	5	...	8	11	19	...	14	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	6	Aid granted, 22nd September, 1887.	
Tabrabuoa	4½	14	11	25	17	8	...	...	...	14	11	25	17	8	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 9th December, 1887.
Tarlo Gap	4	11	7	18	11	7	...	...	...	11	7	18	11	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 1st September, 1887.
Thauowring	5	15	10	25	10	7	5	3	...	15	10	25	10	7	5	3	...	4	2	2	1	...	9	Aid granted, 2nd August, 1887.
Tubbul South	9	8	8	16	14	2	...	...	...	8	8	16	14	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd December, 1887.
Turill	9	18	7	25	10	15	...	...	...	22	8	30	12	18	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	7	Aid granted, 28th July, 1887.
Ugly Range	8	10	10	20	7	13	...	...	...	10	10	20	7	13	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 9th June, 1887.
Uradox Flat	...	4	8	12	10	2	...	...	...	8	12	20	15	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	Declined, 18th November, 1887.
Wagoribil	8	7	14	21	10	5	6	...	...	7	14	21	10	5	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	6	Aid granted, 4th June, 1887.
Wattle Grove	5	7	11	18	8	10	...	...	...	7	11	18	8	10	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Aid granted, 18th January, 1887.
Willow Grove	7½	7	8	15	10	3	2	...	...	9	11	20	14	3	3	...	...	4	1	1	...	6	Aid granted, 10th August, 1887.
Wilson's Creek	7	4	10	14	14	...	...	...	...	4	10	14	14	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined; aid offered to Half-time School to be worked with Hartford, 6th August, 1887.
Wood's Raaf	...	12	11	23	10	4	...	...	...	12	11	23	19	4	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	11	Declined, 14th June, 1887.

APPENDIX III.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Half-Time Schools received during the year 1887.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children Residing in 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.
Beverdale and Hungry Flat	Miles. 5 5	6	3	9	8	1	...	...	...	8	4	12	8	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	6 6	Aid granted, 26th March, 1887.
Bondi and Gulgin	8 4½	6	9	15	7	4	4	6	9	15	7	4	4	2	1	2	5 4		Declined; House-to-House Teacher to be appointed, 29th April, 1887.
Buckenbowa	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Declined; House-to-House Teacher to be appointed, 24th October, 1887.
Bundemar Creek	7	5	7	15	5	10	...	...	...	8	7	15	5	10	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Declined, 13th July, 1887.
Burragondra	...	12	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	12	11	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Aid granted; to be worked with Dandelong, 20th July, 1887.
Colombo	3	6	10	16	11	5	...	...	...	6	10	16	11	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined, 1st October, 1887.
Doylc's Creek	...	Information not given.																				...	Declined; House-to-House Teacher offered, 21st January, 1887.	
Dunadoo and Narangarie	4 5	5	4	9	7	2	...	...	...	5	4	9	7	2	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5 4	Declined, 16th August, 1887.
Ellenborough	6	6	7	13	6	...	5	...	2	3	7	13	6	...	5	...	2	3	...	1	...	1	5		Aid granted; to be worked with Lonely Point, 26th May, 1887.
Hibernia	3½	4	5	9	...	9	...	...	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	Declined, 30th September, 1887.
Holmes and Ponto Reserve	7	2	8	10	7	3	...	...	...	4	7	11	3	5	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	3	Declined; House-to-House Teacher to be appointed, 24th October, 1887.
Merline	11	4	7	11	3	5	...	...	3	2	8	10	7	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	
Merline	...	4	5	9	9	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	Declined; House-to-House Teacher to be appointed for Merline and Oma Creek, 18th July, 1887.
Monwonga	6	5	5	10	10	...	...	...	...	5	8	13	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Aid granted; to be worked with Budgerabong, 29th April, 1887.
Ryrie's Creek and The Swamp	3½	5	5	10	6	4	...	...	...	5	5	10	6	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Application for school at "The Swamp" declined; Half-time Schools to be established at Ryrie's Creek and Hilldyke, 24th November, 1887.
Spring Vale	3	5	6	11	2	9	...	...	...	5	6	11	2	9	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	
Stewart's River	3	9	11	20	3	9	8	...	...	2	13	22	3	11	8	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	Declined, 7th December, 1887.
Uplands	4	4	8	12	6	6	...	...	...	4	8	12	6	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Aid granted; to be worked in conjunction with Canulen Haven Crossing Half-time, 10th February, 1887.
Warwick	3	11	6	17	17	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Aid granted; to be worked with Wondalga, 12th May, 1887.
Windora	7	6	8	14	11	...	3	...	...	6	8	14	11	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	Aid granted; to be worked with Burrangang, 31st May, 1887.
Yarraa	9	8	8	16	7	9	...	...	...	8	8	16	7	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	Aid granted; to be worked with Comobella, 18th April, 1887.
Yarraa	5	4	6	10	5	5	...	...	...	4	6	10	5	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined, 3rd September, 1887.

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of House-to-House Schools received during the year 1887.

Teaching Stations	Number promised to attend.			Minister's Decision.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Bell's Mountain	10	8	18	Approved, 14th October, 1887.
Cobbadah	5	8	13	Approved, 18th August, 1887.
Campbell's Creek Upper.....	7	1	8	Approved, 30th April, 1887.
Collendina	6	12	18	
Creekside			27	Declined, 30th September, 1887.
Goolhi	1	2	3	
Pine Vale	4	3	7	Declined, 10th February, 1887.
Ballinbala	1		1	
Garravilla	3	5	8	
Washpin	2	6	8	Approved, 17th November, 1887.
Rosemount	8	9	17	Approved, 23rd February, 1887.
Terry-hic-luc	8	7	15	Approved, 17th November, 1887.
Mitchell's Station				
Deamer's Station				
Urban Park				

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools received during the year 1887.

Name of School.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Adelong	6 months	22	.....	22	Granted, 26th May, 1887.
Bankstown	6 "	13	.....	13	Granted, 6th May, 1887.
Buchanan	6 "	15	.....	15	Granted, 27th August, 1887.
Bungwall Flat	3 "	10	.....	10	Declined, 4th June, 1887.
Cundletown	6 "	12	.....	12	Granted, 10th November, 1887.
Dubbo	6 "	10	.....	10	Granted, 12th April, 1887.
Hill End	6 "	25	.....	25	Granted, 13th April, 1887.
Jesmond	6 "	30	.....	30	Granted, 7th July, 1887.
Lambton	6 "	14	.....	14	Granted, 11th June, 1887.
March	3 "	13	.....	13	Granted, 1st June, 1887.
Meroo	6 "	13	.....	13	Granted, 30th July, 1887.
Minmi	12 "	20	.....	20	Granted, 3rd December, 1887.
Mount Murray	6 "	12	.....	12	Granted, 14th September, 1887.
St. Leonards East	6 "	12	.....	12	Granted, 23rd September, 1887.
Stockton	3 "	14	.....	14	Granted, 10th September, 1887.
Surrey Hills South	6 "	20	.....	20	Granted, 16th September, 1887.
Wyrallah	Not given	17	.....	17	Under consideration.

APPENDIX VI.

APPENDIX VI.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of School Attendance for each quarter of the year 1887.

	Number of children on the Rolls.									Average daily attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	Free Pupils.				
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls	Total		
														£	s.	d.		
MARCH QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	292	228	520	282	30	59	76	73	520	271.2	205.9	477.1	948	0	0	3	5	8
Public Schools.....	76,529	70,203	146,732	76,564	22,927	15,698	18,278	13,265	146,732	50,681.2	44,982.8	95,664.0	13,135	12	10	2,522	2,260	4,782
Provisional Schools.....	3,254	3,025	6,279	3,103	2,026	725	946	79	6,279	2,221.9	1,999.8	4,221.7	498	9	5	158	121	279
Half-time Schools.....	1,259	1,097	2,356	1,260	733	196	136	31	2,356	869.2	746.5	1,615.7	95	15	3	60	50	110
House-to-House Schools.....	638	587	1,225	597	458	78	71	21	1,225	440.6	398.3	838.9	58	10	10½	9	5	14
Evening Schools.....	226	.....	226	111	35	17	38	26	226	128.8	.....	128.8	42	11	0	2	.....	2
Total	82,198	75,140	157,338	81,917	26,209	16,773	18,945	13,494	157,338	54,612.9	48,333.3	102,946.2	14,778	19	6½	2,754	2,441	5,195
JUNE QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	269	251	520	286	30	64	72	63	520	251.1	215.0	466.1	948	13	2	3	5	8
Public Schools.....	75,486	69,264	144,750	75,446	22,890	15,447	17,909	13,059	144,750	50,983.9	44,906.0	95,889.9	12,918	8	6	2,594	2,314	4,908
Provisional Schools.....	3,201	2,960	6,161	2,997	2,048	758	295	63	6,161	2,253.8	2,065.1	4,318.9	523	6	9	169	125	294
Half-time Schools.....	1,447	1,188	2,635	1,421	841	191	161	21	2,635	1,004.1	848.9	1,853.0	130	15	0	83	62	145
House-to-House Schools.....	654	641	1,295	645	464	85	78	23	1,295	471.6	457.7	929.3	66	8	1	19	13	32
Evening Schools.....	367	.....	367	160	58	46	58	45	367	180.9	.....	180.9	61	19	0	2	.....	2
Total	81,424	74,304	155,728	80,954	26,331	16,591	18,573	13,279	155,728	55,145.4	48,492.7	103,638.1	14,640	10	6	2,870	2,519	5,389
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	311	263	574	313	35	77	72	77	574	292.6	235.7	528.3	1,030	11	2	3	5	8
Public Schools.....	76,855	70,644	147,499	76,690	22,887	15,696	18,447	13,779	147,499	53,651.8	47,378.3	100,930.1	14,723	18	9	2,754	2,505	5,259
Provisional Schools.....	3,219	2,964	6,183	3,039	2,034	734	331	45	6,183	2,275.7	2,063.4	4,339.1	538	4	1	183	114	297
Half-time Schools.....	1,313	1,108	2,421	1,280	781	168	163	29	2,421	954.8	802.9	1,757.7	113	4	10	70	56	126
House-to-House Schools.....	704	712	1,416	697	516	100	74	29	1,416	491.6	493.3	984.9	68	13	1½	13	24	37
Evening Schools.....	365	.....	365	149	68	45	60	43	365	214.1	.....	214.1	91	17	6	2	.....	2
Total	82,767	75,691	158,458	82,168	26,321	16,820	19,147	14,002	158,458	57,780.6	50,973.6	108,754.2	16,566	9	5½	3,025	2,704	5,729
DECEMBER QUARTER.																		
High Schools.....	285	261	546	305	27	72	64	78	546	259.8	233.6	493.4	962	7	4	3	5	8
Public Schools.....	76,255	70,099	146,354	76,173	22,365	15,724	18,302	13,794	146,354	53,845.8	48,234.4	102,080.2	16,531	17	8	3,353	2,961	6,314
Provisional Schools.....	3,233	3,037	6,270	3,052	2,093	750	330	44	6,270	2,379.4	2,209.9	4,589.3	635	14	5	205	158	363
Half-time Schools.....	1,374	1,189	2,563	1,351	786	197	180	50	2,563	890.8	899.2	1,590.0	146	0	2	87	67	154
House-to-House Schools.....	713	691	1,404	692	534	89	65	24	1,404	531.1	509.5	1,040.6	83	16	5½	34	22	56
Evening Schools.....	388	.....	388	194	89	33	33	39	388	198.6	.....	198.6	98	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Total	82,248	75,277	157,525	81,767	25,890	16,865	18,974	14,029	157,525	58,205.4	52,086.6	110,292.0	18,477	17	0½	3,682	3,213	6,895

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1887, 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.				Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Aberdeen	35	19	54	27.8	13.6	41.4	184 0 0	2 12 0	13 14 1	32 17 7	233 3 8
Aberglassyn	24	26	50	16.2	18.7	34.9	161 16 1	3 6 2	3 16 3	35 10 0	204 8 6
Acacia Creek	15	11	26	11.5	8.0	19.5	132 0 0	1 9 7	2 2 0	33 3 6	168 15 1
Adaminaby	31	26	57	20.8	19.0	39.8	150 0 0	2 19 5	.....	45 18 0	228 17 5
Adamstown	283	267	550	211.0	204.6	415.6	1,232 9 1	38 9 1	0 19 6	89 17 7	1,361 15 3
Adelong	129	128	257	97.9	98.1	196.0	708 19 3	13 14 1	.....	40 16 2	763 9 6
Adelong Crossing	48	34	82	34.3	25.0	59.3	261 0 0	3 14 8	.....	96 7 5	361 2 1
Adelong Upper	15	14	29	11.9	10.4	22.3	143 0 0	0 10 3	.....	1 6 0	144 16 3
Albion Park	25	16	41	20.3	13.0	33.3	154 0 0	3 17 7	8 2 5	2 4 11	168 4 11
Albion-atacoat	261	241	502	185.9	169.9	355.8	1,215 0 0	14 2 11	.....	129 12 10	1,358 15 9
Albury	292	299	591	175.4	193.7	369.1	1,412 18 11	19 1 9	0 19 0	91 12 7	1,533 12 3
Aldavilla	22	20	42	14.7	15.3	30.0	147 0 0	1 5 2	.....	1 5 10	149 11 0
Alfred Town	16	18	34	13.9	13.5	27.4	150 0 0	2 13 3	12 0 0	2 7 8	167 0 11
Aliceton	4	9	13	3.3	8.5	11.8	96 0 0	1 10 0	.....	9 11 1	107 10 1
Allandale	17	13	30	12.2	8.9	21.1	120 0 0	1 3 5	.....	7 10 8	128 14 1
Alstonville	26	28	54	16.7	20.9	37.6	180 0 0	3 15 2	.....	47 1 10	230 17 0
Alumny Creek	32	33	65	21.4	23.2	44.6	180 0 0	1 11 6	.....	5 11 4	187 2 10
Amaroo	27	21	48	17.6	14.0	31.6	156 0 0	3 1 5	.....	1 5 10	160 7 3
Amosfield	33	20	53	24.5	14.8	39.3	180 0 0	1 13 3	.....	27 15 10	209 9 1
Anarel	11	18	29	7.2	12.8	20.0	101 0 0	1 10 5	.....	1 5 10	103 16 3
Angleisle	17	20	37	12.3	12.9	25.2	156 0 0	0 18 1	.....	8 4 0	165 2 1
Anundale	331	338	669	219.5	218.7	438.2	1,228 19 2	34 13 8	4 12 0	1,020 10 5	2,258 15 3
Anson	12	18	30	8.0	12.5	20.5	120 0 0	1 8 10	.....	7 15 1	129 3 11
Appin	36	34	70	21.1	19.1	40.2	207 0 0	1 13 9	.....	5 1 10	213 15 7
Arable	14	11	25	9.1	6.7	15.8	48 0 0	2 8 9	.....	89 12 6	140 1 3
Arakoon	13	13	26	9.9	10.6	20.7	60 3 3	1 11 8	.....	1 15 0	63 9 11
Araluen	39	34	73	30.6	24.6	55.2	263 6 3	2 18 4	.....	28 7 0	294 11 7
Araluen Upper	15	12	27	10.9	8.1	19.0	166 0 0	1 16 6	.....	1 5 10	159 2 4
Araluen West	28	24	52	16.7	14.3	31.0	200 0 0	2 13 11	2 6 9	4 13 4	209 14 0
Argent's Hill	10	19	29	8.3	15.0	24.2	113 14 0	0 19 1	.....	7 10 3	122 3 4
Argyle	17	10	27	10.5	8.2	18.7	96 0 0	.....	.....	18 9 7	114 9 7
Arkstone	8	6	14	4.4	4.3	8.7	120 0 0	.....	.....	7 5 10	127 5 10
Armidale	277	224	501	193.8	139.1	332.9	857 0 0	14 8 7	9 6 6	670 12 0	1,551 1 1
Arrecliffe	175	116	291	134.4	85.1	219.5	549 0 0	8 17 0	.....	52 6 9	610 3 9
Ashfield	311	298	609	229.4	219.2	448.6	1,418 9 3	24 9 6	.....	196 16 4	1,638 15 1
Ash Island	26	29	55	28.3	18.8	47.1	180 0 0	3 7 8	.....	12 17 7	196 5 3
Ashlea	16	21	37	13.1	16.7	29.8	156 0 0	1 6 4	.....	1 5 8	158 12 0
Attunga	24	14	38	17.6	10.8	28.4	168 0 0	2 12 10	3 8 0	1 6 0	175 6 10
Attunga Springs	24	18	42	15.4	13.4	28.8	205 0 0	2 16 9	.....	1 5 10	209 2 7
Auburn	229	197	426	168.4	141.7	310.1	680 2 11	9 5 1	.....	365 19 7	1,025 8 7
Australian Farm	10	14	24	6.4	8.8	15.2	132 0 0	0 17 7	.....	36 5 10	169 3 5
Avenel	17	15	32	13.1	10.9	24.0	120 0 0	0 19 5	.....	10 12 0	131 11 5
Avistford	19	8	27	10.3	7.0	17.3	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....	85 0 0
Avoca Vale	25	20	45	18.3	15.0	33.3	166 0 0	1 13 10	.....	7 10 10	163 4 8
Avondale	16	24	40	11.1	17.3	28.4	120 0 0	2 14 1	.....	13 5 10	135 19 11
Baan Baa	18	13	31	12.6	10.1	22.7	98 0 0	1 0 6	.....	29 2 1	128 2 7
Bagdad	17	13	30	13.0	8.0	21.0	118 0 0	2 2 3	.....	13 6 11	133 0 2
Baker's Swamp	21	15	36	15.2	9.7	24.9	156 0 0	0 9 10	.....	1 5 10	157 15 8
Balabla	20	10	30	15.8	7.8	23.6	96 0 0	8 2 9	.....	7 0 10	111 3 7
Bald Hills	5	4	9	3.1	2.4	5.5	26 16 8	.....	.....	10 0 0	36 16 8
Balgowlah	19	29	48	12.6	16.3	28.9	144 0 0	1 19 11	.....	37 16 0	173 15 11
Ballardean	19	18	37	13.6	11.2	24.8	204 0 0	12 0 2	.....	13 0 10	229 1 0
Ballarah	18	21	39	11.7	14.5	26.2	120 0 0	0 12 11	.....	15 3 10	135 16 9
Ballina	105	84	189	83.3	63.9	147.2	306 0 0	3 9 1	.....	109 10 6	418 19 7
Bahmain	468	529	997	350.5	374.9	725.4	2,253 5 0	41 19 7	2 0 0	96 2 10	2,393 7 5
Bairnsald	37	35	72	26.6	24.2	50.8	260 6 0	6 12 11	.....	53 19 0	320 17 11
Bandon Grove	23	18	41	17.8	15.0	32.8	156 0 0	1 12 5	.....	1 5 10	158 18 3
Bangalore	11	7	18	9.5	5.8	15.3	63 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 7	13 10 0	79 0 7
Bango	13	5	18	7.8	3.0	10.8	120 0 0	3 0 4	.....	6 8 6	129 8 10
Banks' Meadow	79	61	140	58.3	43.8	102.1	346 7 5	3 3 1	.....	5 4 0	354 14 6
Bankstown	40	34	74	30.4	25.8	56.2	261 5 0	1 15 11	.....	3 9 0	266 9 11
Bara Creek	10	12	22	5.5	8.8	14.3	96 0 0	1 10 9	.....	6 12 0	104 2 9
Baradine	13	19	32	8.5	12.6	21.1	132 0 0	1 6 9	1 0 0	2 14 10	137 1 7
Barber's Creek	11	10	21	8.5	7.5	16.0	96 0 0	1 9 7	.....	8 15 3	106 4 10
Barnedman	37	29	66	25.6	20.6	46.2	240 0 0	3 4 11	.....	10 6 9	253 11 8
Barraba	54	33	87	44.5	25.3	69.8	246 0 0	2 11 11	.....	4 17 7	253 9 6
Barrangarry	38	31	69	22.8	19.2	42.0	180 0 0	2 15 1	.....	1 5 10	184 0 11
Barrinjocoy	17	14	31	11.9	10.2	22.1	102 18 0	0 13 5	.....	66 13 0	169 5 1
Barrington	21	24	45	15.2	16.9	32.1	155 0 0	3 17 8	.....	26 10 4	183 8 0
Barrington	34	25	59	23.0	19.4	44.4	177 0 4	3 5 4	.....	20 13 7	200 19 3
Batemans Bay	27	32	59	21.0	23.2	44.2	180 0 0	1 11 4	.....	1 2 0	182 13 4
Bathurst	557	492	1,049	422.8	356.3	779.1	2,268 14 0	36 6 10	10 18 8	171 14 7	2,487 14 1
Batlow	22	30	52	15.8	22.4	37.7	180 0 0	3 5 9	.....	2 11 10	183 17 7
Baukham Hills	36	25	61	24.5	17.2	41.7	180 0 0	1 7 5	.....	4 10 11	183 18 4
Baw Baw	14	16	30	9.0	9.4	18.4	96 0 0	1 6 8	.....	1 5 10	98 12 6
Bayly	18	14	32	11.7	9.9	21.6	113 4 6	3 6 2	.....	7 10 6	124 1 2
Beardy	22	16	38	12.2	11.4	23.6	110 0 0	.....	2 9 6	7 15 1	120 4 7
Beaufort	15	24	39	9.8	11.9	21.7	118 0 0	3 15 3	.....	13 3 9	134 19 0
Beaumont	16	17	33	12.2	9.7	21.9	81 10 0	2 0 1	.....	0 12 0	84 2 1
Beechwood	20	21	41	11.5	13.4	24.9	120 0 0	0 9 4	.....	9 14 0	130 3 4
Bega	197	163	360	138.5	117.0	255.5	801 0 0	12 7 8	.....	164 18 11	978 6 7

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.
Beggan Beggan	22	7	29	15.8	4.3	20.1	120 0 0	2 7 10		126 3 10	248 11 8
Belanglo	17	15	32	12.7	11.5	24.2	114 0 0	2 1 0	0 19 0	10 7 4	127 7 4
Belar Creek	15	12	27	9.1	9.7	18.8	83 15 0	1 16 0			85 11 0
Belford	20	23	43	14.0	15.1	29.1	144 0 0	1 19 4			145 19 4
Belgravia	20	12	32	13.9	8.3	22.2	120 0 0	2 10 10		11 5 4	133 16 2
Bellawongarah	22	23	45	14.4	16.0	30.4	199 0 0	1 0 6	3 19 5	1 17 10	205 17 9
Bellinger	31	20	51	25.0	15.4	40.4	180 0 0			95 19 0	275 19 0
Bellinger South	9	8	17	3.8	5.4	9.2	67 10 0	2 3 7			69 13 7
Bell's Creek	22	23	45	13.9	15.2	29.1	132 0 0	2 1 5	1 12 6	1 5 10	136 19 9
Beltrees	18	16	34	13.8	12.6	26.4	136 0 0	2 0 11			158 0 11
Belmont	23	22	45	18.5	14.6	33.1	160 0 0	1 17 11	2 15 0	3 11 6	168 4 5
Belmore	29	19	48	14.9	11.6	26.5	156 0 0	2 13 8		7 15 7	166 9 3
Belmore River	20	25	45	10.8	16.4	27.2	180 0 0	2 1 6		1 5 10	183 7 4
Belowna	16	21	37	10.9	16.0	26.9	132 0 0	2 8 8		27 3 4	161 12 0
Ben Buckley	9	12	21	6.0	8.1	14.1	104 0 0			10 15 0	114 15 0
Ben Bullen	12	22	34	10.2	16.5	26.7	120 0 0	1 17 7		13 7 11	135 5 6
Bendeela	8	9	17	4.1	5.1	9.2	164 0 0	1 19 11		1 5 10	107 5 9
Bendemeer	46	21	67	34.8	15.2	50.0	180 0 0	1 8 11		688 18 10	870 7 9
Bendemeer	35	22	57	23.9	17.9	41.8	156 0 0	2 2 7	14 11 0	93 15 10	266 9 5
Bendick Murrell	10	13	23	7.7	10.0	17.7	87 10 0				87 10 0
Bendolba	36	21	57	25.4	13.5	38.9	156 0 0	2 10 7		1 5 10	159 16 5
Benecoe	44	33	77	31.3	22.2	53.5	252 0 0	10 0 7		98 16 0	360 16 7
Bani	13	18	31	7.6	12.0	19.6	90 0 0	2 0 1			92 0 1
Ben Lomond	14	13	27	11.1	9.4	20.5	120 0 0	1 9 0	2 5 6	7 15 1	131 9 7
Berobanglo	6	14	20	4.6	10.3	14.9	120 0 0				120 0 0
Bergalia	19	23	42	13.6	15.5	29.1	156 0 0	1 3 11		162 13 10	319 17 0
Berkley	13	14	27	10.0	8.7	18.7	156 0 0	1 15 6		26 14 4	184 9 10
Bermagui	17	17	34	13.9	11.1	25.0	120 0 0	1 7 8		7 15 1	129 2 9
Berridale	21	18	39	13.5	11.1	24.6	120 0 0	1 3 1	3 10 0	4 15 10	129 8 11
Berrigan	15	8	23	9.8	5.2	15.0	96 0 0	2 1 7			98 1 7
Berrima	40	40	80	33.5	30.9	64.4	240 0 0	2 14 2		3 17 6	246 11 8
Bertina Colliery	15	12	27	12.0	9.5	21.5	120 0 0	0 17 6		7 10 3	128 7 9
Berry Jerry	21	9	30	12.4	5.2	17.6	120 0 0	1 18 11		13 9 0	133 7 11
Berry Jerry North											
Lower	18	12	30	14.1	10.0	24.1	82 10 0	1 14 9			84 4 9
Beryt	15	8	23	10.9	6.0	16.9	80 0 0	1 9 2			81 9 2
Bethungra	18	12	30	14.4	9.1	23.5	114 13 4	1 14 2		30 10 2	146 17 9
Bettowind	9	11	20	6.6	7.6	14.2	85 0 0	1 0 3	0 11 0	6 0 0	92 11 3
Box Hill	24	20	44	19.2	14.2	33.4	120 0 0	1 12 1		11 5 1	132 17 2
Buxley	86	92	178	55.6	60.0	115.6	227 5 1	18 15 7	4 5 6	947 15 0	1,198 1 2
Bibbenlake	32	23	55	21.7	16.0	37.7	179 19 3	1 12 5		70 12 4	252 4 0
Big Hill	11	18	29	6.4	8.9	15.3	96 0 0	1 4 1	1 10 0	3 9 5	102 3 6
Big Plain	9	8	17	5.0	4.6	9.6	83 17 5				83 17 5
Big Ridge	12	6	18	8.5	3.8	12.3	96 0 0	1 8 1			97 8 1
Binalong	24	20	44	18.4	15.6	34.0	156 0 0	1 13 7		0 16 0	158 9 7
Binda	9	16	25	7.8	12.0	19.8	133 5 5			1 2 0	134 7 5
Bingera	81	77	158	58.6	56.4	115.0	312 0 0	3 2 6		29 8 0	344 10 6
Bingiebrah	12	13	25	9.6	10.2	19.8	108 0 0	1 6 4		1 2 0	110 8 4
Binneway	10	22	32	11.1	15.9	27.0	128 0 0	2 5 5		5 15 0	136 0 5
Binneway	16	10	26	12.3	7.0	19.3	132 0 0	1 3 7		32 5 10	165 9 5
Birch Grove	363	305	730	272.1	271.2	543.3	1,868 0 6	59 9 11		184 11 9	1,752 1 8
Bishop's Bridge	40	20	60	32.2	14.5	47.0	180 0 0			210 8 1	390 8 1
Blackfriars	678	622	1,300	447.7	374.4	822.1	2,623 3 2	51 7 3	4 3 9	132 7 8	2,811 1 10
Blackheath	45	26	71	35.7	17.4	53.1	180 0 0	2 17 9		114 15 1	297 12 10
Black Hill	13	13	26	10.6	10.6	21.1	104 0 0			120 6 3	224 6 3
Blackman's Point	29	26	55	20.8	18.3	39.1	167 10 8	1 11 1	6 2 6	59 3 0	234 7 3
Black Mountain	37	33	70	23.4	24.9	53.3	180 0 0	1 15 4		47 18 10	229 11 2
Black Range	18	14	32	12.3	11.2	23.5	132 0 0	1 11 10		6 5 9	139 17 7
Black Rock	14	14	28	5.7	8.4	14.1	83 6 8			3 11 6	86 18 2
Black Swamp	13	18	31	6.8	8.8	15.6	120 0 0	2 1 1		7 15 1	129 16 2
Blacktown	34	43	77	25.4	31.3	56.7	244 16 8	3 6 1	0 12 4	9 13 7	258 8 8
Blakehurst	34	45	79	24.6	30.5	55.3	180 0 0	3 12 8		17 15 0	201 7 5
Blakney Creek	8	10	18	3.7	4.2	7.9	60 0 0				60 0 0
Blandford	13	18	31	9.6	13.1	22.7	120 0 0	1 13 8		19 3 7	140 17 3
Blayney	139	134	273	102.1	86.9	189.0	426 0 0	6 6 7		84 16 3	517 2 10
Bloom Hill	22	26	48	16.6	18.8	35.6	162 0 0	1 17 4		4 5 10	168 3 2
Blowering	24	17	41	18.4	12.9	31.3	156 0 0	1 8 9		2 11 10	160 0 7
Bluff River	9	8	17	4.7	5.3	10.0	60 0 0			6 10 0	66 10 0
Bo Bo Creek	12	13	25	8.2	9.3	17.5	120 0 0	1 12 2		3 1 10	124 14 0
Bodalla	33	20	53	27.0	14.4	41.4	180 0 0	2 0 0		1 5 10	183 5 10
Bogatdia	8	13	21	5.4	10.5	15.9	64 0 11			1 12 11	65 13 10
Boggabilla	16	15	31	11.2	10.1	21.3	120 0 0	2 9 8	3 0 0	106 15 1	232 4 9
Boggabri	41	54	95	29.0	37.2	66.2	264 0 0	4 17 1		4 0 7	272 17 8
Bogolong	18	17	35	10.1	12.3	22.4	108 0 0	2 13 6	1 10 0	208 14 6	320 18 0
Bomaderry	8	11	19	5.5	7.3	12.8	98 0 0	1 5 8		4 6 5	103 12 1
Bombala	98	67	165	71.6	48.6	120.2	288 10 0	5 9 6		5 18 5	309 17 11
Bomballaway	10	16	26	7.6	13.0	20.6	98 0 0	0 14 3	1 12 0	13 17 2	114 3 5
Bombowlee	14	18	32	10.0	14.0	24.0	152 0 0	1 16 10		7 15 1	161 11 11
Bondi	120	83	205	84.3	62.4	146.7	467 1 4	8 1 4		22 10 8	437 13 4
Bongongong	12	12	24	10.4	9.9	20.3	80 10 0	3 9 10			92 19 10
Bookham	14	10	24	7.6	6.2	13.8	155 0 0	1 13 4		52 14 3	209 7 7
Booligal	13	27	40	9.7	18.1	27.8	144 0 0	1 11 9		1 5 0	146 16 9
Boolong	22	14	36	13.7	10.7	24.4	132 0 0	1 19 3		1 5 10	135 5 1
Booral	25	18	43	17.3	12.5	29.8	156 0 0	2 6 3		41 5 10	199 12 1
Boorolong	13	10	23	8.0	4.3	12.3	75 1 11	1 4 4	6 7 6	4 0 0	86 13 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.
Borambil	17	17	34	12.6	11.2	23.8	132 0 0	.....	1 0 0	33 14 3	166 14 3
Border Saw-mills	21	18	39	14.6	12.8	27.4	82 2 6	3 14 1	.....	.....	85 16 7
Boree	11	11	22	8.1	8.5	16.6	90 15 0	0 17 0	.....	2 1 1	93 13 1
Boree Cabonne	12	9	21	8.2	7.2	15.4	85 0 0	2 17 5	2 0 0	.....	89 17 5
Boremore	25	20	45	17.8	14.9	32.7	180 0 0	1 12 7	.....	1 5 10	182 18 5
Boro Lower	10	11	21	6.8	7.7	14.5	85 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 1 5	90 3 1
Botany	95	83	178	67.1	58.5	125.6	365 9 1	5 15 9	.....	22 8 6	394 13 4
Botany Heads	15	8	23	11.6	6.5	18.1	132 0 0	0 11 11	.....	1 12 10	134 4 9
Botobolar	9	20	29	6.8	13.4	20.2	132 0 0	2 3 6	.....	1 5 10	135 9 4
Bourke	180	139	319	130.5	98.3	228.8	431 9 3	13 19 5	11 9 6	91 12 11	548 11 1
Bourke North	14	16	30	9.0	9.2	18.2	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0
Bowan	26	27	53	18.2	18.6	34.8	156 0 0	3 1 2	.....	8 11 0	167 12 2
Bowenfels	36	23	59	25.2	17.1	42.3	156 0 0	2 0 7	.....	75 10 10	233 11 5
Bowling Alley Point	32	36	68	23.6	25.7	49.3	180 0 0	2 15 3	3 4 6	4 11 10	120 11 7
Bowna	27	25	52	22.5	21.4	43.9	180 0 0	2 15 2	.....	31 5 10	214 1 0
Bowring	38	27	65	24.6	17.4	42.2	238 5 4	3 2 9	.....	170 2 6	411 10 7
Bowna	38	20	58	23.3	16.2	39.5	230 0 0	2 13 2	3 19 3	2 0 0	238 12 5
Bowral	139	132	271	97.6	87.9	185.5	418 13 8	7 7 11	1 13 6	8 8 1	436 3 2
Braidwood	106	96	202	76.6	73.9	150.5	400 10 0	4 10 0	2 6 6	8 13 0	415 19 6
Braunton Hill	21	11	32	14.0	5.9	19.9	136 0 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	157 8 0
Braunton	34	22	56	25.6	16.8	42.4	232 0 0	2 6 11	.....	3 17 7	238 4 6
Brawlin	12	18	30	6.9	13.1	20.0	132 0 0	1 11 4	.....	17 11 4	151 2 8
Breadalbane	23	30	53	16.4	21.2	37.6	180 0 0	2 19 7	.....	15 5 10	198 5 5
Bredbo	19	16	35	12.1	12.4	24.5	92 1 9	4 7 2	2 16 0	139 10 0	238 14 11
Breeza	29	26	55	19.6	15.9	35.5	156 0 0	2 11 7	.....	1 5 10	159 17 5
Brewarrina	60	42	102	44.3	30.3	75.2	252 0 0	4 5 10	.....	27 7 0	283 12 10
Brewongle	34	14	48	24.5	9.8	34.3	126 0 0	1 0 1	.....	44 5 0	171 5 1
Bridgewater	10	18	28	3.5	7.8	11.3	90 0 0	1 10 8	.....	34 19 0	126 9 8
Brightling Park	17	12	29	11.1	10.0	21.1	90 10 0	3 17 10	.....	.....	94 7 10
Briguelly	18	10	28	14.2	9.1	23.3	132 0 0	1 10 3	.....	8 11 0	142 1 3
Brisbane Valley	10	11	21	6.9	9.9	16.8	114 3 10	1 16 7	1 10 0	4 16 8	122 7 1
Broadwater	56	53	111	40.7	37.8	78.5	246 0 0	2 11 9	.....	269 18 11	518 10 8
Brocklehurst	12	9	21	9.4	7.6	17.0	96 0 0	1 3 0	.....	2 11 10	99 14 10
Brookiesby West	11	28	39	7.6	16.3	24.1	132 0 0	.....	.....	1 2 0	133 2 0
Brookies Plains	29	17	46	20.6	11.4	32.0	168 0 0	.....	1 10 0	14 5 10	173 15 10
Brogo	8	13	21	4.2	8.3	12.5	120 0 0	2 2 8	.....	9 1 1	131 3 9
Brooke	21	11	32	15.2	8.4	23.6	156 0 0	2 10 2	.....	1 5 10	159 16 0
Brokenback	28	24	52	17.6	14.9	32.5	156 0 0	2 0 11	.....	7 12 0	165 12 11
Broken Hill	199	145	344	90.9	57.2	148.1	312 0 0	.....	47 12 6	63 4 9	422 17 3
Brokenshaft Creek	19	9	28	8.0	3.5	12.4	109 0 0	0 17 1	3 8 9	2 11 10	115 17 8
Brolgan	23	35	58	19.0	28.3	47.3	180 0 0	2 15 3	.....	2 10 10	186 6 1
Broubin	14	24	38	10.6	19.7	30.3	120 0 0	1 10 5	4 6 6	12 18 7	138 15 6
Brookfield	17	12	29	12.9	8.5	21.4	120 0 0	2 5 6	.....	1 5 10	123 11 4
Brook's Creek	11	5	16	9.9	4.5	14.4	63 10 11	.....	.....	.....	63 10 11
Brookside	15	8	23	8.6	5.2	13.8	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Brookstead	16	14	30	12.9	9.1	22.0	120 0 0	1 8 11	.....	7 11 3	129 0 2
Brook Vale	13	13	26	10.2	10.5	20.7	20 0 0	8 3 9	.....	16 6 4	44 10 1
Broughton Creek	88	104	192	68.2	83.3	151.5	415 10 8	5 16 5	3 9 9	9 12 0	434 8 10
Broughtonsworth	22	14	36	17.3	10.2	27.5	138 0 0	1 9 6	3 19 2	7 16 0	151 4 8
Broughton Vale	20	16	36	14.8	12.1	26.9	156 0 0	1 6 11	.....	2 5 10	159 12 9
Broughton Village	31	13	44	23.1	9.6	32.7	180 0 0	2 1 5	.....	7 5 10	189 7 3
Brownlea	17	18	35	10.9	11.6	22.5	96 0 0	1 13 4	.....	7 15 1	105 8 5
Brown Mountain	33	25	58	23.8	17.2	41.0	180 0 0	3 9 10	.....	1 5 10	184 15 8
Brownmuir	13	14	27	5.8	10.8	16.6	96 0 0	0 17 5	2 15 0	14 17 10	114 10 3
Brown's Creek	36	34	70	24.9	23.0	47.9	180 0 0	2 2 7	.....	49 5 10	231 8 5
Brucevale	17	9	26	11.3	5.9	17.4	132 0 0	1 12 8	.....	1 11 4	135 4 0
Bryan's Gap	35	44	79	20.6	31.1	51.7	264 0 0	3 13 1	.....	3 17 7	271 10 8
Buccarabandini	15	16	31	11.6	11.0	22.6	91 12 3	0 16 6	.....	0 10 0	92 18 8
Buchanan	24	21	45	19.9	16.0	35.9	180 0 0	2 6 7	.....	1 5 10	183 12 5
Buckendoon	14	16	30	7.9	10.2	18.1	120 0 0	2 14 9	2 0 0	13 0 1	137 14 10
Buckley's Crossing	15	7	22	10.0	5.6	15.6	90 15 0	1 3 6	.....	1 6 3	93 4 9
Budjong Vale	16	17	33	13.5	14.1	27.6	120 0 0	1 17 8	.....	7 11 3	129 8 11
Bulga	21	16	37	17.4	12.9	30.3	156 0 0	2 4 8	.....	39 0 10	197 5 6
Bulgo	46	44	90	29.7	22.1	51.8	144 0 0	3 2 6	.....	23 1 1	169 3 7
Bulladelah	30	31	61	21.6	19.7	41.3	180 0 0	1 13 2	2 8 6	1 3 0	185 4 8
Bullansaming-street	226	225	451	133.5	121.4	254.9	995 15 7	14 4 3	.....	287 18 8	1,297 18 6
Bulli	108	92	200	76.1	62.1	138.2	406 10 0	9 11 8	.....	8 8 0	424 9 8
Bulli Mountain	11	20	31	9.8	12.3	22.1	168 0 0	0 17 11	9 2 9	0 17 0	116 17 8
Bulli North	52	44	96	37.7	30.9	68.6	233 12 0	7 5 4	.....	5 12 7	246 9 11
Bumbury	14	16	30	11.1	12.3	23.4	96 0 0	1 11 5	.....	16 5 10	113 17 3
Bunalo	10	16	26	6.7	11.2	17.9	102 0 0	2 11 10	.....	7 18 7	112 10 5
Bundanoon	46	49	95	40.6	34.5	75.1	240 0 0	2 6 7	.....	133 11 4	375 17 11
Bundarra	44	34	78	28.1	21.7	49.8	282 0 0	2 11 4	.....	30 14 7	315 5 11
Bundywalla	3	9	12	1.1	6.5	7.6	61 0 0	.....	.....	.....	61 0 0
Bungawalbyn	22	13	35	15.5	9.9	25.4	120 0 0	2 12 4	.....	125 11 6	258 3 10
Bungay	6	13	19	4.5	10.2	14.7	120 0 0	1 0 3	.....	12 0 4	133 0 7
Bungendore	101	83	184	64.8	52.3	117.1	410 0 0	4 14 7	1 15 3	5 3 5	421 13 3
Bunglegumbie	10	17	27	7.1	12.3	19.4	120 0 0	0 19 0	.....	6 9 3	127 8 3
Bungonia	17	23	40	9.3	13.8	23.1	132 0 0	1 0 0	.....	7 14 8	140 14 8
Bungowannah	13	20	33	9.0	14.5	23.5	130 0 0	2 10 10	1 12 0	0 8 5	134 11 3
Bungwall Flat	27	16	43	22.3	10.6	33.1	180 0 0	2 3 9	.....	67 10 10	250 3 7
Buninyong	24	16	40	18.0	11.1	29.1	156 0 0	1 9 10	.....	1 5 10	158 15 8
Bunnabunoo	11	12	23	7.5	9.4	16.9	96 0 0	2 6 3	.....	1 5 10	99 12 1
Burkeville	30	30	60	20.2	18.0	38.2	144 0 0	3 8 6	.....	41 14 8	189 3 2
Burnt Yards	10	12	22	9.7	8.7	18.4	90 0 0	1 11 1	.....	.....	91 11 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.	£ s. d.
Burra Creek	8	11	19	5.3	5.9	11.4	120 0 0	3 10 0	.....	16 9 6	139 19 6
Burradoo	15	15	30	11.7	10.3	22.0	95 0 0	1 17 11	.....	86 14 0	183 11 11
Burrage	34	34	68	21.7	22.0	43.7	237 0 0	.....	.....	6 17 6	243 17 6
Burragan	23	32	55	18.1	24.8	42.9	180 0 0	1 15 5	.....	12 16 0	194 11 5
Burra Lake	11	13	24	8.0	8.3	16.3	104 0 0	1 5 2	.....	.....	105 5 2
Burrangong Heights	28	21	49	18.9	14.8	33.7	180 0 0	2 7 11	.....	.....	182 7 11
Burrawang	41	46	87	27.1	29.7	56.8	248 2 0	1 11 1	.....	42 19 7	292 12 8
Burrembooka	12	13	25	5.3	6.1	11.4	84 16 0	.....	.....	3 3 5	87 19 5
Burrier	18	13	31	12.6	9.5	22.1	156 0 0	2 4 2	0 10 0	1 5 10	160 0 0
Burrill	14	19	32	7.7	11.2	18.9	156 0 0	1 15 11	.....	1 5 10	159 1 9
Burrowa	46	26	72	33.8	19.4	53.2	240 0 0	4 7 2	.....	9 10 6	262 17 8
Burrumbuttock	20	22	42	13.4	13.7	27.1	120 0 0	2 9 8	.....	8 5 1	130 14 9
Burrundulla	14	21	35	10.6	12.3	22.9	120 0 0	3 14 8	.....	7 13 7	131 8 3
Burry	13	18	31	9.5	10.6	20.1	144 0 0	1 3 2	.....	1 5 10	146 9 0
Burwood	403	321	724	297.1	219.2	516.3	1,456 12 9	29 5 4	.....	723 2 10	2,209 0 11
Byangum	12	5	17	11.0	4.8	15.8	82 0 0	0 14 2	.....	3 4 3	85 18 5
Byrock	41	37	78	23.2	19.4	42.6	136 0 0	2 0 9	2 7 6	7 17 2	148 5 5
Byng	17	11	28	15.1	7.5	22.6	130 0 0	.....	2 5 0	7 15 1	140 0 1
Caddigat	8	11	19	6.6	9.3	15.9	82 10 0	.....	.....	.....	82 10 0
Cadia	24	20	44	16.2	12.4	28.6	152 0 0	.....	5 8 0	0 8 0	157 16 0
Caergurle	30	24	54	18.6	15.3	33.9	156 0 0	2 13 9	.....	6 4 3	164 18 0
Caloola	12	12	24	7.4	6.7	14.1	132 0 0	.....	1 13 3	1 5 10	134 19 1
Cambewarra	49	64	113	33.3	46.3	79.6	305 0 0	7 11 8	.....	6 2 7	318 14 4
Cambewarra West	25	13	38	20.4	10.2	30.6	126 0 0	1 7 6	.....	11 2 10	138 10 4
Camboon	16	15	31	11.9	11.5	23.4	144 0 0	6 2 5	.....	1 5 10	151 8 3
Camden	103	94	197	74.1	67.8	141.9	400 10 0	3 19 5	.....	10 19 5	415 8 10
Camden Haven	20	28	48	15.6	19.4	35.0	156 0 0	2 2 11	.....	0 8 0	158 10 11
Camden Park	26	24	50	17.3	14.9	32.2	80 0 0	.....	.....	42 15 10	132 15 10
Camdenville	313	288	581	211.0	183.0	394.0	1,296 10 1	23 9 3	.....	132 11 7	1,452 10 11
Campbelltown	132	103	235	100.0	76.1	177.0	438 18 7	10 9 11	.....	12 18 0	462 6 6
Camperdown	344	329	673	241.3	236.9	478.2	1,629 15 10	18 16 4	1 19 9	57 11 3	1,708 3 2
Canadian Lead	40	40	80	20.6	34.1	63.7	261 0 0	3 11 7	1 8 0	155 7 1	421 6 8
Caubera	16	9	25	10.2	5.5	15.7	120 0 0	1 3 10	.....	29 1 1	150 4 11
Candelo	61	37	98	35.9	21.7	57.6	250 7 11	3 10 0	.....	419 9 5	673 7 4
Canimbla	14	10	24	10.8	6.7	17.5	96 0 0	3 4 2	.....	3 0 0	102 4 2
Canley Vale	37	25	62	24.9	15.2	40.1	156 0 0	3 1 4	.....	1 13 4	160 14 8
Canoblas	30	25	55	21.2	17.7	38.9	180 0 0	3 10 5	.....	8 5 10	191 16 3
Canowindra	40	80	120	29.3	33.0	62.3	190 17 10	7 14 8	3 14 0	38 18 0	239 4 6
Canterbury	159	131	290	121.9	94.2	216.1	766 0 0	20 13 7	.....	55 17 0	842 10 7
Caoura	12	10	22	8.3	7.9	16.2	83 15 0	1 3 7	.....	.....	84 18 7
Capertee	8	16	24	5.6	10.5	16.1	76 5 0	1 2 1	.....	6 10 0	83 17 1
Captain's Flat	30	23	53	21.4	16.3	37.7	180 0 0	2 15 0	.....	69 11 9	252 6 9
Carcoar	63	57	120	43.0	33.7	76.7	288 0 0	5 15 9	3 2 10	46 17 6	342 16 1
Cargo	33	28	61	24.4	19.2	43.6	180 0 0	1 8 7	.....	1 5 10	182 14 5
Carlingford	99	86	185	75.7	60.3	136.0	457 0 0	5 7 6	2 18 0	2,098 19 4	2,544 4 10
Carrathool	16	22	38	10.3	11.3	21.6	144 0 0	1 11 9	.....	407 11 10	553 3 7
Carrwababy	15	13	28	9.5	8.2	17.7	106 8 4	0 1 1	3 9 0	5 0 10	114 19 3
Carroll	22	16	38	15.2	10.6	25.8	180 0 0	2 11 11	.....	29 4 0	211 15 11
Carroll Gap	12	18	30	7.6	10.7	18.3	132 0 0	2 5 8	.....	.....	134 5 8
Carr's Creek	34	24	58	26.0	19.5	45.5	231 0 0	1 19 5	.....	3 17 6	256 16 11
Carwoola	6	6	12	5.5	5.5	11.0	68 12 3	2 18 7	.....	.....	71 10 10
Casino	146	119	265	93.2	63.4	156.6	410 4 10	9 0 2	.....	20 14 6	439 18 8
Casino South	25	19	44	22.0	17.7	39.7	180 0 0	0 19 6	.....	29 11 4	210 10 10
Cassilis	21	16	37	16.4	12.2	28.6	136 0 0	2 5 11	.....	1 5 5	139 11 4
Castle Doyle	21	17	38	13.1	12.4	25.5	144 0 0	2 0 3	.....	7 15 10	153 16 1
Castle Hill	36	31	67	26.5	20.7	47.2	239 19 7	2 12 11	.....	3 17 7	246 10 1
Castle Mountain	20	23	43	14.7	16.1	30.8	180 0 0	2 12 5	.....	1 5 10	183 18 3
Castlereagh	21	29	50	16.0	24.1	40.1	180 0 0	2 1 7	.....	31 15 0	213 16 7
Castlereagh-street	180	170	350	130.1	118.2	248.3	811 2 8	11 0 10	6 11 9	279 18 2	1,108 13 5
Castlereagh Upper	19	18	37	11.2	10.7	21.9	132 0 0	1 2 0	.....	1 6 0	134 8 0
Cathcart	29	26	55	17.9	13.9	31.8	216 0 0	2 19 8	.....	9 2 0	228 1 8
Cattai Creek	11	20	31	8.0	15.0	23.0	120 0 0	1 4 9	.....	26 16 8	146 1 5
Cavan	15	8	23	11.8	5.4	17.2	87 10 0	1 17 5	.....	1 0 0	90 7 5
Cave Creek	8	12	20	4.6	10.3	14.9	85 0 0	.....	.....	.....	85 0 0
Cawdor	23	24	49	18.9	16.8	36.7	156 0 0	1 13 4	.....	52 11 6	210 4 10
Cawley's Creek	4	8	12	3.8	6.2	10.0	154 0 0	2 11 0	.....	14 1 10	170 12 10
Cedar Party Creek	19	16	35	12.5	12.8	25.1	132 0 0	1 1 9	.....	14 6 1	147 7 10
Cesnock	21	21	42	13.6	15.5	29.1	180 0 0	3 15 8	.....	24 12 0	206 7 8
Chain of Ponds	10	6	16	5.6	2.5	8.1	120 0 0	1 15 8	.....	9 15 10	131 11 6
Chalkerville	17	15	32	13.1	12.0	25.1	120 0 0	1 11 3	.....	8 16 11	130 8 2
Charcoal Creek	32	35	67	21.7	27.6	49.3	276 0 0	2 9 6	.....	21 6 1	299 15 7
Charlestown	61	54	115	46.3	39.7	86.0	289 10 0	3 19 9	.....	42 17 6	336 7 3
Charleyong	24	11	35	17.7	9.8	27.5	156 0 0	0 16 9	.....	1 5 10	158 2 7
Chatswood	81	64	145	55.3	37.4	92.7	227 3 0	3 5 5	.....	16 19 3	247 7 8
Chatsworth Island	31	39	70	58.3	40.3	98.6	294 0 0	2 12 4	.....	14 8 0	311 0 4
Chichester	14	13	27	8.8	9.5	18.3	129 10 4	2 8 0	.....	1 5 0	139 3 4
Chilcott Plains	11	8	19	8.2	6.7	14.9	120 0 0	2 2 2	1 2 0	23 12 4	146 16 6
Clairvaux	19	10	29	13.1	5.3	18.4	110 0 0	.....	.....	1 3 0	111 3 0
Claremont	13	11	24	8.9	7.8	16.7	96 0 0	1 6 4	1 5 0	1 5 0	99 16 4
Clarence Town	74	70	144	55.3	51.4	106.7	384 0 0	6 0 7	.....	326 7 11	786 8 6
Clarendon	13	20	33	7.4	10.5	17.9	139 4 0	1 16 1	.....	7 15 1	148 15 2
Clareval	17	12	29	13.1	9.4	22.5	120 0 0	5 3 11	1 0 0	33 3 4	159 7 3
Clarkson's Crossing	25	32	57	17.9	20.1	38.0	156 0 0	.....	.....	2 17 10	158 17 10
Clearbank	10	14	24	5.7	9.3	15.0	72 10 0	0 18 11	.....	8 0 0	81 8 11
Clevedon	21	5	26	14.4	3.8	18.2	70 3 6	1 8 0	4 2 6	.....	75 14 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.
Cleveland-street	713	658	1,371	467.4	409.7	877.1	2,755 2 10	63 8 9	.....	677 18 1	3,496 9 8
Clifton	76	51	127	57.3	35.2	92.5	317 15 0	3 12 3	.....	4 8 0	325 15 3
Clunes	20	13	33	11.1	8.3	19.4	96 17 5	2 8 10	3 15 0	45 0 11	148 2 2
Cobar	60	78	138	39.2	52.7	91.9	383 19 9	4 14 10	.....	6 19 5	393 2 7
Cobargo	44	47	91	33.7	31.8	65.5	282 0 0	4 18 3	.....	251 16 2	538 14 5
Cobbitty	22	8	30	14.3	4.6	18.9	156 0 0	1 12 3	.....	63 15 0	221 7 3
Cobbobra	9	13	22	5.7	10.0	15.7	132 0 0	1 4 4	.....	1 5 10	134 10 2
Cobborah	22	20	42	16.1	15.0	31.1	156 0 0	1 0 8	.....	14 0 10	171 1 6
Cockatoo Flat	17	17	34	9.3	9.2	18.5	120 0 0	2 1 0	.....	6 13 0	128 14 0
Cockburns River	29	22	51	25.2	18.2	43.4	156 0 0	3 8 6	.....	5 14 4	165 2 10
Coakle Creek	24	20	44	15.2	15.4	30.6	121 0 0	2 7 4	.....	1 5 0	124 12 4
Cocomingla	13	10	23	10.4	7.3	17.7	96 0 0	.....	.....	1 5 10	97 5 10
Codrington	16	16	32	10.1	11.6	21.7	92 0 0	2 14 1	.....	.....	94 14 1
Codrington North	7	9	16	4.1	6.0	10.1	92 0 0	0 14 2	.....	0 15 3	93 9 5
Coffey Hill	16	13	29	11.7	10.5	22.2	81 8 6	0 17 10	3 10 6	23 12 0	109 9 10
Coldstream Lower	12	10	22	10.1	8.4	18.5	120 0 0	1 16 9	2 16 6	7 15 1	132 8 4
Coldstream Upper	11	17	28	8.2	13.2	21.4	102 6 5	1 1 8	2 10 0	1 2 9	107 0 10
Colinton	30	28	58	19.8	14.5	34.3	144 0 0	3 1 2	3 10 0	9 1 4	159 12 6
Collarenebri	11	11	22	8.0	8.8	16.8	82 10 0	1 9 10	.....	.....	83 19 10
Collector	25	34	59	16.2	20.8	37.0	180 0 0	1 6 9	.....	8 15 10	190 2 7
Collengulbie	12	13	25	6.5	7.3	13.8	132 0 0	1 5 4	.....	37 5 10	170 11 2
Collie	15	12	27	11.9	8.7	20.6	96 0 0	.....	.....	1 1 6	97 1 6
Colly Blue	4	5	9	2.9	2.9	5.8	67 10 0	1 6 9	2 10 0	.....	71 6 9
Colo Upper	9	14	23	7.5	11.8	19.3	91 17 4	.....	2 17 11	0 18 0	95 13 3
Colstoun	13	15	28	9.0	12.3	21.3	120 0 0	2 13 13	.....	8 2 0	130 15 11
Colyton	21	25	46	14.1	17.0	31.1	156 0 0	1 8 10	.....	1 5 10	158 14 8
Comarong	13	11	24	11.0	9.4	20.4	120 0 0	1 17 11	.....	11 18 10	133 16 9
Comleroy Road	40	29	69	30.8	19.5	50.3	213 13 10	3 17 8	.....	5 16 11	223 8 5
Conargo	15	7	22	10.2	5.1	15.3	96 0 0	0 19 10	3 10 0	.....	100 9 10
Concord	61	69	130	45.0	48.0	93.0	443 0 0	7 9 6	.....	236 5 9	686 15 3
Condobolin	77	54	131	56.3	34.8	91.1	293 16 1	7 1 5	.....	41 0 8	341 18 0
Conjola	15	12	27	11.3	9.6	20.9	130 0 0	1 6 0	3 14 0	2 13 4	137 13 4
Cooba Creek	14	11	25	10.2	6.9	17.1	93 0 0	0 19 5	2 5 0	13 9 0	109 13 5
Cooperswell	55	37	92	40.3	27.4	67.7	270 0 0	4 18 6	.....	3 17 7	278 16 1
Coogee	48	32	80	33.9	19.3	53.2	272 11 3	4 6 4	.....	31 5 0	308 2 7
Cookardinia	19	15	34	11.1	8.4	19.5	156 0 0	1 11 5	.....	1 5 10	158 17 3
Cook's Hill	350	288	638	250.8	197.0	447.8	1,436 0 7	24 7 8	.....	179 12 8	1,440 0 11
Coolac	22	31	53	16.1	21.7	37.8	180 0 0	2 12 3	.....	1 5 10	183 18 1
Coolah	23	51	74	15.6	39.5	55.1	232 6 6	2 19 1	3 1 2	1 5 10	239 12 7
Coolaman	29	21	50	19.3	13.8	33.1	153 0 0	2 4 10	.....	149 1 7	304 6 5
Coolangatta	34	40	74	20.3	25.1	45.9	180 0 0	2 5 3	.....	1 5 10	183 11 1
Coolongook	22	21	43	15.0	13.8	28.8	156 0 0	2 10 11	.....	27 7 2	185 18 1
Cooma	186	162	348	138.3	119.6	257.9	792 12 7	12 3 1	.....	451 3 8	1,165 19 4
Coonabarabran	62	60	122	44.5	41.8	86.3	246 8 1	3 19 8	.....	7 7 8	257 15 5
Coonamble	96	75	171	58.7	43.6	102.3	358 10 0	3 4 7	.....	5 3 5	366 18 0
Coopersbrook	43	36	79	30.0	23.5	53.5	164 0 0	.....	.....	2 6 8	166 6 8
Cooranbong	21	20	41	13.8	13.6	27.4	132 0 0	1 3 6	1 9 0	1 5 10	135 18 4
Coota	37	31	68	22.3	19.6	41.9	144 0 0	2 7 7	.....	36 4 3	182 11 10
Cootamundra	125	101	226	87.6	62.9	150.5	430 10 0	7 15 7	.....	8 13 5	446 19 0
Cootalanta	27	9	36	16.1	6.1	22.2	156 0 0	1 16 4	.....	33 15 1	191 11 5
Cooyat	18	18	36	14.6	14.4	29.0	180 0 0	2 0 3	.....	1 6 0	183 6 3
Copeland North	28	43	71	20.3	29.9	50.2	243 0 0	2 14 1	.....	3 17 6	249 11 7
Coppabella	6	1	7	3.3	0.3	3.6	80 0 0	1 11 3	1 16 0	6 9 3	89 16 6
Coradgerie	12	12	24	9.0	8.9	17.9	96 0 0	1 3 9	2 10 0	8 18 3	108 12 0
Coraki	45	46	91	32.4	29.1	61.5	198 0 0	2 12 10	.....	79 13 1	280 5 11
Cordcaux River	18	7	25	13.6	4.9	18.5	96 0 0	0 18 6	.....	2 15 10	99 14 4
Cornwallis	12	13	25	9.2	9.1	18.3	98 0 0	2 5 10	.....	138 12 0	236 17 10
Corowa	57	42	99	40.8	30.6	71.4	322 10 0	3 18 5	.....	3 17 6	330 5 11
Cottawalla	21	17	38	14.7	9.5	24.2	156 0 0	2 5 8	.....	.....	158 5 8
Courabyra	18	23	41	14.1	17.8	31.9	147 0 0	1 8 2	.....	28 5 10	174 14 0
Cow Flat	16	30	46	11.9	18.9	30.8	132 0 0	2 11 1	.....	1 5 10	135 16 11
Cowper	43	36	79	29.0	24.0	53.0	237 18 10	2 5 10	.....	5 12 7	246 17 3
Cowra	133	127	260	101.9	95.3	197.2	442 10 11	5 4 1	.....	725 17 7	1,173 12 7
Craigend	14	10	24	11.7	7.2	18.9	95 0 0	.....	.....	.....	95 0 0
Craigie	21	28	49	14.4	17.8	32.2	162 0 0	1 15 2	.....	10 1 2	173 16 4
Cranbury	8	10	18	5.0	6.3	11.3	58 0 6	1 13 11	4 19 0	0 17 0	105 10 5
Cranbrook	39	29	68	23.3	17.6	41.1	180 0 0	2 4 2	.....	7 13 0	189 17 2
Crawford River	14	15	29	9.9	11.8	21.7	120 0 0	1 12 11	2 10 0	11 12 8	135 15 7
Croki	37	21	58	27.3	16.0	43.3	180 0 0	4 4 5	.....	41 2 8	225 7 1
Croobyra	29	37	66	15.7	19.3	35.0	180 0 0	2 8 2	.....	41 10 10	223 19 0
Crookwell	79	66	145	43.8	37.8	81.6	282 0 6	3 5 3	.....	281 2 6	566 7 9
Crookwell River	14	11	25	8.5	7.0	15.5	96 0 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	97 8 0
Crooms	24	31	55	16.9	24.8	41.7	180 0 0	4 19 0	.....	14 4 0	199 3 0
Croome Park	7	5	12	3.9	3.3	7.2	96 0 0	.....	.....	0 18 0	96 18 0
Crown-street	771	751	1,522	560.2	514.6	1,074.8	3,280 12 7	63 17 10	.....	199 0 3	3,548 10 8
Croydon	223	201	424	171.6	146.9	318.5	982 6 11	39 13 10	.....	88 3 8	1,110 4 5
Croydon Park	152	115	267	110.8	80.6	191.4	361 17 4	11 12 3	.....	74 10 1	447 19 8
Crudine	20	19	39	16.1	14.3	30.4	158 0 0	2 11 9	.....	1 2 0	159 13 9
Cuan	9	6	15	7.6	5.6	13.2	96 0 0	1 4 4	.....	11 5 10	108 10 2
Cunambark	14	12	26	9.3	8.1	17.4	120 0 0	1 17 11	.....	4 3 0	126 0 11
Cudal	81	57	138	46.5	38.7	85.2	323 0 0	2 8 3	2 9 3	18 16 0	346 13 6
Cuddell Siding	12	17	29	8.6	11.9	20.5	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	90 0 0
Cudgegong	16	13	29	9.4	10.0	19.4	96 0 0	1 5 7	.....	1 3 0	98 8 7
Cudgegong	30	25	55	20.7	18.4	39.1	180 0 0	2 6 4	.....	2 13 10	185 0 2

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name	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.
Cudgell Creek	18	12	30	12.3	8.6	20.8	132	0	0	2	5	8	1	4	0
Cudgen	28	23	51	16.4	14.4	30.8	120	0	0	3	11	5	18	17	0
Cullarin	12	19	31	7.4	8.5	15.9	120	0	0	1	0	9	7	15	1
Cullen	23	16	41	16.8	10.1	26.9	153	0	0	2	13	5	2	0	6
Collenbone	28	21	48	20.3	14.5	34.8	166	8	0	3	1	2	94	9	4
Collinga	35	28	63	24.9	19.2	44.1	250	16	9	2	3	5	29	14	0
Cummoek	39	32	71	23.7	24.2	52.9	180	0	0	3	15	11	31	9	9
Cundletown	60	43	103	45.8	28.1	73.9	252	0	0	3	5	4	43	17	6
Cundumbul	15	17	32	10.4	12.5	22.9	132	0	0	1	0	9	1	5	10
Cungegong	19	8	27	14.8	6.6	21.4	120	0	0	1	9	2	12	14	3
Cunningar	27	23	50	17.9	13.7	31.6	144	0	0	1	16	0	1	5	0
Curban	15	9	24	12.1	7.5	19.6	89	10	9	1	6	5	12	8	3
Curlewis	20	6	26	17.1	5.2	22.3	96	0	0	2	0	11			
Currahubala	37	37	74	26.8	26.2	53.0	240	0	0	3	10	3	4	12	2
Curra Creek	16	19	35	12.2	12.3	24.5	96	0	0	1	13	5	11	5	10
Currawung	24	26	50	14.7	17.3	32.0	180	0	0	1	19	4	11	0	1
Currawatna	17	14	31	11.3	6.2	17.5	93	0	0	1	2	4	0	10	0
Currowan	7	13	20	4.7	11.1	15.8	87	10	9	0	17	3			
Dabee	14	12	26	8.4	9.1	17.5	98	0	0	0	19	7	6	16	5
Dairyman's Plains	17	12	29	13.6	10.0	23.6	120	0	0	1	9	3	27	15	1
Daisydale	4	10	14	2.2	5.5	7.7	65	0	0						
Dalton	32	24	56	20.8	15.9	36.7	180	0	0	2	14	10	24	12	4
Dangar's Lagoon	23	14	37	17.2	10.6	27.8	96	0	0	4	9	1	1	1	5
Dapper	18	9	27	13.1	6.9	20.0	79	2	3	2	11	8	0	8	0
Dapto	26	21	47	18.6	16.3	34.9	156	0	0	1	16	8	36	7	6
Dapto West	24	32	56	17.5	20.5	38.0	168	0	0	3	0	10	34	18	0
Darby's Falls	21	16	37	17.6	12.6	30.2	120	0	0	1	9	10	27	2	2
Dark Corner	11	9	20	6.6	4.5	11.1	67	10	0				2	2	6
Darlinghurst	342	302	644	239.1	212.8	451.9	1,650	2	8	21	14	11	72	17	0
Darling Road	560	493	1,053	410.7	347.1	757.8	2,073	9	11	33	2	1	255	2	3
Darlington	451	406	857	292.1	290.5	582.6	2,125	2	8	33	1	1	628	13	10
Darlington Point	5	12	17	3.8	8.1	11.9	88	5	0	1	6	1			
Davis Creek	10	11	21	8.9	8.9	17.8	82	10	0	1	15	4			
Deepwater	25	29	54	18.3	24.7	43.0	155	8	4	2	9	9	6	5	6
Delegate	18	20	38	11.1	15.7	26.8	180	0	0	1	12	9	31	13	10
Demondrille	16	26	42	11.5	20.3	31.8	180	0	0	3	9	2	49	0	10
Demondrille Junction	20	28	48	13.8	21.5	35.3	143	0	0	2	9	5	30	3	0
Dentilquin	177	142	319	126.3	95.8	222.1	653	14	0	11	9	1	46	16	6
Deunman	56	36	92	25.8	28.3	54.1	258	0	0	3	12	4	3	18	1
Derringsullen	19	17	36	14.1	12.6	26.7	108	0	0				1	5	10
Digger's Flat	14	12	26	8.2	8.6	16.8	96	0	0	0	17	6	1	4	0
Dignam's Creek	9	16	25	7.0	13.2	20.2	131	0	0	2	19	10	1	1	5
Dinga Dinga	13	14	27	10.3	10.3	20.6	90	0	0	2	4	10	1	0	0
Dinge Creek	24	21	45	17.6	13.6	31.2	140	0	0	1	8	11	1	5	0
Donald	9	17	26	6.5	14.3	20.8	96	0	0	0	14	10	1	5	10
Dondingalong	11	9	20	8.0	5.8	13.8	104	0	0	1	0	9	20	0	10
Dora Creek	17	13	30	12.2	8.8	21.0	120	0	0	1	6	0	7	8	0
Double Bay	45	36	81	35.9	26.3	62.2	255	10	0	4	10	5	25	7	6
Doughboy Hollow	24	18	42	12.9	12.9	25.8	138	0	0	2	4	7	2	17	10
Douglas	14	12	26	9.1	8.9	18.0	120	0	0	1	2	3	7	5	10
Downside	24	23	47	16.4	15.5	31.9	138	0	0	2	6	2	1	5	10
Drake	67	85	152	37.0	38.7	75.7	22	13	4	8	7	10	204	0	0
Droiswal	12	18	30	7.8	12.2	20.0	156	0	0	0	12	8	36	2	0
Drait Town	122	104	226	91.4	70.0	161.4	451	10	0	3	7	9	9	16	9
Drummoyn	65	54	119	48.2	34.2	82.4	256	10	0	3	12	11	392	8	6
Dubbo	321	264	585	226.2	179.9	406.1	1,440	18	0	15	0	5	102	18	2
Duckmaloi	9	8	17	5.6	5.4	11.0	70	0	0	1	18	10			
Dudauman	9	11	20	5.8	7.6	13.4	120	0	0	2	2	6	12	12	7
Duddawarra	15	21	36	12.3	16.4	28.7	151	0	0	2	3	6	12	7	11
Dulwich	145	139	284	102.2	86.3	188.5	495	0	11	8	14	5	333	17	6
Dumaresq	11	18	29	6.0	10.8	16.8	128	0	0	2	5	6			
Dumaresq Island	15	15	30	11.8	10.4	22.2	120	0	0	1	4	2	2	12	4
Dunbar's Creek	19	10	29	7.3	7.6	14.9	132	0	0	0	17	10	1	5	8
Dundas	51	54	105	38.3	37.8	76.1	239	2	6	2	16	11	178	5	8
Dundee	27	20	47	22.2	14.9	37.1	148	0	0	6	1	4	51	16	4
Dungarce	31	21	52	25.8	15.0	40.8	180	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0
Dungarubba	22	20	42	13.4	16.5	29.9	180	0	0	1	15	1	9	15	10
Dungog	96	94	190	73.3	69.7	143.0	408	0	0	5	19	9	602	19	5
Dungowan Lower	19	25	44	13.1	15.5	28.6	180	0	0	1	9	6			
Dungowan Upper	9	8	17	6.8	5.6	12.4	98	0	0	1	5	8	6	12	0
Dunkeld	26	18	44	16.6	12.9	29.5	180	0	0	1	18	1	13	6	10
Dunmore	54	52	106	38.2	35.7	73.9	288	4	3	2	11	2	43	7	6
Dunolly	20	28	48	15.9	22.5	38.4	180	0	0	2	7	10	82	9	10
Dunoon	18	18	36	14.5	14.7	29.2	104	0	0	1	8	11	3	2	5
Dural	32	28	60	22.6	17.6	40.2	180	0	0	1	18	9	3	1	0
Duramana	17	12	29	11.9	8.5	20.4	132	0	0				1	2	8
Dusodie	10	10	20	13.2	8.3	21.5	80	0	0	2	17	9	2	1	8
Duyal View	14	16	30	8.1	11.3	19.4	120	0	0	2	13	8	7	15	1
Eaglehawk	13	9	22	6.4	4.7	11.1	96	0	0	1	8	5	2	10	10
Eagleton	20	17	37	16.1	14.0	30.1	138	0	0	0	16	7	1	2	0
Eastgrove	71	77	148	51.0	53.0	104.0	32	10	0	2	6	10	655	15	4
Eastwood	17	14	31	8.6	10.0	18.6	118	0	0	1	11	1	31	1	0
Eatonsville	13	22	35	11.6	18.2	29.8	156	0	0	2	2	8	1	5	10
Ebenemer	14	15	29	11.0	10.6	21.6	92	15	0	5	8	4	185	18	10
Eccleston	14	13	27	11.9	11.2	23.1	120	0	0	2	4	11	1	5	10

APPENDIX VII—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Fund s.				
	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.
Eden	41	42	83	32.2	29.2	61.4	250 7 1	2 17 11	.....	11 13 3	264 18 3
Eden Valley	19	21	40	12.1	13.4	25.5	120 0 0	2 6 2	1 0 0	12 10 0	135 16 2
Edith	18	15	33	12.1	9.7	21.8	116 0 0	2 7 3	1 11 3	142 15 1	262 13 7
Edwardstown	30	28	58	21.3	23.0	44.3	180 0 0	2 4 6	.....	173 4 1	353 8 7
Eglington	38	24	62	28.4	14.9	43.3	180 0 0	2 6 5	.....	1 15 10	184 2 3
Elderslie	17	23	40	10.6	15.6	26.2	134 0 0	1 19 2	.....	2 15 10	138 15 0
Elizabethfield	12	10	22	7.2	6.5	13.7	81 11 5	1 18 10	.....	.....	83 10 3
Ellalong	37	29	66	28.3	14.6	42.9	180 0 0	3 13 9	.....	1 1 8	184 15 5
Elsmore	26	32	58	17.6	23.7	41.3	180 0 0	3 1 11	.....	7 17 10	190 19 9
Emmaville	132	112	244	96.2	73.8	169.0	463 18 4	6 10 7	3 4 0	7 3 5	480 16 4
Emu	66	50	116	47.1	34.2	81.3	288 5 8	.....	.....	3 17 7	292 3 3
Enmore	255	235	490	159.4	150.6	310.0	204 10 0	68 17 1	.....	6,635 8 5	6,908 18 6
Erina	20	13	33	13.8	9.0	22.8	120 0 0	1 6 5	.....	23 2 0	144 8 5
Eringonia	8	16	24	6.9	11.8	18.7	120 0 0	.....	.....	17 8 10	137 5 10
Erskine Park	17	14	31	12.5	9.1	21.6	132 0 0	0 17 8	.....	1 5 10	134 3 6
Fachol	16	14	30	13.5	8.8	22.3	94 0 0	1 13 0	.....	1 0 0	96 13 0
Eak Bank	360	327	687	277.3	225.4	502.7	1,500 17 0	55 13 11	3 7 0	173 16 7	1,733 14 6
Essington	10	13	23	5.2	8.0	13.2	52 11 8	1 5 10	1 17 0	3 0 0	58 14 6
Eagowra	29	23	52	20.9	16.6	37.5	180 0 0	2 9 8	.....	222 5 10	404 15 6
Eulah Creek	28	15	43	18.1	9.3	27.4	152 0 0	2 5 3	.....	1 11 11	155 17 2
Eulomogo	17	11	28	12.5	7.4	19.9	96 0 0	1 8 8	.....	31 0 0	128 8 8
Euralie	13	11	24	8.2	7.4	15.6	156 0 0	1 16 3	.....	7 15 10	163 12 1
Eurobodalla	16	16	32	13.1	12.6	25.7	144 0 0	1 12 4	3 0 0	1 5 10	149 18 2
Euroka	34	30	64	26.0	19.1	45.1	235 0 0	2 6 7	10 0 0	3 17 6	251 4 1
Eurunderee	29	25	54	21.7	18.2	39.9	180 0 0	2 2 3	.....	1 4 0	183 6 3
Evnton	16	24	40	7.6	15.0	22.6	144 0 0	1 0 10	.....	19 5 10	161 6 8
Evans' Plains	17	15	32	12.1	10.4	22.5	120 0 0	3 4 0	.....	100 14 11	223 18 11
Everton Vale	22	11	33	15.3	7.1	22.4	94 0 0	2 10 4	.....	1 10 0	98 0 4
Fairford	14	6	20	9.8	4.4	14.2	120 0 0	1 10 5	2 0 0	22 5 0	145 15 5
Fair Hill	17	17	34	12.0	11.3	23.3	91 10 0	.....	.....	6 7 6	97 17 6
Fairview	24	20	44	18.0	13.3	31.3	180 0 0	2 4 5	.....	1 5 10	183 10 3
Fairy Meadow	74	89	163	55.3	60.5	115.8	276 11 5	6 7 10	.....	6 11 0	289 10 3
Falbrook	24	26	50	16.8	18.5	35.3	156 0 0	1 8 0	.....	41 5 10	198 13 10
Falls, The	20	12	32	14.1	9.4	23.5	98 10 0	1 17 5	0 12 6	.....	100 19 11
Farnham	22	6	28	16.1	4.5	20.6	120 0 0	1 13 0	.....	12 1 4	133 14 4
Felled Timber Creek	8	13	21	6.6	9.3	15.9	132 0 0	.....	.....	1 5 10	133 5 10
Ferndale	14	22	36	10.0	15.0	25.0	92 0 0	0 18 8	.....	.....	92 18 8
Fern Glen	17	12	29	10.8	9.0	19.8	120 0 0	.....	1 0 0	9 15 7	133 5 7
Fernhill	21	16	37	14.1	11.7	25.8	130 0 0	.....	4 1 0	0 17 2	134 18 2
Fernmount	46	37	83	28.3	23.5	51.8	180 0 0	2 14 9	.....	63 5 10	246 0 7
Fernmount South	9	13	24	4.1	9.4	13.5	94 8 6	0 14 5	.....	.....	95 2 11
Fisher's Creek	6	4	10	4.6	3.1	7.7	50 0 0	1 7 4	.....	.....	51 7 4
Fishery Creek	27	26	53	18.0	18.9	37.5	144 0 0	4 3 8	.....	7 15 1	165 18 9
Fish River Creek	16	15	31	11.7	10.6	22.9	132 0 0	2 12 11	.....	1 2 0	135 14 11
Fitzgerald's Valley	17	12	29	12.0	8.1	20.1	120 0 0	1 8 0	.....	7 14 2	129 2 2
Five Dock	46	40	86	34.3	29.6	63.8	261 16 11	5 3 5	.....	60 6 0	327 6 4
Five Islands	15	11	26	10.2	6.9	17.1	120 0 0	1 9 5	.....	1 5 10	122 15 3
Fladbury	15	10	25	7.1	6.7	13.8	76 5 0	1 6 9	2 18 9	.....	80 10 6
Flowerburn	8	8	16	7.1	6.5	13.6	99 10 3	0 19 6	3 0 6	7 15 1	111 5 4
Forbes	194	205	399	131.7	147.4	279.1	798 3 8	22 19 8	6 15 0	32 19 5	860 17 6
Forest Hill	11	14	25	7.9	11.6	19.5	120 0 0	.....	.....	3 15 10	123 15 10
Forest Lodge	417	367	784	296.7	246.9	543.6	1,470 2 8	45 8 2	.....	257 0 4	1,772 11 2
Forest, The	8	17	25	7.1	12.7	19.8	112 10 0	1 7 6	.....	12 15 0	126 12 6
Forest Vale	.....	.....	.....	1.2	3.5	4.7	22 0 0	.....	.....	31 12 11	53 12 11
Forster	19	30	49	11.4	19.0	30.4	180 0 0	1 16 9	.....	37 5 0	219 1 9
Forster North	20	19	39	17.6	16.0	33.6	138 0 0	2 2 2	.....	20 0 0	169 2 2
Fort-street	1001	656	1657	740.8	443.6	1184.4	3,165 16 9	82 10 0	3 10 6	433 11 11	3,685 9 2
Fort-street Lower	154	125	279	109.5	85.8	195.3	628 10 0	12 13 4	.....	206 8 7	847 11 11
Fountaindale	16	10	26	12.4	7.5	19.9	114 0 0	1 19 6	.....	1 5 10	117 5 4
Four-mile Creek	24	16	40	17.8	11.1	28.9	132 0 0	1 12 10	.....	44 10 4	178 3 2
Foxground	29	22	51	21.5	16.7	38.2	180 0 0	1 18 0	.....	8 4 11	190 2 11
Frederickton	77	76	153	55.6	55.7	111.3	361 0 0	3 18 7	2 5 9	5 3 5	372 7 9
Freeman's Beach	33	37	70	24.5	28.5	45.0	255 0 0	2 10 6	.....	8 13 0	266 3 6
Frogmoor	28	21	49	17.2	13.4	30.6	180 0 0	2 0 3	.....	5 0 10	187 1 1
Frome's Creek	16	16	32	8.1	10.8	18.9	96 0 0	1 12 4	.....	1 2 0	98 14 4
Fullerton Cove	25	23	48	20.2	17.4	37.6	156 0 0	1 13 3	.....	1 5 10	168 19 1
Gadara	14	12	26	10.3	9.8	20.1	132 0 0	2 11 4	.....	9 19 3	144 10 7
Gainsborough	10	14	24	8.5	10.6	19.1	96 0 0	2 9 1	.....	120 17 0	219 6 1
Galgabba	36	20	56	28.6	13.6	42.2	174 0 0	3 9 0	.....	660 13 0	838 2 0
Galston	19	20	39	15.9	15.3	31.4	138 0 0	2 7 8	1 14 0	271 1 0	413 2 8
Galwadgerie	13	12	25	10.9	8.8	19.7	131 0 0	2 0 4	.....	7 15 1	140 15 5
Galwary Creek	11	6	17	4.5	3.2	7.7	68 11 5	1 6 2	.....	1 4 8	71 2 3
Ganbenang	12	10	22	8.0	5.6	13.6	123 10 0	.....	.....	9 0 1	132 10 1
Gardener's Road	129	124	263	84.5	72.2	156.7	493 0 0	9 10 4	.....	2,915 18 4	3,418 8 8
Garfield	19	21	40	14.1	16.0	30.1	156 0 0	1 15 8	.....	1 5 10	159 1 6
Garra	38	25	63	24.5	15.9	40.4	227 0 0	7 16 4	8 11 4	19 14 7	263 2 3
Gaspard	16	13	31	10.9	10.8	21.7	132 0 0	3 9 0	.....	14 16 5	150 5 5
Gentleman's Halt	10	16	26	8.3	12.2	20.5	108 0 0	2 0 8	.....	14 2 0	124 2 8
George's Creek	13	11	24	10.0	6.2	16.2	81 5 0	1 4 10	17 17 0	.....	100 6 10
Germanton	39	32	71	28.6	21.6	50.2	184 12 1	6 0 8	.....	59 19 0	250 11 9
Gerogery	12	12	24	8.8	10.1	18.9	96 0 0	1 11 2	4 2 0	2 7 0	104 0 2
Gerogery Railway Station	7	0	16	5.3	5.5	10.8	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
Gerringong	48	40	88	33.6	26.6	60.2	236 2 6	2 4 9	.....	8 1 0	246 8 3
Gerrymberryn	28	32	60	18.3	24.0	42.3	156 0 0	1 2 10	.....	2 11 10	159 14 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 Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Geurie.....	17	20	37	13·1	16·9	30·0	130 0 0	8 9 4	.....	5 0 8	143 10 0
Ghinni Ghinni.....	17	9	26	13·8	7·1	20·9	140 0 0	.....	1 10 0	27 7 0	168 17 0
Giant's Creek.....	12	10	22	8·4	6·9	15·3	108 0 0	1 13 4	.....	6 5 10	115 19 2
Gilgai.....	27	24	51	18·2	12·3	30·5	133 6 8	2 8 7	.....	1 5 9	157 1 0
Gilgandra.....	17	17	34	9·5	11·1	20·6	132 0 0	1 5 8	.....	47 17 0	181 2 8
Gininderra.....	30	22	52	20·6	15·7	36·3	156 0 0	1 19 7	.....	1 0 0	158 19 7
Girilambone.....	17	17	34	12·5	11·3	23·8	104 0 0	1 4 7	.....	2 3 4	107 7 11
Gladesville.....	57	61	118	56·5	43·9	100·4	289 10 4	7 13 10	.....	56 17 11	354 2 1
Gladstone.....	46	59	105	34·8	44·9	79·7	309 0 0	3 19 5	.....	9 18 9	322 18 2
Glaunire.....	17	21	38	14·1	17·2	31·3	132 0 0	2 5 1	.....	1 5 10	135 10 11
Glassville.....	7	13	20	5·6	10·5	16·1	96 0 0	2 6 0	0 11 6	0 18 8	99 16 2
Glebe.....	580	588	1,168	396·5	388·9	785·4	2,439 13 5	52 4 6	.....	1,919 8 2	4,411 6 1
Gledswood.....	10	10	20	8·4	7·8	16·2	120 5 0	0 16 11	4 19 0	3 0 10	129 1 9
Glen.....	45	34	79	28·7	18·0	46·7	240 10 0	1 19 4	.....	3 17 6	246 6 10
Glenbog.....	15	12	27	10·5	8·5	19·0	77 10 0	1 14 3	.....	2 10 0	81 14 3
Glenburn.....	17	16	33	12·5	9·0	21·5	132 0 0	1 10 7	.....	1 5 10	134 16 5
Glencoe.....	11	18	29	8·9	13·0	21·9	76 9 2	1 9 0	.....	6 13 0	84 11 2
Glendon Brook.....	25	22	47	17·5	16·1	33·6	156 0 0	2 4 8	.....	1 5 10	159 10 8
Glenfield.....	23	18	41	17·6	13·2	30·8	144 0 0	2 0 10	.....	11 8 10	157 9 8
Glen Innes.....	153	143	296	129·7	96·2	225·7	883 16 0	16 1 3	.....	465 0 11	1,319 18 2
Glanlogan.....	22	17	39	14·1	11·7	25·8	120 0 0	1 5 11	.....	8 6 0	129 11 11
Glenmore.....	14	15	29	11·5	11·1	22·6	120 0 0	1 5 6	.....	7 10 10	128 16 4
Glenmore Road.....	230	291	471	180·7	148·7	329·4	898 12 9	17 10 7	.....	406 17 3	1,323 0 7
Glen Morrison.....	13	13	26	10·0	10·2	20·2	120 0 0	1 7 0	.....	14 6 1	135 12 1
Glenroy.....	15	17	32	10·8	11·8	22·6	127 8 5	.....	.....	2 3 5	129 11 5
Glen thorne.....	11	21	32	7·4	16·3	23·7	110 0 0	1 14 5	3 15 0	22 17 9	138 7 2
Glen Wilham.....	28	15	43	20·2	12·2	32·2	136 0 0	1 15 1	.....	1 5 10	159 0 11
Gleuwood.....	22	3	25	19·2	1·0	20·2	120 0 0	0 15 0	.....	82 15 0	203 10 0
Gobarralong.....	9	16	25	6·7	11·6	18·5	96 0 0	1 6 4	.....	1 18 10	99 5 2
Goemp.....	25	25	50	17·0	17·2	34·2	156 0 0	1 14 3	.....	140 5 10	298 0 1
Golspie.....	13	9	22	9·4	7·1	16·5	156 0 0	1 12 4	.....	1 5 10	158 18 2
Gondarin Creek.....	10	13	23	8·4	9·3	17·7	96 0 0	1 1 7	.....	1 4 0	98 5 7
Gongolgon.....	11	10	21	7·3	7·0	14·3	132 0 0	1 1 11	.....	9 6 6	142 8 5
Goobang.....	17	25	42	12·4	18·8	31·2	156 0 0	2 11 4	.....	24 0 0	182 11 4
Good Forest.....	9	9	18	7·2	6·8	14·0	96 0 0	1 3 1	.....	1 3 0	98 5 1
Good Good.....	11	14	25	7·5	7·2	14·7	96 0 0	2 11 7	.....	1 5 10	99 17 5
Good Hope.....	18	22	40	12·1	18·0	30·1	148 0 0	2 3 2	.....	159 0 7	309 3 9
Goodooga.....	12	5	17	6·2	1·4	7·6	132 0 0	2 2 4	.....	1 3 0	135 5 4
Googong.....	10	12	22	6·2	7·8	14·0	104 0 0	5 15 10	1 19 0	.....	111 14 10
Googong.....	21	41	62	13·5	31·4	44·9	180 0 0	4 19 5	.....	14 15 10	199 15 3
Goolmangar.....	16	9	25	11·7	7·3	19·0	96 0 0	2 0 8	0 15 0	29 12 11	128 8 7
Goonellebah.....	38	28	66	26·1	18·8	45·9	180 0 0	1 2 10	.....	1 5 10	182 8 8
Goonoo Goonoo.....	14	14	28	9·1	10·2	19·3	98 0 0	9 1 7	.....	2 11 10	102 13 5
Goonoowigal.....	32	27	59	22·5	21·7	44·2	42 0 0	8 6 4	5 4 6	140 0 0	195 10 10
Gooraougala.....	12	6	18	8·8	4·9	13·7	107 0 0	1 17 2	.....	.....	108 17 2
Goydon.....	60	66	126	36·6	41·3	77·9	357 13 4	3 3 8	.....	29 16 8	390 13 8
Goxford.....	91	82	173	63·3	63·9	127·2	356 0 0	6 8 11	.....	50 14 4	413 3 3
Gosforth.....	24	20	44	17·6	15·5	33·1	156 0 0	1 15 1	.....	9 9 4	187 4 5
Gosling Creek.....	18	15	33	12·4	10·6	23·0	120 0 0	.....	.....	1 15 10	121 15 10
Gostwyck.....	17	16	33	11·9	11·6	23·5	156 0 0	2 14 3	2 10 0	1 4 0	162 8 3
Gough Town.....	25	23	48	17·1	13·3	30·4	144 0 0	.....	.....	69 9 11	213 9 11
Goulburn.....	370	366	736	266·8	244·4	511·2	1,593 18 4	23 12 10	4 0 3	81 6 2	1,702 17 7
Goulburn North.....	213	176	389	163·2	132·3	295·5	936 12 6	9 14 0	.....	988 1 9	1,934 8 3
Goulburn South.....	175	134	309	120·4	90·1	210·5	684 0 0	7 16 2	.....	71 6 6	763 2 8
Gourlay.....	21	16	37	13·7	8·4	22·1	129 0 0	1 19 4	.....	14 6 5	145 5 9
Gowrie.....	21	17	38	11·2	12·3	23·5	156 0 0	2 2 8	.....	1 14 8	159 17 4
Grace Mount.....	5	9	14	3·2	6·6	9·8	65 0 0	2 1 5	.....	.....	67 1 5
Grafton.....	350	342	692	263·2	280·4	523·6	1,606 10 0	20 19 9	4 5 0	48 8 7	1,680 3 4
Grafton South.....	95	99	194	72·4	70·0	142·4	450 0 0	5 10 11	.....	17 17 7	473 8 6
Graham.....	11	13	24	9·9	10·4	20·3	96 0 0	3 2 4	.....	1 17 0	100 19 4
Grantham.....	27	15	42	19·6	12·8	32·4	156 0 0	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0
Granville.....	204	257	461	135·4	189·8	305·2	1,057 8 9	9 12 5	2 1 6	66 14 7	1,135 17 3
Granville North.....	152	161	313	96·0	98·6	194·6	497 8 8	13 19 7	.....	157 7 0	668 15 3
Grattai.....	15	9	24	13·1	4·9	18·0	85 0 0	.....	1 0 0	.....	86 0 0
Gravel Pits.....	87	63	150	50·4	36·5	86·9	238 10 0	4 0 3	.....	44 4 9	307 15 0
Great Central.....	17	11	28	14·4	8·8	23·0	96 0 0	0 12 11	3 5 6	62 19 7	162 13 0
Greenbank.....	8	5	13	6·1	4·4	10·5	63 15 0	1 9 5	.....	.....	65 4 5
Greendale.....	13	7	20	8·5	4·8	13·3	86 5 0	1 15 6	.....	62 8 9	150 9 3
Green Grove.....	17	13	30	11·1	9·6	20·7	96 0 0	.....	.....	6 12 0	102 12 0
Green Hills.....	13	7	20	11·2	6·1	17·3	120 0 0	0 15 6	2 7 0	6 12 0	129 14 6
Green Valley.....	31	26	57	22·7	20·6	43·3	150 0 0	2 15 5	.....	56 19 4	239 14 9
Greenwell Point.....	18	20	38	12·2	13·2	25·4	132 0 0	1 10 8	.....	2 2 4	156 13 0
Greenwich.....	31	22	53	20·6	13·7	34·3	120 0 0	1 16 4	.....	17 16 9	139 13 1
Greenwich Park.....	10	10	20	7·5	8·1	15·6	77 6 9	1 13 5	3 12 6	.....	82 12 8
Greenwood.....	18	19	37	10·8	13·1	23·9	66 17 9	1 7 2	.....	75 0 0	143 4 11
Greg Greg.....	4	5	9	2·2	3·2	5·4	25 0 0	0 10 5	.....	.....	25 10 5
Grahamstown.....	17	17	34	12·6	11·6	24·2	180 0 0	2 6 10	.....	1 6 0	183 12 10
Gregra.....	23	15	38	17·6	10·4	28·0	128 0 0	3 17 8	2 3 6	15 12 0	149 13 2
Greenfell.....	166	119	285	120·6	85·8	206·4	670 14 0	24 10 10	2 7 6	160 7 0	857 19 4
Gresford.....	41	29	70	29·2	18·9	48·1	180 0 0	.....	.....	3 14 4	183 14 4
Greta.....	144	141	285	101·5	99·0	200·5	417 0 0	8 0 6	.....	17 4 0	442 4 6
Grong Grong.....	16	25	41	10·2	14·0	24·2	144 0 0	2 13 5	.....	3 5 0	149 18 5
Groombridge Swamp.....	19	17	36	14·0	12·4	26·4	120 0 0	2 5 6	.....	7 15 1	130 0 7
Guilford.....	17	20	37	13·3	11·2	24·5	132 0 0	.....	.....	5 10 10	137 10 10
Gulgambone.....	15	23	38	10·2	15·8	26·0	120 0 0	1 8 5	.....	6 17 10	128 6 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 Furnage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.					
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Galgamree	18	21	39	12.4	13.6	26.0	96	0	0	3	0	10	1	4	0
Gulgong	92	86	178	65.0	65.4	130.4	466	4	0	9	3	6	2	6	0
Gullen	34	28	62	24.0	19.6	43.6	171	0	0	1	17	8	1	5	10
Gullen Flat	15	9	24	9.2	4.9	14.1	120	0	0	0	13	7	4	10	0
Gullen West	22	11	33	15.4	4.6	20.0	96	0	0	2	3	7	6	10	10
Gum Flat	35	31	66	20.8	21.3	42.1	180	0	0	2	13	5	1	5	10
Gunbar	22	15	37	10.6	7.7	18.3	120	0	0	1	15	6	10	18	1
Gundagai	79	58	137	58.3	44.3	102.6	375	12	1	6	10	5	3	13	0
Gundagai South	47	49	96	34.5	33.8	68.3	240	0	0	2	2	9	21	8	6
Gundaroo	18	20	38	10.0	11.3	21.3	152	0	0	0	18	2	1	2	0
Gundurimba	35	23	58	27.8	17.5	45.3	180	0	0	1	12	3	1	5	10
Gundy	14	21	35	9.8	12.6	22.4	140	0	0	1	11	7	0	15	0
Gunnedah	81	99	180	59.4	67.7	127.1	433	10	0	3	19	0	4	8	0
Gunnenbene	11	14	25	6.5	10.5	17.0	96	0	0	2	2	8	7	2	0
Gunning	81	68	147	61.1	45.7	106.8	312	17	1	8	4	2	4	12	0
Guntawang	37	24	61	25.7	16.0	41.7	179	19	11	2	19	11	1	6	10
Gurrundah	17	12	29	11.4	7.8	19.2	96	0	0	2	6	10	0	10	0
Guyong	24	22	46	13.2	13.2	26.4	158	0	0	1	8	0	20	5	0
Hall's Creek	15	17	32	7.9	10.3	18.2	121	0	0	2	0	10	3	0	0
Halton	12	11	23	9.2	5.9	15.1	71	17	7	1	13	5	3	1	0
Hamilton	295	301	596	216.7	218.4	435.1	1278	18	4	27	3	2	107	2	4
Hanbury	167	177	344	114.0	123.2	237.2	693	13	0	15	19	6	17	19	10
Hanging Rock	22	16	38	15.1	9.3	24.4	132	0	0	2	9	0	1	17	10
Harben Vale	15	11	26	11.0	7.5	18.5	122	0	0	2	8	2	9	13	10
Hargraves	17	10	27	14.1	6.9	21.0	180	0	0	1	12	4	1	5	0
Harley Hill	20	18	38	14.7	12.8	27.5	155	0	0	1	16	3	5	4	11
Hartford	9	13	22	8.1	8.0	16.1	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	7	13	1
Hartley	19	19	38	12.8	13.8	26.6	156	0	0	1	12	8	1	5	10
Hartley Vale	71	80	151	50.1	53.6	103.7	286	10	0	5	4	2	0	15	8
Harwood Island	39	51	90	29.0	40.0	69.0	204	0	0	2	4	5	147	0	7
Hatfield	11	9	20	7.5	6.8	14.3	153	19	3	1	10	10	22	0	0
Hawkins Creek	14	18	32	9.5	12.8	22.3	120	0	0	1	6	2	7	11	3
Hawk's Nest	23	20	43	16.6	13.3	29.9	204	0	0	1	9	7	2	2	6
Hay	169	151	320	129.1	107.1	236.2	654	18	5	17	6	0	65	14	8
Heathcote	34	25	59	21.4	17.2	38.6	150	0	0	1	9	9	7	16	1
Helensburgh	63	68	131	44.8	48.8	93.6	127	0	0	12	16	9	309	3	5
Hemaby	17	14	31	11.4	10.4	21.8	96	0	0	1	14	10	3	0	0
Hexham	42	45	87	31.1	32.3	63.4	241	1	5	2	4	9	8	17	7
Hexham Upper	18	26	44	14.0	21.6	35.6	180	0	0	1	16	8	1	6	0
Hill End	103	111	214	81.8	87.3	169.1	593	0	0	5	16	10	278	2	0
Hillston	50	37	87	35.7	23.5	59.2	378	0	0	3	3	2	3	10	0
Hill Top	10	16	26	7.4	10.5	17.9	93	15	0	1	6	4	0	6	3
Hillview	8	11	19	6.9	8.9	15.8	90	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinton	77	63	140	50.5	48.0	107.5	376	10	0	8	11	2	137	1	8
Hobby's Yards	16	22	38	10.9	13.7	24.6	156	0	0	4	12	3	2	12	10
Holdsworthy	18	12	30	14.9	10.4	25.3	120	0	0	2	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Holey Flat	14	10	24	9.7	8.9	18.6	87	7	5	1	12	4	3	5	0
Holt's Flat	10	19	29	7.8	12.7	20.5	120	0	0	3	2	3	6	0	0
Homebush	82	56	138	61.1	40.4	101.5	298	10	0	4	12	0	616	0	8
Honeysuckle Springs	13	15	28	8.6	12.0	20.6	93	0	0	2	10	1	13	0	0
Hopetield	17	15	32	12.5	8.9	21.4	132	0	0	2	13	1	2	11	10
Hornsby	46	39	85	33.4	28.2	61.6	264	0	0	2	17	3	13	5	6
Horseshoe Bend	45	48	93	27.3	30.3	57.6	201	13	5	.....	.....	.....	3	12	11
Hoskingtown	16	14	30	9.8	6.6	16.4	90	0	0	0	17	0	1	7	6
Hovel	17	15	32	11.1	11.0	22.1	132	0	0	0	17	9	1	13	0
Howe's Valley	17	11	28	11.3	7.8	19.1	116	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0
Howlong	40	45	85	26.6	27.4	54.0	226	8	1	4	1	2	129	17	10
Humula	18	11	29	12.4	7.3	19.7	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	6	0
Hunter's Hill	63	49	114	48.0	33.6	81.6	274	0	0	1	11	5	6	6	0
Hunter Upper	8	11	19	4.9	8.4	13.3	66	5	0	1	0	3	.....	.....	.....
Huon	16	11	27	13.0	8.7	21.7	132	0	0	1	18	5	27	7	2
Hurlstone	.....	117	117	.....	86.0	86.0	285	10	0	9	14	7	19	10	0
Hurstville	144	105	249	103.4	74.9	177.3	472	2	2	7	15	2	126	5	11
Huskisson North	18	11	29	11.2	6.9	18.1	120	0	0	1	5	7	1	15	4
Ilford	25	30	55	19.9	21.4	41.3	168	3	2	2	18	1	9	16	2
Illabo	19	14	33	11.7	9.4	21.1	89	10	0	1	12	1	0	15	0
Illaroo	7	11	18	5.0	8.4	13.4	120	0	0	1	11	1	0	15	0
Illiliwa	17	19	36	13.9	16.6	30.5	102	0	0	2	7	7	6	15	0
Iluka	26	17	43	21.7	14.1	35.8	144	0	0	.....	.....	.....	18	16	5
Ingleburn	20	24	44	14.3	16.4	30.7	144	0	0	10	0	3	15	3	2
Inverary Park	8	5	13	6.0	2.9	8.9	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	188	160	346	133.5	103.1	236.6	589	10	0	22	9	1	3	4	9
Iona	40	36	76	28.9	24.8	53.7	246	0	0	2	14	5	11	6	0
Irene	17	12	29	12.9	6.9	19.8	96	0	0	2	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Irishtown	19	17	36	9.3	9.1	18.4	120	0	0	1	7	10	7	16	0
Ironbarks	31	54	85	22.2	35.5	57.7	256	10	0	1	17	4	5	17	0
Ironbong	9	13	22	8.0	7.6	15.0	78	15	0	1	3	9	16	19	4
Irvington	32	28	60	24.8	21.3	46.1	175	0	0	2	2	1	3	5	0
Islington	122	116	238	91.5	85.5	177.0	404	18	10	18	11	1	132	9	1
Jacob & Joseph Creek	11	11	22	9.0	7.0	16.0	73	10	0	2	9	6	36	15	3
Jacqua	15	13	28	11.0	8.7	19.7	90	0	0	1	9	11	108	14	6
Jamberoo	82	75	157	51.5	46.8	98.3	308	0	0	5	12	3	3	17	6
Jannung	15	7	22	10.8	5.9	16.7	96	0	0	1	15	8	2	1	4
Janungarra	11	2	13	7.4	1.9	9.3	81	5	0	0	19	4	0	10	0

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.
Jasper's Brush	30	27	57	20.6	20.7	41.3	168 0 0	3 5 10		59 3 5	230 9 3
Jeir	19	17	36	11.8	11.7	23.5	120 0 0	2 4 2			122 4 2
Jellat Jellat	17	20	37	9.1	13.3	22.4	132 0 0	0 15 1		11 10 10	144 5 11
Jellingrooe	9	13	22	5.4	6.5	11.9	96 0 0	2 1 0		16 18 1	114 19 1
Jellone	8	13	21	6.6	11.4	18.0	120 0 0	1 0 7		14 1 6	135 2 1
Jembaicumbene	29	34	63	20.1	21.2	41.3	226 0 0	1 16 7		35 11 6	263 8 1
Jerildate	30	23	53	17.5	15.2	32.7	153 0 0	2 17 9		181 2 0	336 19 9
Jerrara	27	13	40	17.6	9.3	26.9	144 0 0	2 8 2		1 10 10	147 19 0
Jerrawa	24	9	33	20.7	7.5	28.2	132 0 0	1 11 3		1 2 0	134 13 3
Jerrunga	18	22	40	11.1	13.7	24.8	120 0 0	2 17 3		7 15 1	130 12 4
Jerry's Plains	50	24	74	35.9	17.5	53.4	251 18 4	4 16 2		3 17 7	260 12 1
Jesmond	99	96	195	70.7	74.0	144.7	289 0 0	22 1 3		380 15 8	671 16 11
Jimanbuen	18	14	32	10.4	9.4	19.8	100 0 0	1 18 5		2 4 7	104 3 0
Jindabyne	23	16	39	15.0	10.9	25.9	120 0 0			37 18 8	157 18 8
Jindalee	13	13	26	10.1	6.6	16.7	139 10 0	1 12 10		1 5 10	142 8 8
Jindalee West	24	22	46	18.5	16.2	34.7	132 0 0		2 8 0	38 9 2	172 17 2
Jindera	23	24	47	18.8	19.3	38.1	156 0 0	2 4 5		80 1 10	238 6 3
Jingellic	12	8	20	5.1	3.8	8.9	71 5 0	1 1 6			72 6 6
Jingellic East	9	11	20	5.9	8.2	14.1	92 7 7	1 2 8			93 10 3
Joadja	58	51	109	40.7	33.6	74.3	252 0 0			5 16 7	257 16 7
John's River	13	15	28	11.1	11.9	23.0	84 0 0		3 6 8		87 6 8
Jugiong	18	20	38	15.4	16.9	32.3	146 0 0	2 9 1		6 1 10	154 10 11
Junee	26	25	51	18.0	20.2	38.2	156 0 0	1 19 0		1 5 10	159 4 10
Junee Junction	186	186	372	136.6	116.4	253.0	759 6 8	14 6 9	6 9 7	299 19 0	1,080 2 0
Kameruka	20	11	31	14.1	8.0	22.1	110 0 0	2 14 0	5 14 9	8 0 10	126 10 1
Kangaloon East	16	23	39	11.5	16.7	28.2	156 0 0	1 5 11		1 5 10	158 11 0
Kangaloon West	26	27	53	18.8	21.8	40.6	180 0 0	1 17 8		2 2 0	183 19 8
Kangaroo River	14	17	31	8.7	10.3	19.0	132 0 0	1 14 0		1 11 10	135 5 10
Kangaroo Valley	29	31	60	13.6	18.6	32.2	180 0 0	2 1 8		1 5 10	183 7 6
Kangyangy	20	28	48	13.5	18.2	31.7	132 0 0	2 13 4		1 5 10	135 19 2
Katoomba	57	66	123	38.0	40.0	78.0	255 0 0	3 5 4		38 3 2	296 8 6
Kayuga	12	21	33	8.4	14.0	22.4	156 0 0	1 9 6		18 5 10	175 15 4
Keepit	11	10	21	5.8	7.7	13.5	55 10 5	2 13 7			58 4 0
Kegworth	162	167	329	103.3	101.1	204.4	163 0 0	36 8 10		3,310 3 10	3,509 12 8
Keirson	13	9	22	9.8	6.8	16.6	154 15 0	2 7 2		94 16 2	251 18 4
Kellick	10	5	15	8.4	3.5	11.9	88 5 0	1 1 8			87 6 8
Kelly's Plains	22	18	40	17.2	14.5	31.7	132 0 0	1 2 1		1 5 10	134 7 11
Kellyville	14	12	26	6.7	7.0	13.7	156 0 0	1 12 4		1 5 10	158 18 2
Kelso	27	37	64	18.6	26.7	45.3	216 0 0	2 8 9	1 7 3	3 12 0	223 6 0
Kempsey East	71	68	139	52.9	46.7	99.6	363 8 6	4 8 2		10 13 5	380 8 1
Kempsey West	110	102	212	76.6	74.2	150.8	417 0 0	5 14 1	1 10 0	9 6 11	433 11 0
Kandale	16	18	34	11.4	11.0	22.4	81 5 0	0 17 11		8 0 8	90 3 7
Kentgrove	26	19	45	21.1	12.9	34.0	120 0 0	2 9 4		1 4 0	123 13 4
Kenthurst	25	14	39	15.4	7.8	23.2	144 0 0	1 17 6	0 17 10	7 11 3	154 6 7
Kentucky	10	20	30	6.6	13.7	20.3	96 0 0	0 15 2		1 13 0	98 8 2
Kerr's Creek	11	14	25	8.4	9.0	17.4	90 0 0	1 15 7			91 15 7
Khalangan	18	8	26	12.9	5.3	18.2	72 7 6	1 14 8		3 5 0	77 7 2
Kiama	171	149	320	113.9	97.0	210.9	680 17 4	13 11 10		44 18 5	739 7 7
Kiandra	14	24	38	11.7	17.2	28.9	131 0 0	2 2 2	1 6 0	12 0 1	146 8 3
Killawarra	30	27	57	22.3	19.9	42.2	135 0 0	1 15 4		33 16 3	173 11 7
Kilrush	16	12	28	11.7	8.3	20.0	114 0 0	2 1 1	2 8 9	5 14 6	124 4 4
Kimbriki	11	19	30	7.7	13.9	21.6	124 3 10	1 7 4		2 0 0	127 11 2
Kincumber	20	23	43	15.7	15.4	31.1	180 0 0	3 7 4			183 7 4
Kindra	9	10	19	6.4	7.3	13.7	96 0 0	0 15 4	1 2 0	7 15 1	106 12 5
Kingsdale	17	20	37	11.9	13.0	24.9	120 0 0	2 3 3		8 14 9	130 18 0
King's Plains	33	26	59	23.5	19.0	42.5	180 0 0	1 10 5		1 5 10	182 16 3
Kingvale	8	15	23	4.5	11.5	16.0	90 0 0	1 10 0			91 10 0
Kiola	10	21	31	5.4	14.9	20.3	96 0 0			2 11 10	98 11 10
Kiora	11	11	22	6.3	6.1	12.4	76 5 0	0 19 6			77 4 6
Kirkeconnell	15	25	40	10.5	20.0	30.5	144 0 0	2 3 2		1 5 10	147 9 0
Kirkdale	14	13	27	10.5	11.6	22.1	120 0 0			9 1 1	129 1 1
Kirkton	28	15	43	20.0	9.9	29.9	156 0 0	0 18 8		1 5 10	158 4 6
Knockfu	13	11	24	7.9	6.7	14.6	72 9 2				72 9 2
Kogarah	172	143	315	110.5	83.2	193.7	442 0 0	5 17 10		526 17 5	974 15 3
Koppin Yatrat	18	12	30	13.8	7.6	21.4	120 0 0	1 18 3		9 8 7	131 6 10
Kowen	13	19	32	7.3	11.2	18.5	100 14 6			10 7 2	111 1 8
Kurrajong North	29	16	45	22.1	13.0	35.1	180 0 0	2 13 7		1 5 10	183 19 5
Kurrajong South	25	25	50	17.1	17.7	34.8	144 0 0	1 18 2		1 4 0	147 2 2
Laemalac	11	10	21	7.2	5.8	13.0	96 0 0	2 4 7		1 5 10	99 10 5
Laggan	14	19	33	9.4	13.1	22.5	96 0 0			1 6 0	97 6 0
Lagoons	30	21	51	20.8	14.5	35.3	144 0 0	3 12 4		40 5 7	187 17 11
Laguna	32	27	59	20.9	20.3	41.2	184 0 0	2 2 4		7 18 0	191 0 4
Lake Albert	34	25	59	24.8	17.1	41.9	180 0 0	4 1 11		10 10 10	194 12 9
Lake Cudgellico	46	40	86	37.7	29.7	67.4	234 0 0	5 2 10		7 7 10	246 10 8
Lambing Hill	24	17	41	14.5	11.8	26.3	132 0 0	3 8 10		7 1 0	142 9 10
Lambton	306	320	626	230.7	224.4	455.1	1,869 0 0	28 15 3		172 8 8	1,770 3 11
Lang's Creek	10	10	20	5.8	6.0	11.8	108 0 0	1 18 5		8 5 1	118 3 6
Larry's Flat	12	19	31	8.5	14.8	23.3	132 0 0	1 18 9	2 1 0	2 11 0	138 10 9
Laurieton	33	22	55	25.4	15.2	40.6	180 0 0	3 14 0	1 14 0	442 4 10	627 12 10
Lasadia	18	19	37	12.7	12.0	24.7	96 0 0	1 15 10		25 0 0	122 15 10
Lawrence	48	39	87	34.2	28.7	62.9	249 0 0	2 0 5		1 10 0	252 19 5
Lawrence Lower	16	21	37	11.9	13.5	25.4	144 0 0	1 7 6		21 13 6	167 1 0
Lawson's Creek	13	20	33	9.7	16.3	26.0	125 0 0	1 12 6			126 12 6
Leech's Gully	24	22	46	17.5	13.6	31.1	144 0 0	1 8 3		7 15 1	153 3 4
Leichhardt	487	428	915	362.6	316.8	679.4	2,120 12 2	33 18 10	1 1 2	609 16 5	2,765 8 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.		
Leichhardt West	162	155	317	117.6	112.3	229.9	621	10	0	7	13	0	106	1	4		
Leighwood	9	7	16	4.8	5.3	10.1	132	0	0	.....	.....	.....	35	8	0
Lewis Ponds	11	17	28	7.7	11.2	18.9	90	0	0	1	15	0	91	15	0
Limeburner's Creek	12	8	20	5.7	8.2	13.9	88	15	0	2	2	6	69	0	0		
Limekilns	26	16	42	18.0	12.2	30.2	156	0	0	1	15	4	1	5	10		
Linburn	31	27	58	23.2	19.1	42.3	180	0	0	3	5	9	53	13	10		
Lismore	139	154	293	102.3	113.0	215.3	724	2	11	8	11	10	99	14	2		
Little Plain	19	31	50	12.1	19.8	31.9	180	0	0	3	10	6	40	3	6		
Little River	34	34	68	24.4	22.2	46.6	156	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6
Liverpool	198	167	365	137.8	110.8	248.6	674	18	0	7	16	6	107	19	0		
Loch Ead	48	33	81	23.9	16.2	40.1	168	0	0	5	4	8	19	10	11		
Lochiel	14	15	29	8.1	10.0	18.1	120	0	0	1	12	6	86	16	3		
Lochinvar	36	22	58	31.0	17.0	48.0	251	2	10	2	4	2	28	17	7		
Long Reach	27	17	44	15.6	11.1	26.7	120	0	0	1	13	10	7	10	0		
Longueville	31	21	52	18.4	12.8	31.2	180	0	0	2	2	10	3	5	0		
Lord's Hill	16	24	40	10.2	17.0	27.2	144	0	0	2	5	11	6	9	3		
Lostock	24	24	48	16.3	13.7	30.0	132	0	0	2	9	8	10	4	2		
Lost River	19	16	35	12.4	10.0	22.4	155	0	0	2	2	9	7	15	1		
Louth	13	10	23	7.9	6.3	14.2	132	0	0	1	15	10	20	19	10		
Lovesdale	10	15	25	5.0	8.7	13.7	132	0	0	2	15	9	1	5	10		
Lowther	4	16	20	2.0	9.0	11.0	96	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	5	10
Lucknow	53	49	102	34.3	28.1	62.4	252	0	0	4	12	0	3	17	7		
Luddenham	37	25	62	26.6	17.6	44.2	180	0	0	1	8	4	71	17	10		
M'Donald Central	11	12	23	8.3	9.8	18.1	132	0	0	2	0	6	6	5	10		
M'Donald Lower	6	13	19	4.3	9.2	13.5	96	0	0	1	15	6	3	1	0		
M'Donald's Creek	16	27	43	12.0	20.8	32.8	120	0	0	1	10	3	8	17	1		
M'Donald's Hole	7	9	16	4.8	5.6	10.4	78	15	0	1	2	4	10	0	0		
M'Donald Upper	15	20	35	11.7	16.6	28.3	128	0	0	2	2	4	121	15	0		
M'Henry's Creek	20	20	40	13.0	13.4	26.4	144	0	0	6	1	0	41	1	11		
M'Lenn's Ridges	19	17	36	13.4	9.9	23.3	108	0	0	1	7	0	14	16	10		
Macdonaldtown	507	514	1,021	372.5	314.5	687.0	2,013	15	2	50	12	8	121	12	10		
Macquarie-st., South.	314	283	597	193.6	176.9	370.5	1,453	17	11	17	9	10	118	19	1		
Maharatta	10	5	15	11.8	3.7	15.5	90	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	15	10
Maitland East	203	195	398	135.7	133.2	268.9	831	0	0	17	0	3	41	11	4		
Maitland West	462	449	911	344.8	326.1	670.9	1,708	10	0	38	1	8	648	15	0		
Major's Creek	53	48	101	38.8	32.8	71.6	264	0	0	3	5	8	3	6	0		
Major's Plains	3	8	11	2.3	2.9	5.2	104	0	0	1	5	0	11	4	6		
Malebo	16	17	33	10.4	10.4	20.8	129	0	0	2	14	7	1	5	10		
Maloga	27	25	52	20.7	21.2	41.9	182	0	0	.....	.....	.....	31	3	0
Maluerindi	16	18	34	12.8	15.3	28.1	92	10	0	2	4	7	0	17	0		
Malvern	10	13	23	7.3	9.6	16.9	96	0	0	1	12	0	1	2	0		
Mandurama	30	27	57	20.2	20.2	40.4	180	0	0	3	5	11	83	15	6		
Mandurama Ponds	26	26	52	14.0	16.7	30.7	156	0	0	1	0	7	12	18	2		
Mangamore	16	5	21	12.7	4.8	17.5	73	15	0	1	14	7	1	1	7		
Mangrove, Lower	14	16	30	10.2	11.7	21.9	134	10	4	1	5	0	4	15	1		
Manio's Creek	23	18	41	19.3	13.2	32.5	156	0	0	2	4	3	18	15	10		
Manildra	28	35	63	19.0	22.1	41.0	180	0	0	1	5	4	7	7	0		
Manilla	39	37	76	27.5	26.4	53.9	303	0	0	5	2	4	18	12	0		
Manilla Upper	12	17	29	7.2	9.0	16.2	140	0	0	0	17	7	1	6	7		
Manly	157	121	278	96.2	72.9	169.1	453	16	8	7	3	9	154	1	3		
Mummafield	27	20	47	16.3	12.8	29.1	144	0	0	2	14	1	146	14	1
Manton	13	12	25	9.2	7.3	16.5	82	10	0	1	6	9	83	16	9
Marangaroo	20	17	37	10.7	11.2	21.9	122	0	0	0	19	0	2	10	10		
Marangulla	18	20	38	14.8	14.8	29.6	158	0	0	1	13	4	47	15	4		
Merch	28	23	51	18.0	15.3	33.3	157	0	0	3	3	4	2	11	0		
Meyengo	34	26	60	26.8	20.9	47.7	243	0	0	2	3	1	102	10	4		
Mopia	11	14	25	7.2	8.5	15.7	68	15	0	1	17	8	70	12	8
Markwell	13	15	28	9.6	9.4	19.0	123	0	0	3	0	4	1	3	10		
Marlee	15	16	31	11.5	10.0	21.5	120	0	0	1	15	4	1	5	10		
Marowie South	11	10	21	9.2	9.5	18.7	88	5	0	1	18	3	6	10	0		
Marrickville	352	300	652	252.4	204.8	457.2	1,549	16	8	23	8	7	277	8	6		
Marrickville West	214	180	394	152.6	125.6	278.2	603	18	8	16	15	8	184	10	8		
Marshall Mount	42	20	62	30.4	14.6	45.0	180	0	0	3	15	1	27	12	1		
Martindale	10	18	28	5.4	8.8	14.2	96	0	0	0	14	8	7	15	1		
Marulan	30	47	77	21.2	32.0	53.2	258	0	0	2	7	4	13	9	2		
Maryland	10	21	31	7.1	13.4	20.5	120	0	0	1	7	3	0	13	0		
Maryvale	24	30	54	19.8	21.9	41.7	180	0	0	1	11	3	1	5	10		
Mathoura	25	22	47	19.4	16.0	35.4	144	0	0	2	17	8	7	15	1		
Mauds	6	9	15	3.5	5.1	8.6	76	10	0	2	7	8	2	16	0		
Mayfield	13	19	31	8.9	14.4	23.3	132	0	0	2	5	2	1	5	10		
Meadow Flat	28	25	53	21.0	19.2	40.2	180	0	0	2	2	10	53	2	0		
Medway	9	8	17	7.5	3.7	11.2	48	10	11	1	15	11	0	10	0		
Meermaal	19	18	37	12.8	12.1	24.9	132	0	0	0	19	0	1	17	0		
Meerschaum Vale	25	21	46	17.4	14.2	31.6	112	0	0	1	7	1	3	8	0		
Memundie	17	10	27	11.1	7.3	18.4	99	13	9	1	6	9	2	3	9		
Menah	13	13	26	9.5	10.2	19.7	105	0	0	1	15	5	15	15	6		
Menangle	19	16	35	13.8	12.7	26.5	142	0	0	1	7	6	23	7	0		
Menindie	28	29	57	15.6	14.8	30.4	204	0	0	4	14	9	366	18	10		
Meranburn	16	15	31	10.4	9.4	19.8	180	0	0	2	4	9	1	5	10		
Meranmie	23	18	41	18.0	13.5	31.5	149	10	0	2	7	1	48	2	0		
Merilla	15	21	36	12.0	15.4	27.4	156	0	0	1	17	1	1	5	10		
Merimbula	22	16	38	16.3	12.3	28.6	156	0	0	1	17	6	1	5	10		
Meringle	20	19	39	13.0	12.7	25.7	144	0	0	3	1	1	2	10	10		
Meroo	25	34	62	22.3	25.8	48.3	180	0	0	2	4	4	15	1	6		
Meroo Flat	10	6	16	8.4	6.6	15.0	72	10	0	1	8	1	73	18	1

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.
Merrindale	15	15	30	12.6	10.8	23.4	132 0 0	1 1 7	.....	1 5 10	134 7 5
Merrill Creek	5	16	21	2.3	9.4	11.7	70 0 0	1 1 4	.....	.....	71 1 4
Merriwa	33	20	53	26.2	15.3	41.5	180 0 0	2 1 5	.....	10 3 10	192 5 3
Merry Vale	7	5	12	6.2	4.0	10.2	82 10 0	1 14 6	1 10 0	.....	85 14 6
Michalago	34	30	64	15.6	16.8	32.4	156 0 0	2 10 5	.....	1 5 10	169 16 3
Middle Creek	14	9	23	11.1	7.9	19.0	120 0 0	1 14 0	.....	7 14 4	129 8 4
Middlingbank	17	14	31	15.3	10.5	25.8	120 0 0	1 1 5	.....	54 18 5	175 19 10
Mila	11	9	20	8.9	6.6	15.5	120 0 0	0 13 5	.....	7 11 3	128 4 8
Milburn Creek	12	9	21	7.5	6.4	13.9	156 0 0	1 1 5	.....	53 15 10	210 17 3
Miller's Forest	48	19	67	33.6	13.8	47.4	180 0 0	.....	.....	10 9 7	199 9 7
Millfield	23	14	37	16.1	9.9	26.0	156 0 0	1 9 4	.....	9 15 10	167 5 2
Millingandi	16	11	27	11.5	7.3	18.8	83 15 0	1 19 4	.....	.....	91 14 4
Millwindi	7	7	14	5.2	4.8	9.8	61 5 0	1 2 11	1 7 6	.....	63 15 5
Millville	16	9	25	11.1	6.9	18.0	120 0 0	1 6 1	.....	1 2 0	122 8 1
Millthorpe	46	62	108	32.7	44.7	77.4	257 7 6	5 6 11	.....	203 6 10	466 1 3
Milltown	178	169	347	135.8	118.2	254.0	683 19 1	10 0 9	.....	45 19 8	739 19 6
Milong	18	7	25	13.4	5.7	19.1	28 18 1	8 19 11	4 5 3	111 1 1	153 4 4
Milparieka	14	6	20	9.5	4.6	14.1	148 0 0	.....	.....	19 15 1	167 15 1
Milton	82	78	155	58.5	47.0	105.5	384 0 0	7 1 4	.....	29 13 11	420 15 3
Mimosa Dell	15	15	30	8.7	6.6	15.3	75 0 0	.....	4 9 0	2 7 6	81 16 6
Mimosa East	14	15	29	9.2	8.6	17.8	102 1 3	1 5 6	2 3 0	139 3 19	244 13 7
Mimosa Park	13	13	26	7.4	9.4	16.8	120 0 0	1 14 4	.....	14 1 1	135 15 5
Minmi	284	288	569	221.3	213.0	434.3	1,106 10 0	18 8 5	3 1 4	44 4 8	1,172 4 5
Minora	9	10	19	5.4	5.6	11.0	70 0 0	1 4 2	1 6 3	.....	72 10 5
Minto	26	28	54	16.6	21.1	37.7	156 0 0	2 0 6	0 10 2	2 9 0	160 19 10
Mitchell	146	152	298	107.8	107.4	215.2	596 4 4	5 0 9	1 7 11	212 18 7	815 11 7
Mitchell's Flat	18	17	35	9.9	13.1	23.0	142 0 0	2 8 10	1 5 0	6 10 10	152 4 8
Mitchell's Island	33	24	57	23.6	19.4	43.0	180 0 0	1 8 7	.....	3 5 10	184 14 5
Mittagong	110	123	233	81.4	84.8	166.2	456 3 4	7 19 3	2 19 0	315 1 8	782 3 3
Mittagong Lower	13	14	27	7.3	9.9	17.2	148 0 0	2 16 5	.....	2 11 10	163 8 3
Mittagong Upper	26	22	48	18.6	14.5	33.1	156 0 0	0 16 3	.....	2 3 4	158 19 7
Mitta Mitta	12	17	29	6.1	11.6	17.7	120 0 0	1 1 3	.....	7 15 1	128 16 4
Mitton's Creek	28	18	46	22.1	13.1	35.2	156 0 0	0 19 10	.....	15 5 0	172 4 10
Moama	38	48	86	20.9	23.1	44.0	303 0 0	2 19 5	.....	9 7 7	315 7 0
Mobellah	29	33	62	26.8	27.9	54.7	255 0 0	1 12 2	.....	3 18 0	240 10 2
Mogilla	20	24	44	17.3	18.8	36.1	152 0 0	1 15 4	.....	14 2 0	167 17 4
Mogo	23	25	48	15.5	16.3	31.8	166 0 0	1 13 1	.....	184 18 10	342 11 11
Molva	9	11	20	6.0	8.5	14.5	87 10 0	0 12 4	3 10 0	.....	91 12 4
Molong	104	87	191	74.7	56.8	130.5	408 0 0	13 11 2	.....	33 8 5	454 19 7
Mondrook	19	8	27	15.4	6.8	22.2	90 2 0	1 3 5	.....	19 15 0	111 0 5
Monica Vale	24	23	47	18.0	14.8	32.8	108 0 0	1 16 0	3 6 0	1 5 10	114 7 10
Monkerai	15	19	34	9.6	11.8	21.4	156 0 0	1 14 9	.....	19 5 10	177 0 7
Montagle	18	16	34	16.4	14.4	30.8	156 0 0	2 4 0	.....	44 19 1	203 3 1
Mookerawa Lower	17	14	31	12.1	7.9	20.0	132 0 0	1 17 4	.....	14 6 0	148 3 4
Moonan Brook	19	21	40	15.1	15.8	30.9	144 0 0	3 3 2	.....	13 11 4	160 14 6
Moonan Flat	17	14	31	12.3	10.7	23.0	131 0 0	1 9 4	1 8 0	1 3 0	135 0 4
Moonbi	14	11	25	9.8	9.1	18.9	143 0 0	2 6 6	.....	6 11 2	151 17 8
Moor Creek	14	17	31	8.7	12.7	21.4	96 0 0	3 11 3	.....	63 5 4	162 16 7
Moorfields	42	30	72	27.7	18.2	45.9	180 0 0	1 10 10	.....	1 5 10	182 16 8
Moorilda	23	24	47	16.2	17.7	33.9	180 0 0	1 16 9	.....	8 5 10	190 2 7
Moorwatha	14	13	27	8.7	11.1	19.8	132 0 0	1 3 6	.....	1 2 0	134 5 6
Moppitty	12	13	25	7.0	7.3	14.3	97 3 3	3 13 0	.....	.....	100 16 3
Morue	78	63	141	51.9	40.6	92.5	279 0 0	6 19 5	6 16 6	3 17 7	296 13 6
Morungla Creek	23	17	40	15.8	11.7	27.5	165 0 0	0 12 10	.....	9 11 1	165 3 11
Moruro	17	10	27	14.5	8.9	23.4	120 0 0	1 1 9	.....	8 5 1	129 6 10
Morpho	98	96	194	73.1	72.5	145.6	432 0 0	4 17 8	4 12 10	175 1 9	616 12 3
Mortlake	64	71	135	54.5	46.4	100.9	168 0 0	15 9 7	2,467 0 9	2,467 0 9	2,650 10 4
Morungulan	18	16	34	11.9	11.0	22.9	120 0 0	3 4 2	0 11 0	10 1 10	133 47 0
Moruya	78	72	150	55.6	48.5	104.1	315 0 0	3 10 8	.....	13 9 0	331 19 8
Mosquito Island	27	25	52	21.6	17.8	39.4	180 0 0	1 18 9	.....	21 1 5 10	183 4 7
Mossman's Bay	41	47	88	27.1	30.6	57.7	180 0 0	5 3 1	.....	8 18 3	194 1 4
Moss Vale	67	69	136	52.0	49.7	101.7	378 0 0	5 5 0	0 19 0	8 8 0	392 12 0
Moulamein	10	13	23	7.1	8.6	15.7	111 15 0	0 19 6	3 10 0	3 18 10	120 3 4
Mount Adrah	17	4	23	7.8	4.2	12.0	68 15 0	1 8 11	.....	2 0 0	72 3 11
Mountain Home	12	6	18	8.8	4.5	13.3	76 10 0	.....	.....	3 16 11	80 6 11
Mount Butler	11	7	18	8.8	5.5	14.3	96 0 0	2 16 1	.....	11 11 0	110 7 1
Mount George	17	10	27	12.1	6.9	19.0	111 0 0	0 11 1	.....	7 3 0	118 14 1
Mount Hope	15	15	30	11.9	12.1	24.0	93 10 9	.....	7 5 6	56 19 3	157 15 6
Mount Kaira	106	112	217	76.1	79.9	155.1	411 0 0	8 7 11	.....	19 3 6	438 11 5
Mount Kembla	93	79	172	58.5	53.5	112.0	391 14 2	3 6 6	.....	122 2 11	517 3 7
Mount Lawson	18	14	32	7.4	10.6	17.4	132 0 0	1 10 1	1 16 0	1 3 0	136 9 1
Mount McDonald	67	63	130	48.6	46.4	95.0	284 10 0	2 0 3	.....	12 7 7	299 3 10
Mount Macquarie	40	27	67	27.9	17.5	45.4	229 10 0	2 19 8	.....	3 6 0	235 15 8
Mount Mitchell	17	10	27	15.2	8.0	23.2	100 6 8	3 12 3	.....	2 10 10	106 9 9
Mount Mooby	24	24	48	14.1	15.9	30.0	144 0 0	3 14 4	.....	7 15 1	155 9 5
Mount Murray	10	12	22	6.8	8.2	15.0	96 0 0	1 3 5	.....	0 4 5	97 7 10
Mount Pleasant	22	16	38	16.1	12.7	28.8	120 0 0	2 5 2	.....	.....	122 5 2
Mount Ranken	16	9	25	10.8	4.8	15.6	104 0 0	2 4 8	.....	27 0 11	133 5 5
Mount Rivers	17	20	37	10.9	10.1	21.0	120 0 0	1 0 9	.....	16 15 1	137 15 10
Mount Russell	10	13	23	7.2	9.9	17.1	90 0 0	3 4 10	.....	.....	93 4 10
Mount Tamar	27	26	53	20.3	17.9	38.2	96 5 0	1 4 1	.....	6 5 0	103 14 1
Mount Tarana	29	38	67	20.6	26.9	47.5	180 0 0	1 11 9	.....	8 15 10	190 7 7
Mount Thorley	10	12	22	7.3	10.2	17.5	120 0 0	1 10 9	.....	16 4 7	137 15 4
Mount Victoria	44	36	80	33.0	24.2	57.2	246 0 0	1 12 2	.....	4 7 7	251 19 9
Mount View	21	17	38	13.2	9.8	23.0	132 0 0	1 12 4	.....	1 5 10	134 18 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.						
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Pyree	49	48	88	27.9	35.3	63.2	239	7	1	3	6	0				3	17	6	246	11	1
Pyrmont	410	370	780	296.5	248.6	544.1	1,782	9	9	40	1	5				438	4	3	2,286	15	5
Quaana	13	12	25	9.8	8.6	18.4	132	0	0	1	18	5				21	5	0	155	3	5
Quandong	27	21	48	17.1	13.9	31.0	126	0	0	3	1	8	3	1	3	149	10	11	281	13	10
Quaanbeyan	120	102	222	80.5	66.1	146.6	364	0	0	6	15	9				5	3	5	375	19	2
Quinburra Upper	15	9	24	9.7	5.8	15.5	96	0	0	1	12	11	3	10	0	1	2	0	102	4	11
Quipolly	17	19	36	11.4	13.6	25.0	156	0	0	2	18	0				1	5	0	160	3	0
Quipolly Creek	32	31	63	23.0	5.6	28.6	144	0	0	2	0	7				16	0	0	162	0	7
Quirindi	83	69	152	66.2	50.7	116.9	292	8	0	6	14	9	1	16	0	5	3	5	806	2	2
Quorrobolong	12	10	22	6.7	5.5	12.2	73	15	0	2	7	8				1	9	6	77	12	2
Raglan	23	13	36	17.0	9.9	26.9	120	0	0	2	2	0				7	15	1	129	17	7
Rainbow Reach	10	16	26	7.1	12.8	19.9	144	0	0	0	19	2	3	1	6	12	14	3	160	14	11
Raleigh Central	34	30	64	24.9	20.7	45.6	156	0	0	1	0	6				1,094	14	4	1,251	14	19
Ramorine	32	23	55	26.5	19.3	45.8	284	0	0	2	9	11				34	10	0	300	19	11
Randwick	191	116	307	140.2	78.3	218.5	460	0	0	15	18	1	1	3	9	3,554	19	2	4,032	1	0
Randwick Asylum	160	114	274	130.9	98.8	229.7	792	16	10	7	17	6				90	3	1	890	17	5
Ravensthorpe	10	11	21	7.6	7.7	15.3	96	0	0	2	0	6				6	5	10	104	0	4
Rawdon Island	29	35	64	23.4	27.7	51.1	246	13	4	4	12	5				3	3	0	254	8	9
Raymond Terrace	79	67	146	60.6	47.3	107.9	282	18	10	8	10	10				45	2	6	336	12	2
Redbank	16	13	29	10.8	9.7	20.5	156	0	0	1	18	7				1	5	10	159	4	5
Redfern	663	644	1,307	455.7	415.1	870.8	2,637	13	11	42	17	10	1	3	9	714	16	1	3,398	11	7
Redground	4	10	14	2.5	6.4	8.9	28	1	8										28	1	8
Redlands	11	13	24	6.3	8.1	14.4	90	0	0	1	15	9							91	15	9
Red Range	36	23	59	22.8	16.7	39.5	180	0	0	5	7	7				11	7	1	196	14	8
Redy Creek	17	13	30	9.7	7.8	17.5	132	0	0	2	5	5				33	15	10	158	1	3
Regentville	27	19	46	17.7	13.0	30.7	132	0	0	1	12	4				28	3	10	161	16	2
Reidsdale	10	16	26	7.2	11.5	18.7	132	0	0	1	1	10				79	16	1	212	17	11
Richmond	145	137	282	100.7	91.8	192.5	674	0	0	12	19	2				116	8	8	803	5	10
Richmond North	41	35	76	30.1	25.6	55.7	238	0	0	3	7	11				14	7	1	255	15	0
Richmond Vale	12	14	26	7.7	8.7	16.4	120	16	1	2	7	10	0	16	0				123	19	11
Riley-street	128	134	262	71.6	64.3	135.9	337	0	0	7	17	1				83	6	11	428	4	0
Riverside	14	6	20	10.6	4.3	14.9	96	0	0	1	3	2				3	17	10	101	1	0
Riverstone	66	57	123	50.0	37.8	87.8	247	0	11	8	0	0	6	11	6	275	3	4	536	15	9
Rix Creek	22	20	42	15.3	15.0	30.3	120	0	0							7	15	1	127	15	1
Robertson	46	50	96	29.6	32.6	62.2	270	0	0	3	2	6				90	16	6	372	10	0
Rob Roy	13	24	37	10.2	18.4	28.6	144	0	0	3	2	7							147	2	7
Rock Flat	21	9	30	12.7	5.9	18.6	120	0	0	1	2	4				35	5	9	156	8	1
Rockley	29	31	60	19.9	21.4	41.3	180	0	0	2	2	8				7	0	10	180	3	6
Rock, The	14	15	29	8.3	9.4	17.7	93	0	0	2	2	0							95	2	0
Rock Villa	17	17	34	9.1	12.2	21.3	96	0	0	1	6	0				3	5	10	100	11	10
Rocky Glen	12	6	18	6.6	3.6	10.2	96	0	0	1	14	8				12	7	0	110	1	8
Rocky Hall	21	11	32	12.6	4.9	17.5	150	0	0	2	8	10				450	13	11	633	2	9
Rocky Mouth	88	114	202	69.9	83.4	153.3	405	11	10	4	15	9				654	6	7	1,064	14	2
Rocky Plain	14	9	23	11.7	5.9	17.6	105	0	0	1	14	1				9	1	1	115	15	2
Rocky Ponds	10	22	32	6.5	15.3	21.8	156	0	0	3	19	5							159	19	5
Rocky River	37	33	70	26.9	25.6	52.5	228	0	0	2	9	5				10	1	10	240	11	3
Rolland's Plains	15	18	33	10.9	14.3	25.2	132	0	0	1	8	2				17	2	0	150	10	2
Rockwood	125	100	225	90.3	66.3	156.6	394	12	0	5	11	11				7	0	11	407	4	10
Rooty Hill	24	26	50	14.5	18.6	33.1	144	0	0	1	18	8				1	6	0	147	4	8
Rose Hill	16	20	36	9.1	14.1	23.2	153	0	0	2	19	8				1	5	10	157	5	6
Rosenthal	25	15	40	18.4	11.5	29.9	120	0	0	2	7	7				7	15	1	130	2	8
Rose Vale	12	10	22	9.4	7.3	16.7	110	0	0	1	6	5				16	11	1	127	17	6
Rosewood	18	11	29	9.3	6.3	14.6	96	0	0							7	15	1	103	15	1
Rossi	10	21	31	7.7	15.7	23.4	132	0	0	1	0	9				14	5	10	147	6	7
Rothbury	15	13	28	10.3	8.6	18.9	120	0	0	2	1	1				5	15	10	127	16	11
Rouchel	20	14	34	15.7	9.8	25.5	150	0	0	2	1	11				40	5	10	204	7	9
Rought	43	38	81	34.9	31.5	66.4	270	0	0	3	19	6				30	15	0	204	14	6
Round Hill	40	31	71	25.0	21.0	46.0	88	0	0	12	0	8	15	9	4	206	3	0	321	13	0
Round Swamp	17	21	38	10.7	16.1	26.8	164	3	10	1	10	2	1	12	0	30	13	0	197	19	0
Rous	42	26	68	28.6	18.6	47.2	156	0	0	1	14	4	8	0	0	1	5	10	167	0	2
Rouse Hill	25	35	60	18.6	27.2	45.8	188	16	9	4	4	1	0	13	6	35	2	0	228	16	4
Rowan	6	7	13	4.2	5.3	9.5	92	0	0							6	13	10	98	18	10
Runnymede	21	11	32	15.0	7.0	22.0	91	10	0	1	5	8							92	15	8
Run of Water	11	12	23	8.4	9.2	17.6	96	0	0							1	7	0	97	7	0
Rushford	14	16	30	11.9	11.1	23.0	110	0	0	1	14	3				7	13	0	119	7	3
Ryanda	18	7	25	14.6	6.1	20.6	88	0	0	4	17	3				18	10	6	111	7	11
Rydal	32	18	50	20.3	11.3	31.3	133	0	0	2	6	2				1	5	10	156	12	0
Ryde	136	147	283	98.6	99.8	198.4	690	0	0	10	14	4				15	7	6	716	1	10
Ryde North	37	25	62	23.5	17.8	41.3	196	18	8	2	11	2				1	5	10	200	15	8
Rye Park	21	28	49	13.3	19.0	32.3	156	0	0	1	7	5				1	5	0	158	12	5
Rylstone	87	93	180	69.8	65.1	135.9	384	0	0	6	6	2	1	15	9	5	12	7	897	13	6
Sackville Reach	31	19	50	25.2	14.5	39.7	180	0	0	1	17	3				1	5	10	183	3	1
Salisbury	15	16	31	11.8	11.1	22.9	120	0	0	2	7	1				11	1	0	133	8	1
Salisbury Plains	11	16	27	4.3	11.6	15.9	88	0	0	2	12	11				1	1	5	83	14	4
Sally's Flat	9	10	19	6.3	5.6	11.9	77	10	0	1	14	1							79	4	1
Salt Ash	21	6	27	16.3	5.6	21.9	120	0	0	2	6	6				9	11	1	131	17	7
Sandringham	12	28	40	8.8	22.3	31.3	156	0	0	3	19	2				32	16	5	192	15	7
Sandy Creek	16	9	25	8.8	5.8	14.6	96	0	0	1	16	2				10	11	3	108	7	5
Sapphire	14	15	29	8.7	8.3	17.0	83	5	0	0	19	3	6	7	6	10	11	11	101	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.
Sedgefield	13	16	29	9.3	10.4	10.7	92 5 4	1 14 3	.....	16 16 0	110 15 7
Seven Hills	31	39	70	25.6	30.2	55.8	180 0 0	4 8 7	.....	92 17 6	277 6 1
Seven Oaks	64	63	127	47.4	44.0	91.4	265 4 0	3 4 7	.....	13 8 0	281 16 7
Shadforth	28	17	45	20.0	12.8	32.8	180 0 0	2 4 6	.....	58 8 4	240 12 10
Shannon Brook	3	7	10	2.1	5.1	7.2	56 0 0	0 17 1	.....	.....	56 17 1
Shannon Vale	30	19	49	19.2	11.7	30.9	148 0 0	1 9 9	.....	8 19 4	158 9 1
Shark Creek	12	11	23	9.6	9.5	19.1	120 0 0	1 15 5	.....	13 0 3	134 16 8
Saaw	15	18	33	8.8	12.2	21.0	132 0 0	0 12 6	.....	1 5 10	133 18 4
Shaw's Creek	11	13	24	7.0	6.4	13.4	60 0 0	0 18 2	1 5 0	.....	62 3 2
Shellharbour	51	50	101	32.4	33.6	66.0	249 0 0	4 16 1	4 0 0	3 17 6	261 13 7
Shophardstown	59	57	116	40.8	37.6	78.4	276 0 0	6 4 6	.....	4 8 0	286 12 6
Sherwin's Flats	26	27	53	16.6	16.9	33.5	179 0 0	2 3 9	.....	43 9 7	224 13 4
Sherwood	32	29	61	22.5	22.9	45.4	156 0 0	2 4 3	.....	79 12 0	237 16 3
Shooter's Hill	11	13	24	8.2	7.2	15.4	80 0 0	1 2 8	.....	.....	81 2 8
Silverton	94	82	176	52.5	35.4	87.9	369 10 0	5 4 11	30 8 11	202 4 3	607 8 1
Simpson's Ridge	25	20	45	21.6	17.1	38.7	132 0 0	9 13 3	.....	26 3 4	177 16 7
Singleton	265	240	505	209.1	171.5	380.6	1,174 10 0	21 14 10	.....	159 6 0	1,355 10 10
Six-mile Flat	11	10	21	7.4	9.0	16.4	112 6 8	1 6 0	1 0 0	9 12 7	124 5 3
Small's Forest	12	8	20	10.3	6.1	16.4	96 0 0	4 18 3	.....	1 3 0	102 1 3
Smithfield	96	73	169	65.5	53.1	118.6	280 13 5	6 6 8	.....	60 9 5	346 9 6
Smith's Flat	34	41	75	25.7	32.6	58.3	249 0 0	1 12 11	.....	43 17 7	299 10 6
Smith-street	301	269	570	231.2	198.3	429.5	357 10 7	50 7 2	.....	2,035 11 9	2,443 9 6
Sofala	31	23	54	23.3	18.3	41.6	162 0 0	2 1 4	.....	1 6 0	165 7 4
Sollier's Flat	13	20	33	9.4	16.0	25.4	110 0 0	2 19 2	4 12 6	5 18 6	123 10 2
Solferino	15	14	29	10.4	10.4	20.8	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	87 10 0
Somerton	3	4	7	2.0	2.7	4.7	5 0 0	.....	.....	14 1 0	19 1 0
South Arm	34	30	73	24.3	31.1	55.6	267 0 0	2 14 1	.....	2 14 0	272 8 1
Southgate	44	48	92	28.0	34.2	62.2	273 0 0	2 8 6	.....	5 16 11	281 5 5
Southgate Lower	15	17	32	10.0	12.7	22.6	158 0 0	0 19 7	.....	3 0 4	159 19 11
South Lead	17	14	31	12.8	10.1	22.9	106 0 0	2 3 3	.....	45 15 0	153 18 3
Spaniard's Hill	29	25	54	17.5	15.0	32.5	156 0 0	7 0 8	.....	32 0 10	215 1 6
Sparks's Creek	22	14	36	17.9	11.7	29.6	154 0 0	2 18 3	.....	1 1 0	157 19 3
Spicer's Creek	9	19	28	6.1	12.3	18.4	102 0 0	1 3 7	.....	1 6 8	104 10 0
Springfield	12	9	21	8.0	6.3	14.3	75 0 0	1 8 9	.....	.....	76 8 9
Spring Flat	15	11	26	19.4	8.3	18.7	132 0 0	1 1 8	.....	1 2 0	134 3 8
Spring Hill	42	53	95	30.3	36.9	67.2	300 0 0	5 4 3	0 14 8	64 19 0	370 17 11
Spring Mount	16	30	46	10.9	21.1	32.0	140 0 0	1 18 2	.....	149 0 0	290 18 2
Springside	37	24	61	26.8	15.8	42.6	180 0 0	3 14 1	.....	72 0 0	255 14 1
Spring Vale	10	13	23	5.5	9.8	15.3	120 0 0	.....	.....	7 1 8	121 1 8
Spring Valley	10	17	33	11.0	11.7	22.6	120 0 0	1 14 10	1 12 0	7 15 1	131 1 11
Springwood	40	34	74	29.4	24.2	53.6	246 0 0	1 13 7	.....	22 1 0	269 14 7
Square Range	21	14	35	12.9	10.8	23.7	102 0 0	1 7 11	.....	26 10 0	129 17 11
St. Alban's	31	23	54	24.1	17.3	41.4	180 0 0	2 7 1	.....	3 5 10	185 12 11
St. Ethel's	111	94	205	83.9	67.5	153.4	404 0 0	9 14 7	.....	326 9 5	740 4 0
St. Joseph's	13	10	23	9.4	7.8	17.2	120 0 0	1 9 8	.....	30 18 8	152 8 2
St. Leonards	429	424	853	316.7	298.5	615.2	1,856 8 5	70 11 9	.....	161 18 0	2,088 18 2
St. Leonards East	156	121	277	107.4	87.2	194.6	398 19 8	34 9 0	.....	1,095 17 10	1,529 6 0
St. Leonards North	145	96	241	90.9	63.4	154.3	450 3 6	5 14 8	.....	254 5 11	710 4 1
St. Mary's	138	119	257	98.0	83.8	181.8	603 6 8	6 17 11	0 5 3	76 18 0	657 7 10
St. Peter's	391	298	689	265.7	180.8	455.5	1,492 16 1	20 12 3	1 6 0	373 15 6	1,888 9 10
Starborough	13	12	25	6.7	8.1	14.8	96 0 0	1 2 7	1 15 0	.....	98 17 7
Stanhope	26	13	39	19.8	9.6	29.4	156 0 0	1 13 3	.....	7 5 10	164 19 1
Stammore	418	338	756	278.6	211.3	489.9	1,065 13 4	26 15 9	.....	87 8 8	1,779 17 9
Stanifer	36	30	66	24.5	22.1	46.6	238 19 11	2 7 3	.....	29 6 3	270 13 5
Steinbrook	16	24	40	11.9	18.7	30.6	156 0 0	2 5 3	.....	1 5 10	159 11 1
Stockton	188	180	374	133.7	121.3	255.0	657 12 6	34 10 1	1 0 6	928 13 0	1,616 16 1
Stockyard Creek	24	17	41	15.8	10.9	26.7	143 0 0	2 18 5	.....	4 11 10	150 10 3
Stockyard Mountain	12	16	28	10.0	14.3	24.3	121 0 0	1 19 1	.....	11 12 11	134 12 0
Stonesfield	17	11	28	9.5	7.8	17.3	82 0 8	.....	.....	1 0 0	83 0 8
Stonchenge	34	38	72	25.4	30.4	55.8	246 0 0	.....	.....	3 18 0	249 18 0
Stone Hut	12	9	21	9.5	7.1	16.6	81 5 0	.....	.....	.....	81 5 0
Stony Creek	18	14	32	12.1	9.6	21.7	140 0 0	1 10 7	.....	0 8 8	141 19 3
Stony Creek Lower	29	9	29	13.5	6.0	19.5	119 6 8	1 9 10	2 1 9	25 19 0	148 17 3
Strontian Park	15	18	33	12.3	14.8	27.1	132 0 0	2 11 5	0 10 0	1 5 10	136 7 3
Strud	44	49	93	33.8	38.9	72.7	298 0 0	4 0 10	.....	3 5 5	305 6 3
Stubbo	13	16	29	9.0	9.8	18.8	110 0 0	1 10 5	.....	1 5 10	112 16 3
Summer Hill	288	200	488	192.3	118.3	310.6	1,035 8 4	34 18 7	.....	113 6 0	1,183 12 11
Summer Island	56	44	100	41.9	32.3	74.2	239 8 4	4 1 5	.....	6 4 0	249 13 9
Summer Vale	8	12	20	4.7	10.0	14.7	95 0 0	1 19 8	.....	1 5 0	98 4 8
Sunnyside	25	27	52	10.9	15.4	26.3	132 0 0	2 3 9	.....	12 14 0	146 17 9
Surrey Hills South	663	571	1,234	421.4	360.3	781.7	2,389 18 9	22 13 9	10 0 0	371 1 1	2,793 13 7
Sussex-street	217	233	450	147.8	154.4	302.2	1,445 8 3	14 15 0	2 6 3	159 18 9	1,622 8 3
Sutherland	32	25	57	22.6	16.7	39.3	120 0 0	1 3 7	.....	1,220 1 0	1,341 5 4
Sutton	22	20	42	17.3	13.6	31.1	156 0 0	1 17 9	.....	1 2 0	158 19 9
Sutton Forest	38	31	69	24.8	24.5	49.3	252 0 0	2 6 4	.....	3 17 7	258 3 11
Swallow's Nest	15	11	26	7.1	5.4	12.5	120 0 0	2 4 2	.....	19 16 6	142 0 8
Swamp Oak	11	12	23	8.7	10.0	18.7	120 0 0	2 2 4	.....	7 15 1	129 17 3
Swan Bay	24	37	61	14.1	24.1	38.2	147 2 8	2 0 7	1 2 0	1 17 8	152 2 11
Swanbrook	7	10	17	3.9	5.2	9.1	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0
Swan Creek	34	38	72	28.8	31.1	59.9	240 15 2	2 12 0	.....	87 17 7	331 4 9
Swashfield	15	17	32	11.6	14.7	26.3	93 0 0	2 7 9	.....	23 11 4	121 19 1
Sweetman's Creek	12	14	26	9.7	10.5	20.2	84 0 0	0 18 1	.....	11 2 0	106 0 1
Sydney North	67	75	142	54.3	57.0	111.3	382 10 0	6 11 0	.....	57 18 1	446 19 1
Sylvania	5	7	12	4.2	5.7	9.9	20 0 0	.....	.....	13 8 0	33 8 0
Tabarana	8	16	24	4.3	11.0	15.9	96 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	97 0 0
Tallagandra	14	14	28	10.3	9.8	20.1	120 0 0	1 10 3	.....	2 11 10	124 2 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 Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tallawang Lower	18	12	30	13.3	8.4	21.7	120 0 0	1 13 1	.....	7 12 3	129 5 4
Tallawang Upper	27	23	50	19.0	15.4	34.4	152 0 0	1 16 6	.....	7 11 2	161 7 8
Taloumbi	27	36	63	18.5	23.4	43.0	180 0 0	1 11 5	.....	8 18 3	190 9 8
Tamar	11	5	16	9.9	5.0	14.9	96 2 6	1 5 9	5 9 0	29 8 2	132 6 5
Tambaroora	34	32	66	24.1	25.1	49.2	255 10 0	1 19 6	.....	115 10 1	372 19 7
Tambar Springs	21	9	30	15.2	5.3	20.5	80 0 0	2 2 1	8 17 3	.....	90 19 4
Tamworth	302	247	549	235.8	176.9	412.7	1,137 14 5	24 14 11	1 18 6	138 12 5	1,363 0 3
Tamworth West	159	129	288	101.9	94.7	196.6	464 8 0	6 7 9	.....	334 2 7	804 18 4
Tangmangaroo	17	16	33	12.1	9.5	21.6	132 0 0	1 15 5	.....	1 2 0	134 17 5
Tanilbah	15	19	34	11.0	15.1	26.1	120 0 0	1 16 1	.....	116 17 7	238 13 8
Tanja	27	20	47	18.3	12.1	30.4	144 0 0	2 9 9	1 10 0	26 5 10	174 5 7
Tantawangle	17	16	33	10.4	10.8	21.2	156 0 0	2 3 8	.....	4 15 10	162 19 6
Tara	11	6	17	6.3	3.7	10.5	67 10 0	0 15 9	.....	.....	63 5 9
Taradale	11	9	20	8.2	5.4	13.6	96 0 0	1 8 11	.....	10 0 0	107 8 11
Tarago	26	24	50	17.9	16.4	34.3	156 0 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	157 2 0
Taratiga	29	35	64	17.0	22.8	39.8	198 0 0	1 15 3	.....	11 17 7	211 12 10
Tarcutta	24	19	43	16.3	14.3	31.1	180 0 0	.....	.....	2 11 10	182 11 10
Taree	80	57	137	61.0	40.2	101.2	368 18 8	5 13 6	.....	4 16 0	379 8 2
Tarrabandra	13	8	21	6.5	5.8	12.3	99 18 11	1 14 7	11 7 3	4 14 6	117 15 3
Tatham	20	25	45	14.5	17.5	32.0	97 10 0	1 17 3	.....	0 15 0	100 2 3
Tattalla	22	19	41	13.4	14.0	27.4	156 0 0	2 6 7	.....	40 0 10	198 7 5
Tca Gardens	23	7	30	16.1	6.0	22.1	78 0 0	5 5 4	5 16 9	2 14 0	81 16 1
Teleggherry	16	16	32	12.8	11.4	24.2	136 0 0	1 7 1	.....	49 3 4	206 10 5
Temora	73	77	150	52.1	52.6	104.7	405 0 0	4 15 1	.....	69 3 6	478 18 7
Tempe	220	160	380	143.5	102.5	246.0	743 15 4	12 3 1	.....	199 17 8	955 16 1
Tenterden	19	13	32	11.4	7.8	19.2	122 11 10	5 13 7	5 17 10	.....	134 3 3
Tenterfield	211	160	371	160.0	116.5	276.5	643 10 6	14 12 4	.....	841 8 10	1,499 11 2
Teralba	40	26	66	25.8	14.4	40.2	156 0 0	3 18 4	.....	9 10 10	169 9 2
Terra Bella	17	16	33	12.3	11.6	24.1	108 0 0	1 13 6	1 4 0	5 10 0	116 7 6
Terrara	50	33	83	35.0	21.4	56.4	232 0 0	1 12 7	.....	14 12 6	268 5 1
Thalaba	40	40	80	26.3	30.2	55.5	238 0 0	2 8 1	.....	3 17 7	264 5 8
Theresa Park	16	22	38	11.4	14.7	26.1	156 0 0	2 5 4	.....	1 5 9	159 11 1
Third Creek	24	11	35	18.8	7.7	26.3	120 0 0	2 10 3	1 10 0	41 11 7	165 11 10
Thomond	14	4	18	8.8	2.6	11.4	60 0 0	1 11 9	.....	.....	61 11 9
Thorpe's Pinch	22	23	45	17.1	13.2	30.3	156 0 0	1 15 8	.....	31 16 10	189 12 6
Three-mile Waterhole	17	35	52	13.0	23.7	36.7	180 0 0	2 18 0	2 16 0	4 19 1	190 13 1
Thuddunga	10	15	25	7.7	10.6	18.3	96 0 0	3 19 9	3 6 0	1 2 0	104 7 9
Thurgoona	24	34	58	17.2	26.2	43.4	180 0 0	4 6 3	.....	1 5 10	185 12 1
Tighe's Hill	137	154	291	97.5	105.3	202.8	563 3 6	10 17 5	.....	250 1 5	824 2 4
Tilbuster	16	18	34	9.5	9.8	19.3	95 0 0	2 7 11	.....	10 0 0	107 7 11
Timberly Range	23	10	33	15.4	6.8	22.2	153 0 0	3 6 5	6 13 3	56 6 0	219 5 8
Timbribungie	13	16	29	8.2	7.9	16.1	71 5 0	1 0 11	.....	.....	72 5 11
Tinor	12	10	22	9.6	7.6	17.2	91 12 3	1 5 11	.....	1 1 0	93 19 2
Tingha	79	82	161	58.5	60.1	118.6	306 1 1	3 16 10	.....	10 0 5	319 18 4
Tinonee	40	35	75	27.4	24.4	51.8	255 0 0	2 14 6	1 0 0	5 8 0	264 2 6
Tintenbar	28	15	43	20.3	11.6	31.9	123 14 10	2 16 0	.....	191 11 9	318 2 7
Tintinull	25	16	41	16.3	9.3	25.6	144 0 0	1 12 1	.....	1 5 10	146 17 11
Tipperary Gully	19	14	33	15.0	9.8	24.8	136 0 0	1 19 10	.....	13 5 10	171 5 8
Tippererah	19	13	32	12.5	10.2	22.7	120 0 0	2 11 4	.....	7 15 1	130 6 5
Tirranua	8	14	22	6.0	8.2	14.2	72 5 11	1 4 4	.....	10 0 0	83 10 3
Tirranua Creek	26	27	53	19.1	16.0	37.7	169 0 0	2 4 4	.....	4 8 5	175 12 9
Tiverton	23	20	43	17.1	12.0	29.1	144 0 0	2 4 4	2 18 0	1 6 6	150 8 10
Tocumwall	21	22	46	16.8	16.2	33.0	120 0 0	0 17 5	5 10 0	6 0 0	132 7 5
Tooganuin	6	0	6	3.1	3.8	6.9	92 0 0	1 1 11	.....	16 0 8	109 2 7
Tollbar Creek	11	14	25	8.4	8.6	17.0	116 0 0	1 7 10	.....	0 18 10	119 6 8
Tomago	16	17	33	12.3	13.4	25.7	120 0 0	2 9 1	.....	1 5 10	123 14 11
Tomerong	28	24	52	21.4	20.2	41.6	180 0 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	181 6 0
Tomongly	19	24	43	13.4	19.5	32.9	144 0 0	1 12 0	.....	11 9 3	167 1 3
Tomki	20	27	47	13.4	17.2	30.6	96 0 0	8 7 2	.....	140 5 0	244 12 2
Tongarra	8	15	23	5.4	10.3	15.7	96 0 0	1 10 2	1 16 0	14 13 6	115 19 8
Tuogong	30	23	53	22.8	18.3	41.1	148 4 0	.....	5 2 3	106 17 10	260 4 1
Toolejooa	29	20	49	22.5	17.5	40.0	180 0 0	2 5 10	.....	1 5 10	183 11 8
Toocoom	18	9	27	13.5	5.6	19.1	127 0 0	1 16 5	0 10 0	.....	129 6 5
Tooma	18	7	25	11.2	5.3	16.5	90 0 0	0 15 3	.....	.....	90 15 3
Toongabbie	23	19	42	17.9	15.6	33.5	134 0 0	3 6 3	.....	458 1 4	595 7 7
Tooraweenah	19	13	32	10.8	7.8	18.6	96 0 0	.....	.....	7 17 10	103 17 10
Toorooka	14	14	28	12.1	10.9	23.0	120 0 0	1 8 7	.....	1 2 0	122 10 7
Toothdale	14	15	29	11.3	8.8	20.1	121 0 0	1 9 0	.....	10 7 3	132 16 3
Torrington	23	33	56	15.4	19.6	35.0	139 0 0	1 14 10	.....	7 15 1	147 9 11
Towae	13	18	31	6.9	9.0	16.5	118 0 0	2 8 10	2 16 9	1 14 4	124 19 11
Towamba	18	13	31	10.4	8.6	19.0	123 19 1	1 19 1	.....	.....	125 18 2
Towrang	18	13	31	11.2	7.2	18.4	114 0 0	0 19 9	.....	.....	114 19 9
Trajere	13	16	29	5.9	10.3	16.2	75 10 0	1 5 10	.....	1 7 3	78 8 1
Trangie	19	27	46	11.5	16.3	28.0	104 0 0	6 7 6	.....	0 6 6	110 14 0
Trelowarren	15	14	29	9.6	8.9	18.5	143 0 0	2 3 11	.....	33 15 0	178 18 11
Triangle Flat	16	17	33	11.8	11.9	23.7	132 0 0	1 6 5	.....	25 0 10	158 7 3
Trunkey	23	20	43	14.9	16.6	31.5	150 0 0	2 6 4	.....	1 5 10	183 12 2
Tucki Tucki	12	12	24	9.3	9.8	19.1	93 15 0	.....	.....	3 4 0	96 19 0
Tuckombil	10	9	19	8.0	7.8	15.8	73 6 7	1 0 7	.....	0 18 0	75 5 2
Tuena	26	32	58	15.3	17.0	32.3	156 0 0	2 1 5	.....	1 8 0	169 4 5
Tuggranong	14	21	35	6.8	15.5	22.3	156 0 0	.....	.....	1 5 10	157 5 10
Tullimbar	24	33	57	15.7	25.9	41.6	180 0 0	3 14 4	.....	3 0 4	186 14 8
Tumberumba	73	76	149	52.1	54.5	106.6	312 0 0	7 14 10	.....	43 8 5	363 3 3
Tumut	122	302	424	85.7	73.9	159.6	456 0 0	12 8 3	.....	115 10 3	583 18 6
Tumut Plains	34	37	71	23.9	23.7	49.6	282 0 0	2 19 10	.....	7 12 7	292 12 5
Tunnabatta	14	12	26	7.9	6.4	14.3	131 0 0	2 13 1	4 4 0	12 12 10	150 9 11

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.
Turlinjah	19	21	40	13.1	12.0	25.0	157 0 7	1 9 4			158 9 11
Turner's Flat	13	13	26	9.8	10.5	20.3	120 0 0		1 12 0	45 12 3	167 4 3
Tweed Junction	22	12	34	14.6	9.2	23.8	132 0 0	1 2 3		325 15 9	455 18 0
Tyndale	18	28	46	15.1	21.6	36.7	156 0 0	2 4 2		59 0 10	217 5 0
Uarhry	9	10	19	5.6	7.1	12.7	132 0 0	1 10 3	3 2 6	1 5 10	137 18 7
Ulamambri	10	20	30	8.3	14.1	22.4	96 0 0		12 10 0	2 6 0	110 16 0
Ulladulla	24	37	61	15.7	23.4	39.1	180 0 0	2 17 4		1 5 10	184 3 2
Ulmarra	62	52	114	44.2	40.6	84.8	367 0 0	4 5 7	2 0 0	15 18 0	350 3 7
Ulmarra Lower	15	14	29	11.3	9.7	21.0	156 0 0	1 1 5		1 6 0	158 7 5
Ultimo	391	404	795	273.5	281.0	554.5	1,828 19 5	17 19 7		136 19 3	1,983 18 3
Umaralla	21	11	32	10.6	5.8	16.4	138 0 0	1 17 7	4 16 9	16 0 0	150 14 4
Umbango	13	14	27	9.0	9.5	18.5	156 0 0	2 4 7		1 4 0	159 8 7
Uralla	58	68	126	43.9	51.2	95.1	363 12 3	4 10 11		189 4 5	557 7 7
Urama	50	41	91	37.3	29.0	67.2	253 10 0	3 8 7		16 17 7	273 10 2
Uranquinty	14	17	31	8.6	10.7	19.3	132 0 0	1 11 1		1 5 10	134 16 11
Vacy	24	19	43	15.9	13.2	29.1	144 0 0			14 0 10	158 0 10
Valla	7	3	10	6.0	2.4	8.4	50 0 0	0 18 8			50 18 8
Vave	19	23	42	15.3	19.3	34.6	180 0 0	2 10 4		17 1 10	199 12 2
Vineyard	18	16	34	11.0	10.1	21.1	120 0 0	2 6 1		5 0 10	127 6 11
Waggallalah	18	13	31	13.0	7.6	20.6	112 10 0	1 18 1	1 5 10	90 16 0	206 9 11
Wagga Wagga	284	290	574	207.3	210.4	417.7	1,481 10 5	25 17 0	12 16 3	105 10 4	1,625 14 0
Wagga Wagga North	48	37	85	30.1	23.0	54.0	255 12 7	3 13 5		4 16 5	264 2 5
Wagonga	6	5	11	4.8	4.6	9.4	60 0 0	1 5 7			61 5 7
Wagga	15	17	32	9.3	10.6	19.9	156 0 0	2 17 4			158 17 4
Wagragobilly	11	11	22	9.2	10.0	19.2	130 0 0	2 7 6		30 10 9	152 18 3
Walang	16	13	29	9.7	8.1	17.8	108 0 0			1 5 10	109 5 10
Walbundrie	13	12	25	7.6	7.8	15.4	95 0 0	1 9 6		26 14 6	123 4 0
Walcha	72	56	128	50.4	37.8	88.2	305 18 8	6 0 4		3 15 0	315 12 0
Walcha Road	14	18	32	11.7	14.7	26.4	132 0 0	3 10 11		1 5 10	136 16 9
Waldegrave	21	23	44	12.1	15.5	27.6	120 0 0	1 11 9	1 13 0	14 15 9	138 0 6
Walgett	59	46	105	41.3	30.5	71.8	309 10 0	5 2 5	6 12 6	247 12 7	568 17 6
Walhallow Forest	8	15	23	5.7	11.3	17.0	88 0 0	7 12 11		108 18 9	204 11 8
Wallabadah	33	30	63	21.1	10.6	40.7	150 0 0	2 7 10		1 5 10	183 13 8
Wallagoot	18	10	28	13.9	6.9	20.8	120 0 0	1 12 9		9 1 1	130 13 10
Wallalong	51	45	96	38.5	33.6	72.1	102 0 0	0 14 5		5 18 7	108 13 0
Wallamba Lower	10	8	18	6.0	7.0	13.0	255 0 0	5 8 6		444 10 0	704 18 6
Wallaroo	20	19	39	15.2	16.0	31.2	156 0 0	6 1 2		3 5 10	165 7 0
Walla Walla	22	16	38	10.4	14.1	24.5	104 0 0	2 11 4		52 10 0	159 1 4
Wallaya	21	18	39	12.3	15.6	27.9	112 0 0	2 9 8		17 15 1	132 4 9
Wallbrook	8	13	21	5.6	9.9	15.5	132 0 0	1 2 6		19 19 5	153 1 11
Wallendbeen	30	23	53	22.7	15.2	37.9	180 0 0	2 12 8		13 9 0	196 1 8
Wallerawang	63	72	135	47.0	49.2	96.2	321 0 0	6 8 2	1 0 2	5 18 5	334 6 9
Wallgrove	39	20	59	23.6	8.2	31.7	180 0 0	3 3 6		1 5 10	184 9 4
Walli	27	16	43	21.8	12.6	34.4	132 0 0	2 3 5		1 5 10	135 9 3
WallSEND	417	403	820	314.1	288.8	602.9	1,863 9 5	23 2 0	7 15 0	152 10 0	2,046 16 5
Wambanumba	20	16	36	13.2	10.8	24.0	144 0 0	2 0 9		40 13 0	192 13 0
Wamborn	10	7	17	6.8	5.0	11.8	58 7 8	1 0 1		25 0 0	54 7 9
Wamboona	16	16	32	9.2	10.4	19.6	128 0 0		3 10 0	1 5 10	132 15 10
Wansaring	21	18	39	11.7	9.8	21.5	60 13 4	7 10 10	8 19 6	68 0 0	136 3 8
Wandook	4	4	8	2.4	2.4	4.8	20 0 0			1 4 0	21 4 0
Wanganelia	11	8	19	10.0	7.0	17.0	87 10 0			2 0 0	89 10 0
Wapengo	15	19	34	9.0	7.7	16.7	92 0 0	2 2 4		73 15 0	167 17 4
Warangesda	6	19	25	5.4	15.8	21.2	109 0 0	1 4 4		1 0 0	111 4 4
Waratah	68	69	137	45.7	44.5	90.2	272 4 6	4 1 0		16 1 8	291 7 2
Wardell	55	57	112	39.3	39.5	78.8	240 0 0	2 3 4		12 3 0	254 6 4
Ward's River	13	10	23	8.7	6.2	14.9	96 0 0	2 5 0		1 16 10	100 1 10
Wargela	19	21	40	12.9	16.0	28.9	120 0 0	2 5 7	2 4 3	10 4 6	134 14 4
Warialda	48	39	87	35.1	28.1	63.2	244 9 0	3 0 10		43 12 7	291 2 5
Warkworth	31	32	63	21.9	24.3	46.2	165 0 0	2 13 7	10 0 0	77 1 10	264 15 5
Warne	22	23	45	16.4	13.0	29.4	156 0 0	1 11 5		41 2 0	188 13 5
Warraderry	12	9	21	9.1	6.6	15.7	104 0 0	1 18 9	6 0 0	22 0 10	133 9 7
Warren	60	32	92	39.8	19.9	59.2	230 8 4	3 6 0			242 14 4
Warrawee	15	14	29	11.1	12.0	23.1	120 0 0	4 6 5		18 9 0	142 15 5
Warrabungul	3	7	10	2.7	4.6	7.3	96 0 0	1 1 4		2 15 10	99 17 2
Watergumben	20	16	36	14.5	9.6	24.1	155 0 0	2 0 3		3 11 10	160 12 1
Waterloo	338	283	621	208.6	166.6	375.2	1,438 11 2	18 9 9		27 3 0	14,84 3 11
Watson's Bay	50	37	87	37.1	26.8	63.9	255 6 8	2 2 5		10 18 0	298 7 1
Watson's Reef	17	21	38	10.3	12.8	23.1	105 0 0	2 6 11	2 11 3	4 0 0	113 18 2
Wattagou	15	14	29	11.3	8.6	19.9	131 0 0	1 9 2		38 0 3	170 9 5
Wattamadara	21	16	37	16.1	12.3	28.4	108 0 0	1 18 11	2 5 0	9 19 3	122 3 2
Wattamolla	25	12	37	19.5	9.1	28.6	143 13 6	1 19 8	4 10 0	10 5 1	160 8 3
Wattle Flat	45	51	96	38.5	38.3	76.8	296 0 0	4 11 9		36 7 7	336 19 4
Wauchope	24	37	61	15.8	27.2	43.0	144 0 0	2 0 1		275 15 1	421 15 2
Waugoola	45	49	94	25.5	30.2	55.7	168 0 0	4 4 2	3 4 0	16 0 10	191 9 0
Waverley	381	427	808	256.4	291.1	547.5	1,731 4 1	25 3 10		85 14 6	1,843 2 5
Weddin	29	20	49	18.5	12.5	31.0	156 0 0	2 12 9	6 10 6	17 13 2	182 16 5
Weetalaba	17	12	29	13.9	9.3	23.2	129 0 0			164 16 1	293 16 1
Wee Wee	26	18	44	16.6	13.4	30.0	156 0 0	3 0 3		23 15 10	182 16 1
Wellington	135	122	257	97.9	86.0	183.9	412 8 8	8 8 8	4 7 9	70 8 8	495 13 9
Welshman's Creek	15	20	35	11.8	14.9	26.7	120 0 0	2 1 10		7 4 3	129 6 1
Wentworth	114	101	215	70.1	63.0	133.1	434 17 4			579 10 6	1,014 7 10
Wentworth Falls	14	23	37	7.8	14.4	22.2	120 0 0	8 6 5		149 14 6	178 0 11
Werombi	18	12	30	12.0	8.3	20.3	202 0 0	1 15 4		1 10 6	185 5 10
Werriberri	18	11	29	12.2	7.6	19.8	96 0 0	1 15 8		120 17 7	218 13 3
Werris Creek	26	20	46	19.1	13.1	32.2	180 0 0	2 11 9		12 0 3	194 12 0
Westbrook	33	23	56	21.5	15.6	37.1	180 0 0	1 15 10		1 5 10	183 1 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.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheatfield.....	8	9	17	6.8	5.4	12.2	60 0 0				60 0 0
Whiteman's Creek.....	19	15	34	15.1	11.9	26.9	102 10 4	1 7 10		17 15 11	121 14 1
White Rock.....	12	15	27	7.8	9.5	17.3	132 0 0	1 12 4		6 8 0	140 0 4
Whittingham.....	15	18	33	11.0	13.9	24.9	156 0 0	2 18 6		1 5 10	160 4 4
Whitton.....	25	22	47	15.3	15.8	31.1	120 0 0	3 11 1	2 0 0	66 15 9	192 6 10
Wickham.....	442	422	864	325.5	282.4	607.9	1,917 3 9	42 7 5		684 15 1	2,644 6 3
Wilberforce.....	39	40	79	30.5	30.3	60.8	285 0 0	4 3 0		17 2 7	306 5 7
Wilbertree.....	18	16	34	13.8	14.4	28.2	156 0 0	4 0 2		21 3 0	181 3 2
Wilcannia.....	127	95	222	86.2	57.4	143.6	463 10 0	14 9 8	1 10 0	370 15 9	850 5 5
Wild's Meadow.....	25	20	45	16.7	14.1	30.8	168 0 0	5 6 10		1 5 10	174 12 8
Willandra.....	13	13	26	9.5	8.1	17.6	96 0 0	1 16 9		97 14 6	195 11 3
William-street.....	354	367	721	242.2	256.7	498.9	1,319 5 2	16 5 1		304 9 5	2,139 19 8
William Town.....	38	35	73	26.1	21.9	48.0	225 0 0	3 17 11	9 0 0	1 5 10	239 3 9
Willow Tree.....	27	30	57	17.4	18.4	35.8	168 0 0	2 1 7		1 5 10	171 7 5
Wilpinjong.....	18	16	34	11.7	10.1	21.8	120 0 0	1 14 10		20 5 1	141 19 11
Wilson.....	8	12	20	7.0	8.1	15.1	72 10 0	1 3 10	1 8 6		75 2 4
Wilson's Downfall.....	15	10	25	9.5	6.7	16.2	98 4 6	2 8 10	6 19 0	1 5 10	100 18 2
Wilton.....	27	24	51	15.9	16.3	32.2	180 0 0	1 11 1		10 13 4	192 4 5
Winderley.....	29	32	61	21.6	21.8	43.4	240 0 0	2 16 4		3 19 0	246 15 4
Windowie.....	15	27	42	8.3	16.0	24.3	144 0 0	2 19 8		1 5 10	148 5 6
Windsor.....	207	228	435	145.8	156.9	302.7	1,036 13 11	18 0 7		53 19 4	1,108 13 10
Winduella.....	13	10	23	7.3	6.2	13.5	61 5 0	1 0 11		0 9 3	68 15 2
Wingen.....	16	18	34	9.0	11.8	20.8	144 0 0	5 5 2		5 19 0	155 4 2
Wingham.....	57	67	124	41.0	48.3	89.3	297 0 0	4 14 7		8 5 1	309 19 8
Wiseman's Ferry.....	19	17	36	13.1	8.6	21.7	129 19 11	2 7 11	1 0 0	70 19 3	204 7 1
Wollar.....	16	11	27	9.9	7.2	17.1	82 0 0				82 0 0
Wollman.....	10	10	20	8.3	6.4	14.7	96 0 0	1 18 2		1 5 10	99 4 0
Wollombi.....	50	32	82	33.9	20.5	54.4	241 10 0	3 11 11		10 11 0	255 12 11
Wollongong.....	238	249	487	167.2	163.7	330.9	980 0 0	14 17 8		94 8 0	1,089 5 8
Wolumla North.....	16	12	28	11.4	7.9	19.3	108 0 0	2 14 3	1 16 0	34 13 10	147 4 1
Wolumla South.....	27	26	53	16.3	15.8	32.1	113 0 0	1 5 5		82 1 4	196 6 9
Wombah.....	26	39	65	19.9	30.8	50.7	180 0 0	1 6 11		1 14 8	183 1 7
Wombat.....	33	38	71	23.3	25.9	49.2	270 0 0	3 3 8	3 7 0	3 17 5	280 8 1
Womboramurra.....	10	14	24	4.7	9.6	14.3	86 2 7		3 10 0	6 0 0	95 12 7
Wongan Creek.....	10	14	24	7.8	12.2	20.0	96 0 0	1 9 9	2 0 0	17 3 1	116 12 10
Wongy.....	9	12	21	6.9	8.7	15.6	116 0 0			9 14 3	125 14 3
Woodburn.....	67	75	142	51.0	54.3	105.3	261 8 0	5 3 4		63 3 3	329 14 7
Woodford Dale.....	22	27	49	19.3	22.4	41.7	156 0 0	1 5 11	1 10 0	1 5 10	160 1 9
Woodford Leigh.....	40	26	66	27.5	20.7	48.2	251 4 6	2 13 0		5 13 11	269 16 5
Woodhill.....	23	20	43	17.7	14.3	32.0	156 0 0	1 10 8		3 6 0	160 16 8
Woodhouselee.....	14	13	27	11.1	9.6	20.7	161 0 0	1 12 6		1 5 10	163 18 4
Woodlands.....	16	18	34	10.5	12.7	23.2	189 13 6	1 2 7	9 8 9	7 9 6	177 14 4
Woodlawn.....	12	8	20	7.4	5.8	13.2	132 0 0	0 13 10		1 5 10	133 19 8
Woodonga.....	14	19	33	9.1	14.2	23.3	132 0 0	2 13 0		1 5 10	135 18 10
Woolahra.....	394	370	764	250.3	224.0	474.2	1,603 5 10	23 17 2		678 15 11	2,305 18 11
Woola Woola.....	12	8	20	9.0	5.8	14.8	104 0 0			2 11 8	106 11 8
Woolmel.....	19	16	35	13.6	13.2	26.8	132 0 0	2 1 5	3 0 0	34 10 10	171 12 3
Wooloomin.....	15	20	35	11.4	14.6	26.0	120 0 0	2 3 1		8 2 0	130 5 1
Woomargama.....	11	16	27	8.2	11.3	19.5	108 0 0			1 5 0	109 5 0
Woonoona.....	117	114	231	83.0	78.8	161.8	400 18 8	4 8 11	0 14 11	8 17 5	414 19 11
Worragee.....	23	22	45	20.6	17.0	37.6	150 0 0	1 12 11		19 7 2	201 0 1
Wowagin.....	9	15	24	4.8	11.1	15.9	85 0 0	1 7 11		4 0 0	90 7 11
Woy Woy.....	46	42	88	22.6	21.2	43.8	226 10 0	2 2 1		18 16 5	245 8 6
Wyagdon.....	8	16	24	6.1	9.8	15.9	96 0 0	0 9 9		1 6 3	97 16 0
Wybong.....	13	8	21	8.7	6.6	15.3	96 0 0	2 15 6			98 15 6
Wyhee.....	8	3	11	4.8	1.5	6.3	30 0 0		1 0 0		31 0 0
Wyndham.....	33	34	67	19.6	20.0	39.6	180 0 0			92 19 9	272 19 9
Wyong Creek.....	20	27	47	14.2	16.4	30.6	142 9 1	2 6 3		11 0 1	155 15 5
Wyong Creek Lower.....	13	16	29	9.1	10.7	19.8	120 0 0	1 17 10		12 13 7	134 11 5
Wyalah.....	60	31	91	37.0	22.0	59.0	243 0 0	3 15 6	1 13 0	10 19 8	253 8 2
Yaleogria.....	12	9	21	9.2	6.3	15.5	88 15 0	1 3 10			89 18 10
Yalleroi.....	13	13	26	9.5	10.2	19.7	120 0 0	2 2 8	3 2 0	61 5 10	186 10 6
Yalwal.....	13	6	19	11.8	5.4	17.2	96 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	71 0 0	168 10 0
Yamba.....	21	13	34	15.9	8.8	24.7	156 0 0	1 7 3		19 9 1	176 16 4
Yambla.....	11	9	20	9.3	7.9	17.2	120 0 0	1 0 0		6 9 3	127 9 3
Yamma.....	12	18	30	9.0	13.5	22.5	112 0 0	2 15 2		35 16 0	150 11 2
Yamunabree.....	3	2	5	1.1	1.5	2.6	5 0 0				5 0 0
Yarra.....	13	10	23	9.7	7.3	17.0	132 0 0	1 17 6		2 12 1	136 9 7
Yarragundry.....	24	12	36	18.4	8.3	26.7	166 0 0	1 12 8		2 6 0	169 18 8
Yarralappin.....	16	10	26	12.7	7.3	20.0	96 0 0	1 11 7		1 8 0	98 19 7
Yarralumla.....	17	11	28	11.0	8.0	20.0	120 0 0	2 6 10		121 0 4	243 7 2
Yarramundi.....	39	33	72	24.8	20.1	44.9	180 0 0	2 12 10		1 5 10	183 18 8
Yarrowick.....	26	21	47	16.1	15.1	31.2	125 15 6	3 7 10	4 6 0	102 2 0	235 11 4
Yarrunga.....	35	30	68	31.3	21.7	53.0	240 0 0	4 12 5		3 17 7	248 10 0
Yasa.....	95	65	160	71.8	41.3	113.7	463 8 4	6 9 0		20 8 0	490 5 4
Yathella.....	10	19	29	6.7	10.1	16.8	95 10 0	1 3 5	0 12 8	17 0 0	114 6 1
Yatcoyallah.....	34	34	68	24.2	26.4	50.6	246 14 10	2 0 1		27 7 6	276 2 5
Yeoval.....	13	15	28	8.6	10.7	19.3	108 0 0	4 13 2		2 6 0	114 19 2
Yeo Yeo.....	21	16	37	14.2	11.4	25.6	96 0 0	1 10 3		22 5 0	119 15 3
Yerong Creek.....	27	12	39	18.0	9.0	27.0	156 0 0	3 0 1		1 2 0	160 2 1
Yerriyong.....	20	5	25	16.9	3.0	19.9	120 0 0	1 2 2	2 0 0	7 6 3	130 8 5
Yetman.....	13	13	26	7.5	8.7	16.2	94 0 0	2 19 10		0 13 0	97 12 10
Young.....	227	210	437	167.4	151.2	318.6	1,100 0 0	20 0 6		58 0 7	1,178 1 1
Yullandry.....	12	12	24	9.2	7.4	16.6	120 0 0	1 19 1		9 19 10	131 18 11
Yumburra West.....	19	11	30	12.3	7.0	19.3	96 0 0	1 6 4		1 2 0	98 8 4
Yurramie.....	20	12	32	11.2	7.3	18.5	82 10 0	0 14 4			83 4 4

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1887, 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.
Aberfoil	12	16	28	9.2	11.3	20.5	61 10 0	6 18 1	.....	60 0 0	123 8 1
Airlie Brake	12	3	15	8.2	2.4	10.6	56 5 0	6 13 7	.....	60 0 0	122 18 7
Aliwal	8	10	18	4.4	7.1	11.5	20 0 0	3 6 10	0 12 9	1 0 0	24 19 7
Alum Creek	20	9	29	16.6	6.9	23.5	35 16 2	4 13 9	.....	.....	40 9 11
Angledool	13	17	30	8.8	11.2	20.0	88 5 1	3 4 11	8 5 6	15 0 0	114 15 6
Armatree	8	10	18	6.6	9.3	15.9	86 5 0	1 15 1	.....	.....	88 0 1
Arthur's Seat	15	5	20	12.2	2.4	14.6	35 9 8	2 3 2	.....	.....	37 12 10
Ashford	11	11	22	9.4	9.4	18.8	62 0 0	4 0 4	.....	.....	66 0 4
Avoca	8	6	13	6.9	3.8	10.7	73 15 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	83 15 0
Bago	10	7	17	7.6	3.0	10.6	63 19 2	1 13 8	.....	.....	65 12 10
Balladoran	6	10	16	4.4	7.7	12.3	61 14 2	1 18 1	.....	.....	63 12 3
Ballengarra	15	8	23	11.8	6.9	18.7	60 0 0	4 15 2	.....	2 0 0	66 18 2
Bargo	6	15	21	5.5	12.2	17.7	72 10 0	.....	.....	.....	72 10 0
Bar Point	8	11	19	6.3	6.6	12.9	67 10 0	.....	.....	9 0 0	76 10 0
Barwang	11	7	18	7.5	4.9	12.4	60 0 0	0 17 3	.....	.....	60 17 3
Beaconsfield	12	8	20	7.4	3.8	11.2	77 10 0	2 1 4	1 16 6	27 2 6	108 10 4
Beardy Bridge	11	11	22	6.3	6.7	13.0	63 15 0	6 19 1	1 2 0	51 0 0	122 16 1
Beddelick	12	14	26	8.0	11.1	19.1	90 0 0	0 18 5	.....	.....	90 13 5
Bell's Lagouas	9	14	23	6.8	11.3	18.1	81 5 0	1 7 3	.....	7 19 0	90 11 3
Beresford	13	15	28	9.4	7.6	17.0	75 0 0	1 2 0	.....	56 0 0	132 2 0
Berlang	9	10	19	6.8	8.5	15.3	63 15 0	1 2 0	.....	.....	64 17 0
Berremangra	5	16	21	4.2	14.3	18.5	22 10 0	.....	.....	47 10 0	70 0 0
Berrigal Creek	10	9	19	6.6	7.2	13.8	68 15 10	1 9 0	1 0 0	.....	71 4 10
Bevendale	6	3	9	3.8	1.4	5.2	39 13 6	1 5 1	.....	.....	40 18 7
Bigga	7	7	14	5.3	5.5	10.8	60 0 0	1 12 2	.....	.....	61 12 2
Billabong	5	10	15	6.8	8.6	15.4	71 5 0	3 0 9	.....	.....	74 5 9
Bimbi	11	8	19	8.0	4.3	12.3	71 5 0	2 0 2	.....	.....	73 5 3
Bintow	9	11	20	7.1	7.6	14.7	75 0 0	1 16 0	.....	0 9 6	77 5 6
Bindogundra	15	7	22	11.5	4.8	16.3	83 15 0	0 18 1	.....	2 15 0	87 8 1
Birrego	6	7	13	3.9	5.5	9.4	47 10 0	0 16 0	1 14 0	.....	50 0 0
Black Creek	8	8	16	5.6	5.2	10.8	45 19 1	.....	.....	.....	45 19 1
Blackgolar	7	13	20	5.4	10.2	15.6	87 10 0	1 0 9	.....	.....	88 10 9
Black Mount	13	7	20	10.3	6.2	16.5	88 15 0	3 15 2	9 2 0	7 0 0	108 12 2
Blaxland's Flat	10	7	17	7.3	5.7	13.0	70 0 0	0 19 10	.....	.....	70 19 10
Bloomfield	15	6	21	7.9	3.7	11.6	68 6 11	.....	.....	.....	68 6 11
Bobin Flat	7	5	12	6.6	4.5	11.1	73 15 0	1 1 0	.....	.....	74 16 0
Booble	10	15	25	7.7	9.0	16.7	76 5 0	.....	.....	.....	76 5 0
Boggumbil	12	21	33	8.4	14.1	22.5	39 2 0	.....	3 5 0	.....	42 7 0
Bolairo	9	13	22	6.5	8.5	15.0	86 5 0	1 9 8	.....	1 0 0	88 14 8
Bollal Creek	8	8	16	5.8	6.2	12.0	60 0 0	5 3 6	.....	.....	65 3 6
Bolong	15	10	25	10.7	5.8	16.5	80 9 2	.....	.....	10 0 0	90 9 2
Bolton Vale	8	11	20	7.5	8.5	16.0	87 10 0	.....	.....	.....	87 10 0
Bone Bone	9	6	15	7.8	4.6	12.4	73 18 8	.....	.....	.....	73 18 8
Bongongo	10	7	17	8.4	5.7	14.1	85 0 0	1 12 5	.....	.....	86 12 5
Bondambayte	9	5	14	5.4	3.7	9.1	20 0 0	6 12 6	.....	45 0 0	71 12 6
Boonaldoon	8	5	13	6.0	5.9	9.9	55 17 10	6 15 10	.....	45 0 0	107 13 8
Boouoo Boouoo	10	11	21	9.6	10.3	19.9	32 8 4	6 6 6	4 4 3	.....	42 19 1
Boorooban	4	7	11	2.2	5.5	7.7	60 0 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	60 4 0
Boro	10	9	19	7.7	7.4	15.1	73 15 0	0 17 9	.....	.....	74 12 9
Bow Ridge	6	5	11	4.8	3.4	8.2	51 1 8	.....	.....	.....	51 1 8
Bradshaw's Flat	10	8	18	8.3	6.7	15.0	87 10 0	1 5 5	.....	.....	88 15 5
Brauga	19	11	30	12.8	7.8	20.6	90 0 0	1 15 7	.....	3 0 0	94 15 7
Bredbo South	7	7	14	3.9	3.7	7.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
Brewer's Flat	19	7	26	11.9	3.1	15.0	21 16 8	3 1 0	.....	8 0 0	32 17 8
Broken Bridge	10	10	20	6.0	5.8	11.8	60 0 0	2 8 3	.....	.....	62 8 3
Budjong	9	6	15	6.5	4.5	11.0	60 0 0	1 11 8	.....	.....	61 11 8
Buggit	8	13	21	4.8	9.4	14.2	88 19 2	2 15 4	.....	12 0 0	103 14 6
Bulga Hut	8	14	22	5.9	8.9	14.8	65 0 0	2 18 5	.....	.....	67 18 5
Bullokreek	12	3	15	11.4	3.0	14.4	5 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	65 0 0
Bundemar	6	13	19	4.4	11.6	16.0	60 0 0	1 5 5	3 10 0	.....	64 15 5
Bundy Bridge	2	3	5	1.0	2.0	3.0	86 14 4	1 3 3	2 2 6	.....	60 0 1
Bungerellong	11	4	15	8.2	3.8	12.0	70 8 10	1 10 2	.....	.....	71 18 10
Bandarigo	10	6	16	9.0	4.5	13.5	75 0 0	2 5 3	.....	.....	77 5 3
Burgoon	11	13	24	6.9	7.4	14.3	61 5 0	2 7 10	5 0 0	11 3 6	79 16 4
Burragowang	5	7	12	4.3	4.9	9.2	63 15 0	0 12 7	.....	.....	64 7 7
Burrondong	5	9	14	4.1	5.6	9.7	58 15 0	1 13 9	.....	8 10 0	68 18 9
Burrows Flats	15	9	24	10.2	6.2	16.4	66 0 0	1 6 4	.....	2 4 6	68 10 10
Buttaworth Swamp	13	9	22	9.2	5.9	15.1	81 5 0	1 0 3	.....	.....	82 5 3
Bylong	10	4	14	8.3	2.5	10.8	60 0 0	1 2 4	.....	.....	61 2 4
Byron Creek	9	11	20	3.0	6.5	9.5	60 0 0	0 16 10	.....	.....	60 16 10
Cadogan	9	7	16	7.1	5.6	12.7	63 15 0	1 4 8	.....	.....	64 19 8
Calabash	11	8	19	7.2	4.3	11.5	60 0 0	1 7 7	.....	.....	61 7 7
Callaghan's Creek	10	14	24	8.3	11.2	19.5	79 12 10	1 7 3	2 0 0	.....	83 0 1
Cal Lal	10	11	21	7.9	8.9	16.8	29 13 6	8 6 3	4 15 0	60 0 0	102 14 9
Cainbill Creek	13	5	18	10.7	4.0	14.7	70 0 0	1 3 8	.....	.....	71 3 8
Camden Haven Upper	10	10	20	8.5	9.6	18.1	85 0 0	2 1 2	.....	.....	87 1 2
Cameron's Creek	8	12	20	7.5	9.9	17.4	75 0 0	2 13 1	.....	.....	77 13 1
Campfield	6	6	12	4.8	5.2	10.0	55 6 8	0 14 2	.....	.....	56 0 10
Cannonbar	11	3	14	8.9	2.3	11.2	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Carrow Brook	12	12	24	10.4	7.7	18.1	62 10 0	0 17 5	6 8 7	.....	69 16 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.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chandler's Peak	8	16	24	4.9	9.6	14.5	60 0 0	.....	.....	3 5 0	63 5 0
Chandlerville	4	6	10	3.6	5.4	9.0	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Charleville	9	12	21	7.2	9.0	16.2	73 15 0	1 11 6	.....	9 5 0	84 11 6
Chatlam Valley	11	9	20	6.2	4.6	10.8	64 11 0	0 17 9	.....	.....	65 8 9
Chatman's Flat	6	2	8	6.0	2.0	8.0	5 0 0	5 16 7	.....	.....	10 16 7
Cheetham's Flats	13	13	26	8.3	9.0	17.3	90 0 0	1 17 5	.....	.....	91 17 5
Chickiba	5	8	13	4.0	6.4	10.4	43 15 0	0 13 11	.....	.....	44 8 11
Chidowla	8	8	16	5.6	6.7	12.3	45 0 0	6 16 6	.....	61 7 0	113 3 6
Chairwood	12	13	25	10.0	9.1	19.1	81 5 0	2 8 7	0 11 6	.....	84 5 1
Clear Hill	16	10	26	11.1	7.7	18.8	90 0 0	4 8 4	.....	.....	94 8 4
Coaldale	13	8	21	10.6	7.0	17.6	70 5 0	1 6 1	.....	.....	71 11 1
Coatos' Creek	6	4	10	4.0	3.0	7.0	58 7 8	.....	.....	.....	58 7 6
Coff's Harbour	18	8	24	11.5	6.1	17.6	67 10 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	69 10 0
Colo Vale	13	3	16	11.1	2.7	13.8	88 15 0	3 1 8	.....	.....	91 16 8
Colombo Creek	2	7	9	0.9	3.9	4.8	35 0 0	6 8 6	1 14 6	60 0 0	103 3 0
Colonna	13	5	18	9.1	3.6	12.7	61 5 0	0 19 10	.....	.....	62 4 10
Combe	10	9	19	6.7	7.1	13.8	60 0 0	1 8 10	.....	8 10 0	69 18 10
Come-by-Chance	10	3	13	8.7	1.8	10.5	60 0 0	0 19 0	.....	.....	60 19 0
Congera	8	4	12	6.5	1.1	7.6	20 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	20 4 0
Coolabah	8	11	19	4.9	7.7	12.6	72 19 8	5 2 8	2 4 0	40 0 0	120 6 4
Coolah Bridge	9	16	25	4.2	8.2	12.4	90 0 0	1 15 0	.....	6 0 0	97 15 0
Coorangoota	10	11	21	8.3	9.6	17.9	81 5 0	6 6 7	.....	.....	87 11 7
Cooney	9	9	18	8.0	7.3	15.3	83 15 0	1 0 3	1 13 0	.....	86 8 3
Corang River	9	7	16	7.3	3.2	10.5	44 7 6	0 12 6	.....	.....	45 0 0
Coreeh	14	9	23	11.3	7.2	18.5	66 1 9	.....	.....	.....	66 1 9
Corrick's Creek	11	7	18	9.1	5.9	15.0	85 0 0	0 12 6	.....	.....	85 12 6
Countogany	8	9	15	3.8	7.3	11.1	61 5 0	4 8 7	.....	.....	65 13 7
Creekborough	4	7	11	2.5	4.6	7.1	60 0 0	1 5 7	.....	.....	61 5 7
Crudine Creek	7	9	16	5.9	6.3	12.6	60 0 0	7 8 1	.....	.....	61 8 1
Cubmurra	3	7	10	2.3	4.1	6.4	60 1 10	1 8 8	.....	.....	61 10 6
Culcurin	11	8	19	8.3	7.4	15.7	75 0 0	1 11 8	.....	.....	76 11 8
Cullagong	6	6	12	5.3	5.7	11.0	53 17 4	.....	.....	.....	53 17 4
Cumbalum	10	11	21	6.8	8.2	15.0	61 5 0	1 2 3	.....	.....	62 7 3
Cumbijowa	8	7	15	6.6	6.5	11.1	73 15 0	3 2 9	.....	.....	76 17 9
Curran's Creek	9	9	18	6.7	5.8	12.5	60 12 10	1 0 5	2 2 0	.....	63 15 3
Curraweela	11	6	17	8.8	4.6	13.4	70 0 0	0 19 5	.....	.....	70 19 5
Dandaleo	10	12	22	5.9	7.9	13.8	60 0 0	2 2 0	.....	.....	62 2 6
Darbalara	6	6	12	3.5	4.1	7.6	30 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0
Denison Town	8	11	19	5.9	7.7	13.6	71 5 0	1 8 5	.....	.....	72 13 5
Dierrenmura	12	12	24	9.6	9.8	19.4	90 0 0	0 19 3	.....	.....	90 19 3
Doodymun	9	17	26	6.8	12.4	19.2	82 10 0	1 16 10	.....	0 10 0	84 16 0
Doroughby Grass	12	9	21	9.7	7.6	17.3	77 8 2	0 19 0	.....	2 1 0	80 8 2
Dullaberry	5	9	14	2.9	6.1	9.0	62 10 0	.....	.....	.....	62 10 0
Duncan's Creek	10	9	19	7.3	8.0	15.3	61 5 0	3 7 3	.....	.....	64 12 3
Dungarubba Creek	4	6	10	2.6	3.9	6.5	25 0 0	0 11 3	.....	58 6 0	83 17 3
Duri	9	11	20	6.5	7.7	14.2	48 15 0	4 10 5	.....	3 15 6	57 0 11
Elmwood	22	13	35	16.0	8.7	24.7	67 10 0	9 12 0	0 15 0	96 13 0	174 10 4
Elong Blong	9	7	16	7.8	5.1	12.9	75 0 0	1 1 1	.....	3 0 0	79 1 1
Emerald Hill	12	8	20	7.9	7.0	14.9	63 15 0	3 2 7	.....	40 0 0	106 17 7
Emu Creek	9	8	17	4.6	4.0	8.6	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Eulowie	9	9	18	5.0	5.9	10.9	81 5 0	2 17 1	.....	4 0 0	88 2 1
Eurangarra	9	7	16	5.4	3.4	8.8	85 0 0	1 9 8	.....	.....	86 9 8
Euronedah	9	10	19	5.6	3.6	9.2	63 15 0	.....	.....	.....	63 15 0
Everett	11	11	22	8.7	7.4	16.1	73 15 0	7 4 9	.....	.....	80 19 9
Eversleigh	13	11	26	11.9	9.7	21.6	15 0 0	8 13 9	.....	60 0 0	83 13 9
Exeter Farm	12	7	19	9.7	5.5	15.2	63 15 0	1 2 11	.....	.....	64 17 11
Farrington	11	11	22	5.9	6.9	12.8	61 5 0	1 0 5	.....	.....	62 5 5
Fassiferu	15	12	27	8.9	7.9	16.8	76 5 0	1 13 6	.....	.....	77 18 6
Foxlow	4	10	14	2.1	6.5	8.6	61 5 0	1 4 11	.....	11 15 0	74 4 11
Friday Hut	20	8	28	17.1	6.9	24.0	23 10 0	3 14 9	.....	60 0 0	86 4 9
Galathara Road	8	12	20	4.9	8.0	12.9	67 18 4	4 11 9	6 6 9	.....	78 16 10
Gogullalong	12	12	24	10.6	8.3	19.1	83 15 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	84 19 0
Giperoi	11	9	20	8.3	6.4	14.7	26 5 0	5 18 3	.....	.....	32 3 3
Girvan	8	8	16	7.8	6.6	14.4	68 5 0	1 0 4	1 9 9	.....	68 15 1
Glenora	6	10	16	4.7	7.7	12.4	77 10 0	5 12 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	90 12 0
Gleureagh	8	12	20	6.5	11.3	17.8	6 17 8	.....	4 10 0	30 0 0	41 7 6
Gol Gal	11	15	26	6.1	10.6	16.6	90 0 0	1 14 1	.....	.....	91 14 1
Gollarowong	13	5	18	9.8	4.6	14.4	63 6 11	5 6 1	.....	45 0 0	113 13 0
Gordonville	10	8	18	9.4	6.4	15.8	71 5 0	0 19 8	.....	.....	72 4 8
Graham's Valley	12	5	17	10.3	4.3	14.8	70 0 0	1 8 0	.....	45 0 0	116 8 0
Graman	17	17	34	10.0	10.2	20.2	72 10 0	0 19 11	1 0 0	.....	74 9 11
Green Mantle	8	5	13	3.4	3.0	7.3	78 15 0	2 10 2	1 10 0	.....	82 15 2
Grove, The	7	13	20	5.7	9.4	15.1	51 5 0	4 13 0	1 6 6	50 6 8	107 11 2
Gumble Flat	5	10	15	3.3	4.3	7.6	62 10 0	.....	.....	.....	62 10 0
Guy Fawkes	11	5	16	7.7	3.0	10.7	73 15 0	.....	.....	.....	73 15 0
Hadsoeville	12	11	23	9.4	6.1	15.5	46 5 0	5 4 9	.....	80 10 0	81 19 9
Hamilton Falls	6	4	10	3.4	3.6	7.0	5 16 10	.....	.....	.....	5 16 10
Harparary	15	12	27	10.9	9.7	20.6	90 0 0	3 9 11	.....	.....	93 9 11
Harrington	12	9	21	10.1	7.5	17.6	68 15 0	1 3 6	.....	.....	69 18 6
Haystack	9	10	19	5.8	7.4	13.2	67 0 3	.....	.....	.....	67 0 3
Hillyke	7	9	16	5.0	7.6	12.6	62 10 0	1 16 7	.....	.....	64 6 7
Hillgrove	19	14	33	14.7	9.7	24.4	86 13 9	1 13 2	.....	.....	88 6 11
Holmes' Creek	13	7	20	8.5	4.0	12.5	65 0 0	1 18 2	.....	12 0 0	78 18 2
Horton River Upper	8	9	17	6.9	7.9	14.8	66 0 0	1 11 5	.....	.....	68 11 5
Howick	8	7	15	5.4	6.6	12.0	60 0 0	1 3 11	.....	.....	61 3 11

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.
Landra.....	8	12	20	4.2	8.0	12.2	50 3 6	0 15 3	3 2 6	.....	54 1 3
Ingalba.....	13	6	19	11.4	5.1	16.5	86 5 0	1 16 0	.....	.....	88 1 6
Ingebyra.....	7	9	16	5.5	7.6	13.1	63 15 0	5 3 9	.....	.....	68 18 9
Isis River.....	9	9	18	5.8	5.5	11.3	65 0 0	1 11 7	.....	.....	66 11 7
Ivor.....	11	16	27	8.6	10.2	18.8	48 15 0	4 15 3	.....	45 0 0	98 10 3
Jarrabatgulla.....	6	7	13	5.1	4.5	9.6	60 0 0	1 1 11	.....	.....	61 1 11
Johnson's Creek.....	13	9	24	12.9	7.4	20.3	80 0 0	3 8 8	.....	.....	83 8 8
Jones' Creek.....	15	7	22	11.0	5.1	16.1	85 0 0	2 16 8	.....	.....	87 16 8
Julong.....	10	8	18	6.9	6.0	12.9	60 0 0	1 14 0	.....	.....	61 14 0
Junee Reefa.....	9	4	13	7.5	3.1	10.6	65 5 0	0 10 6	.....	.....	65 15 6
Kangaroo Flat.....	10	10	20	6.9	7.9	14.8	75 0 0	0 17 8	.....	15 0 0	90 17 8
Khaucobna.....	8	5	13	6.2	2.9	9.1	40 0 0	2 4 4	5 0 0	.....	47 4 4
Kienbri.....	7	6	13	4.8	4.3	9.1	68 15 0	.....	5 10 0	.....	74 5 0
Koribakk.....	12	14	26	7.9	8.6	16.5	60 0 0	6 5 3	.....	1 0 0	67 5 3
Kybean.....	6	13	19	4.8	12.4	17.2	65 12 6	4 2 1	.....	.....	69 14 7
Kydra.....	7	13	20	3.5	9.3	12.8	61 5 0	1 7 5	.....	.....	62 12 5
Lakelands.....	18	5	23	13.9	4.0	17.9	68 15 0	1 6 7	.....	56 9 0	126 10 7
Leaning Oak.....	7	10	17	5.7	7.4	13.1	80 0 0	2 12 9	.....	.....	82 12 9
Leniston.....	9	7	16	8.1	6.8	14.9	68 12 6	7 11 5	2 6 0	1 5 0	79 14 11
Lerida.....	10	11	21	9.0	8.1	17.1	73 15 0	1 16 1	.....	.....	75 11 1
Lett.....	4	1	5	2.0	1.0	3.0	40 0 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	40 10 0
Littledale.....	8	3	11	4.5	2.4	6.9	14 10 10	.....	.....	.....	14 10 10
Loug Arm.....	9	9	18	7.5	7.0	14.5	28 17 6	2 1 6	.....	.....	30 19 0
Lord Howe Island.....	5	3	8	2.6	0.6	3.5	109 19 11	.....	.....	13 0 0	122 19 11
Lorimer Creek.....	13	7	20	9.5	4.6	14.1	85 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	90 0 0
Lyston.....	7	14	21	5.9	10.3	16.2	81 5 0	.....	3 0 0	15 0 0	99 5 0
Majura.....	15	9	24	9.3	6.0	15.3	50 3 7	3 12 10	.....	.....	53 16 5
Manar.....	10	9	19	8.6	7.2	15.8	68 7 10	2 13 11	2 16 6	.....	73 18 3
Manchester-square.....	17	22	39	7.2	11.1	18.3	67 10 0	1 2 5	0 15 0	0 14 0	70 1 5
Mandagery Creek.....	8	10	18	7.3	7.5	14.8	17 10 0	3 11 6	.....	6 0 0	27 1 6
Mandalong.....	16	11	27	10.9	6.1	17.0	87 10 0	1 14 7	2 10 0	.....	91 14 7
Marengo North.....	4	2	6	3.1	0.4	3.5	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0
Maroota.....	15	10	25	10.6	7.8	18.4	90 0 0	0 13 1	.....	1 5 0	91 18 1
Marsden.....	12	19	31	9.0	12.2	21.2	89 5 0	1 11 8	2 5 0	6 5 0	99 6 8
Maybole.....	10	12	22	7.9	9.9	17.8	85 0 0	5 16 8	.....	45 0 0	85 16 8
Mayview.....	9	13	22	6.9	7.5	14.4	65 0 0	.....	3 3 6	31 0 0	99 3 6
Mcangora.....	10	3	15	5.5	3.3	8.8	62 10 0	1 3 8	.....	.....	63 13 6
Managong.....	11	13	24	6.4	8.5	14.9	76 2 7	1 19 4	3 0 0	.....	81 2 5
Marrigan Creek.....	10	10	20	7.7	6.9	14.6	71 5 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	72 5 0
Merton.....	7	9	16	5.1	5.8	10.9	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0
Meryla.....	9	5	14	6.1	4.0	10.1	44 6 8	1 0 0	.....	0 4 0	45 10 8
Mathul.....	13	5	18	10.3	4.9	15.2	71 5 0	1 4 4	.....	.....	72 9 4
Milbrulong.....	10	11	21	6.0	8.5	14.5	63 17 5	1 1 7	.....	.....	64 19 0
Mogong.....	9	6	15	5.8	4.1	9.9	55 0 0	1 3 6	1 0 0	.....	57 3 6
Molroy.....	10	14	24	5.9	7.5	13.4	85 0 0	3 3 4	5 12 3	45 0 0	138 15 7
Moona.....	16	14	30	10.9	10.0	20.9	89 7 6	6 14 2	1 14 6	60 0 0	137 16 2
Monga.....	7	9	16	3.0	5.5	8.5	60 0 0	0 16 2	.....	.....	60 16 2
Mookerawa.....	9	9	18	7.0	7.7	14.7	66 5 0	0 16 7	.....	.....	67 1 7
Moonbah.....	8	14	22	4.1	8.0	13.0	61 5 0	1 3 4	.....	3 10 0	65 18 4
Mooney Mooney.....	5	7	12	4.1	6.6	10.7	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Moorong.....	8	14	22	4.5	9.4	13.9	65 0 0	4 14 9	3 18 9	5 0 0	78 13 6
Morebringer.....	13	13	26	7.4	9.7	17.1	90 0 0	2 14 0	.....	.....	92 14 0
Mossiel.....	5	12	17	3.6	7.5	11.1	84 0 0	0 13 7	.....	1 0 0	85 13 7
Mountain Creek.....	7	5	12	3.9	3.3	7.2	38 15 0	0 13 4	.....	.....	39 8 4
Mount Cooper.....	13	9	22	8.0	5.4	13.4	80 0 0	1 2 6	.....	.....	81 2 6
Mount Drummond.....	12	12	24	9.1	7.8	16.9	90 0 0	1 16 1	.....	.....	91 16 1
Mount Stromboli.....	11	12	23	7.1	7.2	14.3	80 0 0	1 15 9	1 10 0	.....	83 5 9
Mowenbah Lower.....	11	8	19	7.5	4.5	12.0	61 5 0	4 8 7	2 19 0	.....	68 12 7
Mudbury Creek.....	13	5	18	11.3	4.3	15.6	85 15 0	1 8 8	.....	0 8 0	90 11 8
Mulhumbimby.....	13	17	30	9.4	10.6	20.0	68 15 0	.....	.....	.....	68 15 0
Munmurra.....	9	10	19	7.0	7.9	14.9	66 5 0	1 1 5	1 4 0	5 4 0	73 14 5
Murga.....	11	10	21	7.3	8.3	15.6	81 5 0	1 13 3	6 10 0	13 0 0	102 8 3
Nanana.....	7	13	20	5.1	9.7	14.8	63 17 9	6 12 8	.....	43 0 0	113 10 5
Narraburra.....	12	11	23	7.8	8.6	16.4	83 15 0	1 19 3	.....	.....	85 14 3
Narrana.....	4	6	10	3.1	4.3	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neilson's Creek.....	4	12	16	3.4	9.2	12.6	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Nerong.....	12	9	21	8.7	6.4	15.1	75 0 0	0 16 8	.....	4 10 0	80 6 8
Nerrabunda.....	5	8	13	4.0	4.1	8.1	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0
Nathercote.....	7	11	18	6.0	8.1	14.1	83 3 8	4 14 3	3 0 0	60 0 0	150 17 11
Never Never.....	11	11	22	8.8	9.8	18.6	88 15 0	0 17 6	.....	.....	89 12 6
New Berida.....	10	8	18	8.4	6.7	15.1	73 15 0	1 8 7	.....	5 0 0	80 3 7
New Bristol.....	9	6	15	7.4	4.6	12.0	51 5 0	1 5 5	1 18 6	.....	54 8 11
Nimby.....	9	12	21	6.3	7.3	13.6	18 15 0	6 18 7	.....	60 0 0	85 13 7
Noonbar Creek.....	7	15	22	5.3	12.0	17.3	90 0 0	1 17 5	.....	.....	91 17 5
Ollera.....	12	16	28	6.0	10.4	16.4	81 5 0	1 4 8	.....	60 0 0	91 17 5
Oxley's Peak.....	10	7	17	7.2	5.3	12.5	66 16 8	1 16 3	.....	.....	68 12 11
Page's River.....	14	12	26	8.8	4.5	13.3	61 5 0	0 16 2	.....	.....	62 1 2
Palmer's Island Lower.....	17	14	31	12.5	10.5	23.0	15 0 0	4 4 7	.....	55 0 0	74 4 7
Paradise Creek.....	14	15	29	10.8	10.1	20.9	87 10 0	6 17 3	.....	.....	104 7 3
Pelican Creek.....	11	10	21	9.2	8.0	17.2	73 15 0	1 3 3	.....	.....	74 18 3
Pericoe.....	9	10	19	7.0	7.7	14.7	66 12 3	1 5 3	.....	.....	67 17 6
Piambong.....	14	9	23	7.7	7.2	14.9	85 0 0	1 19 2	.....	.....	86 19 2
Pinch Flat.....	12	9	21	10.2	7.3	17.5	83 15 0	.....	.....	.....	83 15 0
Pine Mount.....	12	12	24	9.0	9.4	18.4	83 15 0	6 16 11	.....	.....	90 11 11
Piney Range.....	6	9	15	4.9	6.5	11.4	9 16 5	2 15 9	2 14 6	.....	15 6 8

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 Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pretty Pine	7	11	18	4.7	6.9	11.6	68 0 0	1 4 2	1 18 9		71 2 11
Pulgiubar Creek	7	6	13	6.3	5.8	12.1	38 14 2	2 0 4	2 3 6	5 0 0	47 18 0
Ravensworth North.....	16	6	22	12.2	4.6	16.8	85 0 0	2 7 7	1 3 3		85 10 10
Razorback	8	6	14	5.6	4.7	10.3	53 10 11	1 4 9		3 0 0	57 15 8
Rhyanna	7	6	13	6.1	5.5	11.6	43 8 0				43 8 0
Ringwood	11	8	19	7.5	6.2	13.7	60 0 0	2 2 6	1 5 0		63 7 6
Rocky Gully	11	8	19	6.7	4.9	11.6	67 10 0				67 10 0
Rose Valley	15	9	24	11.6	6.8	18.4	88 15 0	0 17 3			89 12 3
Rouchal Vale	9	12	21	6.0	9.9	16.8	66 5 0			45 0 0	111 5 0
Saddler's Flat	10	7	17	7.4	4.9	12.3	87 10 0	1 18 11			89 8 11
Sain's Corner	6	11	17	4.4	5.6	10.0	60 0 0	0 17 11			60 17 11
Sandy Hille	15	13	28	10.7	9.5	20.2	62 10 0	2 5 4	3 0 0	60 0 0	127 15 4
Sassafras	12	9	21	9.5	7.1	16.6	69 8 8	5 5 11		45 10 0	120 4 7
Seal Rocks	6	3	9	6.0	3.0	9.0	46 5 0	1 4 10			47 9 10
Sidebrook	5	6	11	4.2	4.7	8.9	57 10 0				57 10 0
Slippery Creek	9	4	13	5.6	2.3	7.9	68 15 0	0 18 2			69 13 2
Smelley's Lagoons	11	9	20	5.9	5.5	11.4	66 5 0	0 17 6			67 2 6
Springbank	12	11	23	9.4	6.3	15.7	98 15 0	1 6 4	1 8 0	0 10 0	101 19 4
Spring Ridge	6	10	16	4.2	6.9	11.1	60 0 0				60 0 0
St. Helena	11	10	21	7.7	7.5	15.2	90 0 0	2 13 8	10 0 0	15 10 0	119 3 8
Streamville	9	5	14	7.0	4.4	11.4	70 0 0	2 16 2			72 16 2
Swallow Creek	12	5	20	8.1	6.0	14.1	72 10 0			10 0 0	82 10 0
Swan Vale	12	15	27	6.8	10.6	17.4	75 0 0	1 4 9			76 4 9
Taibulam	10	11	21	6.7	9.9	16.6	90 0 0	6 4 6		9 0 0	105 4 6
Talmalmo	8	16	18	8.5	8.6	15.1	57 1 8	1 3 10			58 5 6
Talmo	8	1	9	8.0	1.0	9.0	25 0 0				25 0 0
Tanner's Mount	9	9	18	4.6	5.9	10.5	63 3 8	1 11 4			64 15 0
Tareutta Lower.....	9	11	20	7.5	8.2	15.7	68 15 0	0 13 7			69 8 7
Tarragandah	11	8	19	8.3	5.4	13.7	71 5 0	0 15 6		39 3 0	111 3 6
Taylor's Arm	8	12	20	6.6	9.4	16.0	80 0 0	1 12 6			81 12 6
Taylor's Flat	6	16	22	4.4	12.5	16.9	82 3 1	0 12 1		7 9 0	90 4 2
Tea Tree	16	7	23	12.8	5.0	17.8	86 5 0				86 5 0
Tenandra	13	8	21	5.9	5.0	10.9	60 0 0	0 10 11			60 10 11
Ternell	10	12	22	6.0	6.4	12.4	81 5 0	1 3 5	0 10 0		82 18 5
Teven Creek	8	11	19	6.4	9.6	16.0	77 10 0	1 4 10			78 14 10
Thauowring	10	5	15	6.1	4.2	12.3	5 0 0	5 17 6		55 0 0	65 17 6
Thornhurst	15	7	22	11.0	4.7	15.7	77 10 0	1 1 8			78 11 8
Thulabin	7	8	15	4.7	6.8	11.5	30 10 11		3 11 6		34 2 5
Tia	6	14	20	4.1	12.3	16.4	72 2 8	1 18 8	3 8 9		77 10 1
Tiboolarra	16	9	25	10.7	5.1	15.8	97 15 0				97 15 0
Tigrah	8	10	18	7.3	9.5	16.8	59 15 0		1 5 0		61 0 0
Toumanbit	9	14	23	5.4	10.6	16.0	77 10 0	1 4 2		15 2 6	93 16 8
Tongal	12	10	22	9.8	7.4	17.2	76 5 0	1 16 7		22 0 0	100 1 7
Tootal	9	9	18	7.1	6.8	13.9	14 13 6	4 11 1		45 0 0	64 4 7
Towallum	10	9	19	9.5	8.5	18.0	6 17 6				6 17 6
Townsend	7	18	25	3.4	10.8	14.2	60 0 0	1 11 1			61 11 1
Trickett	13	8	21	10.5	5.9	16.4	85 0 0	1 4 1			86 4 1
Trigalong	2	4	6	1.9	4.0	5.9	55 0 0	0 12 10		2 0 0	57 12 10
Trundle	9	13	22	6.4	10.2	16.6	13 15 0	4 4 6	2 0 0		19 19 6
Tumberumba Upper.....	11	10	21	6.4	6.3	12.7	64 10 0	5 17 9	1 18 0	45 0 0	117 5 9
Turkey Creek	15	6	21	8.4	2.5	10.9	65 0 0	2 16 10			67 16 10
Ugly Range	11	12	23	8.8	9.6	18.4	12 5 0	4 0 11		45 0 0	61 5 11
Ulan	11	17	28	5.9	10.9	16.8	75 0 0	1 0 6			76 0 6
Valcan	10	8	18	6.2	5.3	11.5	60 0 0	1 0 0			61 0 0
Wallaga Lake	12	3	15	12.0	3.0	15.0	58 9 4	2 7 8		9 0 0	69 17 0
Wandera	10	9	19	7.9	7.7	15.6	83 15 0	1 19 9			85 14 9
Wandook North	6	9	15	5.8	8.7	14.5	75 0 0			5 0 0	80 0 0
Wandsworth	13	8	21	9.1	6.2	15.3	92 11 9		2 8 9		95 0 6
Wardry	10	9	19	8.2	8.2	16.4	52 10 0	4 18 0	3 7 0	45 0 0	105 15 0
Warkton	14	17	31	11.2	13.4	24.6	40 0 0				40 0 0
Warrak Ridge	7	4	11	4.4	2.8	7.2	58 13 9		3 0 0		59 13 9
Warrigal	9	9	18	5.7	6.6	12.3	59 13 6	1 16 7	0 10 0		62 0 1
Waroo	9	5	14	6.7	3.8	10.5	60 0 0	0 12 3			60 12 3
Watson's Creek	9	12	21	7.4	8.4	15.8	7 10 0				7 10 0
Wattle Grove	7	12	19	5.0	8.1	13.1	10 0 0	4 6 6	1 12 6	45 0 0	60 19 0
Weebo	6	4	10	4.4	3.6	8.0	27 10 10				27 10 10
Weeta Wea	13	6	19	9.1	4.8	13.9	60 0 0				60 0 0
Wellingrove	13	14	27	9.2	9.6	18.8	23 15 0	6 4 10	2 0 0	60 0 0	91 19 10
Whaeny Creek	16	7	23	13.4	6.0	19.4	81 5 0	2 19 4	2 12 0		86 16 4
Whian Whian	11	9	20	10.3	7.4	17.7	12 10 0	3 12 9		48 0 0	64 2 9
White Swamp							20 0 0				20 0 0
Willowdale	8	10	18	5.3	7.7	13.0	63 18 0	1 2 4		6 14 6	71 11 10
Winegrove	10	5	15	8.4	4.4	12.8	61 5 0	1 2 8		6 10 0	68 17 8
Wingello	12	7	19	11.4	5.4	16.8	78 5 0	1 16 5			78 1 5
Wolgan	3	4	7	2.7	3.7	6.4	5 0 0				5 0 0
Woodford	7	4	11	4.8	3.3	8.1	65 0 0	0 12 2			65 12 2
Woolaban	15	13	28	12.8	9.2	22.0	86 5 0	1 10 8			87 15 8
Woolshed	10	11	21	7.9	5.8	13.7	90 0 0	1 14 3			91 14 3
Yango Creek	10	15	25	7.5	11.4	18.9	87 10 0	1 14 5	1 4 6	4 0 0	94 8 11
Yanko Upper				2.8	8.6	11.4	6 5 0				6 5 0
Yurraford	13	15	28	10.3	9.3	19.6	72 10 0	1 16 7			74 6 7
Yarrowitch	10	10	20	9.1	8.4	17.5	27 19 8	4 15 3	1 2 3	39 0 0	72 17 2

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1887, 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.
Adelong Grove	2	2	4	1.3	1.4	2.7	28 15 0	0 2 11	3 9 9	0 7 6	32 15 2
Ancambo	4	2	6	3.5	1.8	5.3	66 0 0	0 11 4	5 0 0	.....	71 11 4
Apple Tree Clump	9	5	14	7.6	4.4	12.0	18 0 0	1 10 5	1 13 1	.....	21 3 6
Apsley Grange	10	8	18	6.1	5.1	11.2	66 0 0	0 9 8	4 11 8	.....	71 1 4
Argyle East	5	2	7	4.3	1.8	6.1	60 10 0	.....	1 13 4	0 4 5	71 7 9
Arthurville	2	1	3	0.8	0.6	1.4	22 0 0	0 13 10	2 10 0	.....	25 3 10
Atherton	7	4	11	4.8	2.6	7.4	66 0 0	0 15 10	4 19 11	.....	71 15 0
Back Creek	12	10	22	7.1	7.6	14.7	66 0 0	0 16 7	5 0 0	.....	71 16 7
Baltimore	5	4	9	3.7	2.7	6.4	55 0 0	.....	4 3 4	.....	59 3 4
Baltimore Lower	10	3	13	7.2	2.6	9.8	55 0 0	.....	4 3 4	.....	59 3 4
Bamarang	9	11	20	6.1	8.7	14.8	66 0 0	0 19 9	5 0 0	.....	71 19 9
Belarbigill	10	6	16	7.4	4.6	12.0	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0
Bell Brook	12	11	23	6.1	6.9	13.0	74 16 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	77 6 5
Bell Flat	7	5	12	6.4	3.2	9.6	44 2 7	0 10 2	7 5 0	.....	52 3 9
Bennett's Flat	5	2	7	5.0	1.6	6.6	16 0 0	.....	1 5 0	.....	17 5 0
Biaroble	12	8	20	5.2	4.2	9.4	66 0 0	1 4 4	6 71 8	.....	73 16 0
Big Creek	7	4	11	5.0	3.2	8.2	66 0 0	0 7 1	5 0 0	.....	71 7 1
Blossom Vale	6	11	17	3.9	7.3	11.2	54 0 0	1 3 7	.....	7 0 0	62 5 7
Bombay	7	7	14	6.1	5.0	11.1	66 0 0	0 14 2	5 0 0	.....	71 14 2
Boomey	12	8	20	7.9	3.2	11.1	44 13 4	.....	3 19 10	.....	48 13 2
Bournda North	11	7	18	8.2	4.9	13.1	66 0 0	0 10 3	5 0 0	.....	71 16 3
Bournda South	8	7	15	2.9	4.1	7.0	66 9 0	0 16 4	5 0 0	.....	71 16 4
Bowman's Creek	5	5	10	2.9	4.6	7.5	48 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0	.....	53 19 7
Brooman	16	6	22	12.7	4.7	17.4	78 0 0	.....	4 13 4	.....	82 13 4
Brown's Camp	5	6	11	4.9	5.4	10.3	64 5 0	2 9 6	7 4 0	.....	73 18 6
Brungle	5	7	12	4.2	3.3	7.5	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	53 0 0
Bucca Creek	5	4	9	3.7	3.7	7.4	60 0 0	1 5 7	4 7 0	.....	65 12 7
Budgerabong	5	7	12	4.1	6.9	11.0	58 16 2	0 4 2	4 15 0	.....	63 15 4
Buman	4	6	10	3.5	3.6	7.1	66 0 0	1 7 5	5 0 0	.....	72 7 5
Burraborang	15	11	26	9.0	6.2	15.2	60 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	65 0 0
Burragandra	9	7	16	5.9	6.3	12.2	22 0 0	0 5 6	2 10 0	0 6 7	25 2 1
Caigan	8	5	13	5.0	3.0	8.0	66 0 0	1 4 4	6 11 8	.....	73 16 0
Canada Haven Crossing	7	7	14	4.3	6.3	10.6	60 0 0	1 1 6	3 6 8	.....	64 8 2
Campbell's Creek	7	4	11	6.5	3.7	10.2	54 0 0	1 2 3	5 0 0	.....	60 2 3
Campsie	12	8	20	7.2	6.4	13.6	66 0 0	0 7 2	5 0 0	.....	71 7 2
Carraboblin	2	6	8	1.7	5.5	7.2	20 5 0	0 2 1	2 7 6	.....	22 14 7
Carrabolla	10	4	14	7.5	3.2	10.7	48 0 0	.....	6 12 7	.....	53 12 7
Carrarawell	5	4	9	4.7	3.7	8.4	66 0 0	0 19 10	5 0 0	.....	71 19 10
Carrick	9	6	15	6.7	4.9	11.6	58 0 0	0 11 5	1 13 4	.....	69 4 9
Carwell	6	12	18	4.5	9.4	13.9	78 0 0	1 5 7	5 0 0	.....	84 5 7
Castle Rock	7	6	13	4.9	4.9	9.8	66 0 0	0 8 7	5 0 0	.....	71 8 7
Catombal	10	6	16	7.2	4.9	12.1	48 0 0	0 14 4	2 10 0	.....	51 4 4
Chandler	9	4	13	6.1	2.1	8.2	58 10 0	0 12 10	5 15 0	.....	64 17 10
Charleville	9	9	18	6.6	5.7	12.3	66 0 0	.....	4 19 0	.....	70 19 0
Chatsbury	9	5	14	6.8	4.9	11.7	48 15 0	0 14 10	4 11 8	.....	54 1 6
Chancer	15	9	24	6.4	6.5	12.9	54 0 0	1 19 9	.....	8 10 9	64 10 6
Clandulla	11	6	17	7.6	5.1	12.7	78 0 0	1 5 8	5 0 0	.....	84 5 8
Clifton Hill	11	11	22	7.0	5.6	12.6	40 10 6	0 10 5	6 1 4	.....	47 2 3
Clybuacca	7	6	13	4.7	3.4	8.1	46 17 6	1 10 10	2 13 0	.....	51 1 4
Clydesdale	8	8	16	6.3	5.3	11.6	78 0 0	.....	4 13 5	.....	82 13 5
Coggan	5	8	13	2.7	5.3	8.0	57 0 0	.....	4 19 7	.....	61 19 7
Collaroy	5	6	11	3.0	4.4	7.4	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	1 16 0	54 10 0
Comobella	15	16	31	9.7	11.9	21.6	80 0 0	1 7 0	.....	2 6 0	89 13 0
Coolagolite	6	2	8	3.0	1.4	4.4	59 0 0	.....	6 15 0	.....	65 15 0
Coolbaggie	4	8	12	2.5	6.8	9.3	48 0 0	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0
Coolingdon	8	2	10	3.7	1.1	4.8	48 0 0	0 9 8	4 11 8	.....	53 1 4
Coriand	5	11	16	2.9	9.2	12.1	64 8 1	0 13 2	6 12 0	.....	70 13 3
Corrowong	3	9	12	0.6	5.4	5.9	48 0 0	1 5 1	5 0 0	5 0 0	59 5 1
Corrowong Lower	2	7	9	1.3	5.1	6.6	48 0 0	1 5 2	5 0 0	5 0 0	59 5 2
Cowlong	8	14	22	6.7	11.7	18.4	65 12 11	0 9 2	5 0 0	.....	71 2 1
Cox's Gap	7	9	16	6.1	8.1	14.2	66 0 0	0 6 6	5 0 0	.....	71 6 6
Cross Creek	10	3	13	7.7	2.2	9.9	48 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0	.....	53 19 7
Currockbilly	6	3	9	4.8	2.6	7.4	66 0 0	0 15 6	5 5 0	.....	72 0 6
Dairy Arm	13	4	17	11.2	2.8	14.0	57 0 0	1 2 7	10 10 0	.....	68 12 7
Dangelong	4	4	8	2.0	4.0	6.0	44 0 0	0 11 1	5 0 0	0 13 1	50 4 2
Dena River	2	6	8	1.7	5.4	7.1	43 4 3	.....	0 16 8	0 15 0	44 15 11
Doyle's Creek	8	4	12	4.7	3.1	7.8	32 1 11	1 11 4	2 10 0	.....	36 3 3
Dun Dan	5	6	11	4.8	5.4	10.2	48 0 0	0 10 10	5 0 0	.....	58 10 10
Durrant Durrant	10	10	20	9.1	7.6	16.7	66 0 0	0 16 7	5 0 0	.....	71 16 7
Fell Timber	4	6	10	3.5	5.0	8.5	32 0 0	.....	.....	.....	32 0 0
Flatlands	6	4	10	5.3	2.5	7.8	45 0 0	1 2 4	5 0 0	.....	51 2 4
Forbes River	8	9	17	7.2	8.6	15.8	66 0 0	1 6 9	6 0 6	.....	73 7 3
Ginghi	12	7	19	6.5	4.9	11.4	57 0 0	.....	4 19 8	.....	61 19 8
Glen Lea	4	2	6	3.5	1.1	4.6	55 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Gleadow	12	10	22	6.5	4.8	11.3	80 0 0	0 15 7	5 0 0	.....	85 15 7
Goodrich	8	10	18	4.8	5.9	10.7	48 0 0	0 18 2	6 5 0	.....	55 3 2
Gowing Run	2	6	8	1.8	5.2	7.0	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Gulgowsa	7	5	12	5.2	3.6	8.7	66 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	71 0 0
Gundillion	8	5	13	5.0	3.7	8.7	66 0 0	0 19 6	6 0 6	.....	73 0 6
Gungul	6	7	13	3.3	4.4	7.7	50 15 0	.....	6 2 7	0 5 0	57 2 7
Hanging Rock	8	6	14	6.2	2.5	8.7	66 0 0	.....	3 15 0	.....	69 15 0

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.
Hannah Bay	12	14	28	10.0	10.3	20.3	66 0 0	0 6 5	5 0 0		71 6 5
Harold's Cross	9	8	17	4.9	5.7	10.6	66 0 0	0 13 10	5 0 0	12 10 0	84 3 10
Hastings Upper	9	8	17	5.9	7.2	13.1	66 0 0	1 6 9	6 0 0		73 7 3
Havilah	9	4	13	7.0	2.2	9.2	66 0 0		6 0 0		71 0 0
Hawkesbury Lower	11	9	20	8.8	7.7	16.5	78 0 0	0 10 11	2 9 2		81 0 1
High Range	10	5	15	8.1	4.0	12.1	78 0 0	0 19 1	4 19 8		83 18 9
Inglewood Forest	12	11	23	7.5	5.9	13.4	57 0 0	1 0 4	6 5 0		64 5 4
Jilomatong	5	7	12	4.3	6.0	10.3	48 0 0	0 9 8	4 11 8		58 1 4
Jinda	9	5	14	7.5	4.0	11.5	66 0 0	0 19 6	6 0 0		73 0 0
Jinglemoney	11	7	18	9.4	5.6	15.0	66 0 0	0 14 3	5 0 0		71 14 3
Kangaroo Creek	6	3	9	4.9	2.9	7.8	59 10 0	1 9 2	6 3 4	0 17 5	67 19 11
Kilcoy	3	2	5	2.2	0.9	3.1	38 10 0	0 12 11	5 15 0		64 17 11
Kinchela Creek	5	3	8	4.4	2.7	7.1	46 17 6	0 16 6			47 14 0
Keewong	9	8	17	5.5	7.1	12.6	63 6 8	0 14 5	6 0 0		70 1 1
Lamb's Valley	6	6	12	4.1	5.4	9.5	66 0 0	0 15 10	4 19 11		71 15 9
Lansdowne (Cundlertown)	10	14	24	6.4	9.8	16.2	66 0 0		3 15 0		69 15 0
Lansdowne (Arthurville)	4	8	12	3.1	5.1	8.2	22 0 0	0 13 11	2 10 0		25 3 11
Larbert	6	6	12	4.4	4.1	8.5	66 0 0	0 15 4	5 0 0		71 15 4
Larry's Point	3		3	2.4		2.4	66 0 0		6 10 0		72 10 0
Loughtondale	21	11	32	14.6	9.3	23.9	78 0 0	0 11 0	2 9 2		81 0 2
Limekilns	10	6	16	6.2	5.5	11.7	66 0 0	0 15 5	5 0 0		71 15 5
Lincoln	6	4	10	4.7	3.3	8.0	66 0 0	0 13 3	5 0 0		71 13 3
Louely Point		2	2		1.4	1.4	33 15 0	0 4 7	4 3 4		38 2 11
Loomish	8	7	15	7.6	6.0	13.6	48 0 0	0 14 5	2 10 0		51 4 5
M'Donald Higher	7	8	15	5.9	4.8	10.7	78 0 0	0 11 10	4 19 6	2 10 0	86 1 4
M'Donald's Flat	9	7	16	7.8	6.5	14.1	66 0 0	0 12 3	5 0 0		71 12 3
Mahong's South	12	10	22	9.2	8.4	17.6	88 0 0		1 5 0	11 6 5	100 11 5
Mahundi	12	5	17	7.3	4.2	11.5	60 0 0		5 0 0		65 0 0
Mandemar	18	11	29	14.2	8.8	23.0	78 0 0	0 19 1	4 19 8		83 18 9
Martindale	7	6	13	6.2	5.2	11.4	66 0 0	0 10 3	5 0 0		65 10 3
Martindale Creek	5	6	11	3.6	3.7	7.3	30 0 0	0 5 2	2 10 0		32 15 2
Maroo Upper	3	4	7	2.2	4.0	6.2	54 0 0	1 2 3	5 0 0		60 2 3
Molarban	7	9	16	5.7	7.8	13.5	48 0 0	0 15 1	4 19 6		53 14 7
Molloy	8	3	11	4.6	1.8	6.4	76 18 4	1 10 6	1 13 0	7 15 1	87 16 11
Molonglo	6	9	15	5.3	3.3	8.6	57 0 0	1 0 4	6 5 0		64 5 4
Monkittie	11	7	18	8.1	5.7	13.8	66 0 0	0 15 7	5 5 0		72 0 7
Monwonga	5	6	11	5.0	5.3	10.3	20 5 0	0 2 1	2 7 6		22 14 7
Mooney Creek	7	8	15	6.1	6.7	12.8	60 0 0	1 5 7	4 7 0		65 12 7
Mountain Station	12	1	13	7.1	0.8	7.9	11 0 0	0 16 1			11 16 1
Mount Finch	8	3	11	7.0	2.8	9.8	57 0 0	1 2 8	10 10 0		68 12 8
Mount Morris	9	6	15	8.4	4.0	12.0	64 0 0	0 12 1	5 0 0		59 12 1
Mount Pinnacle	4	3	7	1.6	2.6	4.2	11 17 6		2 10 0		14 7 6
Mount Terrell	10	7	17	8.4	6.7	15.1	66 0 0	1 9 10	5 11 8		73 1 6
Mudmatong	5	7	12	3.8	5.2	9.0	43 4 3		0 16 5	0 15 0	44 15 11
Mulgoa Forest Mountain	13	11	24	7.7	8.8	16.5	66 0 0		4 19 0		70 19 0
Murrumbidgee	8	4	12	7.2	3.8	11.0	48 0 0	0 15 1	4 19 7		53 14 8
Murrumbidgee	2	8	10	1.5	7.1	8.6	74 0 0	2 2 6		109 15 0	185 17 6
Myango Creek	6	7	13	4.3	3.3	7.6	66 0 0	0 9 9	4 11 8		71 1 5
Myrtleville	7	3	10	5.0	2.6	7.6	47 15 0	0 14 11	4 11 8		53 1 7
Nelson's Bay	8	5	13	6.7	3.4	10.1	66 0 0	0 6 6	5 0 0		71 6 6
New Line	5	2	7	3.0	1.2	4.2	62 0 0	2 6 5	3 3 9		67 10 2
New Line East	8	8	16	5.9	4.9	10.8	32 0 0	1 6 0	3 3 8		36 9 8
Newtra	11	7	18	8.0	4.6	12.6	66 0 0		5 0 0		71 0 0
Nithsdale	7	4	11	5.9	3.5	9.4	66 0 0	0 13 11	5 0 0	12 10 0	84 3 11
Norongo	7	7	14	5.7	4.5	10.2	66 0 0	0 11 5	5 0 0		71 11 5
Nubrygyn	1	13	14	0.1	8.4	8.5	30 6 8		1 19 11		32 6 7
Obley	11	12	23	7.6	8.6	16.2	48 0 0	0 18 2	6 5 0		55 3 2
O.B.K. Creek	8	7	15	6.2	6.5	12.7	66 0 0	1 11 11	5 0 0		72 11 11
One-Tree Hill	3	4	7	2.3	2.2	4.5	22 0 0	0 5 7	2 10 0	0 6 7	25 2 2
Paling Yards	3	5	8	2.5	4.5	7.0	32 0 0				32 0 0
Palmer's Oakley	9	8	17	6.4	6.1	12.5	43 9 3	0 13 7	3 15 0		47 17 10
Pearce's Creek	7	10	17	4.1	7.5	11.6	65 12 11	0 9 8	5 0 0		71 2 2
Peel Dec	16	5	21	10.8	4.1	14.9	4 0 0				4 0 0
Pipapinga	4	3	7	3.7	1.5	5.2	16 0 0		1 5 0		17 5 0
Pretty Gully	12	7	19	9.6	3.8	13.4	59 10 0	1 9 3	6 3 4		67 2 7
Primrose Valley	5	7	12	4.0	6.0	10.0	48 3 4		3 15 0		51 18 4
Pyramul Lower	5	4	9	4.1	2.8	6.9	48 0 0	0 10 10	5 0 0		53 10 10
Quat Quatta North	6	3	9	4.4	1.1	5.5	56 0 0	1 14 11	1 5 0	1 10 0	60 9 11
Rawdon	4	6	10	0.3	1.8	2.7	54 0 0	0 12 2	5 0 0		59 12 2
Radwell	10	7	17	8.6	4.6	13.2	48 0 0		5 0 0	1 10 0	54 10 0
Ridgeland	6	6	12	4.4	4.2	8.6	69 0 0	0 6 7	6 2 7	0 5 0	75 14 2
Riley's Flat	6	4	10	5.1	3.7	8.8	20 10 0	1 13 5	3 1 8		25 5 1
Rob Roy	9	5	14	7.3	3.8	11.1	66 0 0	0 12 4	5 0 0		71 12 4
Rosedale	9	3	12	7.9	2.9	10.8	66 0 0	2 17 4	6 1 6		74 18 10
Sandy Creek	8	8	16	5.9	5.7	11.6	66 0 0	0 8 8	5 0 0		71 8 8
Shades	3	3	6	2.7	2.2	4.9	22 6 8		1 19 11		24 6 7
Snaphook	6	4	10	3.8	3.5	7.3	66 0 0		6 10 0		72 10 0
Subraon	8	10	18	6.1	8.0	14.1	20 10 0	1 13 6	3 1 8		25 5 2
Spicer's Creek Lower	9	8	17	6.8	6.7	13.5	66 0 0	0 13 3	5 0 0		71 13 3
Stewart's River	6	11	17	5.1	9.4	14.5	16 0 0	1 1 6			17 1 6
Stony Creek	5		5	3.6		3.6	33 15 0	0 4 7	4 3 4		38 2 11
Sugarloaf Creek	4	11	15	2.5	8.0	10.5	56 0 0		1 13 4	15 3 2	72 16 6

APPENDIX IX—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rols.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Tabula Creek.....	6	6	12	4.4	5.5	9.9	56 0 0	.....	1 13 4	2 12 0	60 5 4
Tilba Tilba.....	3	...	3	3.0	...	3.0	29 10 0	.....	4 5 0	.....	33 15 0
Tombong.....	10	7	17	7.6	4.9	12.5	80 0 0	0 15 8	5 0 0	.....	85 15 8
Toonuli.....	1	7	8	0.7	3.7	4.4	40 10 6	0 10 6	6 1 4	.....	47 2 4
Turon Upper.....	4	2	6	3.1	1.9	5.0	43 9 2	0 13 7	3 15 0	.....	47 17 9
Uplands.....	9	6	15	8.0	4.8	12.8	28 15 0	0 2 11	3 9 9	0 7 6	32 15 2
Urara.....	6	7	13	4.8	5.8	10.6	66 0 0	1 11 11	5 0 0	.....	72 11 11
Urila.....	5	7	12	4.2	6.7	10.9	48 3 4	.....	3 15 0	.....	51 18 4
Vincent's Hole.....	5	6	11	4.7	5.5	10.2	45 0 0	1 2 4	5 0 0	.....	51 2 4
Wallambine Creek.....	8	7	15	7.2	5.9	13.1	78 0 0	0 11 9	4 19 7	2 10 0	86 1 4
Wallangra.....	6	5	11	4.0	4.0	8.0	55 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	60 0 0
Watlendibby.....	13	6	19	5.5	3.9	9.4	64 5 0	2 9 7	7 4 0	.....	73 18 7
Wandella.....	16	18	34	12.0	11.8	23.8	70 15 0	1 1 7	2 10 0	.....	74 6 7
Warburton.....	3	7	10	2.5	5.3	7.8	44 0 0	0 16 0	6 5 0	.....	51 1 0
Warwick.....	7	7	14	5.7	6.0	11.7	13 10 0	2 2 7	.....	.....	15 12 7
Waterholes.....	11	8	19	7.1	6.7	13.8	83 6 8	0 14 6	6 0 0	.....	70 1 2
Wiandra.....	5	5	10	3.0	3.1	6.1	44 0 0	0 16 1	6 5 0	.....	51 1 1
Willy Wally.....	7	6	12	5.6	3.6	9.2	66 0 0	2 17 5	6 1 6	.....	74 18 11
Windellama East.....	5	5	10	3.8	4.5	8.3	66 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	.....	71 6 8
Windellama West.....	9	10	19	5.5	7.8	13.3	66 0 0	0 6 8	5 0 0	.....	71 6 8
Windora.....	9	6	15	4.2	4.3	8.5	5 10 0	1 7 0	.....	.....	6 17 0
Wirralpa.....	5	8	13	3.5	7.4	10.9	44 2 7	0 16 2	7 5 1	.....	52 3 10
Wondalga.....	12	10	22	8.8	8.7	17.5	57 10 0	0 5 10	8 19 6	0 15 0	65 9 6
Wonderrybingle.....	6	3	9	4.6	1.8	6.4	11 0 0	0 16 2	.....	.....	11 16 2
Worowolong.....	6	7	13	5.0	6.7	11.7	50 15 0	.....	6 2 8	0 5 0	57 2 8
Woolgoobah.....	7	12	19	3.9	9.0	12.9	64 8 0	0 13 3	5 12 0	.....	70 13 3
Wortwell.....	9	3	12	6.9	2.5	9.4	48 0 0	.....	5 12 7	.....	53 12 7
Wysangle.....	9	3	12	6.0	2.1	8.1	48 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	53 0 0
Wybong Middle.....	6	9	15	4.0	7.4	11.4	66 0 0	1 7 6	5 0 0	.....	72 7 6
Wybong Upper.....	7	3	10	5.6	2.6	8.2	66 0 0	1 9 9	5 11 8	.....	73 1 5
Youngsblah.....	2	4	6	0.5	2.7	3.2	16 0 0	.....	1 5 0	.....	17 5 0

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-House Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1887, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rols.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Postage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Abercrombie, &c.....	13	11	24	4.8	5.4	10.2	99 14 10	.....	10 0 0	.....	109 14 10
Apple Tree.....	20	10	30	15.9	7.7	23.6	97 18 4	0 18 7	10 0 0	.....	108 16 11
Arcadia.....	3	2	5	3.0	1.8	4.8	43 0 0	0 15 11	9 3 4	.....	52 19 3
Bangaroo North.....	15	22	37	2.9	4.3	7.2	96 6 5	0 15 0	12 2 9	.....	109 4 2
Bannaby.....	12	25	37	6.8	13.5	20.3	35 17 1	.....	3 8 5	.....	39 5 6
Bell's Swamp.....	12	14	26	10.2	11.5	21.7	100 0 0	1 17 4	10 0 0	.....	111 17 4
Bendarah.....	18	18	36	15.3	15.9	31.2	100 0 0	.....	12 5 0	.....	112 5 0
Billeroy.....	7	11	18	5.7	8.2	13.9	98 3 4	2 19 11	10 0 0	.....	111 3 3
Binda.....	6	11	17	3.0	5.5	8.5	87 2 6	.....	10 0 0	.....	97 2 6
Blackville.....	19	9	28	14.7	6.5	21.2	110 18 9	1 14 5	7 10 0	.....	120 3 2
Borambl.....	8	8	16	7.9	8.0	15.9	83 15 0	2 3 5	10 0 0	.....	95 18 5
Box Ridge.....	12	11	23	8.7	7.7	16.4	82 5 10	0 17 7	10 0 0	.....	93 3 5
Bredbo North.....	6	3	9	4.2	2.4	6.6	78 19 2	1 3 1	10 0 0	.....	89 2 3
Bulgandra.....	5	11	16	4.0	8.3	12.3	71 0 5	1 8 1	3 4 9	.....	75 13 3
Bullagreen.....	3	11	14	3.0	10.1	13.1	46 15 0	.....	9 0 7	.....	55 15 7
Bullerawa.....	14	5	19	12.7	4.7	17.4	91 3 8	2 18 5	10 0 0	.....	104 2 1
Bull Plain.....	11	6	17	8.2	4.6	12.8	19 8 4	.....	3 6 8	.....	22 15 0
Bundella.....	5	13	18	4.3	12.1	16.4	36 12 3	3 2 1	5 0 0	.....	44 14 4
Campbell's Creek Upper.....	7	8	15	7.0	3.0	10.0	22 14 2	.....	3 0 3	.....	25 14 5
Canangles.....	18	13	31	7.3	5.8	13.1	99 11 8	1 9 5	14 6 0	.....	115 7 7
Carahost West.....	8	19	27	6.2	14.7	20.9	81 3 4	2 0 7	13 0 0	.....	96 3 11
Clonilton.....	7	14	21	4.1	11.4	15.5	60 15 10	2 17 8	.....	.....	53 13 6
Collendina.....	12	13	25	7.8	7.3	15.1	14 17 6	3 2 10	0 18 3	.....	18 18 7
Coomesalla.....	6	5	11	4.7	3.5	8.2	22 7 6	1 3 9	.....	2 12 6	26 3 9
Crowley's.....	19	17	36	15.3	13.3	28.6	89 15 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	99 15 0
Cungegong North.....	13	4	17	12.8	3.6	16.4	89 3 4	1 8 8	.....	.....	90 12 0
Curra Creek.....	16	12	28	14.0	7.6	21.6	97 18 4	2 17 5	10 0 0	.....	110 15 9
Currawanana Lagoon.....	6	7	13	4.9	6.2	11.1	55 7 4	4 10 5	2 10 0	.....	62 7 9
Currowan Creek.....	6	6	12	5.7	4.1	9.8	40 15 10	1 7 7	12 7 3	.....	54 10 3
Dawson's Spring.....	14	9	23	12.3	7.9	20.2	98 16 8	2 9 1	10 0 0	.....	111 5 9
Diamond.....	27	14	41	19.8	9.7	29.5	114 16 0	1 13 7	6 5 0	.....	122 14 7
Edgeroi.....	16	12	28	9.0	9.6	18.6	98 9 2	1 1 8	12 0 0	.....	111 10 10
Ellerston.....	10	9	19	9.0	8.4	17.4	89 8 4	1 14 7	11 8 0	.....	102 10 11
Flagstone Creek.....	11	11	22	4.5	4.8	9.3	93 6 3	1 6 0	10 0 0	.....	104 12 3
Glen Alice.....	8	18	26	4.3	16.2	20.5	100 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	110 0 0

APPENDIX X—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.
Glen Dhu	10	6	16	9.7	5.8	15.5	67 11 0	1 4 11	9 13 10		78 9 9
Grabben Gullen	11	11	22	6.9	8.3	15.2	77 8 4	0 18 7	3 3 4		81 10 3
Gragin	6	6	12	5.1	5.0	10.1	66 16 2	1 9 3			68 5 5
Gulf	9	6	15	7.3	4.4	11.7	64 11 8	1 17 11	12 10 0		78 19 7
Hayden's Flat	9	15	24	4.3	6.3	10.6	95 5 7	1 3 0	13 11 4		109 19 11
Ingtegar	7	6	13	3.3	2.7	6.0	49 3 4	1 6 5	10 1 0		60 10 9
Kadina	14	13	27	4.6	5.2	9.8	95 3 10	0 10 3	9 18 0		105 12 1
Kalafat	15	24	39	11.9	18.3	30.2	91 6 8	1 14 6	10 0 0	1 0 5	104 1 7
Kangaroo Creek	8	9	17	6.0	4.6	10.6	65 2 1	3 4 2	8 10 11		76 17 2
Karrabee	9	13	22	8.0	12.6	20.6	56 12 9	3 2 8	6 5 2		66 0 7
Kerbin	10	9	19	9.3	7.8	16.9	73 9 8	2 0 6	10 0 0		85 1 2
Limestone	10	11	21	4.0	3.9	7.9	85 13 4	0 19 5	10 0 0		98 12 9
Longswamp	7	7	14	7.0	6.0	13.0	69 10 10		10 0 0		79 10 10
Mount Collins	6	10	16	5.3	9.6	14.9	72 9 7		10 0 0		82 9 7
Mount Parnell	13	9	22	12.2	7.9	20.1	91 17 6	1 12 11	10 0 0		102 10 5
Mullaly	13	8	21	12.1	8.0	20.1	99 3 4		10 0 0		109 3 4
Naas	10	15	25	6.3	11.7	18.0	97 18 4	1 7 1	12 10 0		111 15 5
Nandi	13	9	22	12.8	8.6	21.4	98 2 6	1 12 6	10 0 0		109 15 0
Oak Creek	14	7	21	12.8	7.0	19.8	97 18 4	3 0 8	10 0 0		110 19 0
Oak Vale	9	19	28	7.8	15.4	23.2	94 5 10	2 10 8	11 9 4		108 5 10
Oma Creek	2	2	4	2.0	2.0	4.0	34 14 2		2 10 0		37 4 2
Pine Ridge	13	10	23	11.2	8.1	19.3	84 0 8	1 19 9	7 19 6		93 19 11
Petty	13	9	22	10.9	8.3	19.2	97 1 8	1 13 2	12 10 0		111 4 10
Rawsonville	12	14	26	8.3	11.2	19.5	96 1 8	1 2 1	10 0 0		106 3 9
Reedy Creek	4	9	13	3.3	8.9	12.2	100 0 0	2 0 8	10 0 0		112 0 8
Rockwell	14	5	19	11.5	4.3	15.8	34 16 0	3 16 6			38 12 6
Saveruake	12	8	20	3.3	2.5	5.8	88 2 6		10 0 0		96 2 6
Tamarang	18	9	27	14.6	8.4	23.0	101 13 6		10 0 0		114 13 6
Terry-hie-hie	15	5	20	12.0	4.1	16.1	47 2 6	3 9 9			50 12 3
Uley	8	16	24	4.3	9.2	13.5	65 1 6	2 6 8	6 13 4		74 1 6
Victoria Flat	10	9	19	7.3	7.8	15.6	58 6 8	0 15 7	5 0 0		64 2 3
Wappungry	9	7	16	7.2	2.3	9.5	15 0 0				15 0 0
Whinstone Valley	10	13	23	9.6	10.9	20.5	80 17 6	1 5 6	8 11 3		90 14 3
World's End	7	6	13	7.0	6.0	13.0	57 19 8	1 6 0	5 0 0		64 5 8

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1887, 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.				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.
Adclong	21	...	21	10.6	...	10.6	6 15 5				6 15 5
Blackfriars	27	...	27	11.5	...	11.5	20 0 0				20 0 0
Buchanan	12	...	12	6.0	...	6.0	3 6 8				3 6 8
Castlereagh-street	70	...	70	36.4	...	36.4	34 10 0				34 10 0
Cobar	17	...	17	10.9	...	10.9	16 13 4				16 13 4
Candletown	9	...	9	7.5	...	7.5	2 4 3				2 4 3
Dubbo	9	...	9	5.2	...	5.2	9 3 4				9 3 4
Hartley Vale	4	...	4	3.0	...	3.0					
Hill End	21	...	21	9.8	...	9.8	0 6 8				0 6 8
Jesmond	16	...	16	10.2	...	10.2	3 6 8				3 6 8
Lambton	21	...	21	11.1	...	11.1	8 2 0				8 2 0
Manty	8	...	8	4.3	...	4.3					
Meroo	14	...	14	4.5	...	4.5	5 15 0				5 15 0
Molong	21	...	21	14.3	...	14.3	25 0 0				25 0 0
Mount Murray	13	...	13	4.7	...	4.7	1 7 9				1 7 9
Newcastle South	4	...	4	2.6	...	2.6	2 1 11				2 1 11
Nymagee	11	...	11	5.1	...	5.1					
Orange .....	...	...	...	12.7	...	12.7	2 3 0				2 3 0
Paddington	53	...	53	38.9	...	38.9	37 10 0				37 10 0
Redfern	31	...	31	15.3	...	15.3	26 0 0				26 0 0
St. Leonard's East	30	...	30	13.8	...	13.8	5 5 6				5 5 6
Stockton	59	...	59	19.6	...	19.6	7 10 6				7 10 6
Savry Hills South	32	...	32	15.1	...	15.1	9 16 8				9 16 8

APPENDIX XII.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT, WITH ITS ANNEXES.

In 1886 there were 2,162 schools in operation; in 1887 there were 2,230. The gross increase therefore was 68. The returns for the last three years give the following figures:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-Time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
1885 :	1,532	294	150	50	12	2,038
1886 :	1,585	323	176	58	20	2,162
1887 :	1,612	335	191	69	23	2,230
Increase for the year :	27	12	15	11	3	68

Arranged according to average attendance, the schools stand:—

	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
1885 :	23	25	18	35	91	196	161	285	583	191	429	2,038
1886 :	25	29	15	47	92	177	177	279	584	228	509	2,162
1887 :	26	30	18	51	95	178	184	307	584	239	518	2,230

Of the schools open in 1886, 60 closed during that year, and their names do not appear on the roll of 1887. The actual number of new schools established in 1887 was therefore 128. In addition to new schools, ten new departments were added to existing schools.

There is a general concurrence of opinion on the part of Inspectors, that schools are established quite as fast as the necessity for them arises.

During the year, 150 new schools, 28 residences, and 26 weather-sheds were built; 27 existing schools were enlarged, and 468 repaired. The large buildings were put up under the direction of the architect; but small bush schools, houses and sheds, and slight repairs were attended to cheaply and expeditiously by the local Inspectors. These officers, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, but at a great saving of money and time to the Department, took the responsibility of getting the following work done:—

- 109 new schools—total cost, £7,057; average cost, £64 15s.; average sittings, 30.
- 12 new residences—total cost, £1,840 4s. 8d.; average cost, £153 7s.
- 14 new weather-sheds—total cost, £339 7s. 9d.; average cost, £24 4s. 10d.
- 359 buildings repaired—total cost, £5,701 4s. 7d.
- 9 enlargements—total cost, £329 11s.

At the close of 1887, there were 157,500 pupils enrolled, and the schools, at the same date, could seat 172,848. A sudden increase or decrease of population in the neighbourhood of an individual school may make its size disproportionate to its attendance, but in the aggregate the total accommodation provided by the schools of the Colony is sufficient. The following table shows the number of sittings in the various districts, and also indicates, to some extent, the localities that are increasing in population:—

Districts.	Number of places provided at end of 1886.	Number of new places provided during 1887.	Number of places lost by closing schools and by giving up old buildings.	Increase or Decrease in number of places.	Number of places provided at end of 1887.
Armidale	12,850	1,630	501	Increase, 1,129	13,979
Bathurst	14,955	514	209	" 305	15,260
Goulburn	16,236	1,350	366	" 990	17,226
Grafton	12,214	791	239	" 532	12,746
Maitland	21,474	989	274	" 715	22,189
Metropolitan	37,261	4,981	721*	" 4,260	41,521
Sub-Metropolitan	20,760	1,902	273	" 1,629	22,449
Wagga Wagga	16,812	1,020	601	" 419	17,231
Wellington	10,249	179	181	Decrease, 2	10,247
Totals.....	162,811	13,422	3,385	Increase, 10,037	172,848

* Including three schools transferred to another district.

The Inspectors report that the schools, as a whole, are suitably furnished with desks and forms, and well stocked with apparatus, books, and working materials. The teachers, as a body, take ordinary care of the property placed in their charge; some of them improve it when they see an opportunity of doing so, but a minority of them give the Department no assistance in trying to keep down expenditure, in repairs or to prevent waste of materials. Frequently a nail or two driven into a loose paling, shingle, or board, a bird's nest pulled out of the blocked-up pipe, on which the water supply of a school depends, or some small attention to a trifling defect, when it first shows itself, would prevent annoyance to teachers and scholars, and save much subsequent outlay. There are teachers, however, who are either too indolent or too indifferent to do as much as this. They are men who in ordinary life would be called very bad tenants. The Department continues to attach great importance to the water supply of schools. In most country places it is not possible to obtain wholesome water except from the roof. If the pipes and spouting are kept clean, if sparrows or other small birds are not numerous, and if neither the teacher nor his neighbours keep pigeons, the rain water from the roof is usually pure. A school has such a large roof area that a teacher should be able, by giving careful and daily attention to the matter, to supply his pupils with water equal to the best that any of them can obtain in their own homes. Till every school is supplied with a filter, it cannot, however, be said that the arrangements for giving children good water will be wholly satisfactory. Experiments are being tried to place self-acting filters of large size in school tanks, in such a manner that the water drawn by tap or pump shall always come out thoroughly filtered. Even if these are successful, it will be a long time before they can be brought into general use; but, while waiting for the Department to help them, it would cost parents but a trifling sum, and it would certainly not be an unprofitable investment on their part, if they subscribed sufficient to keep a good filter or two always in use at the school attended by their children. People desirous of showing interest in their local schools, could give no more useful presents to the pupils than filters.

The gross enrolment during 1887 was 209,158. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils who were entered on the books of the schools is found to be 184,060. The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter:

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1886.	Enrolment in 1887.	Increase for 1887.	Average daily attendance for 1886.	Average daily attendance for 1887.	Increase in average attendance for 1887.	Percentage of increase of enrolment.	Percentage of increase of average attendance.
March	152,779	157,338	4,559	106,130.0	102,946.2	Decrease 3,183.8	2.9	Percentage of Decrease. } 2.0 0.2 2.8 5.1
June	151,279	155,722	4,449	103,362.4	103,638.1	275.7	2.9	
September	154,063	158,458	4,395	105,770.1	108,754.2	2,984.1	2.8	
December	152,686	157,525	4,839	104,900.5	110,292.0	5,392.5	5.1	

The percentage of attendance for each Quarter was :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March	157,338	102,946·2	65·4
June	155,728	103,638·1	66·5
September	158,458	108,754·2	68·6
December	157,525	110,292·0	70·1
Year's average	157,262	106,407·6	67·6

Compared with preceding years, the last was exceptionally wet. During the first quarter, rain, bad roads, and flooded creeks, interfered to such an extent with the attendance, that many schools were carried on for weeks together with only a small fraction of their ordinary numbers. Though the enrolment that quarter was 4,559 greater than it was in the corresponding quarter of 1886, the average attendance was 3,153 less. The slack attendance of this first quarter reduced the average for the year to 67·6 on the gross enrolment. In 1886 it was 68·5. The attendance during the last quarter was affected by an epidemic of measles. Notwithstanding this, however, it was the largest in proportion to enrolment that has yet been reached in the Colony. Probably this was mainly due to a change in the management of the School Attendance Branch, which took place on the 1st July, 1887. Up to that date this Branch consisted of fifty-two officers, over whom the Inspectors had no control. At the end of June the Branch was broken up; twenty-six officers were removed from the service; one returned to teaching, and the remaining twenty-five were placed directly under the control of the District Inspectors. Already it is clear that, without any injury to efficient administration, the number can be still further reduced to twelve. The whole body of Inspectors and teachers have taken the place of the Attendance Branch, and, though only six months have elapsed since the change, the increase in regularity of attendance, and in the amount of fees collected, is very marked. Under the provisions of the Act, every child between the ages of six and fourteen, living within two miles of a State School, is required to make an attendance thereof of seventy days in each half-year, unless it can be shown "that he is being regularly and efficiently instructed in some other manner," that sickness, infirmity, or other unavoidable cause has prevented him from attending, or that he has been educated up to the standard prescribed by law. Under cover of the first cause of exemption mentioned, all children enrolled in Church schools and in private schools of every grade are practically free from interference. In the best private schools a record of attendance is accurately kept, but in most of the small house schools and dame schools the records, where kept at all, are wholly unreliable, and even if they were not, an attendance officer has no power to insist on seeing them. As the onus of proof that a child did not attend seventy days is thrown on the attendance officer, it is extremely difficult to obtain a conviction against a parent whose child's name is said to be on the roll of a private school.

The full, and I believe, accurate returns, now furnished quarterly by all teachers, indicate very clearly that throughout the Colony there is a healthy desire on the part of parents to have their children educated. For the six months ending December, 1887, there was an average enrolment of 157,979 pupils. Of this number 18,421, between the ages of 6 and 14, or 11½ per cent. of the gross enrolment, failed to attend seventy days: 11,017 of these failed on account of sickness, or from some unavoidable cause considered satisfactory by teachers and inspectors: the excuse given for 5,193 was but partially satisfactory, and the parents in these cases received notice that unless greater regularity were maintained in future they would render themselves liable to be prosecuted; the parents of 2,211, or 1½ per cent. of the enrolment, were recommended for prosecution. Except in some parts of Sydney, no one knows the child population of a locality so well as the teacher. In country places he knows all the children, their ages, their distance from school, who is ill, who is at work unnecessarily, who is truanting, who is evading the Act by attending no school, and who is obliged to help at home in the busy times of harvesting and planting, or when there is sickness in the house. An attendance officer going round once or twice a year can gather no information regarding these matters than can be compared in value to what the teacher can supply. The travels of attendance officers to do in an imperfect manner and at a great expense to the state what the teachers can do perfectly and without any expense have therefore now been stopped. The teacher, as the Department's representative, is responsible for seeing that the provisions of the Education Act in regard to attendance are faithfully observed in the district committed to his charge. Should he mislead his Inspector or the Department by furnishing inaccurate returns, he of course must be prepared like other paid officers to suffer the consequences.

In August, 1887, Mr. Hicks, the District Inspector of Bathurst, died. He was particularly energetic, thoroughly trustworthy, had had an immense experience in all matters connected with teaching and the administration of the Education Act, and ranked amongst the best officers under the Department. The disappearance of every man of such merit and of such accumulated professional knowledge is a distinct loss, not only to the Department but to the public. In December, 1887, Mr. Fletcher, assistant Inspector at Forbes, died. He was young in the service as well as in years, but he gave promise of becoming a valuable officer. The vacancies on the inspection staff caused by these deaths were filled by the promotion of Mr. Inspector Lobban to the position of District Inspector, and by the appointment of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Beavis as Assistant Inspectors.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of schools and scholars, no increase was made in the number of Inspectors. There were 2,418 schools or departments open during the whole or some portion of the year. All except 31 were fully inspected and reported on, and 970 were inspected a second time. Of the 31 schools not inspected, 12 were under one officer, who reports that he was unable to reach them on account of floods; the remainder were small schools that closed early in the year before they could be visited, or were opened late in the year after the regular visits of the Inspectors. In no previous year has such a satisfactory record of inspection been shown. The results for the last three years stand thus :—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools Inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1885	2,302	2,167	919	3,086	35	105,815	32
1886	2,337	2,301	1,003	3,304	36	112,073	32
1887	2,418	2,337	970	3,357	31	113,798	32

The following table shows the distribution of schools, and the number inspected in each district:—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of children examined.
Armidale.....	3	258	257	25	282	1	8,312
Bathurst.....	3	263	259	52	311	4	9,547
Goulburn.....	4	356	353	124	477	3	9,718
Grafton.....	3	234	231	90	321	3	8,003
Maitland.....	4	279	279	230	518	...	15,938
Metropolitan.....	4	182	182	49	231	...	31,216
Sub-Metropolitan.....	4	276	276	226	502	...	14,881
Wagga Wagga.....	4	334	317	37	354	17	9,532
Wellington.....	3	236	233	128	361	3	6,651
Totals.....	32	2,419	2,387	970	3,357	31	113,796

The inspected and uninspected schools stand thus:—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-Time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected.....	1,787	326	187	68	19	2,387
Uninspected.....	13	9	4	1	4	31
Totals.....	1,800	335	191	69	23	2,418

The general results of inspection are good. Of the Public Schools, 84 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard, and the percentage on all schools, large and small, was 80. In 1886 and 1885 it was 78 and 75.5 respectively. The following return of inspection shows this in detail:—

	Public.		Prov.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
	Schools.	Depts.					
No. of schools and departments open during 1887, or any part thereof.....	1,612	1,800	335	191	69	23	2,418
No. that received a regular or general inspection.....	1,599	1,787	326	187	68	19	2,387
No. that did not receive a regular or general inspection.....	13	13	9	4	1	4	31
No. that received an ordinary inspection.....	746	808	66	86	8	2	970

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	263	279	1,195	1,738
2. Not in " " " ".....	15	17	17	49
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	83	30	135	257
2. Not in " " " ".....	31	11	27	69
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	38	20	109	167
2. Not in " " " ".....	9	3	8	20
House-to-House—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	11	7	31	49
2. Not in " " " ".....	6	4	9	19
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	.....	5	.....	5
2. Not in " " " ".....	4	7	3	14
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.....	395	350	1,471	2,216
2. Not in " " " ".....	65	42	64	171
Totals.....	460	392	1,535	2,387

This table may be thus summarized:—

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard.	Percentage up to Standard in 1886.
Public.....	1,213	296	278	1,787	84	82
Provisional.....	162	50	114	326	65	64
Half-time.....	117	23	47	187	74	65
House-to-House.....	40	11	17	68	75	65
Evening.....	3	12	4	19	79	100
Totals.....	1,535	392	460	2,387	80	78

The number of pupils examined was 113,798, an increase of 1,795 on 1886. Owing to wet weather, inspections had frequently to be conducted when only a small proportion of the pupils were present. The increase in the number examined was for this reason less than it would otherwise have been. In reading, 113,798 were examined, 97,494 or 85 per cent. of whom passed satisfactorily. In nothing has greater progress been made during the last three years than in this subject. The standard is high, and at first many teachers doubted if it could be reached, but as drafts now come up from the lower classes well grounded in the elementary portions of the subject, the work in the upper classes gradually grows lighter. It is again satisfactory to note that the number reading the advanced books has increased at a rate beyond the increase of attendance, thus showing an upward movement generally in this most important subject. In 1885, 36 per cent. of all pupils examined were reading the highest books; in 1886, 38 per cent.; and in 1887, 41 per cent. This progress has been brought about by limiting the number of subjects taught to the young pupils in first classes, by giving the time thus saved to reading, and by largely increasing the quantity to be mastered each half-year.

In writing, 112,931 were examined, of whom 99,529 or 88 per cent. satisfied the standard. In many schools the teachers show a tendency to be satisfied with very imperfect imitations of the head-lines, and in the exercise-books used for home work great carelessness and slovenliness are often permitted.

In arithmetic, 109,605, were examined, and 74,829, or 68 per cent., passed. These results are some improvement on those of last year, but they are not fully satisfactory. Arithmetic is a subject in which it should be possible to make the examinations by the different Inspectors nearly uniform in regard to difficulty. To secure this, specimen questions for every half-year of enrolment in each class have been drawn up for 1888, and the Inspectors have been instructed so to frame their examples as not to exceed these in difficulty or scope.

In the other subjects of examination, the percentage of passes in 1887, as compared with that in 1886, was higher in grammar, geography, history, Scripture and moral lessons, object lessons, drawing, geometry, Latin, and trigonometry, and lower in music, French, mensuration, science, sewing, and drill.

The following table shows in detail, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the number of passes:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passes.
Reading—			
Alphabet	12,285	9,478	77
Monosyllables	22,895	19,150	83
Easy narrative	31,723	27,179	85
Ordinary prose	46,895	41,687	88
Totals	113,798	97,494	85
Writing—			
On slates	47,570	41,743	87
In copy-books and on paper	65,361	57,786	88
Totals	112,931	99,529	88
Arithmetic—			
Simple rules	66,406	43,730	73
Compound rules	21,426	13,463	63
Higher rules	21,773	12,636	58
Totals	109,605	74,829	68
Grammar—			
Elementary	12,423	9,268	74
Advanced	31,696	24,342	77
Totals	44,119	33,610	76
Geography—			
Elementary	16,928	13,077	80
Advanced	32,302	25,203	80
Totals	49,230	38,280	80
History—			
English	33,174	23,892	72
Australasian	14,130	10,809	77
Scripture and moral lessons	106,274	83,532	78
Object lessons	80,641	70,936	88
Drawing	33,655	25,963	77
Music	97,845	79,627	81
French	1,267	988	78
Euclid	5,660	4,214	75
Algebra	1,510	1,096	72
Mensuration	7,598	4,475	59
Latin	1,214	948	78
Natural Science	2,565	2,109	85
Trigonometry	232	181	78
Needle work	36,656	32,931	89
Drill	97,401	81,361	83

The regulations prescribe a definite quantity of work in each subject, for each half-year of school life. At the beginning of a quarter or half year every teacher draws up a programme of work, showing what must be done weekly, in order to meet the requirements of the standard. During the first half-year in Class II, for instance, a child has to master seventy reading lessons of Book II. The teacher divides the quantity by the number of weeks at his disposal, and places on his programme the instalment that it will be necessary to cover each week, in order that the children may be at the end of the seventieth lesson when the half year closes. He does the same in each class with the arithmetic, geography, history, and other subjects. Every evening he records in his lesson register the work actually done during the day. If everything has gone right, the work programmed for each week, and the work recorded as actually done during the same period coincide; the same is the case at the end of each half-year. These two records are not only useful as indications to the Inspector that a teacher has carefully arranged his instruction, but they insensibly make a teacher check his own work by bringing him every night face to face with what should have been and with what has been done. The Inspectors report that, in the great majority of schools, these programmes are drawn with judgment and accord with the standard, and that the teachers use every effort to keep their classes well abreast of the quantities prescribed. The annual inspection is the test of the success of these efforts, and the proficiency of the children under this test is the measure of a teacher's professional skill.

Next

Next in importance to attainments is discipline. Rarely is a school found to be decently well taught where the discipline is loose. The most lucid explanations are worthless if the pupils are too inattentive to listen to them, and the best diagrams and illustrations go for nothing if they are not seen. For this reason it is an axiom in schoolcraft that "no lesson is given till it is received." So fully is this recognized by teachers and impressed on pupil-teachers and students in training, that a high state of discipline has always been kept up in our schools. Government of children is studied and practised as an art, and while the results arrived at by most of the teachers are satisfactory, those secured by some are excellent. Obedience and attention are demanded from all pupils, and in every good school are given cheerfully as a matter of course. Absolute silence on the part of all, who are not reading or speaking as a duty, is another essential of discipline. In a school where obedience, attention, and silence are habitual, and the children are kept so busy at useful work that they can get no opportunity to be idle, there is never much fault to find either with the discipline or the attainments. For regulating simultaneous movements, drill is of great assistance. It supplies definite words of command that ensure definite actions in response. In the larger schools, military drill is brought to sufficient perfection to meet all ordinary purposes, and in all schools manual and marching exercises are practised.

The number of teachers in the service at the end of the year was 3,814, an increase on 1886 of 82.

The following table shows their ranks :—

	I.A.		I.B.		II.A.		II.B.		III.A.		III.B.		III.C.		Examined and Certificated for Small Schools.		Totals.		Grand Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Principal Teachers	31	...	26	...	196	...	155	4	357	45	231	73	147	108	280	413	1,443	643	2,086	
Mistresses of Departments.	...	9	...	27	...	89	...	57	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	187
Assistants .....	...	...	10	...	74	46	42	92	9	93	2	55	1	22	...	6	138	314	452
Students examined in December for classification.	7	12	7	9	1	15	21	36
Students unexamined & remaining in Training Schools for first half of 1888.	14	29	43
Totals.....	31	9	36	27	277	147	204	162	367	143	253	128	145	130	280	419	1,610	1,194	2,804	
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.											
Pupil-teachers	61	97	81	137	79	157	79	189	17	33							317	613	930	
Work-mistresses																		80	80	
	Total Teachers of all ranks.....																1,927	1,887	3,814	

The 699 entered as certificated for "small schools" were all trained in Public Schools, were certified by the masters or mistresses to be competent to teach, maintain discipline, and keep the records, and after an examination, conducted by the Inspectors, were declared eligible for appointment to schools of the class named. If, at the end of a year's service, they show aptitude for teaching, and the Inspectors report favourably of their work and conduct, they may, if they so desire, sit for classification at the ordinary examinations.

With few exceptions, the teachers are respectable and industrious. The pupil-teachers do good work, and are well reported on by all concerned in their training. During the first half-year, there were in attendance at the two Training Schools at Fort-street and Hurlstone, 33 male and 51 female students. Of these, the seniors, numbering 18 male and 29 female students, were examined and classified at the end of June, and placed out as temporary assistants in the Sydney schools. Their places were taken by 14 and 29 successors, making for the half-year ending December 29 male and 51 female students. Of these, 15 and 22 respectively completed their training in December, and were examined.

No changes have been made in the course of study carried on in the Training Schools. As I reported last year, all have to pass an examination in the subjects prescribed for a second-class certificate—that is, in English, arithmetic, geography, history, English literature, school management, drawing, music, and drill. In addition, the male students are examined in Latin, euclid, algebra, trigonometry, physiology, chemistry, and physics, and the female in French, physiology, needlework, domestic economy, and sanitary science. They also all receive instruction in the art of teaching. The Training Schools are inspected every two months, and the reports furnished upon them show that good work is being done, and that the students are attentive to their duties and anxious to succeed.

In May, 1887, Mr. Wright, the Principal of the Fort-street Training School, died. He was an efficient officer, who, during a long service, placed all his energy, strength, and ability, unreservedly at the disposal of the Department. Many of the teachers, both male and female, were trained under him, and they mention his name with affection and respect. He was succeeded by Mr. Conway, Head Master of the Fort-street Superior Public School.

Hitherto, all pupil-teachers who served their full time, and passed the prescribed examinations, were admitted to the Training School. It is found, however, that suitable employment cannot be provided for all the male second-class teachers turned out by the Training School. To meet this difficulty, only the ten best pupil-teachers will be admitted to training next session. There is no necessity at present to limit the number of female students, because so many of them marry and leave the service after they have been a few years out of the Training School, that there has so far been no surplus supply. In appendices will be found detailed reports from the Principals of the Training Schools.

The Bathurst Boys' High School was closed in June on account of the small attendance, but the other five schools were in operation throughout the year. In an appendix will be found statistics of enrolment and attendance at the High Schools, together with the remarks of the examining Inspectors on the attainments of the pupils, and on the condition of the schools generally.

In summing up, I may remark that satisfactory progress is being made in the schools of the Colony, that the discipline maintained is of a high order, that, as population increases, there is a proportionate increase in school attendance, and that during the year officers and teachers have, with few exceptions, done their work zealously and well.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

27th February, 1888.

ANNEX A.

ANNEX A.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHN M'CREEDIE'S REPORT.

The Public Schools at Gladesville, Greenwich, and Hunter's Hill, having been withdrawn from this district at the end of 1886, there remained at the beginning of 1887 166 schools or departments. During the year fourteen new Public Schools or departments, and two evening schools were opened, thus making the total number of schools in operation during the whole or a portion of the year, 182. The Manly Evening School lapsed from smallness of attendance at the end of June, so that there were actually 181 schools in operation at the close of 1887. The following are the particulars of the additions for the year:—New Public Schools were established at Brookvale, Mortlake, Naremburn, St. Leonards East, and three others, each of two departments, at Enmore, Kegworth (Leichhardt), and Smith-street (Balmain); departments were added to the Annandale, Croydon, Forest Lodge, and Summerhill Public Schools; and new Evening Schools were established at Surry Hills South and East St. Leonards. To replace old or rented premises new school buildings were opened at Glebe and Randwick, and a school-room—not yet formed into a department—was supplied for Neutral Bay. Provision for an increased attendance was also made at Burwood, Paddington, Redfern, and Woollahra. Residences were completed and occupied at Homebush and Concord, and another was in course of erection at Drummoyne. New weather-sheds (3) were added to the schools at St. Peter's and Dulwich Hill, and various repairs and improvements were effected to the following schools, viz., Ashfield, Albion-street, Blackfriars, Bullanaming-street, Castlerough-street, Camdensville, Concord, Coogee, Camperdown, Chatawood, Cleveland-street, Drummoyne, Darling Road, Darlinghurst, Darlington, Double Bay, Five Dock, Forest Lodge, Glebe, Glenmore Road, Homebush, Kegworth, Leichhardt, Manly, Mortlake, Murrickville West, Macdonaldtown, Naremburn, Newtown, Paddington, Pyrmont, Riley-street, St. Leonards, St. Leonards North, Surry Hills South, Smith-street, Sussex-street, Tenape, Ultimo, Waverley, William-street, Woollahra.

By the withdrawal of the schools at Gladesville, Greenwich, and Hunter's Hill, and the giving up of the rented buildings at Glebe and Randwick, 5,765 square feet of space should be subtracted from 39,847 square feet (the increase from the new buildings opened during the year), giving a net increase of 34,082 square feet of accommodation for the year, or places for 4,260 more scholars. The accommodation provided at the end of 1886 equalled 298,087 square feet, which, with the above increase, amount to 332,169 square feet—the floor space available for pupils at the close of the year. This space, allowing 8 square feet for each pupil, furnishes places for 41,521 pupils. As, however, the children in Infant Schools do not require so much room as 8 square feet there is actually accommodation for a larger number of pupils.

Comparing the highest enrolment of 1887 with that of the previous year, it is found that an increase of 1,642 scholars has taken place, while a similar comparison as regards the average attendance gives an increase of 1,278 pupils. But for the withdrawal of the three schools already referred to, the numbers would have been higher. Taken as a whole, the accommodation is more than equal to the educational wants of the district, but in a few schools, in charge of popular teachers and situated in densely peopled localities, it barely meets requirements. In nearly all cases the material organization of the schools is good. They are well furnished, have a sufficient stock of teaching requisites, and their internal arrangements present an orderly aspect. The enrolment, average, and percentage in proportion to enrolment, are shown in the following table for 1886 and 1887:—

Quarters.	Enrolment.		Average.		Percentage of Attendance.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
March	41,911	43,164	27,997.6	28,611.5	68.3	66.8
June	40,711	42,068	27,609.9	27,647.5	67.8	66.0
September	42,340	45,982	28,862.1	30,140.9	68.2	68.5
December	41,268	43,718	28,473.1	29,785.6	69.0	68.1
Average of enrolments, &c.	41,332	43,233	28,235.7	29,046.3	68.3	67.2

The September quarter gives the highest enrolment and average, as well as the greatest percentage of attendance. The average percentage of the year was 67.2, which is lower by 1.1 than that for 1886. The exceptionally wet weather and the prevalence of measles serve to account for the falling off in the attendance.

No change took place in the Inspectorial Staff, which consists of a District Inspector and three Inspectors associated with him. For purposes of inspection the schools are divided into three lists. This arrangement leaves one Inspector free from direct charge of any group of schools. His time is fully occupied with the examination of all Infant Schools, the conducting of special inquiries, the examination of applicants for the office of pupil-teacher or teacher, and with other miscellaneous work. All schools in operation (182) underwent General or Regular Inspection, at which 31,216 children were examined, while 49 Ordinary Inspections and 183 Incidental Inspections took place. It was found impracticable to carry out the programme of Ordinary Inspections of all schools; and it seems doubtful whether, considering the time taken up with clerical and incidental work of various kinds, a staff of four Inspectors can make Ordinary as well as Regular Inspections of all schools. To accomplish what has been done, much night-work has been found necessary. The condition of schools in relation to the standard is given below, 50 per cent. of possible marks being rated "up to," and 60 or more "above the standard."

Proficiency of Schools in relation to the Standard.

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
	Number of Schools	20	64	98	182

The schools at "Biloela" and the "Vernon," in which over 300 children were examined, are not included among the above; nor do the results thereof appear in the estimated proficiency given further on. The girls at Biloela having been removed to Parramatta, their examination is now placed in the hands of the Sub-Metropolitan District Inspector. As regards the size of the schools in the metropolitan district, it may be stated that nineteen exceed an average of 600, and sixteen have an attendance of from 400 to 600 children. The classification of the schools is given hereunder:—

Classification and Number of Schools.

Class.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Totals of Public Schools.		Evening.	Grand Totals.	
	No.	19	16	8	11	12	0	2	1	2	...	Schools.			Departments.
												80	175	7	182

The estimated proficiency of the pupils in Public and Evening Schools in the various subjects prescribed for the course of instruction is now subjoined, as well as the percentages of passes, calculated on the basis of 50 per cent. of possible marks.

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	1,275	974	688	2,937	77·0
Monosyllables	3,079	1,742	1,037	5,858	82·0
Easy Narrative	4,540	2,579	1,441	8,560	83·0
Ordinary Prose	8,701	3,487	1,673	13,861	88·0
Totals	17,595	8,782	4,839	31,216	84·5
Writing—					
On Slates	8,100	3,422	1,737	13,259	87·0
In copy books and on paper	9,803	4,922	3,232	17,957	82·0
Totals	17,903	8,344	4,969	31,216	84·0
Arithmetic—					
Simple rules	7,310	5,724	5,559	18,593	70·0
Compound rules	1,447	1,545	1,878	4,870	61·0
Higher rules	1,986	2,063	2,963	7,011	58·0
Totals	10,742	9,332	10,400	30,474	66·0
Grammar—					
Elementary	1,109	996	645	2,750	77·0
Advanced	3,797	3,224	1,977	8,998	78·0
Totals	4,906	4,220	2,622	11,748	78·0
Geography—					
Elementary	2,810	1,628	856	5,303	84·0
Advanced	4,081	2,954	1,992	9,027	78·0
Totals	6,900	4,582	2,848	14,330	80·0
History—					
English	3,607	2,695	2,740	9,042	70·0
Australian	1,859	1,225	1,136	4,220	73·0
Scripture and Moral Lessons	14,590	9,425	7,073	31,088	77·0
Object Lessons	13,770	8,706	7,216	29,692	76·0
Drawing	3,810	3,072	2,293	9,175	75·0
Music	16,543	9,625	4,897	31,065	84·0
French	300	224	150	674	78·0
Euclid	863	711	553	2,127	74·0
Algebra	247	170	123	540	77·0
Mensuration	1,281	1,168	1,849	4,298	57·0
Latin	268	149	128	545	76·0
Natural Science	668	315	179	1,162	84·0
Trigonometry	80	50	32	162	80·0
Needlework	5,293	2,590	1,462	9,345	84·0
Drill	17,848	9,162	4,078	31,088	87·0

Comparing the percentages in this table with those given in the similar one for 1886, it will be seen that there has been an advance of proficiency along the whole line of subjects except in Arithmetic, which has declined 1 per cent., notwithstanding an increase of 1 per cent. in the higher rules. Writing in Copy-books stands exactly the same, 82 per cent. for both years, while the increase in other subjects ranges from 1 per cent. in Writing and Australian History to 10 per cent. in Trigonometry. In Arithmetic, 20,074 pupils of the 30,474 examined succeeded in passing; that is, about one-third failed to reach the mark "Tolerable." The lowest percentage of all is that reached in mensuration, 57 per cent. As a rule, sufficient attention is not given to this subject in connection with arithmetic in Fourth Classes. The following shows the increased proficiency in each subject:—

Subjects.	Percentage of increase of passes.	Subjects	Percentage of increase of passes.
Reading	1·5	French	8
Writing	1·0	Euclid	12
Grammar	7·0	Algebra	9
Geography	5·0	Mensuration	4
English History	8·0	Latin	12
Australian History	1·0	Natural Science	7
Scripture	6·0	Trigonometry	10
Object Lessons	5·0	Needlework	6
Drawing	2·0	Drill	4
Music	5·0		

It is evident, therefore, that in the large majority of subjects progress has been made since last report.

Success in achieving satisfactory results in teaching is largely due to the discipline that prevails, and in this respect the schools maintain a high character. The government, as a rule, is kindly but watchful to prevent disorder, firm in repressing it, and earnest and vigilant in the aim to secure sustained mental effort on the part of each pupil. The pupils are thus trained to orderly habits, prompt obedience, and a power of self-control and self-reliance which should prove valuable factors in the battle of life.

According

According to the returns for last quarter, the following were employed in the schools of the Metropolitan District:—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Special Teachers, or exempted by age.		Totals.		Grand Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Principal Teachers (Male)	23	..	9	..	20	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	78	..	82					
Principal Teachers (Female)	1		92							
Mistresses of Departments	..	4	..	19	..	37	..	33	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	253		
Assistant Teachers (Male)	9	..	45	..	34	..	4	..	1		160							
Assistant Teachers (Female)	..	..	..	2	..	40	..	46	..	36	..	32	..	13	..	..	..	..	171	
	23	7	18	22	74	77	46	70	10	42	2	32	1	14	..	2	171	256		427							
	Class I.																Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.				
Pupil-teachers	18	57	19	50	20	61	14	62	14	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	256	341		
Work-mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
	Total Teachers of all ranks																..	..	811						

This table shows an increase of 59 teachers, and a decrease of 13 pupil-teachers, and of 5 work-mistresses. The smaller number of pupil-teachers is owing to the employment of temporary assistants who have passed through the Training School, and the diminution in work-mistresses is caused by no successors being appointed to those who have retired from the service. As a body, the teachers continue to deserve credit for good conduct and faithful service, while some merit high commendation for their devotion to duty and their earnest and unsparing exertions for the progress and benefit of their pupils.

In connection with the new arrangements as to School Attendance Officers, five of these gentlemen were allotted to the Metropolitan District, and each was stationed in a section thereof. The system introduced of getting quarterly returns of defaulters, and of issuing cautions to parents before taking action for prosecution, is likely to prove beneficial by causing many to see that their children attend at least the 70 days required by the Act for each half-year. When teachers become more familiar with the returns and the precise information necessary, the work of inquiry as to defaulters will be rendered simpler and more effective.

To sum up, the material organization of the schools in the district is satisfactory. Repairs or improvements have been effected on over 40 schools, and new schools or departments have been supplied where they were needed; so that the accommodation provided is amply sufficient for the attendance of pupils. The discipline is good, the number of schools that satisfied the Standard has increased, general progress has been made in the subjects taught; and generally speaking, the teachers deserve commendation for the way in which they have performed their duties.

J. M'CREIDIE,
District Inspector.

Sydney, 13th January, 1888.

ANNEX B.

INSPECTOR THOMPSON'S REPORT.

UNDER my immediate supervision during this year there were 26 Public Schools, comprising 58 departments, and 2 evening Public Schools. These are classified as follows:—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.	Class X.	Evening.	Schools.	Departments.
7	5	3	5	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	26	58

Accommodation.

Additional accommodation for 1,270 pupils has been afforded by the opening of a new school at Smith-street, Balmain (2 departments), a boys' department at Croydon, a girls' department with class-room at Forest Lodge, and an additional building of two rooms at Neutral Bay. Besides this, a more commodious building for girls and infants at the Glebe school was opened, and the boys' and infants' departments at Burwood were enlarged. Thus the schools in this portion of the Metropolitan District have accommodation fully adequate to the requirements.

In respect to material organization the schools are well furnished with working material, and the school buildings are commodious and in good repair.

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

Quarter.	Total Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March	15,045	9,899.1	65.8
June	14,674	9,517.3	64.8
September	16,793	10,656.8	67.5
December	15,395	10,461.6	67.9

The highest enrolment, therefore, was in the September quarter, and the highest percentage of attendance was in December quarter.

Inspection.

All schools and departments received regular or general inspection during the year. 11 ordinary inspections and 65 incidental visits were made.

The proficiency of the schools, as ascertained by regular or general inspections, is shown in the schedule subjoined:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks.)	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools or Departments in operation a full year	5	7	41	53
Not in operation a full year	2	2	1	5
Evening Public Schools in operation a full year	..	2	..	2
Not in operation a full year	..	..	..	..
Total	7	11	42	60

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 gained up to or above Standard.
Reading.....	11,012	82.8
Writing.....	11,012	81.0
Arithmetic.....	11,012	61.0
Grammar.....	4,244	71.4
Geography.....	5,148	71.7
History—		
England.....	3,173	67.9
Australia.....	1,226	74.0
Scripture.....	10,972	70.0
Object Lessons.....	10,118	68.6
Drawing.....	3,173	89.9
Music.....	10,972	76.3
French.....	207	72.4
Geometry.....	810	59.9
Algebra.....	195	68.0
Mensuration.....	2,358	53.1
Latin.....	195	65.4
Natural Science.....	250	76.0
Trigonometry.....	52	76.0
Needlework.....	2,388	81.9
Drill.....	10,972	81.2

This schedule shows, that in all subjects the general proficiency of the pupils is up to the Standard required. In Latin and English History a marked advance has been made upon the percentage of last year; but I must point out that the percentages of proficiency are notably lower in Arithmetic and Mensuration than those obtained last year. The general proficiency exhibited in the higher rules, especially of Arithmetic, is comparatively low, and the results in this branch of the subject have materially reduced the average percentage in Arithmetic, while Mensuration is noticeable for obtaining the lowest percentage of all subjects.

As previously remarked, these subjects need careful, exhaustive, and intelligent treatment, with frequent revision, and until this obtains the results in these particulars cannot be thoroughly satisfactory. It is observable that a large proportion of pupils who present themselves for examination for certificates of exemption fail lamentably in satisfying the standard required in Arithmetic, their work being not only inaccurate but displaying want of knowledge of method and principles.

As a whole, however, the proficiency of the pupils may be regarded as satisfactory, and the government of the schools generally judicious and effective.

The staff and classification of teachers and pupil-teachers are shown in the following summary :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Special or employed by Age.		Totals.		Grand Total.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Principal Teachers (Male).....	6	..	4	..	11	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
" (Female).....	..	4	..	6	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Mistresses of Departments.....	..	..	4	..	14	..	15	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Assistants (Male).....	..	..	..	..	17	..	15	..	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
" (Female).....	..	..	..	..	17	..	15	..	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
	6	4	8	7	25	33	17	21	8	17	1	7	..	1	..	1	60	99	149				
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.														
Pupil-teachers.....	4	21	3	14	9	25	7	23	1	6									29	39	118		
Work-mistresses.....																					18	18	
	Total Teachers of all ranks.....																				88	196	285

To sum up: the material organization is good, the government effective, and the general efficiency of the schools satisfactory.

W. FREWEN THOMPSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX C.

INSPECTOR MORRIS' REPORT FOR 1887.

I BEGAN the year with fifty-seven departments under my supervision. During the year girls' departments were opened at Annandale and Summerhill, a new school of two departments at Enmore, and two schools each of one department at Naremburn and East St. Leonards; moreover, evening schools were established at Surry Hills South and St. Leonards East; thus at present my list contains the names of twenty-nine schools, with sixty-five departments.

These schools meet the present needs of the localities in which they are placed.

At Annandale, Enmore, Randwick, Naremburn, and St. Leonards East, new buildings have been completed, and the old temporary structure at Summerhill has been utilised for the girls' department. These together give additional space for 1,318 children, but after subtracting the accommodation in the rented room at Randwick, lately vacated, also that of Greenwich, withdrawn from my charge, the increase for the year amounts to 1,668 places.

The following schools have received more or less extensive repairs and improvements :—Albion-street, Camperdown, Chatswood, Darling Road, Darlinghurst, Double Bay, Naremburn, Newtown, Riley-street, St. Leonards, St. Leonards North, Surry Hills South, St. Peters, and Tempe.

The classifications of the various schools are as follow :—Five first-class, eight second, four third, three fourth, four fifth, and three sixth; eight rank as superior, and eighteen departments have fifth-classes.

All the above schools were regularly inspected, sixteen underwent ordinary inspection, and fifty-one incidental visits were paid during the year. My engagement with the Deputy Chief Inspector in examining the High Schools occupied several weeks, and some other duties, apart from my programme, demanded my attention, otherwise the number of ordinary inspections would have been larger.

The

The relation of these sixty-five departments to the Standard is given hereunder —

Standard, 50 per cent. of possible marks.

Above	Up to.	Below.	Total
28	30	7	65

The subjects of examination, the number of pupils, and the percentages up to or above Standard are shown thus :—

Subjects.	Numbers examined.	Percentages.
Reading	11,014	84.7
Writing	11,014	82.4
Arithmetic	11,014	72.6
Grammar	4,008	81.9
Geography	4,971	84.4
History—		
English	3,089	73.9
Australian	1,024	78.5
Scripture	10,989	78.9
Object Lessons	10,505	78.2
Drawing	3,089	73.8
Music	10,989	88.9
French	242	81.1
Euclid	824	81.8
Algebra	174	78.8
Mensuration	1,345	67.2
Latin	174	79.0
Natural Science	411	85.4
Trigonometry	80	75.0
Needlework	3,516	81.8
Drill	10,989	90.0

Out of these twenty subjects sixteen show an improvement on the results of last year, and in two or three cases the advance is material, while the falling off in the four which are lower is not very marked, as may be seen thus :—

Lower Subjects.	1887.	1886.
Writing	82.4	84
Drawing	73.8	76
Algebra	78.8	80
Sewing	81.8	86

In the matter of poetry there is no improvement to report, and though the great bulk of the reading is above the Standard, still it lacks anything like fine finish; there is about it an evenness of mediocrity. Through the year as I was examining I had the impression that the pupils were doing better than before in French and Euclid, and the statistics have fully borne this out; on the other hand the Arithmetic has come out somewhat better than I had expected.

The material condition and general organization of the schools are satisfactory.

The enrolment and average for the four quarters are :—

Quarter.	Roll.	Average.	Percentage.
March	15,295	10,050.7	65.7
June	15,139	9,921.4	65.5
September	15,442	10,604.3	68.6
December	15,409	10,411.3	67.5

With but few exceptions the discipline of the schools is judicious in principle and effective in practice. In some cases, however, teachers do not receive hearty support from parents when dealing with children who have been guilty of insubordination.

The teachers continue to maintain their character for probity and respectability; no charge which would reflect disgrace has been preferred against any of those who are under my supervision.

The

The number of teachers and pupil-teachers under my charge, with their respective ranks, is displayed in the following table :—

Staff.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Special Teachers, or exempted by act.	Total.	Grand Total.	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.		M. F.		
Principal Teachers	9 0	3 0	7 0	4 1	2 0	.....	.....	0 1	25 2	27
Mistresses of Departments.....	0 2	0 7	0 15	0 8	0 3	.....	.....	.....	0 35	35
Assistants .....	.....	2 0	16 16	12 15	1 9	1 11	0 7	0 1	32 59	91
Totals	9 2	5 7	23 31	26 24	3 12	1 11	0 7	0 2	57 96	153	
	C I.		C II.		C III.		C IV.		Probationers.	Total.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	M. F.	
Pupil-teachers	6 22		7 25		4 18		4 16		10 7	31 91	122
Work-mistresses	16	16
	Entire Staff.....									291	

To conclude.—The organization of the schools is good, the discipline is wise, and the teaching for the most part is painstaking and vigorous. I look forward hopefully to the work of 1888.

R. N. MORRIS,
Inspector.

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 1887.

At the close of the year 1886 there were 266 schools in operation, now there are 276, being an increase of 10. Of these, Greenwich, Gladsville, and Hunter's Hill were transferred from the Metropolitan District at the beginning of the year.

During the year the Public Schools at Sylvania, Bundywalla, and Camden Park were closed owing to the reduced number of scholars.

In the course of the year new Public Schools were opened at the following places:—Bexley, Sutherland, Helensburgh, and Ingleburn; and Evening Schools at Meroo and Mount Murray.

Arrangements are completed for the opening of a new Public School at Ermington in January, 1888. The Provisional Schools at Beaurmont, Portland Head, and Falls Creek were converted into Public Schools in the course of the year.

Schools in the District.

At the close of the year 1887 there were in operation in the district 276 schools and departments, attended by 20,307 scholars for the last quarter, with an average attendance of 14,234, being nearly 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:—

245 Public Schools, attended by 19,803 pupils, average for each school 80.
15 Provisional " " " 303 " " " 20.
14 Half-time " " " 264 " " " 19.
2 Evening " " " 27 " " " 13.

The school buildings are well situated on dry and healthy sites, their material condition is fairly satisfactory, and it has been considerably improved during the year. Generally speaking, the schoolrooms are well lighted and better ventilated than formerly. The schools are well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and books. The playgrounds are nearly all well fenced, and, with but few exceptions, lavatories and weathersheds have been provided for the cleanliness and comfort of the scholars. I am of opinion that the educational wants of the district are well supplied. There are no unnecessary schools, and few of the settlers are without the means of education.

New School Buildings.

During the year schoolrooms were erected at the following places:—Bexley, Sutherland, Helensburgh, Ermington, Carlingford, Toongabbie, Lakelands, and Yalwal. Residences for teachers have been built at Carlingford, Ermington, Galston, Toongabbie, and Warriberri. Weathersheds were erected at Worragee, Jasper's Brush, Castlecragh, and North Granville, 5 schoolrooms were enlarged, 117 school buildings were repaired or improved, including residences, fencing, and water supply. New school buildings are in progress at Pitt Row, Sherwood, Parramatta South, Littwater, Rouse Hill, and Upper Dural.

At the close of the year 1886 there was accommodation for 20,760 scholars. With the new schoolrooms, accommodation is now provided for 22,449 pupils, being, with the three schools transferred from the Metropolitan District, 1,689 seats more than last year, and 2,052 seats in excess of the number of pupils enrolled for the last quarter of the year. From these facts it is clear that there is ample school accommodation provided for all the educable children in the district.

Condition of Schools Inspected.

All the schools in the district were fully examined. 225 received a second inspection, and incidental visits were made, as opportunities offered, to a considerable number.

The following statement shows the condition of the schools inspected:—

Summary Return of Inspection for the year 1887.

	Public		Prov.	H.-T.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Totals.
	Schools.	Depts.					
a Number of schools and departments open during 1887, or any portion thereof.	223	245	15	14	...	2	276
b Number that received a regular or general inspection	223	245	15	14	...	2	276
c Number that did not receive a regular or general inspection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals of b and c, which should agree with a.....	223	245	15	14	...	2	276
d Number that received an ordinary inspection.....	187	206	9	8	...	2	225
e New schools or departments opened	4	4	1	...	...	2	7

General Discipline.

The pupils are generally clean, attentive to their lessons, and well-behaved; but there are some schools in the agricultural and dairying districts where they are not sufficiently punctual nor regular in attendance.

The general discipline of the schools, however, is very creditable, and continues to be one of their most pleasing and satisfactory features. The efficiency of the instruction chiefly depends on the effective character of the discipline.

Drill is now taught with more or less success in all schools, and where it is well taught the children are more obedient and attentive to their school duties.

There are still some cases where the play-ground supervision is defective, where the late scholars are not regularly inspected as to cleanliness, and where the schoolroom and premises are not so clean and neatly kept as they should be; but considerable improvements have been effected in these respects during the year.

Teachers employed.

The staff of teachers employed in all the schools of the district at the close of the year included 248 teachers, 44 assistants, and 121 pupil-teachers, classified as follows:—

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Un-classified.	Totals.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males		3	31	33	74	27	16	17	207
Females		3	8	15	14	15	10	13	83

Pupil-teachers.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
	Males	0	16	12	13	47
Females	6	10	14	35	74

There are also 8 work-mistresses employed to teach needle-work in some of the more important schools and in cases where schools are in charge of single men. With the exception of cutting-out, which is not much practised, the needle-work is generally well taught. The unclassified teachers are employed in the small schools where the average attendance varies from 12 to 20 scholars. Although they hold no grade of classification, they have all had from three to twelve months' training for their work in some of the larger schools, and have passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects which they have to teach.

Many of them have been recently examined with a view to classification. The teachers of the district, with few exceptions, manifest an intelligent and lively interest in the efficiency and success of their schools. They are in general exemplary in their conduct and attentive to their duties. The assistant teachers do good work. The pupil-teachers are studious, obedient, and attentive to their duties. With but few exceptions they pass their annual examinations very creditably. At present the supply of applicants far exceeds the requirements of the schools.

School-Attendance Officers.

Three of the School-Attendance Officers were placed under my direction in July last. One has been stationed for the present at Parramatta, one at Liverpool, and one at Nowra. Considerable progress has been made in bringing the new regulations into operation, and a large amount of school fees in arrear has been collected. In all cases of short attendance of pupils where parents were clearly to blame, they have been cautioned, and a large number of defaulting parents are to be prosecuted without delay for not sending the children to school the full number of days required by law. With a view to greater economy in the working of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act, the teachers have been informed that they should do without the assistance of the Attendance Officer in ordinary cases, asking for his assistance only when the case is of an exceptional character, and that by diligence and tact on their part they can make the number of such cases very small. When the new plan of operation has been fully organized, I have no doubt that the services of the School-Attendance officers will be both economical and beneficial.

Summary.

During the year the material condition of a large number of schools has been very much improved, and the attendance of scholars has increased by 1,914 children. The means of education has been extended, and the instruction is in many respects more efficient and satisfactory. Seven new schools were opened, eight school buildings erected, five school-rooms enlarged, 117 school buildings improved or repaired, and three residences for teachers built. Three weather-sheds were erected, and six new school buildings are in progress.

The Savings Banks appear to give satisfaction to parents; but Evening Schools fail to secure permanent support, because children of school age are not allowed to attend them, and young people above 14 years of age having to work, require their evenings for rest or amusement. As the people become better educated Evening Schools are less needed. The inspection of the schools has been more complete this year, most of the schools having received two inspections. In conclusion I have to add that considerable progress has been made during the year, and the prospects of the schools are encouraging. The inspectors with me in the district have made all possible efforts to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. Their reports are appended.

Glebe Road, Sydney,
13th January, 1888.

W. M'INTYRE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX E.

INSPECTOR HOOKINS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the condition of the schools placed under my immediate supervision during the year 1887.

At the termination of the year 1886, I had charge of 70 Public, 5 Provisional, and 4 Half-time Schools; but at the commencement of 1887 14 schools or departments were placed under the charge of Mr. Inspector Dawson.

I therefore commenced the year with 56 Public, 5 Provisional, and 4 Half-time Schools.

No new schools have been established during the year, but one Provisional School, Portland Head, has been converted into a Public School, and designated Ebenezer Public.

School buildings are being erected for the establishment of a Public School at Pitt Row, at Sherwood, and at Rouse Hill; and for the establishment of a Provisional School at Upper Dural. Those at Rouse Hill are intended to take the place of the non-vested schools at present at Rouse Hill and Nelson.

The

The school-room at Riverstone has been enlarged to meet the increasing wants of the locality. Weather-sheds have been erected at the Public Schools at Castlereagh, Seven Hills, and North Granville. Residences have been erected at the Public Schools at Galston and Toongabbie; and allowances in lieu of rent have been made to the teachers at Ebenezer, Prospect Reservoir, and North Granville.

Repairs, additions, and improvements have been made to the undermentioned schools:—

1. Ermi Public	General repairs.
2. M'Donald Central	Bridge and gate.
3. M'Donald Lower	Repairs to fencing.
4. M'Donald Upper	New oven.
5. Mangrove Lower	General repairs.
6. North Richmond	"
7. Pitt Town	"
8. Parramatta North	Providing of gas to residence.
9. Penrith	General repairs, new kitchen.
10. Prospect	General renovation.
11. Regentville	General repairs.
12. Riverstone	Causeway over water-course.
13. St. Alban's	General repairs and oven.
14. St. Mary's	General repairs and graveling.
15. Wilberforce	General repairs.
16. Wallanbyne Creek	Repairs to roof.
17. Yarramandi	New gate and posts.
18. Baulkham Hills	New oven.

New out-buildings have also been erected at Penrith and Prospect Reservoir.

The accommodation provided for pupils last year, not including those schools that were placed under Mr. Inspector Dawson, amounted to 4,810 places. There are now 4,871 places provided in existing schools, and very soon there will be added 270 places by the establishment of the schools at Pitt Row and Upper Dural.

I consider that this portion of the district is now well provided with schools. I know of no locality where there is not a school of some kind within a reasonable distance of every family, excepting those of course, that are settled in remote or isolated places.

Enrolment and Attendance.

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March.....	4,449	2,867.7	64.4
June	4,434	2,870.3	64.7
September	4,481	3,109.6	71.6
December	4,421	3,118.3	70.4

A glance at this table of enrolment and attendance of pupils for the year shows that the average attendance for the last two quarters exhibits a favourable increase on that for the two previous quarters, a result attributable to the better weather experienced in that half of the year. Parents would not send their children through paddocks covered with high wet grass to school, where perhaps there would be no means of drying their clothes or warming their feet.

Inspection.

Every school in this section was fully examined once, and two schools were examined a second time. Ordinary inspections were held at all schools except three, two from the inability of the Inspector to reach them across the flooded river Colo.

The following return exhibits the number of schools and of inspections held in each kind of school:—

	Public.		Provisional.	Half-time.	Total.
	School.	Department.			
(a) No. of schools or departments opened during the year 1887, or any portion thereof	49	57	4	4	65
(b) Number that received a general or a regular inspection	49	57	4	4	65
(c) Number that did not receive a general or regular inspection .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Number that received an ordinary inspection	47	55	3	4	62
No. of schools or departments opened .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

All schools were in full operation for the whole year.

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.	Average.	
					1887.	1887.
Public Schools.....	2	2	53	57	96.4	88.5
Provisional Schools.....	.....	.....	4	4	100.0	88.0
Half-time Schools .....	.....	.....	4	4	100.0	100.0
All schools	2	2	61	65	98.8	92.1

The above table exhibits the relative proficiency of each kind of school, as compared with 1886; and it shows, also, that, taking all schools together, an improvement equal to 8.3 per cent. has been made this year.

3,362 pupils were examined during the year, and their proficiency in the subjects required, is shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.				1887.	1888.
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage satisfying Standard.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Reading	2,809	554	189	3,552	94.3	92.4
Writing	2,972	310	80	3,362	97.6	97.4
Arithmetic	1,780	793	721	3,294	78.1	74.4
Grammar	1,052	187	95	1,334	92.9	90.0
Geography	1,066	138	173	1,377	87.4	91.2
English History	608	146	208	960	78.5	87.4
Australian History	263	50	103	418	75.3	86.2
Scripture Lessons	2,491	435	293	3,219	98.9	91.0
Object Lessons	1,721	455	219	2,395	90.6	90.6
Drawing	746	255	47	1,048	95.7	92.9
Vocal Music	1,905	358	169	2,432	93.0	99.1
French	54	.....	.....	54	100.0	100.0
Euclid	104	5	13	122	81.1	85.5
Algebra	12	23	4	39	89.7	42.8
Mensuration	62	5	26	93	72.0	67.9
Latin	26	.....	.....	26	100.0	100.0
Natural Science	56	14	.....	70	100.0	100.0
Trigonometry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needlework	727	67	3	797	90.5	100.0
Drill	2,797	415	62	3,274	98.0	91.4

In ten subjects improvement has been made; in three subjects, the proficiency is the same as last year, and in six subjects it has fallen behind the results obtained in 1886.

I found the instruction generally well regulated, and in faithful compliance with the provisions of the Standard. The time-tables were correctly drawn up, but, in many cases, the lesson programmes were wanting in fulness and explicitness, and the weekly gradation of lessons did not always fully embrace the subject, or portion of the subject, set down for the quarter. The pupils on the whole were fairly classified in accordance with their attainments. The records of work done, and of the attendance of pupils, were neatly and correctly kept.

Organization.

The material equipment of the schools is very satisfactory. The schoolrooms are well supplied with suitable furniture and working material, and, on the whole, teachers take commendable care of the property entrusted to their charge. The out-buildings are in reasonably good condition, and the premises are kept in decent order, and free from the litter of lunch papers. There are no schools now without some provision, natural or artificial, for the supply of good drinking water, except one small school, where the children, however, can procure a sufficient quantity at a neighbouring farm-house.

Weathersheds are provided for most of the schools, where no shelter is afforded by trees or shrubs; and several are furnished with a bench and basins, towels and soap, for the comfort of the pupils. In many cases, where school-grounds are closely fenced, the teachers exhibit laudable energy in forming gardens and in planting trees, both fruit and ornamental. This lends an attractive grace to their homes, and providing a source of pleasure to the pupils.

Discipline.

In the matter of good order, I have to report favourably of nearly all schools. In only one school did I have occasion to draw attention to the uncouth demeanour of the male pupils, and, in the same case, to their want of neatness and cleanliness. In country districts, the children are naturally docile in character and cleanly in person; there is therefore really no valid excuse for the teacher, whose school presents an untidy and ill-ordered aspect to the eye of a visitor. Drill, of an advanced character, is taught in all the larger schools, and in the smaller country schools exercises of a simpler kind receive regular attention. The moral influence of the teachers over their pupils is now sufficiently great to render corporal punishment practically unnecessary. Only in one case was a complaint of excessive caning made a subject of investigation during the past year. During the latter half of the year the pupils have attended with very fair regularity and punctuality.

Teaching Staff.

The usual half-yearly examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers were held at Parramatta, in the months of June and December. The facilities afforded to teachers to improve their positions by promotions have been largely taken advantage of.

With few exceptions, the teachers are persons of pleasing address, and of quiet and correct habits; they are deservedly popular in the localities in which they are stationed.

The pupil-teachers are reported to have given satisfaction to their teachers, by their industry and their attention to their studies. All are unexceptionable in their habits, and general demeanour.

The following tables exhibit the number of teachers and pupil-teachers, and their classification:—

Teachers.

Sex.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not-Certificated.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Male	7	7	22	6	4	3	49
Female	1	1	3	1	2	.....	6	14
Total	1	8	10	23	8	4	9	63

Pupil-teachers.

Pupil-teachers.

Sex.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Male	1	2	.....	3	6
Female	2	1	1	11	15
Total	3	3	1	14	21

Five of the uncertificated teachers are employed, temporarily, in small Public Schools, and 4 in Provisional Schools. Two work-mistresses are employed at the Public Schools in Parrith and North Parramatta respectively. In other schools the female teachers or teachers' wives teach sewing. The supply of candidate pupil-teachers continues to be in excess of the demand, especially as regards female candidates.

Evening and other schools.

The density and disposition of the population of this section of the district afford no field for the operation of these schools, and, consequently, no applications have been made for their establishment during the past year.

Summary.

1. At the completion of the schools now in progress, the educational wants of the section will be well met.
2. The enrolment and attendance of pupils are of a satisfactory character.
3. The material organisation of the schools is good.
4. The condition of the schools, as regards the results of inspection, are generally in advance of those obtained last year.

5th January, 1888.

C. HOOKINS,
Inspector.

ANNEX F.

INSPECTOR DAWSON'S REPORT.

I beg to submit my report for the year 1887.

At the end of 1886, the schools under my supervision numbered 56 Public Schools, comprising 59 departments, 4 Provisional and 6 Half-time schools. Six Public Schools were at the beginning of the present year transferred to the Nowra district, and replaced by other 6 Public Schools of 13 departments. I began the year, therefore, with 56 Public Schools, comprising 66 departments, 4 Provisional and 6 Half-time Schools.

In the first quarter of the year a new Public School was opened at Ingleburn, near Campbelltown, and a new Provisional School at Lakelands, near Piston. The new Public School at Helensburgh (Illawarra Railway Line) was not opened until July, owing to delay in the completion of the buildings.

During the year two schools were closed permanently. Camden Park school, through the owner declining to grant the further use of the schoolroom, and Cawley's Creek school (Illawarra Railway), through the departure of the railway workers from the vicinity.

The number of schools and departments in operation during the whole of the year was 73, consisting of 53 Public Schools of 65 departments, 4 Provisional Schools and 4 Half-time Schools; in operation during only a portion of the year, were 3 Public, 1 Provisional, and 2 Half-time schools.

At the date of this report I have under my supervision 56 Public Schools comprising 66 departments, 5 Provisional and 6 Half-time Schools, all in operation.

During the year applications for the establishment of schools at Fig Tree (Wollongong), Hoxton Park (Liverpool), Jouriland (Burragerang), and Luddenham East were reported upon. The first two applications were declined, the third was granted, and the decision on the fourth is not yet known. In point of fact few, if any, additional schools are required at present.

The schools of the district are, generally speaking, placed in suitable and central positions, and provide adequate accommodation for the total attendance. Here and there, especially in the more thriving parts of the district where population has grown, the schools are barely large enough, but each case of insufficient accommodation has been or will be dealt with so as to provide ample accommodation.

The following table shows (1) the names of new school buildings erected during 1887, (2) under whose supervision each was erected, (3) the object in view in their erection, and (4) the accommodation provided:—

School.	Supervision.	Object in view.	Accommodation.
Lakelands Provisional.....	Local Committee	To provide means of education in a locality destitute of such means.	20
Helensburgh Public.....	Inspector	„ „	120

The Public School at Green Valley was enlarged under my supervision, and now provides accommodation for 24 additional pupils. In the case of 31 schools, repairs and improvements of varying extent were effected during the year, and at the present date, repairs and improvements to 7 schools are in progress.

The total number of places provided by the schools at the end of 1886 was 6,362; by the closing of the two schools above mentioned, 143 places were lost, and by the opening of the schools at Ingleburn, Lakelands, and Helensburgh, and the enlargement of Green Valley School, 223 places were gained; so that at the end of 1887 there were provided 6,432 places. As the highest enrolment for any quarter was 6,923, it is evident that the total accommodation is adequate.

The following table explains itself:—

	Enrolled.	Average.	Percentage.
March quarter	6,923	4,529.3	65.5
June „	6,756	4,258.4	63.0
September „	6,973	4,667.3	67.8
December „	6,773	4,716.9	69.6

The attendance percentages are lower than usual. Wet weather and bad roads interfered greatly with the attendance, and in computing the weekly averages, all attendances however small are included.

All the seventy-nine schools open during the year, or some portion of it, underwent a full regular, or general inspection. Fifty-seven received a second or ordinary inspection. It was not found practicable to inspect all a second time. Incidental inspections were made whenever possible.

The general efficiency of these schools as revealed by inspection and examination may be gathered from the following table :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
1. Schools in operation a full year at time of inspection—				
Public	13	8	44	65
Provisional	2	2	.....	4
Half-time .....	.....	2	2	4
2. Schools not in operation a full year at time of inspection—				
Public	1	1	1	3
Provisional .....	.....	1	.....	1
Half-time .....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	16	16	47	79

Sixty-three of these schools were reported upon last year. A comparison of results for 1886 and 1887 shows that thirty have improved in efficiency, twenty-two have maintained their previous efficiency, and eleven have fallen somewhat below previous efficiency.

The schools are kept clean and well ordered, some, indeed, scrupulously so. Only a few instances of neglect came under my notice during the year. The school material is generally properly arranged, and the records are well and faithfully kept. The time-tables and lesson programmes are displayed on the walls, the former generally in a conspicuous place; but the latter are not always so easily accessible, I suppose because not so often consulted. I find no schools so well managed as those in which the pupils take an interest in the time-table and programmes, which, it is often forgotten, are a kind of contract between teacher and pupils.

The discipline of the schools is of a healthy, intelligent kind, as free from extreme severity as from undue lenity. The pupils are prompt to obey, steady and attentive. Their behaviour under examination is creditable to themselves and their teachers.

The subjects of instruction and examination have been those prescribed. The following table shows (1) the subject of examination; (2) the number of pupils examined; and (3) the percentage of passes in each subject :—

Subject.	Number Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	4,879	82
Writing	4,877	84
Arithmetic	4,546	76
Grammar	1,816	87
Geography	1,870	82
English History	1,426	78
Australian „	467	67
Scripture Lessons	4,643	74
Object „	3,866	86
Drawing	1,412	74
Music	4,354	81
French	87	50
Euclid	217	68
Algebra	79	56
Mensuration	378	58
Latin	69	47
Natural Science	158	81
Needlework	1,479	80
Drill	4,834	87

The schools are all staffed according to rule. Each has a Head Teacher, assisted as the attendance warrants. The following tables show the number and classification of the Teachers, Assistant Teachers, and Pupil-teachers employed at the end of 1887 :—

Teachers and Assistant Teachers.

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Not Classified.	Totals.
	A. *	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Males	2	3	3	17	7	4	8	56
Females	2	5	8	7	6	4	6	38

Pupil-teachers.

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Totals.
Males .....	.....	6	7	8	21
Females	4	9	6	10	28

With regard to the teachers, I am able to state that, as a body, they are devoted to their work, of good reputation, and held in general esteem. The pupil-teachers have been well behaved and industrious.

During the year the extensive School Board districts at first formed have been divided into sub-districts, comprising a few schools within easy distance of a common centre, generally one of the larger towns, and School Boards for these sub-districts have been formed.

The general condition of the schools during 1887 has been very satisfactory, and I am of opinion that the results for the year to come will not be less so.

All statistics have been forwarded.

Campbelltown, 27th December, 1887.

J. DAWSON,
Inspector.

ANNEX

ANNEX G.

INSPECTOR PITT'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report upon the schools in the Nowra Section of the Sub-Metropolitan District for the year 1887:—

I.—Means of Education.

Eighty-six schools have this year been under my direct supervision. Eighty-four were in existence at the commencement of the year, of these, six were added to my list from the Campbelltown Section: the two new schools opened since, were the Evening Public Schools at Meroo and Mount Murray, both of which have been in operation during the past half year.

The schools of this Section number eighty-six, they afford ample accommodation for upwards of 5,500 pupils, and are classified as follows:—

(a) Public Schools.....	75
(b) Provisional Schools.....	5
(c) Half-time	4
(d) Evening Public Schools.....	2
Total.....	86

No applications for the establishment of new schools were received during the year; this points to the fact, that the means of education in this section are adequate and properly distributed. It would be difficult, and, indeed, almost impossible to point to a locality in this section, in which an attendance for a school, even of the lowest class, can be raised, that has not received attention.

Two Provisional Schools, viz., Beaumont and Fall's Creek, were, during the year, converted into Public Schools, owing to their increased attendance.

It was found necessary, on account of the attendance at the Bundywalla Public School having fallen below the prescribed minimum, to close it, and, as the school was uncentral, and did not serve any legitimate educational want, the whole property was disposed of.

II.—Organization.

With few exceptions, the organization of the bulk of the schools is very fairly satisfactory. The majority are in good condition, well built, and centrally situated. I am glad to report general improvement in regard to the state of the school buildings and premises. More attention is paid to cleanliness, repairs, and general appearances.

A decided improvement can be reported as to the decoration of the schools and play-grounds, with a view to cultivate the taste and eye of pupils. In the following schools,

(a) Broughton Creek,	(e) Woodhill,
(b) Broughton Vale,	(f) Stockyard Mount,
(c) Pyree,	(g) West Kangaloon,
(d) Tomarong,	

the effect of well kept gardens in refining the tastes of the children and adding to their pleasure is unquestionable.

III.—School Accommodation.

As regards school accommodation, the Nowra section has more than sufficient for all the children of school age within its limits. At the beginning of the year, the accommodation afforded by the existing schools was sufficient for 5,500 children. The new buildings erected at Yatwal during the year provide for forty-eight more; but the closing of the Bundywalla Public School reduces the accommodation practically to what it was last year. The existing accommodation compared with that of 1886, shows therefore no material difference, but it remains largely in excess of all legitimate requirements.

The following statement exhibits the extent and character of the existing accommodation:—

No.	Class of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Departments.	Accommodation provided.	Gross Enrolment, 1887.	Average Attendance, 1887.
(a)	Public.....	74	75	5,051	5,553	2,993·6
(b)	Provisional	5	5	287		
(c)	Half-time	4	4	160		
(d)	Evening Pub.	2	2	.....	
	Total.....	.....	.....	5,498		

From the table, it is seen at once, that there is no lack of school accommodation at present in this section; in fact, in some places, the accommodation is a good deal in excess of the numbers who attend, or are likely to attend for some time to come.

The yearly returns show an average daily attendance of 2,993·6 pupils, out of a total enrolment of 5,553. So that, with 5,498 seats available, the total accommodation exceeds the total number of pupils that ought to be in average attendance by over 2,000 places.

New Buildings, &c.

(a) New School buildings erected under the supervision of the Inspector:—

No.	Name.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Object.
		Length.	Width.	Height.			
1	Yatwal Pub.....	24 ft.	16 ft.	9 ft.	48	£60 5s.	In lieu of old vested premises.

(b) Weathersheds erected under the supervision of the Inspector:—

No.	Schools.	Dimensions.			Accommodation.	Cost.	Material.
		Length.	Width.	Height.			
1	Jasper's Brush Pub..	24 ft.	12 ft.	10 ft.	36	£30	Weatherboard, and roof of iron. Slab, and iron roof.
2	Worragee Pub.....	24 ft.	12 ft.	9 ft.	36	£18	

(c) Schools repaired or improved, &c., at the entire cost of the owners of the property, viz. :—

No.	Names.	Character of work.	Cost.	Owners' Names.	Supervision.
			£ s. d.		
1	Boolong Pub.	General repairs	25 0 0	Mr. D. Berry.....	Local agent.
2	Coolangutta Pub.	"	60 0 0	"	"
3	Greenwell Point Pub.	"	15 0 0	"	"
4	Numba Pub.	"	20 0 0	Trustees of Pres. Church ..	Inspector.
5	Pyree Pub.	"	50 0 0	Mr. D. Berry.....	Local agent.
6	Toolejooa Pub.	Erection of kitchen, &c.	50 0 0	"	"

(d) The material condition of the schools in this section has received substantial improvements during the year. All necessary alterations and improvements have been made to a large number of schools. The schools repaired or improved are mentioned hereunder. The total cost of these works was £764 19s.

Albion Park	Kangaroo River
Avondale	Kangaloon West
Bellawongarah	Kiola
Broughton Vale	Milton
Broughton Village	Norwa
Broughton Creek	Robertson
Burrawang	Shellharbour
Cambewarra West	Terrara
Cambewarra	Tongara
Conjola	Tullimbar
Croobyar	Ulladulla
Croome	Woodhill
Gerrigong	Wattamolla
Greenwell Point	Wallaya
Ilavoo	Yalwal
Jamberoo	Yarrunga
Jerrara	Yattoyattah
Kiama	

(e) Works in progress under Inspector's supervision at the close of the year :—

No.	Names.	Character of Work:	Cost.	Object.
			£ s. d.	
1	Broughton Creek Pub.	Painting and fencing	20 0 0	Protect walls, &c.
2	Conjola Pub.	Repairs, &c.	4 0 0	"
3	Kiama Pub.	General repairs and drainage ..	33 5 0	Sanitary improvements.
4	Mimosa Park Pub.	General repairs	20 14 0	General improvements.
5	Wild's Meadow	"	38 6 0	To renovate premises.

Note.—There are no new buildings or additions in progress beyond the works referred to in table (e) above.

Attendance.

The following statement shows the total enrolment of pupils, the average attendance for each quarter of the year, and the fees received from the schools for the last two years :—

	1886.					1887.				
	No. Schools.	No. Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentages.	Fees.	No. Schools.	No. Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentages.	Fees.
					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
March quarter..	77	4,162	3,002.4	72.1	393 15 1½	84	4,455	2,997.5	66.9	378 2 3
June „ ..	77	4,207	2,943.4	69.9	424 11 10¼	84	4,388	2,803.7	63.9	351 10 9
September „ ..	78	4,205	2,947.6	70.0	429 9 1½	86	4,434	3,082.3	69.5	424 14 5½
December „ ..	78	4,100	2,842.7	69.3	424 19 1½	86	4,385	3,063.2	69.9	492 19 9

The above statistics show the present condition of the schools in my district in regard to attendance. The returns give an average attendance for the whole year of 68 per cent. of the quarterly enrolments; that for 1886 was 70.3 per cent. These figures show a slight falling off in the average attendance for the year. It should, however, be borne in mind that, during the year, there were many difficulties to contend with. The weather was unusually severe and unfavourable for a great portion of the year, and the March and June quarters were sickly seasons, nearly all the school population having suffered more or less from epidemics—chiefly of measles and whooping cough. Apart from these drawbacks to regularity of attendance, there is some satisfaction in being able to say that the enrolment and average attendance on the whole shows a steady increase.

Discipline.

As regards the discipline of the schools in this section there is little ground for complaint. In a large majority of cases I have been able to report it as satisfactory and good.

Increased attention has been given to the instruction of military drill throughout the whole of the schools in the district. The results shows steady improvement, and with very few exceptions creditable effort has been made to teach the subject thoroughly and systematically.

Inspection.

All the schools in this section, eighty-six in number, were regularly and fully inspected by me.

One Public School received a second inspection, this was done by the District Inspector.

Ordinary inspections have been made in all the schools under my supervision. I appreciate more and more the value of this class of inspection. In no other way is it possible so thoroughly to test the vigour and vitality of a school. Some schools when visited thus show clearly that the work is done in them steadily and systematically throughout the year; and that the stated lessons are carefully prepared and mastered both by the teachers and pupil-teachers.

In others a languid air seems to pervade the whole school, and a short stay reveals the fact that very little in the way of actual work will be seen. I am pleased to believe that the earnest workers, of whom there are a creditable number, like to have their schools thus inspected, and regard the ordinary inspection as a means for improvement and encouragement. On the whole it is gratifying to be able to report that for the most part the teachers are honestly and earnestly working

working to train, as well as to teach the children under their charge, that my suggestions have generally been acted upon, and that even necessary fault-finding has, I believe, been received in no unkindly spirit. I look for the hearty co-operation of teachers in carrying out the requirements of the new standards, and hence I anticipate a further improvement in the general efficiency of their schools.

The total number of inspections made in this section throughout the year was 173, viz., 12 general, 75 regular, 86 ordinary. Of these one was a reinspection made by the District Inspector, the remaining 172 were made by myself.

Incidentally all the schools were visited several times during the year.

The year's inspection may be thus summarized :—

- (a) 12 General inspections.
- (b) 75 Regular „
- (c) 86 Ordinary „

The number of pupils present at the inspection of the eighty-six schools was 3,299.

Condition of Schools.

The following statement shows the condition of the schools inspected in relation to the standard :—

Name of Schools.	Below standard.	Up to standard.	Above standard.	Totals.
(a) Public	6	3	66	75
(b) Provisional	1	2	2	5
(c) Half-time .....	.....	.....	4	4
(d) Evening Public .....	.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	7	6	73	86

This shows that 90 per cent. of the inspected schools either met or exceeded the standard, and that 10 per cent. fell below it. These results are, all things considered, very satisfactory, and indicate a steady and gradual improvement on previous years, owing no doubt to the fact that there are now more good, and fewer inferior schools, and that the general efficiency is being steadily but surely raised.

Percentages.

The subjects taught, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage who satisfied the standards, are shown hereunder for the years 1886 and 1887 :—

Subjects.	1886.		1887	
	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes
Reading	3,196	90	3,299	86
Writing	3,196	89	3,299	84
Arithmetic	3,187	70	3,299	74
Grammar	1,244	87	1,494	81
Geography	1,289	93	1,618	86
Object Lessons.....	2,008	89	2,285	84
Scripture	3,081	85	3,239	85
Drawing	982	78	1,040	77
Music.....	2,521	84	3,045	83
Geometry	164	80	206	79
Algebra	80	78	135	76
History	1,208	77	1,580	78
Mensuration	108	84	149	78
Latin .....	.....	.....	71	73
French .....	.....	.....	80	70
Needlework	1,366	87	1,884	85
Drill	3,175	86	3,299	81

A glance at the above table shows, that as far as the percentage of passes is concerned, the standard in this district is very fairly approached; also, that there has been a decided improvement in Arithmetic since my last report. As Arithmetic is the most trying subject, this is satisfactory.

Teachers.

The teachers employed in this section are classified thus :—

Class		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
.....	6	12	28	16	10	14	86

Pupil-teachers.

The pupil-teachers employed in this section rank as follows :—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
3	10	3	4	20

As a class, the teachers are respectable, intelligent, and competent for their positions. During the year I have had few cases calling for severe remark. I am satisfied, that with few exceptions, the teachers in this section now approach the new standard in a fair spirit, and are doing their work honestly and with creditable fidelity and success.

The pupil-teachers are a deserving class of young persons, intelligent, obedient, and hard-working. They discharge their duties promptly, cheerfully, and with very fair efficiency. With few exceptions, they are well-reported on for their general conduct, industry, and zeal.

Local

Local Supervision.

There are nine sub-districts in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District, and for each of these sub-districts School Boards have been duly appointed. In the majority of cases the Boards meet regularly every quarter, and, as a rule, discharge their duties cheerfully and efficiently.

Summary.

1. The school supply is ample and well-distributed throughout the section.
2. The material condition of the schools has sensibly improved, and is in all respects satisfactory.
3. The organization and discipline in the bulk of the schools continue of a very satisfactory character.
4. The instruction has improved, and, as regards general results, the schools are making very fair and steady progress.
5. With these remarks I conclude my report, feeling gratified in being able to state that the progress of primary education among the schools of this district continues to be encouraging and satisfactory.

All the required statistics have been duly forwarded as directed.

Inspector's Office,
Nowra, 28/12/87.

CHAS. JNO. PITT,
Inspector.

ANNEX H.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

I.—Schools and School Establishment.

DURING the year 1886 there were in operation for the whole, or part of the year, 240 schools. Since my last report, seven schools have been closed, either temporarily or permanently, through paucity of attendance, and twenty-five new schools have been established. The net increase for 1887 is therefore eighteen schools, giving a total of 258, and classified as follows:—

Public Schools.....	173
Provisional Schools.....	62
Half-time Schools.....	10
House-to-House Schools.....	13
Total.....	258

Provision has also been made within the past year for the establishment of small schools (eleven) at Argenton, Bando, Bell's Mountain, Cobbadah, Glenarm, Graham's Vineyard, Manuka, Nine-mile, Oakley Creek, Redbank, and Willow Grove; and in most of these cases the buildings will be ready and work commenced early in 1888. It may safely be said that, with the schools provided and approaching completion, the means of education is well within the reach of settlers in all parts of the district; and increase in the number of schools will now only be required as increased settlement in fresh centres takes place.

II.—School-buildings, organization, &c.

Besides the additions and improvements effected under the Architect to the Department, 25 new school-buildings have been erected by the Inspectoral Staff of the district, at a total cost of £1,186, or at an average cost per building of £47 8s. 9d. An expenditure of £410 13s. has also been made at the instance of the Inspectors, and, under their supervision, in repairs to buildings, and in the erection of two weathersheds and a teacher's residence. Repairs needed have been promptly and economically carried out, and the general condition of the school premises throughout the district leaves little room for complaint.

At the close of 1886, the schools provided sitting accommodation for 12,850 pupils. During 1887, additional places for 1,630 were created by the erection of new buildings and the enlargement of others; while 501 "places" were lost by the relinquishment of old premises and the closing of a few small schools. The actual increase in the number of places amounts, therefore, to 1,129, and the total sitting accommodation now stands at 13,979. The gross enrolment of pupils for the year was 14,662, but a deduction of 649 must be made for those children whose names appear on the records of two or more schools, leaving 14,013 as the actual number of scholars brought under instruction for the whole or some portion of the year. The maximum enrolment in any quarter (December) was 11,557, and the average attendance reached in the same quarter was 8,173, equal to 70·7 per cent. of such enrolment. Having regard, however, to the strict lines on which the average attendance in our schools is taken, it must be understood that the ordinary daily attendance, under favourable conditions, is much in excess of this average, and is probably not less than 9,500. The sitting accommodation should, of course, be viewed in relation to such ordinary attendance, and, as the number of "places" exceeds the ordinary attendance by about 4,500, it must be admitted that liberal provision in this particular has been made by the Department.

With very few exceptions the schools of the district are suitably and sufficiently furnished; and while rigid economy has been exercised in connection with the supply of books and apparatus, nothing necessary for the efficient conduct of a school has been withheld. It is to be regretted, however, that school supplies are not more promptly despatched by the agents in Sydney. Delays have been frequent and protracted, and have provoked much just complaint on the part of teachers, in view of the inconvenience occasioned.

The classification of the pupils is, in general, appropriate. Among the less skilful teachers there is a tendency to minute sub-division, especially in the lowest class; and, in not a few instances, promotions have been deferred pending the Inspector's examination, in the delusive expectation that such a course will secure to the teachers a better report for their schools than would be obtainable if promotions had been promptly made. Such procedure is invariably detected, and counts most seriously against a teacher. Its action is injurious to the school, and the motive which prompts it is unworthy and dishonest. Time-tables and lesson programmes are found in almost every school, and, as a rule, they are intelligently compiled and faithfully observed. In many cases, however, the entries in the register of lessons are so meagre or indefinite in character as to be quite useless for the purpose intended. The records relating to attendance and school-fees are, on the whole, accurately and punctually kept.

III.—Inspection.

No change has taken place during the year in the inspectoral staff of the district. Of the 258 schools that were in operation, 89 were allotted to Mr. Blumer, as the Tamworth section of the district; 106 to Mr. Nolan, Inverell section; and the remaining 63 were under my own supervision. With the exception of Somerton P.—closed in January with a roll of 7, and an average attendance of 4·7 pupils—every school in the district has received full inspection. Four defective schools in the Tamworth section received two full inspections, and 25 ordinary inspections were made, 18 of which go to the credit of Mr. Blumer. Compared with the work of the previous year, an increase of 24 in the number of schools inspected, and of 666 in the number of pupils examined has to be recorded. The year throughout, but especially during the first and third quarters, has been unfavourable to inspectoral work and steady attendance, owing to the continuous and excessive rainfall; and in many localities epidemic sickness has proved a serious obstacle to the children's attendance and progress.

IV.—Efficiency of Schools.

Notwithstanding the hindrances to effective school work that have presented themselves during the year, the results—taking all features, organization, discipline, and instruction into account—show steady and substantial improvement. This will be readily apparent on perusal of the following tables, which, for purposes of comparison, include data for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887:—

	1886.	1886.	1887.
No. of Schools below Standard.....	42	42	37
" " up to " 	62	30	29
" " above " 	92	161	191
Totals.....	196	233	257

Or, substituting percentages for actual numbers :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Below standard.....	22 %	18 %	15 %			
Up to standard.....	31 %	13 %	11 %			
Above standard.....	47 %	69 %	74 %	78 %	82 %	85 %

The foregoing tables have to do with the general efficiency of the schools, and, as previously stated, include as factors in the estimate, the marks awarded for the organization and disciplinary condition of the schools as well as for the attainments of the pupils. The following table, however, deals simply with the matter of attainments as elicited at examination and shows (1) the subjects and, to some extent, the range of the instruction; (2) the number of pupils examined in each subject; (3) the proficiency reached in relation to the standard; and (4) the relation of the results to those of 1886.

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.					
	Above Standard.	Up to Standard (50 per cent. of possible marks).	Below Standard.	Total Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to results of 1886.
Reading—						
Alphabet.....	242	103	148	493	70 %	- 7 %
Monosyllables.....	1,204	878	340	2,222	85 %	+ 1 %
Easy narrative.....	1,816	387	238	2,441	90 %	- 3 %
Ordinary prose.....	2,857	430	69	3,156	98 %	=
Totals.....	5,919	1,598	795	8,312	90 %	- 1 %
Writing—						
On slates.....	3,151	555	235	3,941	94 %	- 2 %
In copy-books and on paper.....	3,623	583	165	4,371	96 %	=
Totals.....	6,774	1,138	400	8,312	95 %	- 1 %
Arithmetic—						
Simple rules.....	2,716	1,929	1,278	5,923	78 %	+ 4 %
Compound rules.....	312	393	555	1,260	55 %	- 2 %
Higher rules.....	417	265	417	1,099	62 %	=
Totals.....	3,445	2,587	2,250	8,312	73 %	+ 3 %
Grammar—						
Elementary.....	394	241	231	866	73 %	- 8 %
Advanced.....	803	450	233	1,486	84 %	- 3 %
Totals.....	1,197	691	464	2,352	80 %	- 5 %
Geography—						
Elementary.....	344	221	169	734	78 %	- 10 %
Advanced.....	1,186	207	249	1,642	85 %	=
Totals.....	1,530	428	418	2,376	82 %	- 4 %
History—						
English.....	1,184	385	332	1,901	83 %	+ 14 %
Australian.....	417	100	42	559	92 %	- 1 %
Scripture and moral lessons.....	5,090	1,567	926	7,583	88 %	+ 3 %
Object lessons.....	3,086	1,188	589	4,863	88 %	+ 1 %
Drawing.....	1,155	480	358	1,993	82 %	- 4 %
Music.....	3,883	1,453	961	6,297	85 %	+ 6 %
French.....	6	14	8	28	71 %	- 29 %
Euclid.....	118	95	10	223	95 %	+ 17 %
Algebra.....	32		14	46	70 %	- 30 %
Mensuration.....	119	40	22	181	83 %	- 12 %
Latin.....		37		37	100 %	+ 30 %
Natural Science.....	101	25		126	100 %	=
Trigonometry.....						
Needlework.....	2,240	245	82	2,567	97 %	- 1 %
Drill.....	2,944	1,002	1,324	5,270	75 %	- 3 %

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are the staple subjects of instruction in all primary schools, and every pupil present at inspection was examined in these subjects in accordance with the requirements of the Standard of Proficiency. In the abstract results, a falling off of 1 per cent. in Reading and Writing is recorded; in Arithmetic an improvement of 3 per cent. It is to be observed, however, as solid cause for satisfaction, that in reading of easy narrative and ordinary prose, 5,290 pupils met or passed the required standard in 1887 as against 4,587 in 1886; that 4,206 met or passed the standard for writing on paper in 1887 as against 3,732 in 1886; and that in the compound and higher rules of arithmetic 1,387 met or passed the standard in 1887 as against 1,299 in the preceding year. Increase more or less substantial has also taken place in the numbers examined, and passes obtained in advanced Grammar and Geography, in History, Scripture, and Mensuration; and generally, it may be said, that a higher range of instruction has been attempted and very fairly reached than in any previous year.

The disciplinary condition of the schools is no less creditable than formerly. As a rule, the government exercised is firm and kindly. The pupils are neat and clean, well-behaved, and in good order, and work with willingness and very fair self-reliance.

V.—Teachers.

At the close of the year the roll of teachers employed throughout the district comprised 250 principal teachers and mistresses of departments, 14 assistants, and 52 pupil-teachers. Their qualifications are indicated in the following tables :—

Teachers.	1 A.	1 B.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.	Unclassed.	Totals.
Principals and Mistresses.....	3	24	19	43	29	15	117	250
Assistants.....	3	1	5	3	.....	2	14

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Provisioners.	Total.
Pupil-teachers.....	10	11	16	12	3	52

The unclassified teachers, with a few exceptions, are in charge of either Provisional, House-to-House, or small Public Schools rated as Provisional so far as payment of salary is concerned. Their income vary from £60 to £90 a year, and, as a rule, they are well earned. Although unclassified, all have received training sufficient to enable them to conduct these smaller schools satisfactorily; and before receiving employment, their attainments are tested by the local Inspector. As an inducement to study, and in recognition of diligence and efficiency in the management of their schools, they are permitted when favourably reported upon, to sit for examination for classification at the expiration of a twelvemonth from the date of their acceptance into the service, and the roll of classified teachers is increased year by year by successful examinees from this class.

As a body the teachers are well reported on for their general conduct, efficiency, and industry. Some dismissals and enforced resignations have taken place, chiefly as the result of intemperance; but considering the remoteness of many of the schools and the consequent comparative freedom of the teachers from official supervision, together with the temptations to which many are exposed whose homes are of necessity in bush public-houses, there is cause for satisfaction that the number of offenders is so small.

VI—Attendance and School-fees.

During the latter half of the year, consequent upon the discontinuance of the staff of officers in Sydney specially appointed to deal with matters of attendance and fees under the compulsory provisions of the Public Instruction Act, the control of the Attendance Officers throughout the Colony, and the conduct of all business relating to attendance and fees has devolved upon the several District Inspectors. The change was one generally advocated, and so far as my own experience extends, its effects have been beneficial beyond expectation. The extra duties and responsibilities entailed have, however, proved burdensome in a very severe degree. The following statistics will show in a compendious form to what extent improvement has taken place in the character of school attendance and in payments for school-fees under the new arrangement referred to:—

Attendance.	Number of pupils enrolled who attended for seventy or more days.	Number of pupils enrolled who attended for less than seventy days.
For half-year ending 30th June, 1887	6,091	6,188
For half-year ending 31st December, 1887	7,626	4,893

Or, in other words, while barely 50 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attended for seventy days or upwards during the first half of the year under the old arrangement, nearly 61 per cent. did so during the second half under the new one.

School-fees.

Total School-fees received during First Half-year of 1887.	Total School-fees received during Second Half-year of 1887.	Increase for Second Half-year.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,905 2 8	2,454 0 8	548 18 0

It is to be observed that the increase in fee receipts above recorded is due in but a very slight degree to increased attendance, as the enrolment for December half-year was but 216 above that for the June half-year, and the odd money—£48 18s.—would fairly cover payments for such excess. It is true that, with the improved character of the attendance, which obtained in the latter half of the year, weekly payments for fees also improved. The bulk of the amount, however, comes from payments on account of arrears, large in many cases and outstanding for several years, and which but for the energetic action taken, would still have been owing, or in part lost altogether. Extreme measures (in the direction of prosecution for the recovery of fees) have been recommended only in rare instances, and not until all milder means failed. On the other hand, no trouble has been spared to discover cases of genuine poverty and distress, in which cancellation of debt might be recommended for the Minister's sanction. The earlier returns of arrears of school-fees received from teachers were simply disgraceful to all concerned, but latterly very marked improvement has been perceptible. Much of the blame for the large accumulation of arrears should fall upon teachers who, through indifference and neglect, have encouraged laxity in the matter of payments; but, as they now have been made to feel their personal responsibility for irregularity and default on the part of parents, both as regards attendance and payments, a better state of things may be expected.

VII.—Summary.

Summing up the results of the year, it may be said that in number, distribution, accommodation and equipment, the schools of the district provide well for its educational wants; that steady and solid improvement in the character of the instruction has taken place; that healthy discipline and a good moral tone continue to be marked features of school management; and that, under the recent arrangements made for dealing with school attendance and payments, the measure of success obtained has been very gratifying.

The inspectoral work of the past year has been exceptionally arduous, and I have to record my appreciation of the hearty and efficient co-operation received from the officers placed under my supervision.

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector,
Armidale.

ANNEX J.

INSPECTOR BLEMER'S REPORT.

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

At the close of the preceding year, the schools in this section of the Armidale District numbered 84, and comprised 62 Public, 14 Provisional, and 7 House-to-House.

During 1887, 2 New Public Schools—Narrabri Girls' and Walhallow Forest—were established, Somerton Public was closed on account of small attendance, and Molley Public was converted into a Half-time School. Provisional Schools were established at Dari and Emerald Hill; that at Berrigal Creek, which was closed during the latter portion of 1886, was reopened, and the one at Watson's Creek did not reopen after the December vacation. A Half-time School was established at Apple-tree Clump, near Narrabri, and an itinerant teacher was sent to Bundella.

Eighty-nine schools have therefore been in operation during the whole or some portion of 1887, and there are at present 62 Public, 16 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 8 House-to-House, making a total of 88 schools.

Applications

Much has been done by way of improving the material condition of the schools; several new buildings have replaced old and unsuitable structures, and repairs have been effected where necessary. It is, however, to be regretted that teachers display such apathy in the ornamentation of the school premises—flower-gardens are indeed rarely to be seen. Pleasing exceptions to the above statement are to be found at Steinbrook, Red Range, Bundarra, and Mount Drummond, the teachers at which places are to be commended for their well-kept gardens. Expensive repairs are frequently necessitated, which by the exercise of a little forethought and labour on the part of teachers might be obviated.

The various schools are well equipped with working appliances; the classification is, generally speaking, sound; but in some schools there is a tendency to delay class promotions, in order, as the teacher imagines, to obtain a good report from the Inspector; the educational guides show fair judgment, and the records appear to be faithfully kept.

The disciplinary condition still continues satisfactory. As a rule the government is judicious; the pupils are neat and clean, cheerful, respectful, and orderly.

During the year several teachers were censured for the unsatisfactory state of their schools; three were dismissed for misconduct, and three were permitted to resign, but they were declared ineligible for further employment. As a body, however, the teachers are attentive to their duties, and they are doing good work in their respective localities. The fact that during the year several pupil-teachers failed to pass their yearly examinations indicates either a decline in the studious habits of those young people, or inattention and neglect on the part of their teachers.

At the commencement of the year accommodation was provided for 5,075 pupils. During the year, owing to the closing of schools and the desertion of old premises, 330 places were lost; but by the establishment of new schools, and the erection of new buildings, additional places for 1,131 pupils were provided, giving an increase of 801 places for the year.

The following table shows the enrolment and the average daily attendance of pupils for each quarter of the year:—

	Enrolment.	Average.
March quarter	4,798	3,022
June quarter.....	4,855	3,280
September quarter	4,894	3,235
December quarter	4,901	3,413

Besides repairs effected to several schools, the following new buildings were erected during the year:—

(a) Under the supervision of the Architect.

Names.	To accommodate.	Object.
Glen Innes	140 pupils	New department.
Inverell	486 "	To replace old buildings.
Red Range	60 "	" "
Ollera	40 "	" "

(b) Under supervision of Inspector.

Names.	To accommodate.	Object.
Big Plain, Public	30 pupils	New school.
Boggabilla, Public	30 "	To replace old building.
Goocooigall, Public	60 "	New school.
Yallaroi, Public.....	30 "	To replace old building.
Airlic Brake, Provisional.....	30 "	New school.
Beardy Bridge, Provisional.....	21 "	New school.
Boonaldoon, Provisional	21 "	New school.
Boonco Boonoo, Provisional	30 "	New school.
Gineroi, Provisional	20 "	New school.
Graham's Valley, Provisional.....	21 "	Replace old building.
Maybole, Provisional	21 "	New school.
Molroy, Provisional	21 "	To replace old building.
Wellingrove, Provisional.....	30 "	New school.

The inhabitants provided school buildings, free of cost to the Department, at the undermentioned places:—Terry-hie-hie, Rockwall, and Rocky Hole.

During the year Savings Banks were established, and have been successfully conducted in connection with the more important schools in the district.

The prospects of primary education in this district are gratifying. The schools are well distributed; they are rapidly increasing in number; and their material condition is being improved; the attendance also shows a corresponding augmentation. The quality of the instruction has improved, and there is reason to anticipate still more successful results for the ensuing year.

W. NOLAN,
Assistant Inspector.

Inverell, 28th December, 1887.

ANNEXES K, L, M.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR LOMBAN'S GENERAL REPORT.

THE death of Mr. Hicks, in August last, rendered the position of District Inspector vacant, and the recent death of Mr. J. A. Fletcher, Assistant Inspector at Forbes, has caused a second vacancy in the Inspectoral Staff during the year. My appointment as a District Inspector took effect on the 1st September, and since that date I have had the supervision of this district.

For purposes of inspection the district comprises three sections; the Central one being under the direct charge of the District Inspector, and the Eastern and Western under his subordinate Inspectors. Last year closed with 250 departments in operation. This year has closed with 253 departments, of which 58 are in the Central, 96 in the Eastern, and 99 in the Western section.

The facilities for obtaining instruction are liberally provided, and ample school accommodation is found for all the children enrolled. In the Central section there are no changes to report; in the Eastern section 4 new schools were opened and 4 others were closed. 8 schools were opened in Western section, but 5 were closed. There are thus only 3 additional schools to take credit for during the year. Nine school buildings were, however, erected, 2 were enlarged, 44 were repaired, and 2 residences and 5 weathersheds were built. The condition of the vested buildings is now good. The seat accommodation has increased in the twelve months from 14,955 to 15,225.

With the exception of one evening Public School, one Provisional School, and one Half-time School, all the schools in the district received a regular or general inspection, and 46 of them received a second or ordinary inspection. Of those not inspected, 2 were closed early in the year, and the third was not open on the date of the Inspector's visit to the locality. Early in October Mr. Assistant Inspector Thomas was sent to this district, and he was kept busily employed until the end of the year in the general work attached to an Inspector's office.

The condition of the schools throughout the district was found to be, on the whole, very satisfactory. Only 35 schools were below the standard, and most of these were either recently established or small schools under unclassified teachers.

The plan of the buildings, the furniture, and the general equipment are good. The classification is usually appropriate, and the instruction is intelligently regulated. The records are, as a rule, neatly and accurately kept, and the returns are, in most cases, compiled with care, and despatched with promptness. There are, however, exceptions, and in these cases, both inconvenience and delay are caused by the culpable negligence of a few careless teachers.

School-work

School-work goes on quietly and the children are trained to be active, thoughtful, self-reliant, and polite; cases of undue severity in the infliction of corporal punishment rarely occur. In most schools elementary drill is taught; and efficient cadet corps are formed in connection with the Superior Public Schools at Bathurst, Orange, and Eskbank.

The course of instruction accords with the standards; but in several schools singing is not taught. There is an inclination to abandon the tonic sol-fa notation. Without discussing the merits of the two systems, I am convinced by experience and observation, that the tonic sol-fa is the better system to employ in the ordinary Public Schools throughout the country. It has the great advantage of being easily mastered by young children, who soon learn to sing simple part-songs at sight. In most of the large schools the children sing well. This is especially the case in Orange, Bathurst, and Eskbank. Arithmetic continues to be a comparatively weak subject. Common every-day questions are not given with sufficient frequency when the pupils master the simple rules. It is not uncommon to find a class able to solve a complex problem in vulgar fractions and yet fail to make a bill. Work of this kind should always be taken in connection with the compound rules. Improvement in composition is noted; but the copy-books are not well up to standard. Even in some of the largest schools in the district, one frequently finds the books in a very discreditable condition, with blots and soiled covers. The pupils should be made to draw in the books authorised; this is done in only a few schools, and in these the results are good. Dictation receives much attention, and needlework is fairly taught throughout the district. The work done in the girls' department of the Superior Public School at Eskbank and in the Public School at Rockley deserves special mention.

Savings Banks have been established in most of the schools of 6th class and upwards. They have all been successful, and are popular with the children.

The new arrangement for the management of the attendance and payment branch came into full operation about the time of my appointment. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Cooper, from the Chief Inspector's Office, I was enabled to adopt a method of dealing with these matters which has worked very satisfactorily. The improvement in the regularity of the pupils during the latter part of the year has been marked, and a large increase of school fees has been collected. It is anticipated that by promptly issuing cautions to defaulters at the close of the March and September quarters, the necessity for recommending prosecutions will, to a large extent, be obviated. There are at present two attendance officers stationed in this district—one at Bathurst and the other at Cowra. Both have carried out my instructions faithfully.

All the Public School districts in the Eastern and Central sections have been subdivided for local supervision, and School Boards have been appointed. A similar course will be followed in the Western section. The School Boards evince a warm interest in the schools of their several districts.

The teachers, as a body, are sober, respectable, and industrious. The employment of ex-students of the Training School in the small Public Schools in the country is likely to produce beneficial results. The young men, so employed, who have come under my observation are doing creditable work, and are popular in their respective spheres. A few cases of irregularity in posting up the records have been reported and promptly dealt with.

The pupil-teachers continued to be well-reported upon by their teachers; and they discharge their duties with industry and very fair efficiency.

The half-yearly examinations of teachers have been held at all the centres.

It may now be affirmed that schools are established in all places where they can be supported; and are prized by the people as an inestimable boon. Brief reports upon the Eastern and Western sections, and statistics for the whole district are appended.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

Forbes, 14th January, 1888.

Eastern Section.

1. In order to distribute the work of the district more equitably, 4 Public Schools and 2 Provisional Schools from the Western section were added to the Eastern section at the beginning of the year. At the same time an Infant Department was organized in connection with the Public School at Mitchell, and a new Provisional School at Pine Mount was opened. The list of schools thus stood as follows:—

71 Public (74 departments).
14 Provisional.
4 Half-time.
4 House-to-house.
1 Evening Public.

In all 97 departments.

2. During the year a new Provisional School was established at Hadesonville, and the Provisional School at Aliwal, which had been closed for a considerable period, was reopened. A new Public School at Wentworth Falls was established during the last quarter of the year, and a Public School, centrally situated at Keirson, was opened to supersede the Public Schools at Emu Valley and Mutton's Falls, which were closed in September. The Provisional Schools at Lett and Wolgan were closed through diminished attendance, and the Provisional School at Porter's Mount was raised to the status of a Public School.

A new infants' room was erected at Cowra and a new school building at Edith. The Public School at Blackheath was enlarged, and new buildings for a Provisional School at Hampton are close upon completion. A wooden building erected at Porter's Mount last year was destroyed by fire in April, and replaced by a similar one in June.

3. By closing four schools, seats for 100 pupils were lost; but by enlargements and the erection of new buildings, additional seats have been provided for 240 pupils, giving an increase of 140 seats during the year. The accommodation now available is more than adequate.

4. School sites were dedicated at Hadesonville, Hampton, Keirson, Ingliswold, and Wentworth Falls, and one was selected and reported upon at Hollybrook.

5. With few exceptions the school buildings are in good order, and the residences are, on the whole, comfortable.

6. With the exception of the Evening Public School at Hartley Vale, which was closed in January, all the schools in the section received a regular or general inspection, and 19 underwent ordinary inspection. 4,810 pupils were examined. 11 schools were below, 12 up to, and 77 above the standard. The results in most of the schools gave evidence of careful, well-sustained teaching.

7. The teaching staff consists of 75 teachers, 5 assistants, 1 work-mistress, and 23 pupil-teachers. The pupil-teachers have been less successful at examination than in former years. But it is hoped that next year will show a better record.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

Western Section.

No general report was prepared by the late Mr. Fletcher, but from the information available, the following facts in connection with this section of the district have been collected.

1. At the close of 1886 there were 101 schools or departments in operation. Of these, 6 were transferred to the Eastern section at the beginning of the year, and 2 were not reopened. At the same time 2 schools from the Central section were placed on Mr. Fletcher's list, which thus at the beginning of 1887 contained 95 schools or departments.

2. During the year, 6 Provisional, 1 Half-time, and 1 House-to-house School were opened; and 1 Public, 2 Half-time, and 1 House-to-house School were closed; so that at the close of the year there were in operation 99 schools or departments, namely, 62 Public, 24 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 9 House-to-house.

3. Of the 62 Public Schools, 4 are conducted in non-vested premises, and only 15 of the Provisional Schools are conducted in vested buildings. Many of the Provisional Schools are very small, and 5 of the House-to-house Schools have an average attendance below 10. The population in several of the centres has been very unsettled, the selectors frequently selling their land when they have fulfilled the requirements of the Land Act. Much difficulty is thus experienced in dealing satisfactorily with applications for small schools. Indeed it is not unlikely that it will be found necessary, in 1888, to take up the question of re-organizing the Provisional and House-to-house Schools in this section on a more satisfactory basis.

4. Three new school buildings were erected during the year, and 1 was enlarged. 13 school buildings were improved, and 1 weather-shed and 2 residences were built. The cost of the works executed under the Inspector's supervision was £204 0s. 6d. Adequate accommodation is afforded by the 4,870 seats now available.

5. Except Mount Pinnacle Half-time, and Trundle Provisional (the former closed in April, the latter not open on the date of the Inspector's visit), all the schools in the section received a regular or general inspection, and 5 of them received an ordinary inspection also. Of the schools inspected, 19 were below, 9 up to, and 73 above, the standard. 6.

6. The attendance during the year has steadily increased, both in numbers and regularity. During the first half of the year, only 1,934 out of the 4,178 pupils enrolled (46 per cent.) attended 70 days or upwards; but in the last half-year, 2,558 out of 4,277 (59 per cent.) made up full time. The average attendance for the December quarter was 7 per cent. higher than that for March. A solid increase in the amount of school fees collected during the last half of the year is also reported.

7. There are 97 teachers, 3 assistants, 2 work-mistresses, and 15 pupil-teachers on the teaching staff,

A. LOBBAN,

District Inspector.

APPENDIX—STATISTICS.

1.—Schools in Operation at close of 1886.

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
195	34	8	12	1	250

2.—New Schools Opened during 1887.

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
2	8	1	1	...	12

3.—Schools Closed during 1887.

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
3	2	2	1	1	9

4.—Schools in Operation at the close of 1887.

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.
195	37	8	13	...	253

5.—Schools Inspected—Regular or General.

By whom.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public.	Total.	Grand Total.
Mr. Hicks	36	36	} 259
Mr. Lobban	89	10	4	1	...	104	
Mr. Fletcher	57	23	5	10	...	95	
Mr. Thomas	16	5	...	3	...	24	
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
Mr. Hicks	14	14	} 46
Mr. Lobban	18	...	...	...	...	18
Mr. Fletcher	5	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. Thomas	9	...	...	...	...	9

6.—Efficiency of Schools.

Kind of School.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	21	20	157	198
Provisional	10	4	24	38
Half-time	1	...	8	9
House-to-house	2	2	10	14

7.—Estimated Proficiency of Pupils.

Subjects.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	1,388	1,578	6,581	85
Writing	965	1,141	7,441	90
Arithmetic	3,235	1,900	4,412	68
Grammar	1,124	741	2,229	72
Geography	1,015	880	2,418	70
History	623	332	1,819	77
Scripture	1,820	1,621	4,943	66
Object Lessons	780	1,183	4,486	88
Drawing	471	450	1,895	83
Music	3,386	949	4,994	64
French	10	3	51	84
Euclid	92	67	197	74
Algebra	10	23	33	85
Illustration	54	117	105	80
Latin	9	...	69	87
Natural Science	22	25	102	85
Trigonometry .....	...	...	26	100
Needlework	350	418	2,495	89
Drill	2,010	1,313	6,006	78

8.—Quarterly Returns.

Quarter ending	Enrolled.	Average.	Percentage.	School Fees.
March	13,370	8,630.3	64.5	£ s. d. 1,125 8 0
June	13,164	8,734.2	66.3	1,145 16 3
September	13,051	8,891.0	68.0	1,293 10 1
December	13,437	9,472.9	70.5	1,527 0 8

9.—Half-yearly Returns.

Half-year ending	Number of Pupils who attended seventy days or more.	Number of Pupils who attended full time.	Percentage of full time attendance.
June 30	7,632	7,031	92 per cent.
December 31	9,088	5,373	63 "

10.—Return of Defaulters for last Half-year.

Number of Schools in which there were no Defaulters.	Number of Defaulters for whom a satisfactory excuse is offered.	Number of Pupils for whom partially satisfactory excuses are offered.	Number of Pupils for whom unsatisfactory or no excuses were received.	Total Number of Defaulters returned.
62	867	509	195	1,561

11.—Arrears of School Fees due 31st December, 1887.

Number of Schools in which no fees are owing.	Number of Schools in which fees are owing.	Amount owing at close of 1887.
95	158	£ s. d. 430 18 9

12.—Works completed in 1887.

Works.	Under Architect.	Under Inspector.
New School Buildings	3	6
Buildings Enlarged	2	2
Weathersheds	—	5
Teachers' Residences	2	—
Repairs and Improvements	0	35

13.—Accommodation.

Number of Seats provided at Beginning of Year.	Seats Lost by Closing Schools.	Seats gained by Opening New Schools.	Total Number of Seats provided at close of 1887.
14,955	209	479	15,225

14.—Classification of Schools.

Kind.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.	Class X.	Prov. Rates.	House-to-house Rates.	Total.
Public (195 depts.)	1	2	...	7	3	22	24	35	60	14	17	...	185
Provisional .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37
Half-time .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	6
House-to-house .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13

15.—Classification of Teachers in Public Schools.

Status.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Nil.	Total.
Teachers	1	2	26	17	56	30	30	33	195
Assistants .....	...	...	5	8	7	...	...	...	20
Work-mistresses .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total	1	2	31	25	63	30	30	39	221

16.—Teachers in other Schools.

	III B.	III C.	Nil.	Total.
Provisional Schools	2	1	34	37
Half-time Schools .....	...	1	3	4
House-to-house Schools .....	...	...	13	13

17.—Classification of Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
7	11	24	22	64

A. LOBBAN:
District Inspector.

ANNEX N.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

At the close of 1886 the number of schools in operation was 345; and at the end of 1887 the number showed an increase of 11, making a total for last year of 356, which are distributed into the following classes:—

Public,	220	with	227	departments.
Provisional,	62	"	62	"
Half-time,	51	"	51	"
House-to-house	16	"	16	"
Total,	349	"	356	"

Of these, 329 were open the whole year, and 27 for a part only; 353 were fully inspected; 13 were fully reinspected, and 121 received the ordinary inspection—that is, were twice inspected under different forms. Three schools were not inspected, because, having been too small to be maintained, they were closed before the dates appointed for their inspection. Had they remained open they would have been duly visited.

At the close of 1886 the school accommodation available for the whole district was equal to 16,236 places, the enrolment of pupils having been 15,810. During the year just ended, 366 places were lost through closing or giving up schools; and 1,356 places were provided by new or rented buildings, leaving a clear gain of 990 places, and making the entire accommodation for 1887 equal to 17,226 places for an enrolment of 15,228 pupils. This extra room was provided by the erection of 24 schools, of which 10 were for places previously without schools, and 14 were to replace old ones; and by additions to 17 existing schools. Four of these new schools were erected under the direction of the Architect, as were also 7 of the additions, the remainder having been supervised by the Inspectors and local committees. As may be inferred from the preceding figures and statements, the accommodation is ample in amount; it is likewise suitable in character to the needs and circumstances of the various localities, and properly diffused.

The enrolment of pupils and their attendance at examination show a decline, but this is explained by the severity of last winter and spring, by removals of families, and by greater demands on the children's services for house and farm work. It is not foreseen that much, if any, additional accommodation will be needed during the year now entered upon.

In the matter of efficiency, which is really the main point in the character of the schools, the following table affords the necessary information to enable the casual reader to form a fairly accurate judgment as to their general merits:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools open a full year at inspection	73	51	98	222
" not	3	...	2	5
Provisional Schools open a full year at inspection	17	4	28	49
" not	10	1	...	11
Half-time Schools open a full year at inspection	9	3	33	45
" not	5	...	...	5
House-to-house Schools open a full year at inspection	2	1	10	13
" not	1	2	...	3
Totals	120	62	171	353

Briefly expressing these figures in ordinary words, 329 schools of all classes were open the whole year, and 27 for a part only. Of the former about 31 per cent. are estimated to be below the standard, and 69 per cent. up to or above it; while of the latter (those open for part of the year) 79 per cent. are below the standard, and only 21 per cent. up to or above it, the proportion for all, whether open during the whole or part of the year, being,—

Below the standard	34 per cent.
Up to or above the standard	66 "

These results show that, for the most part, the requirements of the standard have been realised to a fairly satisfactory extent, and that as regards efficiency there is no reasonable ground of complaint. The tables already furnished exhibit the numbers of pupils examined in the various subjects of instruction. For general information these may be summarised as follows:—

Subject.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentages up to or above Standard.
Reading	9,718	85
Writing	9,564	89
Arithmetic	9,201	64
Grammar	3,562	66
Geography	3,592	71
English History	2,666	63
Australian	700	68
Scripture Lessons	8,458	72
Object	5,906	79
Drawing	2,618	64
Vocal Music	6,043	79
French	36	91
Euclid	283	85
Algebra	130	50
Mensuration	96	53
Latin	53	94
Natural Sciences	59	97
Needlework	2,764	91
Drill	6,247	84

While these results may be regarded as indicating, for the most part, a satisfactory degree of proficiency, it is to be noted that there is still much room for improvement in the following particulars:—

Expressive reading and intelligent and correct rendering of passages read; word meanings and derivations. Composition, easy and natural in plain and simple language. Arithmetic, with special reference to transactions of every-day life.

These are pre-eminently the practical and useful subjects, and any amount of knowledge of others, even higher, will not compensate for ignorance of, or marked deficiency in them. They are the principal ground-work of an ordinary English education, such as the labourer, the mechanic, or the business man finds essential to success in his special calling, and such even as those who may be destined to receive a liberal education will be materially benefited by, and which they cannot possibly do without. Such being the case, it seems manifest that teachers who slight these common-place subjects in order to favour the higher, neglect a most important duty, and fail to realise one of the great ends for which primary schools are instituted and maintained. It is satisfactory to note that the general results indicate careful teaching, and the gradual disappearance of defects noticed in previous reports.

The foregoing figures and remarks place the schools of this district in a favourable light, and show that they are conducted with commendable intelligence, energy, and skill, viewed as a whole. There are, of course, exceptions, and always likely to be, for which special means are necessary. These cases, however, are few, and do not materially detract from the general average value, which, it is to be observed, is progressing and tending to render primary instruction a cheap and beneficial acquisition to the rising generation; and if primary schools can be made to do this work well, it may be claimed for them that they adequately and worthily fulfil the main object of their existence. Several of them, it is well known, do very much more.

As regards the future prospects of the schools of this district, experience has shown that reasonable expectations founded on their working, have not been generally disappointed; and, as in the past, so in the future, like causes may be expected to produce like effects. The teachers, being the immediate and principal motive power, whose influence guides and controls the energies of the pupils and daily routine of schools, are the persons demanding and deserving special and generous consideration. If they are competent, trustworthy, and careful, vigilant, energetic, and sincere, the success of their labours will be fairly assured, and nothing will be wanting on their part to maintain the degree of efficiency already secured or perhaps to increase it. I venture to affirm that the general character of the majority of the numerous teaching staffs employed and referred to in this report, is in fair harmony with this standard; and that therefore the schools committed to their care will be found to answer all reasonable demands, and continue to afford a satisfactory periodical test of their usefulness and efficiency.

The School Banks established in the district are working well and fairly promoting the end in view.

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

Goulburn, 13th January, 1888.

WM. DWYER,
District Inspector.

ANNEX O.

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year there were in operation in this section of the district 87 schools, classed as follows: Public Schools 51, Provisional Schools 25, Half-time Schools 6, House-to-house Schools 5.

In the course of the year a new Public School has been established at Elmwood; the Redground Provisional School has been closed and the change from one class to another of some of the schools, due to an increase or decrease in attendance, leaves at the year's close, 51 Public Schools, 21 Provisional Schools, 6 Half-time Schools, 7 House-to-house Schools.

New Public School buildings were erected at Jacqua and Elmwood. Classrooms, with a view to the formation of Infant Schools, have been provided at Mittagong and Crookwell. Nine school buildings have undergone repairs or improvements. Measures are now in progress for the erection of a new building at Mount Costigan, for providing new buildings or making extensive repairs at Treana, Trishdown, and Manchester Square, for the removal of the last named building to a more suitable and central position, and for repairs to the buildings at Cottawalla and Sutton Forest. When these erections and repairs have been completed the material condition of the schools will be reasonably good.

At the beginning of the year there was accommodation for 3,488 pupils, and this has been increased to the extent of providing for 238 additional pupils, so that now 3,726 pupils can be conveniently seated. The total enrolment is 2,874, there is thus ample accommodation, and it may be considered upon the whole as equally distributed. There is not one school in the district which is crowded.

Inspection.

Every school in the district open for the whole or any portion of the year received one regular or general inspection except the Provisional School at Redground, which was closed through small attendance, in March, before I was able to visit the locality. Twenty-six of the schools received an ordinary or second inspection, and several others received from one to three or four incidental visits. The results of inspection showed that 23 schools were below the standard, 6 schools were up to the standard, and 56 schools were above the standard.

In Reading the passes were 95.5 per cent., being 5.3 over last year.			
Writing	96.0	5.6	over last year.
Arithmetic	61.0	3.1	under last year.
Grammar	78.8	18.8	over last year.
Geography	66.5	5.6	under last year.
History	61.1	3.5	over last year.
Scripture	78.9	5.0	over last year.
Object Lessons	85.5	5.2	over last year.
Drawing	86.3	7.3	over last year.
Singing	87.7	1.3	under last year.
Algebra	100.0		same as last year.
Euclid	100.0		same as last year.
Mensuration	100.0		same as last year.
Needlework	97.9	3.0	over last year.
Drill	94.9	5.7	over last year.

The above statistical table shows that, in efficiency, the schools have made good progress during the year.

Teachers.

As stated in my last year's report, the teachers of Provisional Schools, most of whom are young, unmarried females, have great difficulty in obtaining lodgings within a reasonable distance from the schools under their charge. Many of these teachers have to walk from 2 to 3 miles, to and from their schools daily, and the difficulties arising from this during the long continued rains of the year now closing, have frequently caused the schools to be closed, as well as injuriously affected the attendance. The difficulties of their positions render these young female teachers dissatisfied, and cause them to make repeated applications for removal, mainly in the hope that removal will free them from their difficulties. For most of the Provisional Schools in this district, male teachers only are suitable.

There are a few teachers who perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, but as a body, the teachers in this district are honest and earnest in their work.

Summary.

1. The means of education are adequate and properly distributed.
2. The schools are, as a whole, steadily improving.
3. The supply of teachers is sufficient.
4. The inspection has been thorough and searching, and the supervision as complete as the great extent and rugged character of the district permitted.
5. On the whole, reasonable progress has been made, and the future of the schools is promising.

Inspector's Office, Mittagong, 31st December, 1887.

J. H. MURRAY,
Inspector.

ANNEX

ANNEX P.

INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the year, 1887.

The District under my supervision remains the same as regards area and boundaries, while the number of schools has not materially changed.

At the close of last year, I had under my supervision, 43 Public, 17 Provisional, 22 Half-time, and 7 House-to-House; total 89. The number now stands:—

44 Public.
15 Provisional.
28 Half-time.
5 House Schools.

Total.....92

or an increase of three. In the March quarter the following changes took place,—Good Good Provisional converted into a Public, Keewong and Waterhole House into Half-time, Priarose Valley from Provisional to Half-time with Mila—the latter a House centre,—Big Tindary (House), closed owing to small attendance, Majura Provisional, reopened after being closed for a considerable time, and Geogong Provisional proclaimed Public.

The June quarter witnessed one change—the conversion of New Line Public into a Half-time in conjunction with New Line East, which is new. The September and December quarters passed without any movements of note. In the course of the year applications for the establishment of new schools were received from the following localities:—Garlanton (near Moruya) Provisional, Colombo (near Braidwood) Half-time, Madax (near Lambert) Provisional, Half-mile Creek (near Bungendore) Public, and Rynie Creek, and The Swamp (near Micanago) Half-time. All these except the last, Rynie Creek—to be worked in future with Hillydyke—were declined as it was clearly shown that the existing means of education are quite adequate; and this may be safely said of the whole district. There are, I regret to say, still a few isolated families, but I cannot see how the State at present can reach these. Free selection has left nothing in the shape of even tolerable land near existing population, and hence those desirous of making a home for themselves must be contented to take up land where they can find it, and that is far back among the mountains and wilds, and often quite out of reach of any school. Even for those, however, the Department has in most cases done its best by means of itinerant teachers; but still some are "left out in the cold."

Buildings.

During the year two new structures were raised—Yarralumla Public and Harold's Cross Half-time. The former replaced a rented building and was removed to a more central position, while the latter was built to close a structure that was deemed wholly unfit for further use. These buildings were erected under my supervision, and cost £85 10s. Necessary repairs were effected at the following places:—Mogo Public, Araluen Public, Foxlow Provisional, Bergalic Public, Nelligen Public, Araluen West Public, Nerrigundah Public, Bateman's Bay Public, and Mudmelong Half-time. A new building of a small and inexpensive kind has been sanctioned at Thornhurst, to replace the worn-out tent there; while at Inglewood Forest and Corang River, the residents put up new and complete structures without any aid from the Department. As a whole, the accommodation is ample, and the school buildings and their appurtenances in a fair state of repair. The Department must, however, be always prepared for a considerable outlay annually, in order to preserve its property.

In connection with this matter, I regret to say that some teachers are not the good tenants they ought to be—more particularly with regard to the residences. A good tenant is bound in all honesty and fairness not only not to abuse the property of his landlord, but to do all in his power to prevent wilful destruction and abuse. This is more than can be said, I fear, of some teachers. I am of opinion that, where practicable, residences ought to be inspected when a teacher takes charge, and again on leaving; and if the premises are not in the same condition—allowance being made for reasonable wear and tear—that the teacher be called upon to make good the damage, failing a satisfactory explanation. There cannot, I think, be any hardship in this—as it holds good everywhere between landlord and tenant, and it would be a saving to a considerable amount annually on the funds of the Department. The total enrolment for the year was 1,970 boys, 1,833 girls—total, 3,803; while the average daily attendance was 1,058·5 boys and 968·6 girls—total, 2,027·1. These figures show a slight falling-off, as compared with those of last year; but this may, I think, be accounted for by sickness (chiefly colds and whooping cough) and wet weather.

The following table shows the enrolment, average attendance, and other information for each quarter:—

Quarters.	Enrolment.		Average daily Attendance.		School Fees.	Free Pupils.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
March	1,574	1,460	1,033·7	944·7	£ s. d. 206 18 11½	81	57
June	1,531	1,419	1,046·1	949·8	212 6 0	88	59
September	1,544	1,429	1,067·5	974·1	258 9 5½	78	62
December	1,543	1,433	1,087·1	1,005·8	300 0 0	90	61

A comparison of these figures shows how little the enrolment and attendance vary for each quarter. The total accommodation at the end of the year was 3,016, giving an increase of six places over 1886.

Inspection.

Of the 92 schools under my supervision, all received a regular inspection; 3 were re-inspected on account of their unsatisfactory condition at the first visit; 75 went through an ordinary inspection, while a large number were visited incidentally. The work of inspection was considerably broken and impeded by flooded rivers and creeks and bad roads. The condition of the roads during the past year was very bad, and travelling—at times—was a work of much difficulty and danger.

Organization.

The organization on the whole is satisfactory. The school-rooms, as a rule, are well ventilated and well lighted, clean and tidy, and adequately supplied with materials. In the matter of furniture, many of the small schools are at a great disadvantage, the desks &c., being old, of a bad pattern, and nearly worn out. The low attendance is the only obstacle in the way of recommending new, and a better class of articles at the public cost. The records generally are neatly and correctly kept, and the lesson documents are drawn with care and fair judgment, a consummation mainly due to the ordinary inspections.

Discipline.

Under this head there is little to report that has not been said before. Regularity and punctuality continue satisfactory as a rule—the former especially (due allowance being made for the unfavourable weather), for the teachers see the importance of this in more ways than one; while the latter is insisted on where the circumstances will fairly allow of it. Punctuality is certainly a great trouble with most teachers, but the difficulty is generally got over successfully by good example in the part of the teachers themselves, and by firmness with scholar and parent. No teacher ever yet secured punctuality who was himself unpunctual, or who wavered in his time and duty. Cleanliness of person and neatness and taste in dress are not what they might be. The former is particularly noticeable in the hair, the face, and such parts of the body as are usually exposed; while the latter is seen in rags—not the rags of poverty—and dirt that disgrace the parents and humiliate the child. In this direction, many teachers are themselves to blame; for while they teach all day the good of reading, arithmetic, and other matters, they overlook one of the greatest lessons in early life—that of showing by example and precept the momentous importance of attention to two things—sweetness and purity of person, and neatness, cleanliness, simplicity, and inexpensiveness in attire.

Military drill is only taught in a few of the better class of schools, and in those successfully. Beyond this, the subject is a dead letter, and it is a great pity it should be so.

Instruction.

Instruction.

On the whole, this has gone on satisfactorily during the year. There were a few teachers who failed in their duty to those placed under them, but the majority worked earnestly and conscientiously. The following table shows the proficiency of all the schools under their respective heads, both for this and last year :—

Class of School.	Under Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.		Totals.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Public.....	2	4	3	5	36	35	41	44
Provisional.....	1	2	5	1	9	11	15	15
Half-time.....	4	3	3	1	13	24	20	28
House.....	1	0	0	0	6	5	7	5

A comparison of these numbers points to a slight improvement. The labour of reaching or exceeding the standard is not very great, particularly in small schools where the teacher is young and energetic and the pupils few, but regular and punctual. The school must be indifferently conducted where 50 per cent. of passes cannot be made all through; and this, taken in conjunction with the discipline and organization, at once lifts the school above standard. I am of opinion that 60 per cent. should be looked for as standard requirements in answering. I have found on the whole that the Half-time and House Schools do the best work, particularly if supplemented by a thorough course of home lessons and exercises, as all are or ought to be. I have no difficulty, as a rule, in gauging the merit of a school once I see the work done at home. I attribute the excellence of the Half-time and House Schools to this and to the regular breaks in the school work, for it appears to me the children always come up brighter and fresher after a day's rest. It is a great strain, that of five hours mental application, to a very young child, and for five consecutive days. An occasional break for such of one day in the school work ought to be beneficial. All the usual subjects as laid down in the standard have been taught during the year. There are some small schools where singing or drawing, for example, may be omitted in consequence of the inability of the teachers to give instruction in those subjects; and it is better it should be so, for it is a mere waste of time to attempt, as some teachers do, to give instruction in a subject of which they themselves know next to nothing.

Reading appears to have been successfully taught during the year, and oral spelling and derivation have received proper attention. I cannot help thinking that the phraseology of our Australian series of lesson books is unnecessarily inflated, and that we should have been none the worse for a little more homely Saxon. The poetry, too, is ill selected and of a commonplace character. With such a field to choose from—perhaps the finest in any language—one might reasonably have looked for more of the classic element. In hearing the children recite the prescribed poetry, I do not confine them to the lesson series, or to any series, or any particular writer. I am content to accept poetry that is poetry.

Penmanship has improved much, not only within the last year, but ever since the introduction of the Vere Foster series of copy-books. The gains have been neatness, uniformity, and legibility, to a most gratifying extent.

Arithmetic appears also to have been taught very successfully, and shows a decided improvement on last year's results. Teachers now appear to use the black-board more freely, and to shape the teaching more on the lines of the daily requirements of business.

Grammar has retrograded, but I am of opinion that the subject received as much attention as in any other year. English Composition now stands very well as a part of Grammar, and it is unusual to meet with a child who has been any length of time in the third class, and who cannot write an ordinary business or friendly letter, or who cannot intelligently, and with creditable exactness and grammatical accuracy, reproduce the substance of a lesson taught. Accidence, I find, does not receive the attention its importance deserves.

Geography—ever a popular and pleasant subject, when properly taught—shows slightly better results for the year. With an adequate supply of the most recent maps and charts, it would be strange if the subject failed to give satisfaction.

History—both English and Australian—shows an improvement, and is now taught as it ought to be. The results of inspection in some schools were very high, and the answering at once intelligent and accurate. The teachers of these schools were, of course, well up in the subject themselves, and went considerably outside the limits of the recognized text-book.

Scripture and Object Lessons appear to have declined, but not to any great extent. They received, I believe, proper attention during the year.

Drawing, Music, and Euclid remain about the same, while Mensuration is slightly lower, and Drill and Needlework higher.

Summarising, I find that the more important subjects have improved, while the remainder are about the same or have slightly retrograded. Altogether the results of inspection are somewhat higher than those of last year, and may be regarded as evidence of honest and painstaking efforts on the part of the teachers. The following table shows the proficiency of the schools examined both for this and for last year :—

Subjects.	1886.		1887.	
	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Reading.....	2,173	82·6	2,052	83·9
Writing.....	2,150	82·4	2,067	88·7
Arithmetic.....	2,114	76·5	1,934	85·6
Grammar.....	742	80·6	763	72·1
Geography.....	739	89·4	748	83·5
History { English.....	576	74·5	565	75·5
{ Australian.....	87	80·7	177	91·6
Scripture.....	1,813	78·6	1,811	72·1
Object Lessons.....	1,164	77·4	1,198	74·5
Drawing.....	553	74·2	569	74·1
Music.....	1,357	73·9	1,284	72·6
Euclid.....	70	77·1	69	78·2
Algebra.....	40	90·0	49	89·7
Mensuration.....	30	82·6	44	70·4
Drill.....	502	80·8	723	92·3
Needlework.....	626	88·6	312	83·9

During the year Savings' Banks were opened at some of the principal schools, and give promise of doing good. The children appear to like the idea of having a bank account be it ever so small, and the teachers encourage them, and do not mind the trouble given in the way of keeping the books.

The teachers, almost without exception, have conducted themselves in a highly creditable manner during the year, no case of serious misconduct or neglect of duty having come under my notice. The majority are enthusiastic and conscientious to a degree in the discharge of their duties, while not a few are studious and very desirous to advance.

Summary.

Reviewing the year's work, I find that the means of education are adequate and fairly distributed; the organization and discipline are satisfactory as a whole, while the instruction has been steady and progressive. The teaching staffs are complete, devoted to the honest discharge of their duties, and are a well-conducted and respectable body of public servants. Altogether the condition and future prospects of primary education in this section of the Goulburn District are as satisfactory as in any former year.

Braidwood, December 29th, 1887.

JOHN KEVIN,

Inspector.
ANNEX

ANNEX Q.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for 1887.

At the end of 1886, there were in this section of the Goulburn District 78 Public, 20 Provisional, 12 Half-time and 3 House-to-House Schools, making a total of 113.

During the year now ending, new Provisional Schools have been established at Alum Creek, Ingebyra, Kybean, Mowenbah Lower, Nethercote, Tea Gardens and Walaga Lake, and a Half-time School at Burragundra.

Six Provisional Schools have been raised to the rank of Public, and one Public and two Provisional Schools have been converted into Half-time.

In addition an alteration has been made with the House-to-House School at Arable and Oakvale, a Public School being now maintained at Arable, while a new station, Longfield, has been attached to Oakvale, and the House-to-House School thus continued.

The Half-time Schools at Tilba Tilba and One Tree Hill, and the Provisional School at Bredbo South have been permanently closed, owing to the removal of families whose children formerly attended them.

The number of schools now under my charge is 119, comprising:—

84 Public.
18 Provisional.
14 Half-time.
3 House-to-House.

Total..... 119

Nine applications for the establishment of new schools have been received and reported on during 1887.

The list given below, shows the localities concerned:—

Place.	Result of inquiry.
Beaconsfield	Under consideration.
Boco.....	Deferred.
Burragundra	Half-time granted.
Greig's Flat	Provisional granted.
Gulgin.....	House-to-House promised.
Kiah Lake	Declined.
Spring Vale and Taylor's Creek.....	Declined.
Stony Batter	Under consideration.
Walaga Lake.....	Provisional granted.

The schools at Burragundra and Walaga Lake are in operation, and probably that at Greig's Flat will be opened in January next.

The district, where peopled to any extent, is now well dotted over with schools, and I do not anticipate that many more applications for new schools will be received for some years.

School Buildings.

During the year ten new school buildings have been erected, eight to replace old or rented structures, and two where no school previously existed. Two (at Cooma and Rocky Hill) were built by the Architect, one by a Local Committee, and seven under the supervision of the Inspector.

Class-rooms have been provided by the Architect at Candelo and Cobargo, and the school-rooms at Bibbenluke, Jindabyne, and Timbery Range have been enlarged.

Six buildings (at Alum Creek, Burragundra, Ingebyra, Kybean, Mowenbah Lower, and Walaga Lake) have been granted for school purposes by the residents free of cost to the Department.

At the beginning of the year, the number of pupils that could be accommodated in the schools of this district was 6,484.

By the buildings and enlargements referred to above, accommodation for 815 pupils is provided.

Places for 339 children have been lost during the year by the closing of schools and giving up old buildings.

476 extra places have, therefore, been supplied, so that existing schools contain sufficient space for 6,960 pupils.

At Greig's Flat, a local committee is now constructing a new school-room to seat 20 pupils, and cost £45.

The new buildings erected and the enlargements carried out under my own, or local supervision cost £683 10s.

In addition £152 8s. 6d. has been expended by me in executing necessary repairs and improvements at seven schools, while at Adaminaby, Candelo, Cooma, and Wyndham, considerable improvements to the school premises have been effected by the Architect.

Attendance.

In all, 122 schools have been in operation during 1887, 111 being in existence for the whole year, and 11 for only a portion thereof. The total enrolment of pupils has been 5,611, and the average attendance for the year, 2,974.9. In 1886, the numbers were 5,643, and 3,057.2 respectively. The average attendance for the four quarters, was:—

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
March.....	1,542.7	1,347.4	2,890.1
June.....	1,598.1	1,360.8	2,958.9
September.....	1,612.9	1,372.7	2,985.6
December.....	1,572.5	1,396.6	2,969.1

In 1886, the lowest attendance for a quarter (March) was 2,911.2, and the highest (for September) was 3,028.7, so that, both in the enrolment and the attendance of pupils, there has been a slight falling off in 1887. The number present at examination was 3,217.

Inspection.

Of the 122 schools in operation during the year, 120 received a regular inspection, and 16 an ordinary inspection. In addition, 8 schools were fully inspected a second time. 2 schools, Bredbo South Provisional and One Tree Hill Half-time, were permanently closed before an opportunity occurred for a visit of inspection.

Organisation.

As has been before stated, the material condition of many of the schools has been improved during the year; some old structures having been replaced by new buildings, while others have been repaired. As a rule there is a sufficient supply of furniture and apparatus, and the buildings and other departmental property are duly taken care of by the teachers. In a few cases a lack of tidiness has called for reproof. On the other hand the number of instances where flowers and trees are cultivated is increasing. The records in most schools are kept accurately, though I have still to complain of carelessness in the compilation of the necessary returns.

Discipline.

The satisfactory character of the discipline, as reported in former years is still maintained. The order and attention shown by the pupils are, almost without exception, very good. The government in general is mild though firm. Only one complaint, and that a trivial one, was made during the year. The regularity and punctuality are not as good as they should be, but some allowance must be made for country children, who are obliged to assist to a great extent in home work, and have to walk long distances, or cross unbridged creeks on their way to school.

Attainments.

Attainments.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the standard for the years 1886 and 1887.

Schools	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Below Standard.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Public	28	36	34	28	16	20
Provisional	18	13	3	4	...	1
Half-time	9	11	2	1	3	3
House-to-House	3	1	...	2	...	...
All	58	61	39	35	19	24

From this it will be seen that as regards attainments very little improvement has been made during the year, there still remaining 50 per cent. of the schools in which the proficiency of the pupils is below standard requirements.

The number of pupils examined and the percentage of those that reached the standard are shown hereunder :—

Subjects.	Numbers of pupils examined.	Percentage of those who reached the standard.
Reading	3,217	86.2
Writing	3,217	82.9
Arithmetic	3,217	60.2
Grammar	1,139	67.7
Geography	1,195	73.8
History } English	869	55.8
} Australian	306	67.6
Scripture	3,176	71.2
Object Lessons	2,036	80.0
Drawing	843	62.7
Music	1,868	72.0
French	7	57.1
Euclid	81	66.6
Algebra	13	30.7
Mensuration	5	40.0
Natural Science	6	83.3
Needlework	799	80.4
Drill	2,102	67.2

It may not be out of place to mention here the Walaga Lake Provisional School, which was established for the benefit of the young blacks, who are clothed and fed by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines. Thirteen of these native children attend regularly. They are amenable to discipline, and are being trained to be cleanly.

They appear fond of school, and display the possession of good memories, though their reasoning powers seem small.

Teachers.

The number and the classification of the teachers and pupil-teachers employed in this district are as stated below :—

Class II A.	6
II B.	7
III A.	21
III B.	17
III C.	17
Unclassed.	46
Total	114

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	1
II.	1
III.	6
IV.	6
.....	13

The decision to send young men with second class certificates from the Training School to take charge of small schools in the country, has given this district the benefit of a few more trained teachers, and the result should be seen in improved proficiency in 1888.

The teachers under my supervision are, as a body, steady, moral, industrious, and attentive to duty.

One teacher has been reported for wilful falsification of the records, and he will probably be dismissed from service.

Summary.

The number of schools in the district has increased during the year.

New buildings have been erected where required and others repaired.

The accommodation for pupils exceeds the total enrolment.

The attendance has been slightly lower than in 1886.

The organization generally is satisfactory.

The discipline is good.

Little improvement has been made in the attainments but still no retrogression is shown.

Better results are hoped for in 1888.

Bega, 29 December, 1887.

H. SKILLMAN,
Assistant Inspector]

ANNEX R.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JAMES M'CREIDIE'S REPORT.

At the end of 1886 there were 218 schools and departments on my list, viz. :—

167 Public Schools and Departments.

33 Provisional Schools.

18 Half-time Schools.

Seven schools were closed during the year :—

Two Public.—Telegraph Point and East Raleigh.

Four Provisional.—Corangula, Shannon Brook, Chickiba, and White Swamp.

One Half-time.—Pipanpingha.

The

The Provisional School at Towallum was reopened in the beginning of December.

Seventeen new schools were brought into operation in the following places :—

Four Public.—Central Raleigh, Drake, Simpson's Ridge, and Tomki.

Nine Provisional.—Ballengarra, Boggambil, Dungarubba Creek, Friday Hut, Glenreagh, Palmer's Island Lower, Pulginbar Creek, Tabulam, and Whian Whian.

Three Half-time.—Pee Dee, Stewart's Point, and Warwick.

One Evening Public.—Candletown.

Ten conversions in the rank of schools were authorized :—

1. From Public to Superior Public.—Port Macquarie P.

2. From Provisional to Public.—Runnymede and North Pimlico.

3. Half-time to Public.—John's River.

4. Half-time to Provisional.—Tigrab.

5. Public to Half-time.—Kinchela Creek, Kangaroo Creek, and Murrangang.

6. Provisional to Half-time.—Bellbrook, Clybucca, and Pretty Gully.

On 31st December, 1887, there were 229 existing schools in the district, viz. :—

169 Public Schools and Departments.
35 Provisional Schools.
24 Half-time Schools.
1 Evening Public School.

The number of schools in operation for the whole or a portion of the year was 234. Besides the new schools opened, others have been sanctioned for the undermentioned places :—

Provisional.—Cogo (Kugowra), Condong, Coramba, Dalmorton, Herron's Creek, Kyogle, Micalo Island, and Skinner's Creek.

Half-time.—Ellenborough.

Applications for the establishment of schools in the following places were refused :—

Public.—Greenhills and Swan Bay.

Provisional.—Derawauk.

Half-time.—Yarraa.

Evening Public.—Bangwall Flat.

A Provisional School was sanctioned for Pampoolah early in the year, but the promise of aid was subsequently withdrawn through the refusal of the residents to provide the necessary school accommodation.

Applications for Provisional Schools at Brunswick River and Possum Shoot, and for an Evening Public School at Wyrallah, have been reported upon, and are now under consideration.

The new school buildings completed during the year were as follows :—

I.—Under the Architect.

Central Raleigh, Laurieton, Rocky Mouth (Infant's Room).

II.—Under Inspector and local supervision.

Burraduc, Bungawallyn, Dungarubba Creek, Drake, Friday Hut, Glenreagh, Holey Flat, Lower Palmer's Island, Murrangang, Oaklands, Pimlico North, Pulginbar Creek, Sandy Hills, Stewart's River, Tintenbar, Tomki, and Whian Whian.

III.—Buildings leased to Department.

Warwick, Tabulam, and Boggambil.

In nine localities the buildings replace old ones. New school-rooms are in progress at John's River, Micalo Island, Winegrove, Tabulam, Skinner's Creek, and Kyogle; and others have been sanctioned for Mondrook and Smith's Flat.

Residences were erected during the year at Port Macquarie, Irvington, and Central Raleigh; and sanctioned for Killawarrah, Cooperook, Simpson's Ridge, Sherwood, Taloumbi, Pimonee, and Tomki.

At Tyndale and Central Raleigh weather-sheds have been provided, and one will shortly be completed at Harwood Island. At Whiteman's Creek, a verandah on one side of the school has been substituted for the weather-shed authorized in 1886.

The school-rooms at Lavadia, Tweed Junction, and Wauchope were enlarged; and additions to those at Cooperook, Dondymun, and Korihakk authorized. The school building at Glenreagh, opened late in the year, will also have to be enlarged to provide adequate accommodation for the number of children attending it.

Repairs and improvements were effected to 61 schools, and works in connection with a considerable number of others are now on hand, and will be completed early in the ensuing year.

The total cost to the Department of the eighteen new buildings erected under the supervision of the inspectoral Staff was £1,362 10s., and the average cost per building £75 14s., nearly. The increase in accommodation is 891 places, and the total accommodation now provided by existing schools is sufficient for 12,746 pupils. The actual enrolment at all schools during the year was 12,143 pupils, the average attendance 7,656-9, and the ordinary attendance 8,263. From these data it is manifest that the number of places provided is in excess of present requirements, and as already mentioned there are only four small schools that need enlarging. The outlay in providing new buildings and improving old ones has been considerable, but in every instance the expenditure was justifiable; and when works now in progress are completed, the material condition of the school buildings in this district will furnish little room for complaint.

The schools are liberally supplied with all necessary working material, and few teachers, except the careless and improvident, find the annual grant inadequate. The indifference of such teachers is also frequently shown in the untidy condition of the school-room and premises placed under their care.

Neglect of the school records, carelessness in compiling the lesson guides and school returns are faults which, though comparatively speaking infrequent, cannot yet be said to have ceased to exist.

Taking into consideration the wet weather, the floods in rivers and creeks, the boggy condition, for weeks at a time, of all tracks and roads, and the sickness (colds, whooping cough, and scarlet fever) in many parts of the district, the attendance during the year has been reasonably satisfactory. In July last the two School Attendance Officers employed in the district were placed under my supervision and direction. This change, though entailing more work upon the Inspectoral Branch of the service, was urgently needed, and has so far proved efficacious in increasing the attendance, and reducing the amount owing for school-fees. The two Attendance Officers have promptly carried out my instructions, and have, since June last, issued 959 cautions to parents and guardians for their non-compliance with the compulsory clause of the Public Schools Act. That these cautions have to some extent proved effective is evident, not only by the increased attendance for the December quarter, but also by the absence on the December returns of many names appearing on those for June and September.

The Fee Returns furnished monthly by teachers disclosed the facts that in a considerable number of cases the arrears of fees had been allowed to accumulate for one or more years, and that many teachers had not made any personal effort to collect such arrears, but had trusted entirely to the School Attendance Officers to perform this duty.

The increase in the attendance of pupils, and the improvement effected in the payment of school-fees since 30th June are exhibited in the following table :—

School Quarter.	Enrolment for 1887.	Average Attendance for 1887.	Percentages for 1887.	Percentages for 1886.	Fees received during 1887.
March	10,826	6,798-3	63	79	£ 875
June	10,484	7,004-7	67	69	939
September	11,027	7,602-5	69	70	1,101
December.....	11,241	8,227-7	73	69	1,340

The attendance for the whole year was as under:—

Gross enrolment	13,994
Multiple enrolment	1,851
Actual enrolment	12,143
Average attendance	7,656.9
Percentage of average attendance in relation to the actual enrolment	63
Percentage for 1896	63.4

The discipline, so far as it affects punctuality, cleanliness, neatness of dress, and order, continues to merit favourable mention. Judging by the entries in the punishment book the cane is seldom used, but I am of opinion that some teachers do not record all cases of corporal punishment, and do not restrict the use of the cane to extreme cases only. The chief defect of the discipline is its failure in many instances to promote a vigorous and emulative tone in the school. Under examination the pupils, though quiet and passively attentive, are often dull, inert, and mentally sluggish, and in nearly all such cases the blame rests with the teacher. Country children are as a rule not so bright and intelligent as those reared in towns and cities, and hence it is the more important that teachers of small country schools especially should throw as much life and enthusiasm into their work as they are capable of doing. For several months of the year wet weather, floods, and the boggy condition of the roads seriously impeded the work of inspection. Travelling on horseback for weeks at a time was well nigh impossible, and was only accomplished slowly and at considerable risk. The officers under me, however, were not deterred by these adverse circumstances from prosecuting the work of inspection with unabated vigour and a dogged determination to overtake it in spite of every hinderance. I feel satisfied that but for their praiseworthy zeal and energy many schools in the outlying parts of the district would not have been inspected.

Of the 234 schools in operation during the year only three were not regularly inspected. Eleven schools received a second regular inspection, and ninety schools an ordinary inspection. Statistical information relative to the work of inspection is subjoined:—

1. Number of schools in operation during the whole or a portion of the year	234
2. Number of schools regularly inspected ..	231
3. Number of schools not regularly inspected ..	3
4. Number of schools that received a second regular inspection ..	11
5. Number of schools that received an ordinary inspection ..	90
6. Total number of inspections, regular and ordinary	332

II.—Schools not Inspected.

Name of School.	Cause of Non-Inspection.
1. East Raleigh Public	Want of opportunity. The school was closed in June, and the children who had attended it were subsequently examined in Central Raleigh Public. These schools were closed early in the year, and were not in operation at the time of the Inspector's visit.
2. White Swamp Provisional ..	
3. Pipanpingha Half-Time	

III.—Efficiency of Schools Inspected.

Class of Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public Schools	17	20	123	169
Provisional Schools	14	6	17	37
Half-time Schools	8	2	14	24
Evening Public Schools	0	1	0	1
Totals	39	38	154	231

The percentage of schools up to or above the standard is 83, the same percentage as for the previous year.

IV.—Proficiency of Pupils examined.

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentages up to or above Standard.	Percentages for 1896.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease for 1897.
Reading	8,003	89	91	- 2
Writing	7,983	91	94	- 3
Arithmetic	7,291	63	59	+ 4
Grammar	3,333	75	76	- 1
Geography	3,439	72	75	- 3
English History	2,630	62	64	- 2
Australian History	1,628	76	73	+ 3
Scripture Lessons	7,679	75	76	- 1
Object Lessons	5,716	85	83	+ 2
Drawing	2,658	82	81	+ 1
Music	6,415	87	88	- 1
French	41	100	100	.....
Euclid	333	70	84	- 14
Algebra	37	70	46	+ 24
Mensuration	259	50	68	- 8
Latin	21	90	100	- 10
Natural Science	20	100	100	.....
Needlework	2,898	94	99	- 5
Drill	5,574	80	88	- 8

The percentages of passes this year are lower in 12 subjects, higher in 5, and unchanged in the remaining 2. At first glance these figures seem to indicate retrogression; but such is really not the case. For the first eight months of the year the attendance in the majority of schools was fitful and irregular, through causes previously mentioned in this report, and under such disadvantageous circumstances the efforts made by teachers could not reasonably be expected to produce as high results in all branches of the instruction as were obtained under more favourable conditions in the previous year.

Of the schools in the district, those in which the average proficiency of the pupils in the subjects taught reached or exceeded 70 per cent. of the maximum number of marks, are as follows:—Coldstream Lower, Cornick's Creek, Cundletown, Lismore, Naubucca Heads, Port Macquarie, Ramorne, Smith's Flat, Southgate Lower, and Wyrallah.

The Teaching Staff comprises 217 Teachers, 13 Assistant Teachers, 54 Pupil-teachers, and 1 Work-mistress.

The

The Teachers, Assistant Teachers, and Pupil-teachers are classified thus:—

Teachers and Assistant Teachers.

Staff.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Classification not awarded.	Not classified.
		B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Teachers		1	25	21	42	37	26	1	64
Assistant Teachers.			1	2	4	1	3	2	

Pupil-teachers.

Classes.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	Probationers.
7	10	15	20	2

Complaints against members of the Teaching Staff have been comparatively few, and it is to be hoped that those who incurred censure in the past year will evince increased interest in their work and strive to discharge their duties in future honestly and conscientiously.

Summary Remarks.

Material progress was made during the year in providing schools for new settlements, in erecting new buildings to replace old ones, and in keeping old buildings in good repair. Except in four places, existing schools are sufficiently commodious. The enrolment of pupils for the year is higher than in 1886, but the percentage of the average attendance in relation to the enrolment is slightly lower. The percentage of schools up to or above the standard is the same as in last year, although the results of inspection are not so high in most branches. Under more favourable circumstances higher results in the weak subjects may be confidently expected in 1888.

JAMES M'CREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX S.

INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

At the close of last year there were seventy-six schools under my supervision, viz., fifty-five Public, eleven Provisional, and ten Half-time Schools. But before the work of this year was commenced, two schools—Telegraph Point Public, and Corangula Provisional—were closed, so that at the beginning of this year the following schools opened:—

Public	54
Provisional	10
Half-time	10
Total	74

During this year four new schools have been opened, viz.:—Stewart's River, Half-time; Pee Dee, Half-time; Ballengarra, Provisional; and the Evening School now in operation at Cundletown. These, with the addition of the Half-time School at Kinchela, which has been lately transferred from the Grafton section to this portion of the district, make a total of seventy-nine schools in operation during the year.

Since January last the Half-time Schools at Lonely Point, Stoncy Creek, and Pipanpingha, have closed owing to the diminished number of pupils at each, so that there are now in operation seventy-six schools, classified thus:—

Public	56
Provisional	9
Half-time	10
Evening	1
Total	76

It has been found necessary during the year to reclassify certain schools. The school at Tigras, formerly Half-time, now ranks as Provisional; the Half-time at John's River has been converted to the rank of a Public School; and the Provisional Schools at Clybucca and at Ball Brook are now classified and taught as Half-time Schools—the former with Pee Dee, and the latter with Kinchela Creek Half-time.

The changes that have taken place in the number and the classification of the schools of this section during the year are represented in the following summary:—

Existing at the beginning of the year	74 schools
Closed during the year	3 "
Transferred to this from Grafton Section	1 "
Converted from Provisional to Half-time	2 "
" " Half-time " Provisional	1 "
" " " " Public	1 "
" " " " Superior Public	1 "
Opened as new schools	4 "
In operation during the year	79 "
Now existing	76 "

Applications for the establishment of new schools at the following localities were received by the Minister and dealt with:—

- Public, at Cogo and Derawauk.
- Provisional, at Herron's Creek, Huntingdon, and Yarras.
- Half-Time, at Stewart's River, Pee Dee, and Ellenborough.
- Evening Public, at Cundletown.

Of these applications, those from Derawauk, Huntingdon, and Yarras have been refused; the others have been granted, and at Pee Dee, Cundletown, and Stewart's River, the schools asked for are now in operation.

The material condition of the schools viewed collectively, continues good. New buildings, to supersede old ones, have been erected this year at Barraduc, Forster North, Holey Flat, and Lauvinton; and at Stewart's River and Pee Dee, where no schools formerly existed, the necessary buildings have been put up by the residents.

The existing school buildings, to the number of fourteen, have been repaired or improved, including the erection of a new residence at Fort Macquarie Public and the enlargement of the school at Wanchope.

At the present time a new school-room is being erected at John's River, and a large amount of work for the repair and improvement of school premises has lately been authorized by the Minister, and is about to be carried out, including amongst other items the erection of teachers' residences at Killawarra, Cooperbrook and Tinones; and the enlargement of the school-rooms at Cooperbrook and Korihakk Creek. It has also been decided to build a new school-room at Mondrook, and tenders have been called for the work.

The

The accommodation afforded by the existing schools is, in the aggregate, more than sufficient for present requirements. Last year the number of places provided by the schools was 3,273, while this year, for an average attendance of 1,988 pupils, there were 3,371 places provided. Comparing the accommodation afforded this year with that of last year, the numbers stand as under :—

Years.	Places provided.	Average Attendance.
1886	3,273	2,108
1887	3,371	1,988

The places thus provided are well distributed. At a few of the schools the rooms are too large for local wants, and at two schools—Korilshk Provisional and Cooperook Public—the buildings are too small. All the schools are centrally situated in their several localities, and when the new schools now in process of establishment at Cogo, Heron's Creek, and the Ellenborough River, have been set in operation the means of education will be so well distributed that all but a very small fraction of the school population in this part of the Colony will be placed within reach of the means of education.

In a few of the small schools the furniture is roughly constructed and barely suitable, and in several other schools where it is suitable, there is not enough of it. With these few exceptions, the schools are liberally supplied with furniture of good quality.

An allowance of books, slates, and other necessary educational apparatus is sent to the schools every year, and this annual grant is in most instances found to be sufficient.

To the articles thus furnished by the Department the teachers would do well to add other appliances of an educative character, such, for instance, as manuscript diagrams, showing the important events of history, chronologically arranged, lists of the various tables, and a collection of specimens for use when giving object lessons.

As a body the teachers are good tenants. Every care is taken of the property left in their charge, and the premises generally present a clean, well-ordered appearance.

Some other branches of school organization require brief mention. The attendance records are in most schools neatly and accurately kept, and all were found punctually posted at the time of inspection. The returns compiled from these records are in the main correct, and they reach this office as early as local postal arrangements render possible.

The lesson registers are in many schools not that concise description of each day's work and of each lesson given that they are intended to be, and it too often happens, even in important schools, that the lesson registers are found to disagree with both the time-table and the programmes.

As a rule the time-tables in the schools are suitable. They agree in most cases with the provisions laid down in the "Course of Instruction" and in the "Regulations," and, with one exception, the very necessary synopsis was found attached to this important instructional document. In all schools conducted by one teacher, a class engaged at a writing or an arithmetical lesson, is of necessity left much to itself while the teacher is occupied amongst the other portion of his pupils. This is to some extent a disadvantage, no matter how cleverly the classes may be manipulated, and as a remedy for it, teachers should so construct the time-table that at least once in the week all the classes shall sit for a writing lesson at one and the same time, and all work at arithmetic together.

The programmes in some of the schools I have visited this year are excellent arrangements of the work proposed for the quarter, but in too many of the schools these documents are not much more than copies of the outline of work given in the Standard Course. Some teachers appear to forget that in awarding his estimate of their practical skill and usefulness, an Inspector is influenced in a great measure by the quality of the instructional documents in use in their schools.

Regarded collectively, the schools are very fairly organized. Where defective organization obtains, the teachers are doing their best to make improvements, and there can be no doubt that their efforts in this direction will in a large measure be successful.

Information re the attendance of the pupils is furnished in the following tabulated statement :—

Gross enrolment for 1887.	Multiple enrolment.	Actual enrolment.	Average for year.
3,722 pupils.	339 pupils.	3,333 pupils.	1,988 pupils.

The ordinary attendance did not exceed 2,226 throughout the year. Last year, with an enrolment of 3,143 pupils, an average attendance of 2,108 was maintained; so that this year the pupils have not been kept at school as regularly as they were the year before. This increase of absentees for the current year is easily accounted for, and is, in my opinion, solely attributable to the exceptional frequency of wet weather experienced in this part of the Colony during the year. In the months of February, March, April, June, August, and November, heavy rain-storms, lasting for days at a time, occurred. The attendance at most of the schools was reduced in consequence to a small fraction of the usual average for weeks in succession, and the result of these reductions has been the low annual average above reported.

At all the schools but one the daily routine throughout the year has been commenced by the teacher at the appointed time, and the pupils too, excepting a few in some schools who have had long distances to travel, have been punctual.

The other features of the discipline maintained in these schools are creditable alike to both the teachers and the pupils. The government in most of the schools may be described as mild, but at the same time firm and effective; while on the part of the pupils there is that easy compliance with the rules of their school, and that propriety of behaviour, which together indicate the existence of a healthy moral tone. As a rule the school operations are quietly performed and without waste of time, and in a large proportion of the schools the pupils have attained fair proficiency in drill.

The marks awarded for discipline this year in each of the 78 schools inspected have in very few cases been lower than "fair," while a considerable number of schools have obtained the marks "Very fair" and "good"; and in one or two of the schools the discipline has been of such merit that the high estimates of "Very good" and "Excellent" have been awarded.

Of the 79 schools in operation, 78 received a general or regular inspection, and 36 of them an ordinary inspection. The incidental visits amongst the schools numbered 53 for the year, and 7 of the schools received two regular inspections. In addition to this work I inspected 8 schools in the Grafton Section.

My inspectorial work for the year, therefore, may be thus set forth :—

Regular inspections, Port Macquarie Sections.....	78
Do Grafton Sections	8
School that received a second inspection	7
Ordinary inspections	36
Incidental visits	50

The only school that did not receive a regular inspection was the Half-time at Pipanpingha, which was closed early in the year, before I had time to reach it.

The 78 schools inspected are classified thus :—

Public	56
Provisional	9
Half-time	12
Evening Public	1

The proficiency of these schools, as disclosed by inspection, is exhibited by the numbers in the following table:—

Classes of Schools	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Above the Standard.	Totals.
Public	8	13	35	56
Provisional	5	0	4	9
Half-time	6	0	6	12
Evening	0	1	0	1
Totals	19	14	45	78

Comparing these results with the similar ones recorded for last year, the numbers stand thus:—

	For 1886.	For 1887.
Below the standard	18	19
Up to the standard	13	14
Above the standard	47	45

The difference in the proficiency of the schools for the past two years is found therefore to be slightly in favour of last year's record; but this is not to be wondered at, considering that so many children were kept away from school for weeks at a time by the bad weather before referred to.

Of the 19 schools below the standard, 7 nearly reached the percentage of marks required to place them amongst those up to the standard; the other 12 schools, all of which are very small ones, were awarded marks considerably less than the statutory minimum requisite to put them up to the standard.

Of the 45 schools above the standard, the following, arranged in order of merit, were found to be the most efficient:—

Port Macquarie Superior Public.	Rainbow Reach Public.
Cundletown Public.	Pelican Island "
Wingham "	Rawdon Island "
Ashlea "	Oxley Island "

The following return shows the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentages of passes compared with those of last year:—

Subjects taught.	Pupils examined.	Percentages, 1886.	Percentages, 1887
Reading	2,017	89	90
Writing	2,017	80	90
Arithmetic	1,783	60	65
Grammar	958	61	70
Geography	958	61	67
English History	755	61	63
Australian History	446	60	75
Scripture	1,922	79	78
Object Lessons	1,484	79	85
Drawing	769	62	62
Music	1,486	79	84
French	4	.....	100
Euclid	97	70	70
Mensuration	100	62	62
Latin	6	0	100
Needlework	714	97	94
Drill	1,538	93	82

Of the 2,107 pupils examined, 1,804, or 90 per cent., reached or exceeded statutory requirements. In nearly all the schools the writing of the pupils is satisfactory. Out of the 2,107 examined in this subject, the passes numbered 1,865, or 90 per cent. of the total number of examinees. In arithmetic, there were 1,783 pupils, and 1,158, or 65 per cent. of the number, reached or exceeded standard requirements. The advanced rules, and in many schools the compound rules also, are still taught mechanically, and with low results; but a steady improvement in the handling of this subject has been going on for the last three years, and the results recorded for arithmetic are higher than for previous years. The passes in grammar are a better percentage than last year's record, but in many schools this subject is feebly taught. The sentences set for parsing are too frequently selected without any special object in view, and much too little attention is devoted to the study of the rules of syntax. Of the pupils examined in geography, 67 per cent. satisfied the standard. A more judicious use of the school maps in teaching descriptive geography, and of carefully prepared diagrams when giving lessons on physical geography, would enable teachers to attain much higher results than the percentage of passes here recorded for this attractive subject. Out of 1,922 pupils tested in scripture, 1,503, or 78 per cent., passed. In many of the schools the pupils would have gained higher marks for scripture if, with it, a carefully prepared course of moral lessons had been given to the junior classes. In drawing, 62 per cent. of the examinees succeeded in satisfying the requirements of the standard. The test was a freehand one, and the figures drawn were selected from the Royal series. No pupils were tested in model drawing. A large proportion—85 per cent.—of the pupils examined in object lessons gained a pass. But teachers could easily reach higher results than the foregoing one if they would make a more judicious selection of the objects to be described, and would invariably put before their pupils a pictorial representation, or, when possible, a specimen of the object to which the lesson given refers.

Needlework is taught in all the schools where practicable, and in the majority of these schools the mark awarded for the subject exceeds "fair."

Of the few pupils examined in the higher branches, satisfactory percentages reached or passed the statutory minimum required of them. Latin and French are taught in the Port Macquarie Superior Public School and in Oxley Island Public School, while Euclid and mensuration form part of the course in these two schools, and in all the others that rank above seventh class.

Drill is taught in nearly all the Public Schools, and in a few of those that rank as Provisional and Half-time Schools. The movements practised by the pupils consist for the most part of the turnings, the extension motions, and marching.

The passes in vocal music numbered 1,244, out of 1,486 examined, being at the rate of 84 per cent. It must be noted, however, that the majority of the pupils represented by that percentage merely showed their ability to sing, in correct time and tune, melodies learnt by ear from their teachers.

In several of the more important schools, as well as in one or two of the small ones, the pupils are trained to sing school songs arranged in three parts. In these schools the proficiency of the pupils in music is of considerable merit, and the award of marks for the subject high.

Viewed as a whole, the results of this year's work, as represented by the percentages of marks awarded for them, are in advance of those recorded for the years 1885 and 1886.

Under my supervision there are 69 teachers, 2 assistants, and 9 pupil-teachers. These are classified as shown in the following tabulated statements :—

Office	Class I.	II A.	II B.	Class III.	Probationer.	Total.
Teachers		3	6	A. B. C. 15 18 10	17	69
Assistants				2 0 0	.....	2
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationer.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	1	4	2	1	1	9

All the teachers but one or two are qualified for the positions they occupy. Those that are not have sat for examination with a view to gain the requisite classification, but have not yet been informed of the result.

With few exceptions, the teachers have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties during the year, nearly all of the schools having been conducted to the satisfaction of the Department, and of the parents of the pupils generally. The teachers are persons of good moral character, and all have the respect and good will of the communities among whom they labour.

To sum up, the material condition of the schools is good, the organization and discipline in the schools are satisfactory, the attainments of the pupils, viewed as a whole, are higher this year than formerly, and the teachers are diligent and fairly competent. With these advantages to begin with, there can be little doubt that the educational work of next year will be carried on with increased efficiency and success.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

Port Macquarie, 30 December, 1887.

ANNEX T.

ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR M'LELLAND'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for 1887. At the commencement of the year the schools in this section of the Grafton District were classified as follows :—

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Total.
64	13	2	79

During the year new schools were opened at the undermentioned places :—

Drake	Public.....	Total, 9.
Tonki		
Boggumbil		
Dungarubba Creek		
Friday Hut		
Lower Palmer's Island	Provisional.....	
Tabulam		
Whian Whian		
Warwick	Half-time	

Also Rannymede and North Pimlico Provisionals were converted into Public Schools, while Murrangang Public, Kangaroo Creek Public, and Pretty Gully Provisional were reduced to Half-time rank. These changes, in conjunction with the closing (through falling attendance) of Shannon Brook Public, Chickiba Provisional, and White Swamp Provisional, caused the distribution of schools at the close of the year to be thus :—

Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Total.
65	14	6	85

The total number in operation during the whole or any portion of the year was 88.

In addition to those schools already in existence, it has been decided to open others (all Provisional) at Kyogle, Skinner's Creek, Micalo Island, and Condong, and applications for the establishment of new schools at Brunswick River and Possum Shoot are under consideration. Thus it will be seen that the past year has been equally fertile with its predecessors in new school movements, and, so far as present requirements go, that the educational needs of the district are being adequately met.

The aggregate accommodation for pupils now reaches 5,006, as against 4,654 for last year. The increase (352 places) has been produced—(1) by the erection of new buildings where none formerly existed; (2) by the substitution of new premises for old ones; and (3) by additions to existing buildings. As the highest enrolment for the year is slightly under 4,500, it is evident that the accommodation is, as a whole, ample. Additions have been made to the premises at Tweed Junction, and the new infants' room at Rocky Mouth, not yet being ranked as a separate department, may be considered an addition to that school. Other additions are also in progress at Irvington and Palmer's Island.

Altogether, thirteen new buildings have been erected, eleven under my own supervision, one under that of the District Inspector, and one under Architect. Information concerning them is given in the accompanying table.

School	Under Supervision of.	Object.	Dimensions.	Accommodation.	Cost to Department.
Bungawalbyn	Assistant Inspector ...	Replace old premises..	25×16×9½	38	£ s. d. 124 11 0
Drake		New	40×20×10	60	198 5 0
Murrangang		Replace old premises..	20×16×10	32	65 0 0
Oaklands		"	28×16×9½	42	110 0 0
Pimlico North		"	28×16×9½	42	140 0 0
Tintenbar		"	28×16×9½	42	140 0 0
Tonki		New	28×16×9½	42	119 10 0
Dungarubba Creek		"	20×16×10	32	56 10 0
Friday Hut		"	20×14×9	25	60 0 0
Lower Palmer's Island		"	20×16×10	32	60 0 0
Sandy Hills	District Inspector.....	"	20×16×9	28	60 0 0
Whian Whian	Assistant Inspector ...	Replace old premises..	20×16×9	28	60 0 0
	"	New	17×14×9	21	65 0 0
Total cost					1,196 16 0

Besides these, new buildings are being erected at Tabulam, Micalo Island, Skinner's Creek, and Kyogle. The two first named will cost the Department £70, but payment on account of the others is to be withheld pending the success of the schools in point of attendance during the first year of their existence. New residences are being built at Tomki and Taloumbi, and various repairs have been effected, under my own supervision, to twenty-eight schools. Works of a more expensive and important kind have been carried out (or are in progress) by the Architect at seventeen schools.

Taking into consideration the large number of new buildings provided in this district during the past three or four years, and the liberal expenditure on account of repairs and improvements, it is not surprising that the general material condition of the schools is good. Very few localities are without substantial though cheap premises, and these will not be neglected during the ensuing year. Under these circumstances it is natural to expect that the organization will be satisfactory; and such, with few exceptions, is the case. I find the teachers, as a rule, fully alive to the necessity of preserving neatness and order in the premises under their control, nor are they unaware of the good moral effect of such a state of things upon their pupils. There is, however, a minority of cases where the teachers are unfortunately neither tidy in their persons nor their schools, and a reflection of their carelessness in this respect will generally be found in the children under their care. In the matter of keeping records and compiling lessons, documents, &c., some teachers have been censured for wilful neglect, and one has been dismissed for making fraudulent entries in the class roll. For the credit of the teachers as a body, I am glad to state that such neglect and dishonesty are rare; there would indeed be no cause for complaint at all on these points if those in fault would remember the position of trust they occupy, and how difficult it is to recover a reputation once damaged.

The discipline is still a pleasing feature. Punctuality, neatness of dress, and pleasant manners are general among teachers and pupils. The mental vigour displayed by the latter is mostly satisfactory, but is capable of being still more effectively developed in many schools. Idleness is the great enemy of discipline, and where teachers lay themselves out to keep the pupils busily employed they will not be much troubled with disorder. In a section of the schools military drill is taught fairly well, and in a fair number of others considerable improvement is noticeable in rudimentary exercises. But there are many instances in which the teachers have done little or nothing in this line. Want of knowledge of the subject is a bad excuse, since that defect is easily overcome by expending eighteen-pence upon a text-book and studying its contents.

The year 1887 has suffered from the same disadvantages as 1886 with regard to regular attendance. It was only during the last quarter that the weather remained sufficiently fine to afford an indication of what the average attendance would be under ordinarily favourable circumstances. During the said quarter the average was 3,195, out of an enrolment of 4,435, or 72 per cent. The number of parents indifferent to the advantages of education for their children is not greater here than in other portions of the Colony.

Of 88 schools in operation during some portion of the year, 87 were fully inspected, and 44 received an ordinary inspection. The only school not inspected regularly was White Swamp Provisional, which was closed before I had an opportunity of reaching it. I regret that all schools did not receive the ordinary inspection, but I had exceptional difficulties to contend with in the never-ending rains that prevailed during the first part of the year; floods, great and small, were unpleasantly common, and the roads at times were simply impassable. Otherwise, I believe that my anticipations of being able to visit each school twice would have been realized. A large number of incidental visits was made. Seven regular and two ordinary inspections in this section were made by the District Inspector, while I, in return, inspected Cowper and Swan Creek Public in the Grafton section, besides assisting at the regular inspection of Grafton Boys' and Girls.

The following table shows the relation of the schools inspected to the standard:—

	Above.	Up to.	Below.	Totals.
Public	51	10	5	66
Provisional	5	5	5	15
Half-time	3	1	2	6
Totals.....	59	16	12	87

This table shows that 86 per cent. satisfied the standard. Last year the percentage was 83. The improvement thus shown is counteracted by the fact that this year only 59 out of 87 schools exceeded the standard, as against 64 out of 80 for 1886. A comparison of the percentages of passes in the various subjects for the two years shows a slight falling off for 1887. This retrogression is to be largely accounted for by the irregular attendance already alluded to, consequent upon the long periods of wet weather during the first half-year. Several of the new schools also were opened late in the year, and underwent inspection shortly after coming into operation. In the majority of cases I am certain that the teachers have worked hard, and have striven conscientiously to show an improvement upon the results of the previous year, and many of them have been very successful.

The following table gives information as to the number of pupils examined, and the passes in each subject:—

Subject.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes for 1887.	Percentage of Passes for 1886.	Subject.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes for 1887.	Percentage of Passes for 1886.
Reading	3,115	93 per cent.	94 per cent.	Object Lessons ..	1,964	82 per cent.	80 per cent.
Writing	3,095	92 "	98 "	Drawing	893	92 "	92 "
Arithmetic	3,053	71 "	70 "	Music	2,485	79 "	89 "
Grammar	1,127	67 "	84 "	Baeld	106	56 "	88 "
Geography	1,145	77 "	72 "	Algebra	20	100 "	100 "
English History ..	871	49 "	67 "	Mensuration	40	65 "	0 "
Australian History.	529	77 "	84 "	Needlework	1,039	99 "	100 "
Scripture	2,922	65 "	65 "	Drill	2,430	77 "	81 "

Arithmetic.—The results in higher rules are somewhat better than for the previous year, and for this credit is due chiefly to the trained teachers, who, knowing the difficulties attendant upon teaching this important branch, have given special attention to its improvement in their classes.

Grammar and Geography.—There is still too much of the mechanical rote method of teaching these subjects in many schools. In the smaller schools the teachers themselves do not seem to possess a sufficient mastery of the principles of higher grammar, nor do they give evidence of careful preparation of the subject-matter, as can be easily detected by an Inspector at the ordinary inspections.

History.—This subject does not show nearly so well as last year, especially in English. I am inclined to think that teachers, in endeavouring to remove defects in what they considered more important subjects, have not been able to devote so much of their time to instruction in history as is desirable. Intelligently treated, there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining good results in this branch.

Object Lessons in a fair number of schools are well taught, and really serve the purpose for which they are intended. The choice of subject is judicious, and a large amount of useful miscellaneous information is imparted to the pupils.

Of the teachers generally, I am able to report in terms of commendation. Cases of neglect of duty have occurred, but they are not numerous, and I hope they will become less so. With respect to the future prospects of the schools, I expect most to maintain the satisfactory degree of efficiency they now hold, and believe that the teachers in charge will not be wanting in honest effort during the year to come. There will always be a few, I suppose, among so many without a fitting sense of what is expected of them, or sufficient energy to improve themselves or their pupils.

H. D. McLELLAND,

Assistant Inspector.

Lismore, 30 December, 1887.

ANNEX

ANNEX U.
DISTRICT-INSPECTOR T. DWYER'S REPORT.

At the beginning of 1887, 266 schools and departments were in operation in the Maitland District, viz:—

Public Schools and departments	209
Provisional Schools	22
Half-time Schools	32
House-to-house Schools	3
Total	266

During the year new vested Public Schools were opened at Islington, Jesmond, and Stockton (Infants'), and additional accommodation was provided for the Infants' departments at Wallsend and Wickham. The buildings referred to in these five localities were erected by the Architect.

Provisional Schools were established at Long Arm and Boolambayte. The building at each place was put up under the Inspector's supervision. A Half-time School was opened at Doyle's Creek, to be worked in conjunction with Neilson's Creek. Sugarloaf Creek Provisional and Tabula Creek Provisional were reduced to Half-time rank.

House-to-house Schools were opened at Glen Dhu and Kerrabee.

Evening Public Schools were started at Lambton, Jesmond, Stockton, Newcastle South, and Buchanan.

Applications for small schools at Wagoribil, Turrill, Rosemount, and Eglinford have been granted.

The following table shows the number of schools in operation in each portion of this district during some part of 1887:—

Portion of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public	Total.
Maitland	57	1	2	.....	1	61
Newcastle	62	1	.....	.....	4	67
Dungog	54	11	12	1	.....	78
Muswellbrook	39	11	19	4	.....	73
Total	213	24	33	5	5	279

With few exceptions, existing schools are well placed, and very few localities in this district in which a school could be established is now without one.

The material condition of the vested schools is satisfactory. School-grounds are very fairly looked after. A considerable number of teachers have displayed taste and industry in the formation and cultivation of beautiful and useful gardens.

At the beginning of 1887 existing schools had accommodation for 21,474 pupils. At the end of the year floor space for 22,289 had been provided.

The number of pupils enrolled for the year was 26,650, the number of multiple enrolments was 4,092, and the average attendance, 14,480.2, or 65 per cent. of the net enrolment, which is 1 per cent. higher than for last year (1886). Wet weather throughout the year and the prevalence of epidemics seriously affected the character of the attendance, which, but for these drawbacks, would have been at least 70 per cent. of the net enrolment.

In the great bulk of the schools of this district organization and discipline are satisfactory and improved.

The work of inspection for 1887 is shown hereunder:—

Portion of District.	Schools that received Regular Inspection.	Schools that received Ordinary Inspection.	Total number of Inspections.	Total number of pupils examined at Regular Inspections.
Maitland	61	53	114	3,489
Newcastle	67	48	115	8,638
Dungog	78	77	155	2,075
Muswellbrook	73	61	134	1,721
Total	279	239	518	15,923

Condition of the inspected schools in relation to the standard:—

Portion of District.	Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.
Maitland	Public	37	4	16	57
	Provisional .....	.....	.....	1	1
	Half-time .....	.....	2	.....	2
	Evening Public	1	.....	.....	1
	Total	38	6	17	61
Newcastle	Public	30	19	4	63
	Provisional .....	.....	.....	1	1
	Evening Public .....	.....	3	1	4
	Total	30	22	6	67
Dungog	Public	10	17	27	54
	Provisional	1	4	6	11
	Half-time	1	6	5	12
	House-to-house	1	.....	.....	1
	Total	13	27	38	78
Muswellbrook	Public	33	5	1	39
	Provisional	6	.....	5	11
	Half-time	14	1	4	19
	House-to-house .....	.....	2	2	4
	Total	53	8	12	73
Grand Total	143	63	73	279	

It appears from this table that 74 per cent. of the schools of the Maitland District succeeded in exceeding or satisfying the standard, the percentage for each portion of the district being:—Maitland, 72; Newcastle, 91; Dungog, 52; and Muswellbrook, 84.

Last

Last year, 71 per cent. of the inspected schools succeeded in exceeding or satisfying the standard, the percentage for each section of the district being:—Maitland, 77; Newcastle, 82; Dungog, 61; and Musclebrook, 68. The schools in the Newcastle section have thus advanced 9 per cent., those in the Musclebrook section 16 per cent. In the Maitland section there has been a falling off of 5 per cent., and in Dungog of 9 per cent. The falling off in the Maitland section is due to the fact that a number of schools were inspected under unfavourable conditions, caused by the exceptionally wet weather that prevailed throughout the year. With reference to the Dungog section, Inspector Long states: "In a number of cases of unsatisfactory results, considerable allowance is due on account of irregular attendance, consequent on an unusually rainy year and the prevalence of epidemic complaints; but in others the failure is directly traceable to a want of diligence or skill."

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.
Reading—		
Alphabet.....	2,091	53
Monosyllables.....	2,222	79
Easy narrative.....	4,384	82
Ordinary prose.....	7,226	82
Total number examined.....	15,923	82
Writing—		
On slates.....	6,342	90
In books and on paper.....	9,509	87
Total number examined.....	15,851	88
Arithmetic—		
Simple rules.....	8,962	77
Compound rules.....	3,373	61
Higher rules.....	3,303	56
Total number examined.....	15,628	69
Grammar—		
Elementary.....	2,051	65
Advanced.....	4,979	74
Total number examined.....	7,030	70
Geography—		
Elementary.....	2,738	75
Advanced.....	5,069	73
Total number examined.....	7,797	74
History—		
English.....	5,128	68
Australian.....	2,640	75
Scripture and moral lessons.....	14,308	73
Object lessons.....	13,301	83
Drawing.....	5,229	71
Music.....	14,011	79
French.....	123	75
Euclid.....	976	61
Algebra.....	170	68
Mensuration.....	1,309	49
Latin.....	178	74
Natural Science.....	441	66
Trigonometry.....	29	34
Needlework.....	5,266	91
Drill.....	13,269	77

Compared with last year, arithmetic is better by 7%, grammar by 2%, Australian history by 2%. Reading is not so good by 4%; writing has fallen 7%; geography, 3%; English history, 1%; Scripture and object lessons, 4%; drawing, 7%; music, 6%; French, 25%; Euclid, 2%; algebra, 8%; mensuration, 25%; Latin, 8%; natural science, 34%; trigonometry, 30%; needlework, 5%; and drill 9%.

Except in the higher rules of arithmetic, in mensuration, and trigonometry, the percentage up to or above the standard in every subject of instruction exceeds 60.

The favourable remarks in reference to the great bulk of the teachers and pupil-teachers of this district made in previous reports still apply. Unfortunately, there are some lazy teachers amongst them, but their number is small. It is to be hoped that they will improve, and thus save the Department the necessity of either degrading them or dispensing with their services.

Summary.

Twelve new schools were opened during the year. Accommodation for 22,289 pupils exists. Every school in the district had a regular inspection, and 239 schools received a second inspection. The condition of the schools in regard to organization and discipline shows marked improvement, while their efficiency in relation to the standard (and in the face of adverse circumstances) has advanced. The prospects of the schools of this district for 1888 may therefore be regarded as highly favourable.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

East Maitland, 14 January, 1888.

ANNEX V.

INSPECTOR M'CONNACK'S REPORT.

THE Newcastle portion of the Maitland District had 61 schools in operation at the beginning of 1887. A neat and well-appointed school, on an excellent site, has since been opened at Jesmond, between Lambton and Wallsend; and a new department has been added to the Public School at Stockton. During parts of the year Evening Public Schools were established at Jesmond, Lambton, Newcastle South, and Stockton, three of which secured satisfactory attendances during the winter months.

The

The schools in existence during the year are thus classed :—

Public	62
Provisional	1
Evening Public	4
Total	67

New buildings have been erected at Black Hill, near Minmi, and at Galgahba, to replace old ones, and large additional rooms, suitably furnished, have been provided for the Infants' Schools at Newcastle South, Wallsend, and Wickham. The Public Schools at Onybigambah and at Tighe's Hill are each receiving another department. Important sanitary works have just been completed at the Newcastle and the Wickham Superior Public Schools. Improvements, extensive in many instances, have been effected in connection with the schools at Adamstown, Belmont, Hexham, Lambton, Nelson's Plains, Newcastle South, Raymond Terrace, Stockton, and Wickham. All works have been carried out under the supervision of the architect.

2. At the beginning of the year existing schools provided accommodation for 9,143 children, and buildings completed since afford room for 564 additional ones. As the ordinary attendance of pupils is about 9,000, this provision is ample. All the buildings, except two, are vested ones, and are in a very fair state of repair. The general organization of the schools is estimated as good. With few exceptions the government exercised by the teachers is vigilant, firm, and considerate. The great majority of the pupils attend punctually, present a clean and neat appearance, and are mannerly and self-reliant. As a rule the methods of teaching employed are suitable, and are applied with vigour and reasonable skill. As heretofore, close attention has been directed to secure in the large schools the proper distribution of the teaching power.

3. The schools and departments under my supervision are ranked thus :—

	Classes.	Schools and Departments.
Public—	I	12
	II	18
	III	2
	IV	8
	V	3
	VI	5
	VII	5
	VIII	3
	IX	5
	X	1
Provisional		1
Evening Public		4
Total		67

4. In the following table the enrolments and the average attendance for each quarter of the year are given :—

Quarter.	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.
March	11,059	7,494.0
June	10,870	7,428.1
September	11,154	7,806.4
December	11,013	7,911.3

The attendance, which averages 69 per cent. of the enrolments, shows a decrease of 1 per cent. on the average attendance for 1885. Wet weather, more than any other cause, interfered with the presence of children at school last year.

5. All schools received during the year a regular, and 48 an ordinary inspection. At the former, 8,664 pupils were examined. The general condition of the schools is here given :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	4	19	39
Provisional	1	—	—
Evening Public	1	3	—
Totals	6	22	39

This is satisfactory. It is, in the number of schools that either satisfied or exceeded the standard, an increase of 9 per cent. on the results obtained in 1885.

6. 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 :—

Subject.	Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to and above Standard.
Reading	8,638	81
Writing	8,652	86
Arithmetic	8,621	68
Grammar	3,764	69
Geography	4,389	75
History	4,129	77
Scripture	7,562	73
Object Lessons	8,159	81
Drawing	2,745	63
Music	8,456	76
French	66	85
Euclid	571	54
Algebra	90	51
Mensuration	1,030	44
Latin	69	70
Natural Science	97	76
Trigonometry	18	22
Needlework	2,774	89
Drill	8,507	77
Dictation	6,183	72

With two exceptions these percentages indicate satisfactory general proficiency. This is the more creditable inasmuch as the past year was, owing to its many wet days, an unfavourable one for school work.

7. The entire teaching staff consists of :—

67 Teachers,
38 Assistants,
97 Pupil-teachers,
8 Work-mistresses.

Total 210

They are classified as follows :—

Teachers and Assistants.

First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
6	1	35	27	14	17	3

Two teachers are not classified, but both have recently attended examinations with the view of obtaining certificate

Pupil-teachers.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
I	10	15	25
II	11	14	25
III	7	10	17
IV	7	23	30

The teachers are respectable, intelligent, and reliable, and many possess considerable energy and ability. Much satisfaction is given by the pupil-teachers, who, with few exceptions, are studious, industrious, and well conducted.

The prospects of primary education in this portion of the Maitland District for the year 1888 were highly favourable.

Newcastle, January, 1888.

J. McCORMACK,
Inspector.

ANNEX W.

INSPECTOR LOSE'S REPORT.

In the Bungog section of the Maitland District there were at the beginning of the year 77 schools. One new school has been established, and there are now at the end of the year 54 Public Schools, 11 Provisional, 12 Half-time, and one group of teaching stations. All these, excepting the new school, have been continuously in operation throughout the year. Applications for schools in three places have been investigated and recommended for approval. New buildings have been erected for three small schools. To three others extensive additions have been made, and in seventeen cases repairs and improvements have been effected. All the work referred to has, except in three instances, been carried out under Inspector's supervision.

The aggregate accommodation of the school buildings in use at the beginning of the year was sufficient for 4,000 pupils, and during the year 170 additional places have been provided. The largest enrolment and the highest average attendance for any quarter of the year were 2,790 and 1,991 '6. The average attendance for the whole year was 1,838 '5. These are respectively lower than in 1886, which is attributable to the exceptionally large number of rainy days and the prevalence of epidemic complaints. All the buildings are, with two exceptions, situated in the best possible positions and are in a good condition, sufficiently spacious, and well organized in a material sense. In the cases in which defects exist the steps necessary to effect their remedy have already been initiated.

During the year every school received a regular or general inspection, one a second regular inspection, and all but one an ordinary inspection. Many were also visited incidentally on one or more occasions. In the following table is indicated the efficiency of each school, so far as it is, under ordinary conditions, an index of the skill and diligence of the teacher :—

Above standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.
Colstoun	Aliceton	Belltrees
Copeland North	Bandon Grove	Binglebrah
Dungog	Barrington	Booral
Markwell	Bendolba	Brookfield
Rosenthal	Clareval	Balladelah
Rouchel	Davis Creek	Bunnabunoo
Salisbury	Gresford	Caergatic
Telegherry	Gundy	Chichester
Vacy	Hawk's Nest	Clarence Town
Williamtown	Hunter, Upper	Crawford River
Gervan	Moonan Brook	Croom Park
Cross Creek	Moonan Flat	Dunodic
Ellerston.	Salt Ash	Eagleton
	Stroud	Eccleston
		Glanwilliam
		Goorangoola
		Halton
		Jimeburner's Creek
		Lestock
		Malvern
		Monkerai
		Mount Pleasant
		Mount Rivers
		Myall, Upper
		Oakendale
		Puterson
		Seaham
		Carrow Brook
		Page River
		Ravensworth, North
		Rouchel Vale
		Tea Tree
		Boolambuyte
		Atherton
		Lamb's Valley
		Big Creek
		Carabolla
		Wortwell.

It thus appears that, excluding one school recently opened, 40 schools, or 52 per cent., reached or exceeded the standard. In the others, constituting so large a proportion as 48 per cent., the result of the work done has not been of satisfactory quality. Such failure indicates neglect or inefficiency in the persons responsible, unless traceable to causes beyond a teacher's control, and the interests involved plainly demand the speediest and most efficacious remedy available. In a number of cases of unsatisfactory results considerable allowance is due on account of irregular attendance, consequent on an unusually rainy year, and the prevalence of epidemic complaints, but in others the failure is directly traceable to a want of diligence or skill. In pleasing relief are the instances in which deserved success has attended conscientious effort.

The

The number of pupils examined in the principal subjects of instruction, and the percentage whose proficiency reached or exceeded standard, are given in the following table :—

Subjects.	No. of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,075	79.6
Writing	2,075	79.9
Arithmetic	2,075	67.3
Grammar	900	56.9
Geography	900	51.0
English History	685	40.0
Australian History	307	60.2
Scripture	1,824	63.9
Object Lessons	1,272	74.5
Drawing	618	69.5
Music	1,223	73.0
Geometry	43	56.0
Needlework	623	85.7
Drill	742	73.8
Dictation	1,588	71.2

These results are lower than those of the preceding year in all subjects but three. The causes of this retrogression are indicated in the observations offered above in reference to the unsatisfactory efficiency of a certain number of schools.

The organization, in regard to details under the teacher's control, was found to be creditable in sixty-six schools. In the others, one or more of the following defects were observed :—Defective classification ; carelessness, or want of skill in the construction of the lesson guides ; failure to keep the records as directed ; neglect of neatness. Satisfactory efficiency in respect to discipline was presented by sixty-one schools, and in three only of the others were the defects such as to indicate serious deficiency in the care, skill, or judgment of the government. Two cases in which pupils had been suspended from attendance were investigated, and in each it appeared that average tact and disciplinary ability would have rendered unnecessary the extreme course taken, by which most inconvenient demands were made on time urgently required for other duties. With few exceptions the pupils are punctual, of remarkably neat appearance, and of subdued and respectful demeanour, and, as a rule, these results are achieved by intelligent and appropriate methods. It is to be regretted that, judging from the frequent instances of unbecoming behaviour on the part of children and young persons at places of public resort, and the scant respect they manifest towards their superiors in age and station, the effect of the school discipline in many cases does not extend beyond the school boundary. For this, not teachers, but parents are chiefly responsible, and, in part, those with whom rests the conservation of public order. Judicious and effective organization and discipline, being necessary means to a proposed end, are of but little worth if that be not attained, and it would seem that the teacher who fails in respect to them offers proof of his general unsuitability for his position.

The teachers employed under my supervision are eighty-two in number, and, with a few exceptions, are well conducted, popular, and deservedly respected. Fifty-two hold classifications ranging from 2A to 3C, and eight are pupil-teachers. The latter are diligent, and of satisfactory efficiency and general conduct, and, with one exception, so far as is at present known, have, during the year, succeeded in obtaining promotion. More than half the teachers have displayed the skill and diligence necessary for the successful discharge of their duties. In some cases, however, culpable indifference to the responsibilities of the position must be inferred from such faults as the following :—Indulgence in careless habits of life, which must give offence to many members of every community ; neglect of study and preparation of lessons ; a readiness to be absent from duty, or curtail school hours without sufficient cause ; indifference in regard to the material condition of the State property. Instances of the existence of such defects are of course exceptional, and are referred to in regret that the efficiency and conscientious zeal generally displayed are not, as they should be, universal.

The substance of the foregoing may, in brief, be thus stated : The means of education are sufficient, well distributed, and in good condition. The year's work, though in many respects satisfactory, compares somewhat unfavourably in general result with that of former years, owing to unavoidable obstacles and cases of individual inefficiency. The steps initiated for effecting improvement warrant the anticipation of greater success in future.

Dungog, 7 January, 1888.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
Inspector.

ANNEX X.

MUSWELLBROOK SECTION.

ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year the following schools were in operation in this section :—

Public	39
Provisional	10
Half-time	18
House-to-house	2
Total.....	69

The Public School at Doyle's Creek, which was closed last year in consequence of diminished attendance, was re-opened in July last as a Half-time School. New schools were opened at Long Arm, near Merriwa, at Kerabee, on the Goulburn River, and at Glen Dhu, on the Isis River. Aid was withdrawn from the schools at Wappingny, Coomealla, and Martindale Creek.

At the close of the year the schools in operation were :—

Public	39
Provisional	10
Half-time	18
House-to-house	3
Total.....	70

Applications for schools at Wagonbill, on the Mudgee-Cassilis Road, at Turrill, near Cassilis, and at Rosemount, near Demnan, have been granted, and teachers will be appointed early next year.

Recently land selection has been carried on very extensively in the western portion of this district ; the consequence will be that several additional small schools will be required as soon as the selectors have taken up residence upon their property. In other parts of the section the means of education are fairly within the reach of all children of school age.

Accommodation

Accommodation has been provided for 3,546 children, while the number of names on the roll has not exceeded 2,300 during any quarter of this year.

Additions have been made to the teachers' residences at Bulga, Warkworth, and Kayuga. The water supply has been considerably increased at Vere and Aberdeen.

The school-rooms at Blandford, Borambil, Falbrook, Murrurundi, Giants' Creek, Ravensworth, Sparko's Creek, Owen's Gap, Aberdeen and Wingen have been repaired and repainted.

The whole of the property of the Department is now in a satisfactory condition, and little in the way of repairs and cleaning will be required next year. As a general rule the teachers are careful of the property under their charge, and are not backward in driving a nail, or executing minor repairs where necessary.

In connection with several schools there are nicely arranged and carefully kept gardens, which not only add to the beauty of the surroundings, but tend materially to foster and promote a love for the beautiful. The garden connected with the Warkworth school has not its equal in the district; it has done much to improve gardening operations in the neighbourhood.

The inspections have been as follows :—

No. of Schools that received a regular inspection.	No. that received an ordinary inspection.	Total No. of inspections
73	61	134

All the Public and Provisional Schools, excepting two, were visited twice for the purpose of inspection. Numerous incidental visits were made as opportunity offered.

The following table shows the relation of the schools to the standard of proficiency :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public.....	1	5	33	39
Provisional ..	5	0	6	11
Half-time	4	1	14	19
House-to-House	2	2	0	4
Total.....	12	8	53	73

Last year the number of schools inspected was the same as the number for this year, but twenty-three then failed to meet the standard requirements. This year only twelve were found to be below standard.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage that satisfied the standard, are given in the following schedule :—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage who reached the Standard.
Reading	1,721	91
Writing	1,655	92
Arithmetic	1,533	62
Grammar.....	758	83
Geography	792	80
History, English	552	73
" Australian	378	79
Scripture.....	1,448	74
Object lessons	939	85
Drawing	556	76
Music	1,286	84
Euclid	81	75
Algebra	30	66
Mensuration	59	59
Latin	59	59
Natural Science.....	134	100
Needlework	518	89
Drill.....	801	94

Comparing the results obtained this year with those of last, an improvement is noticed in English and Australian History, Grammar, and Geography; but with the other subjects the percentage obtained was not as high as that of 1886. This may in part be due to the almost continual wet and unsettled weather during the first six months of the year.

Flooded creeks and nearly impassable roads interfered very much with school work, and rendered regular attendance impossible.

The results obtained in arithmetic are still very low. In dealing with this subject most of the teachers run in a very narrow groove; there is a similarity of treatment in most schools which unfortunately produces a similarity of unsatisfactory results. Mental arithmetic is too frequently neglected or treated in such an uninteresting manner as to be productive of little real good; the fact that it should be made a valuable auxiliary to slate work is either not recognized or imperfectly understood. The black-board is sometimes too much used or used for a wrong purpose; problems of a practical character are not often enough given from dictation. Dozens of examples have I come across of pupils working Reduction and Vulgar Fractions, failing entirely when asked to take "half-a-sovereign from five guineas." If the sum had been written on the board in the usual form without words the result would have been different.

The approved lines upon which a school should be organized and classified are so well known that it is seldom that one is found in an unsatisfactory condition as regards either particular.

There is, however, a tendency on the part of a few teachers to multiply classes and adopt individual rather than collective methods; in such cases sympathy of numbers is entirely ignored, and that emulation which helps to make teaching easy and pleasant is completely absent.

The government is generally mild, firm, and sympathetic. Some of the younger teachers are apt to think that more can be done with children by harshness than by kindness, there is plenty of hard driving but little leading; to a sensitive child such treatment generally ends in discouragement. No instance of an unwise use of corporal punishment has come under my notice during the year.

The methods employed in teaching by the trained teachers are so much alike that it is impossible not to conclude that they have all been educated under the same effective influences. Those methods are modern and generally applied with vigour and intelligence, although I have seldom noticed much that is distinctive or original.

The teachers employed in this district are classified as follows:—

Schools.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.			Unclassified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Public	2	3	11	6	8	9	39
Provisional .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Half-time .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	9
Home-to-Home .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Total	2	3	11	9	11	25	61

There are seven pupil-teachers, all of whom have made good progress during the year.

As a body the teachers are industrious, hardworking, and attentive to their duties; their influence is always on the side of morality, virtue, and humanity, and usually they are respected, not only by the parents and pupils, but by the general public.

The School Savings Banks opened at Muswellbrook, Murrumbidgee, and Scone have been an unqualified success. Each bank has received over £100 during the year in deposits ranging from 5s. to 5s. The silent influence thus exerted upon the characters of the depositors and others is of no small value.

At Muswellbrook there is a Cadet Corp numbering about forty members. During the past six months it has been under the immediate supervision and instruction of E. Bowman, Esq.; the lads have made considerable progress in military drill. The labours of Mr. Bowman are much appreciated both by the cadets and their parents.

In reviewing the work of the past year, I am pleased to state that there has been good work done in most schools. The material condition of many has been improved, and the prospects of all are encouraging.

C. O. PLASHMAN,

Inspector.

Muswellbrook, 22 December, 1887.

ANNEX Y.

DISTRICT-INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister, my report on the condition of the Schools in the Wagga Wagga District for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

The portion of the Colony embraced in the district remains the same as last year. For the purpose of this report, it may be roughly described as commencing at the Upper Murray near Kosciusko, and bounded by a line running in a north-easterly direction so as to include Tumberumba, Tumut, Yass, and Gutting; thence by a line bearing north-west, passing near and including Burrows, Barnedman, Hillston, and Wilcannia; thence the line strikes due north to the Queensland border, and takes in all that country round the Barrier and Grey Ranges, and on as far as the South Australian border; up the course of the Murray River to Kosciusko completes the boundaries.

For the purpose of supervision and inspection this district is divided into four inspectorates, as under:—

Head Quarters of Inspectorates.	No. of Schools.	Name of Inspector in Charge.
Albury.....	88	Assistant-Inspector S. Wright, B.A.
Hay.....	82	Assistant-Inspector J. D. S. Maclardy, M.A.
Wagga Wagga.....	57	District-Inspector G. O'Byrne.
Yass.....	165	Inspector L. E. Lawford, M.A.

At the close of the year 1886, the district register showed a total strength of 326 schools. On account of low attendance ten of these did not reopen. Seventeen new schools were opened in places where none existed before. This number shows the new ground actually opened up, but it does not adequately indicate what has been done in the time in the way of extending the means of education. Nor do the ten schools mentioned as closed represent the full loss of ground. We have arranged that several new schools will be opened early in 1888, but almost as many must be closed at an early date in consequence of diminished attendance.

The new schools opened are at Berramunga, Bullock Creek, Callal, Colombo Creek, Chidlowa, Currawarrina Lagoons, Creekside, Leniston, Iwer, Nanana, Nimby, Oxley, Roundhill, Tumberumba Upper, Thanowring, Tootal, and Uplands.

An Evening Public School was opened at Adelong, but, like nearly all these ventures, it died almost as soon as it came into existence.

The following schools were either not reopened in the year or were permanently closed before its termination, the cause being very low attendance:—Littledale, Mountain Station, Wanderrybingle, Darbalura, Greg Greg, Weebo, Bull Plain, Major's Plains, Yammetree, Wandook, Brassi, Purnamoota, Upper Yanko, Coppabella, Congera, Marengo North, Talmo, and Milong. At the latter place the prospects for a school are good enough, but as soon as a building is erected it is burned down. The Minister has declined to give any further aid for building in that locality.

The undermentioned schools are likely to be closed in 1888:—Jingellic, Walbundrie, Thalabin, Narana, and Rowan.

It will therefore be seen that there has been very little gain during the year in the number of schools in this part of the Colony. I account for this unexpected result by the recent change in the land legislation. The wider areas to be obtained further afield have tempted many settlers to sell out small holdings and push further into the country where the maximum area can readily be obtained. This process is plainly at work in every part of this district; and be it for good or for evil, it is as plain as noonday that the estates are rapidly aggregating. The number of schools in the agricultural settlements are diminishing in almost equal ratio.

Accommodation.

The school buildings provide adequate accommodation for all present requirements, and I do not know of overcrowding in any schools. At Tumut, Cootamundra, and Broken Hill, infant schools must be built in the near future. At every place where ten or twelve children can be conveniently got together we have established a school, or have taken the necessary steps to provide one.

At the end of last year accommodation was provided for 16,812 pupils, and by the various changes which have taken place since, and which are detailed in the appendices attached, 17,231 pupils can now be accommodated. This is more than ample for all possible requirements, as the yearly average was only 9,678.

At the regular inspection every pupil present is examined in all the subjects prescribed for his class. In judging of the progress made, the age of the child, and the length of time at school are kept in view, and in this way an attempt is made to keep up a satisfactory relation between time and progress.

The table of inspection shows that 37 ordinary inspections were held. In addition to these, I made ordinary inspections at Glenroy, Tumberumba, Warregesla, and Darlington Point; these are not included in the table, as the schools were outside my own special section of the district. At ordinary inspections, the organization, discipline, and methods are noted, and when necessary, the Inspector takes the management of the school for a time. At the close of the inspection suggestions are made for the remedy of any defects that may have manifested themselves.

The

The number of pupils examined this year was 9,532, as against 10,144 in 1886. The falling off of 612 pupils is accounted for by the facts that there were two schools less examined, and that much of the work had to be done during very wet weather. For the purpose of comparison, I quote the percentages of passes obtained in the principal subjects for the last two years.

	1886.	1887.
Reading, including Spelling, Meanings and Derivations	81·0	83·5
Writing	82·0	86·5
Arithmetic	68·0	72·6
Grammar	73·0	76·7
Geography	78·0	84·9
History	73·0	74·6

Inspection.

The subjoined table shows the various kinds of schools, and the number of these inspected and not inspected.

	Public.		Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Totals.
	Schools.	Departments.					
(a) Opened during 1887, or part thereof....	235	247	65	9	12	1	334
(b) Number received regular or general inspection	224	236	61	9	11	...	317
(c) Number that did not receive regular or general inspection	11	11	4	...	1	1	17
(d) Number that received ordinary inspection	32	34	2	...	1	...	37

The schools not inspected were all small, and generally remote ones. Of the 17 not inspected, 12 were in that vast tract of country forming the Hay Section. The gentleman in charge of this section was prevented from completing his work by the excessively wet season, and by the difficulty and danger of travelling in the flooded country. Through an oversight, I missed the inspection of one of the schools in my section, and the Evening School at Adelong was not examined, because it closed before an Inspector could visit the locality. The other Inspectors explain in their reports the reasons for the non-inspection of the 3 remaining schools.

In point of efficiency, 261 schools out of the 317 that received regular inspection, were either equal to or above the standard requirements; that is, 85 per cent. of them were found to be in a fair or very satisfactory condition. This appears a cheering result, but it must be borne in mind that the standard is easily reached by any teacher of ordinary intelligence and industry. 50 per cent. of answers entitles the pupil to a pass.

Teachers.

The number of teachers and pupil-teachers employed to work the schools to which this Report refers is 406. The following table shows the various ranks and the sections in which they are employed:—

Section.	Teachers.								Pupil-teachers.				Total Teachers and Pupil-teachers.
	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Unclassed.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	
Albury	1	6	6	16	13	13	29	2	5	6	1	98
Hay	1	9	5	12	8	6	33	2	2	4	7	99
Wagga	2	11	5	7	12	9	18	6	5	3	3	81
Yass	1	11	6	19	17	13	42	4	5	5	5	128
Totals	5	37	22	54	60	41	122	14	17	18	16	406

It is gratifying to be able to report that no serious complaint has been made against any of this large body of persons. As a rule, the teachers are sober, industrious, and well respected by those amongst whom their lot is cast. I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of the services rendered by the staff of pupil-teachers. I think that these persons are very poorly paid for the class of work they do.

The total number of pupils enrolled for any portion of the year was 18,721; the yearly average attendance was 9674·9, and the amount of fees paid was £5,371 17s. 9d. or a little more than 9s. per head on the average attendance. Dividing the attendance by the numerical strength of the staff, we get about 24 pupils to each teacher. It must be admitted that this is not overtaxing him, considering the short hours of duty. Of course, the average above given is brought down by including in the division a great number of little schools with attendances from 10 to 20.

Attendance Officers.

On the 1st of July, the Attendance Officers were placed under the control of the District Inspector, and at the same time the number in this district was reduced from 6 to 3. In consequence of the restrictions placed on these officers in the matter of travelling, very few personal visits were made by them to defaulting parents, and few prosecutions were instituted. However, many letters of caution were sent to parents, and I believe that in most cases, these letters have had a salutary effect. The new system of collecting fees by the direct agency of the teachers has proved itself thoroughly sound; it is simpler, quicker, and far more economical than the old method of setting an Attendance Officer to travel round to collect a few paltry shillings.

The following is a synopsis of the work done by these officers during the past half-year:—

Number of tenements visited.....	679
Schools visited	141
Letters of caution sent to parents.....	532
Applications for free education examined	132
Certificates of free education sent	130
Number of pupils exempted from payment of fees	532

The officers are now busily engaged in preparing "Special Reports" for the Minister's consideration, so that necessary prosecutions may take place immediately after the reopening of the schools.

All the required statistics have been sent under separate covers.

11th January, 1888.

G. O'BYRNE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX.

ANNEX Z 1.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

THERE were 88 schools open in the Albury section of the Wagga Wagga District during some portion of the year 1887, four of which were closed during the year owing to the attendance having fallen below the minimum, so that there are now in operation 84 schools, viz. :—59 Public, 13 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 6 House-to-House.

Of these 84 schools, 3 were established during the year, viz. :—Upper Tumberumba, Provisional, Uplands, Half-time; and Creekside, House-to-House; while 2, which were temporarily closed in 1886, were reopened, viz. :—Gerogery Railway Station, Provisional; and Mountain Creek, Provisional.

The educational wants of the district are very fairly met by the schools in operation, and the opening of schools at Keajura Creek and Ellerslie early next year will leave but little room for the establishment of schools in this section.

A few of the schools now in operation must shortly be closed on account of the low attendance. These are chiefly in farming districts, where the selectors have followed the common practice of selling their holdings in order to take up larger blocks in the back country.

At the beginning of 1887 accommodation was provided for 4,121 scholars, and by the reopening of two schools, the opening of a non-vested Half-time School, and the erection of a Provisional School building at Upper Tumberumba, additional accommodation for 96 pupils has been provided, so that there is now room for 4,217.

Inspection.

Every school but one open this year received a regular inspection, the one omitted being Bull Plain, a small House-to-House School, which closed suddenly early in the year. In addition to the regular inspections, 22 schools received ordinary inspections, and incidental visits were paid to about half the schools in the district.

Of the 87 schools inspected, 53 were above the standard, 11 up to it, and 23 below it in efficiency; that is, 73·5 per cent. of the schools satisfied the requirements. Last year 70 per cent. were up to or above the standard, so that a slight increase of 3·5 per cent. is noticeable this year. It is now three years since the standards of proficiency under which the schools work were introduced, and I consider that the percentage up to the standard represents very fairly the results our teachers can obtain. Taking into account the confessedly high character of our standards, 73·5 per cent. up to requirements must be regarded as very satisfactory.

The organization of the schools generally is good, and shows an improvement on past years. The classification, as a rule, is more correct, the promotions are more regularly made, and the records are well kept. The discipline too is good, though in some instances teachers do not insist sufficiently on punctuality.

The attainments of the pupils in the principal subjects of examination are shown in the subjoined summary :—

Subject	Number Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,311	87·8
Writing	2,307	91·8
Dictation	1,774	69·6
Arithmetic	2,154	73·8
Grammar	801	69·1
Geography	929	86·5
English History	630	75·2
Australian History	236	91·1
Scripture	2,014	85·8
Object Lessons	1,432	87·7
Drill	2,122	82·3

In all of these subjects high results have been obtained; and it is gratifying to observe that in the subjects which in previous years have always obtained low marks—Dictation and Arithmetic—there is a decided improvement.

The teaching staff consists of 84 teachers and 14 pupil-teachers, classified as follows :—

Teachers.

I A	0
I B	1
II A	6
II B	6
III A	16
III B	13
III C	13
Unclassified	29

Pupil-teachers.

Class I	2
" II	5
" III	6
" IV	1

The teachers collectively work zealously and cheerfully, and with an evident desire to improve the children committed to their care; they strive to act upon all suggestions given, and are generally well qualified for the post.

To sum up, there are 84 schools now in operation, 73·5 of which are up to standard requirements. There is but little room for an increase of schools, and the educational requirements of the district are well met.

The work done during the year has been satisfactory, and the prospects are such as to warrant the hope of future progress.

S. WRIGHT.

ANNEX Z 2.

ASSISTANT-INSPECTOR MACLARDY'S REPORT.

At the end of 1886, there were in operation in this section of the district, 80 schools, viz. 58 Public, 20 Provisional and 2 House-to-House.

The Public School at Brassi was closed on the 31st December last, on account of the decrease in the school population, and the Public Schools at Old Junee, Pinnacle, and Yathella were transferred this year to the Wagga Wagga section of this district. There were thus left under my supervision 76 schools, viz., 54 Public, 30 Provisional, and 2 House-to-House.

During this year 6 new schools were opened as follows :—Public, at Oxley and Round Hill; Provisional, at Callal, Colombo Creek, and Leniston; House-to-House, at Curruwanna Lagoon.

The Provisional Schools at Maude and Nungania were converted to Public. The question of converting to Public the Provisional School at Lower North Berry Jerry was deferred till the end of the current quarter. The necessary attendance for a Public School has, however, been maintained, and this school will also be converted to Public from the 1st October last.

It has been decided to establish Provisional Schools at Ivanhoe, Kildary, and Pooncaira. The residents at Kildary have provided the necessary buildings, &c., but these have not yet been passed. This school will be opened at the beginning of next year. The residents at Ivanhoe and Pooncaira have not yet provided the necessary school accommodation.

Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools at Cuthera, Merrowie Creek, and Waradgery, were declined as there was not the necessary school population. The residents at Merrowie Creek were offered a House-to-House teacher if they provided the necessary school accommodation. Applications

Applications for the establishment of a Public School at Euriovie (about 40 miles from Silverton, in the Poolamacca tin mining district), and of a House-to-House School, at Mia Min, on the Wakool, have been received, but have not been finally dealt with.

The residents at Bunda having declined to provide the necessary school accommodation, the offer of a teacher was withdrawn. No action has as yet been taken by the residents at Willandra Creek towards the provision of the necessary school accommodation for a House-to-House School at that place.

Besides the Public School, at Brassi, which was closed at the end of last year, the following schools were also closed during this year on account of the small attendance:—Public—Wandook and Yammatrec; Provisional—Colombo Creek.

The Provisional School at Upper Yanko has not been in operation for the last nine months, as suitable accommodation for a teacher cannot be obtained.

The Provisional Schools at Narama and Thulabin were for a time closed on account of the small attendance, but they were reopened on condition that the residents made up to the teacher any deficiency that might occur in the salary through the average attendance falling below the required minimum.

The decrease of school population, which has necessitated the closings above mentioned, has been caused by settlers selling out to the stations or to larger selectors and large holdings being thus produced.

For similar reasons it will probably be necessary during next year to close the schools at Nangus, Tamar, Birrego, Booroorban, and Narama.

During the year school buildings were erected as follows:—New, at Oxley, Round Hill, Wentworth (Infants' Department), Callal, Colombo Creek, Leniston, and Carrawarna Lagoon; to replace old, at Carrathool and Wilcannia: two of these were under the Architect, two under the Inspector, and five under local Committees.

On account of the approach to the school building at South Marowie becoming dangerous through flood-water, the lease of them was not renewed, but buildings in a more suitable situation were rented instead.

The school at Menindie was lengthened, and repairs and improvements were effected at the undermentioned schools:—

Balranald	Hillston	Round Hill
Berry Jerry	Jerilderie	Silverton
Broken Hill	Menindie	Tattails
Carrathool	Milpariaka	Tongul
Cooba Creek	Moama	Wentworth
Euston	Narandera	Whitton.
Hay		

A residence was built under the District Inspector's supervision at Coolamau.

On account of the probable removal of the Maloga Black Mission, it was decided to postpone the carrying out the proposed improvements to the school building mentioned in my last report till matters had been definitely settled.

At the beginning of the year there was accommodation in existing schools for 4,569 pupils. Through closings, abandonment of buildings, &c., 312 places were lost, and by the erection and renting of new buildings, enlargement of buildings, &c., 687 places were gained, making an increase in school accommodation of 365 places. There is thus at present accommodation for 4,934 pupils.

New school buildings are in progress at Broken Hill, Ivanhoe, Kildary, Kindra, Mimosa East, and Poonceira, and a class-room is to be added to the school at Silverton. These, with existing buildings, will fairly meet present requirements.

The number of schools open during the year, or any part of it, was 82, viz.:—55 Public in 58 departments, 21 Provisional, and 3 House-to-House; 12 of these were not inspected, viz.:—Public—Balranald, Euston, Hatfield, Maude, Meira, Moulamein, Oxley, Paika, and Yammatrec; Provisional—Callal, Junee Reefs, and Upper Yanko.

The schools at Yammatrec, Callal, Junee Reefs, and Upper Yanko were not in operation when I visited the portions of the district in which they are situated.

The fact that the other schools were not inspected is due to the following causes:—

1. The large area of this section of the district comprising about one fourth of the Colony.
2. The unusual prevalence of wet weather and consequent difficulty and danger of travelling.
3. The fact that two special trips had to be made to outlying portions of the district.

To the last reason specially was due the non-inspection of the schools at Balranald, Euston, Hatfield, Maude, Oxley, and Paika.

Of the seventy schools inspected, ten also received an ordinary inspection, and one school received a second regular inspection.

The statistics (Forms A, B, C, and D) have already been forwarded.

A comparison between this year and the last, of the results of inspection in the several subjects is shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	1886.		1887.	
	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,672	62.3	2,375	66.8
Writing	2,672	64.5	2,375	69.5
Arithmetic	2,234	52.8	1,858	59.9
Grammar	872	61.3	744	65.7
Geography	925	70.5	782	76.4
History—				
English	564	62.2	504	71.2
Australian	78	78.2	147	80.2
Scripture	2,510	65.7	2,311	70.0
Object Lessons	1,430	72.3	1,356	76.4
Drawing	584	67.6	504	67.6
Music	1,960	62.1	1,960	65.0
Euclid	44	70.4	44	68.1
Needlework	752	68.7	709	72.4
Drill	844	64.1	930	67.8

The results for this year compare very favourably with those of last year. Arithmetic is still the weak subject, but more intelligent methods of teaching this subject are being introduced and the progress since last year is very marked.

The teachers under my supervision are classed as follows:—

1.—Teachers.

Office.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Prob.	Totals.
Principal or Mistress	1	9	5	8	15	6	33	77
Assistant	4	3	...	...	7
Totals	1	9	5	12	18	6	33	84

2.—Pupil-teachers.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	On Probation.	Total
2	2	4	5	2	15

On the whole this section of the district is in a satisfactory condition and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to be so.

Hay, 21st December, 1887.

J. D. ST. CLAIR MACLARDY,
Assistant Inspector.

ANNEX Z 3.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year 230 schools of all kinds started work in this district, and during the year 7 new schools were established, giving a total of 237. This number has, however, been reduced to 225 by the closing of 10 small schools and 2 Evening Schools. These 12 schools were closed in consequence of the minimum attendance not having been maintained. Of the 225 schools still in operation, 152 are Public, 29 Provisional, 34 Half-time, 8 House-to-House, and 2 Evening Schools.

New schools will shortly be opened at Suntop, Beri, Plain Creek, Urban Park, and Goorianawa.

New buildings were erected during the year at Chatman's Flat, Wanaaring, Willandra, Mullamuddy, Goochna, and Windora, at an aggregate cost to the Department of £429 4s 7d. Those at Chatman's Flat, Wanaaring, Goochna, and Windora, were required for newly established schools, and those at Willandra and Mullamuddy to replace old and dilapidated buildings.

The school-rooms of this district now provide accommodation for 10,247 pupils, and the highest quarterly enrolment for the year was 9,238. There are, therefore, about 1,000 seats provided over and above the number required. The accommodation is well distributed, there being in almost every school a few seats unoccupied.

Thirty-eight buildings were repaired during the year, viz., those at—

Ponto	Ulamabri
Molong	Cupertee
Eschol	Cullenbone
Cobbora	Conbo
Cobar	Coolah Bridge
Nymagee	Gulgong
Cumnock	Hill End
Ballarah	Hford
Eulomogo	Linham
Yulandry	Menah
Burvendong	Mullamuddy
Baradine	Mudgee
Bourke	M'Donald's Hole
Coonamble	Pyramul Upper
Dubbo	Round Swamp
Gilgandra	Rylstone
Gungahlin	Taanabutta
Louth	Tambaroora
Mudgee South	

The school buildings, with few exceptions, are well cared for by the teachers, and the premises are neatly and cleanly kept.

All the schools of the district, except the Provisional School at Chatman's Flat, the Half-time School at Shades, and the Evening School at Hill End, received either a General or Regular Inspection during the year, and 136 were inspected a second time. The school at Chatman's Flat was not opened till 12th December, the date upon which the Teachers' Examinations began, and Shades School was closed on 28th February. The Evening School at Hill End remained in operation for a short time only.

Of these 237 schools, 91 were inspected by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 74 by Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smith, and the remaining 69 by myself. Mr. Rooney made 90 second inspections, Mr. Smith 25, the other 19 being made by myself. A greater number of schools would have received a second inspection but for the time occupied in connection with the Attendance Officers' Branch during the latter half of the year.

The number of pupils examined and the percentage of passes in the various subjects of instruction are given for the years 1886 and 1887 in the following table:—

Subjects	1886.		1887.	
	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentages of Passes.	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentages of Passes.
Reading.....	6,335	83.3	6,651	86.7
Writing.....	6,490	99.5	6,321	94.5
Arithmetic.....	6,533	63.0	6,139	61.1
Grammar.....	2,373	74.0	2,485	74.7
Geography.....	2,437	76.6	2,359	76.7
History.....	2,398	73.4	2,650	81.6
Scripture.....	5,661	83.1	5,701	88.3
Object Lesson.....	3,769	86.9	3,498	91.7
Drawing.....	1,865	83.4	1,966	88.0
Music.....	4,568	85.4	4,993	92.5
French.....	30	100.0	50	100.0
Euclid.....	233	78.9	344	97.6
Algebra.....	46	100.0	46	100.0
Mensuration.....	242	71.0	252	100.0
Latin.....	27	100.0	52	100.0
Science.....	237	100.0	198	100.0

In Arithmetic, Algebra, and Mensuration, the results are lower than those of 1886; in French, Latin, and Science, they are alike for both years; and in the remaining subjects a satisfactory advance has been made.

Arithmetic is still a weak subject in most schools, even in some of the more important ones. This, however, is not peculiar to the schools of New South Wales, as may be seen from the following passages taken from the reports of some of the English School Inspectors:—

Mr. Colvill, M.A., reports:—"It is to Arithmetic that most constant care and greatest conscious efforts are given. The results, however, are, as a rule, unsatisfactory. In many schools the teaching of this, as in other subjects, is unquestionably good, and independent of any change in the method of examination; but in very many indeed the result is bad. This is owing to no want of intelligence in the pupil, or of hard work in the teacher; it is simply due to bad methods of teaching.

teaching. Arithmetic is presented to the child, not as a matter of reason and common sense, but as a code of inexplicable and arbitrary rules, occasionally illustrated by very imperfect examples seldom varied. The result is that too often, a mere baby problem set in every-day language, or even a simple question, if it differ ever so little from the type, or be not labelled with the 'rule' it belongs to, is not attempted by the children who can mechanically work out long processes set down for them. More time should be given to easy problems such as every farmer, artisan, and cottager has to deal with over and over again."

Mr. Cowie says:—"I think there is a gradual, though slow, improvement in the teaching of arithmetic, but it is still a very weak subject in many schools. Even when children have learned to work straightforward sums correctly, they are often incapable of solving the simplest problem which demands a slight exercise of reasoning powers."

Rev. W. H. Howard in his report says:—"Arithmetic still continues weak in its foundations. We are unceasing in our endeavours to get the subject taught so as to touch the understandings of the learners at all its stages; but with feeble foundations the structure is apt to collapse when the upper stories are tested. Our teachers themselves are trained to be computers, not teachers of the principles of number."

Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., says:—"Arithmetic, if really intelligently taught, would secure, at all events in the lower standards, certain passes. As taught, no subject is more prolific of failures. Inaccuracy of notation, and the want of a thorough knowledge of tables, cause more failures than anything else. Notation is taught on wrong principles."

Other passages might be given, but these are sufficient to show that in the English schools, at least, the same unsatisfactory state of things exists as in our own schools.

The condition in relation to the standard of the schools inspected is given hereunder:—

Schools.	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Above the Standard.	Totals.
Public	29	21	103	153
Provisional	11	4	14	29
Half-time	10	4	24	38
House-to-House	3	2	4	9
Evening	3	0	1	4
Totals.....	56	31	146	233

That is, 76 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard, and 24 per cent. failed to do either.

The quarterly enrolment and average attendance for the years 1886 and 1887 are given in the annexed table:—

Quarters.	1886.		1887.	
	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March	9,170	6,578.6	9,142	5,885.2
June	9,107	6,285.3	9,238	6,437.0
September	9,138	6,202.2	9,072	6,163.4
December	9,330	6,062.3	9,153	6,508.2

With the exception of the June quarter, the enrolments for 1887 are less than those for 1886, yet the average attendances for June and December, 1887, are greater than for the corresponding quarters of the previous year. Both enrolment and attendances would have been greater but for the heavy rain which fell during the year, and consequent floods and bad roads. Out on the flat country especially wet weather hinders greatly the regular attendance of children at school. Flooded creeks and rivers, muddy roads, and, where no road exists, long, wet grass, all combine to keep them away. The improvement which took place during the December quarter may, in a great measure, be ascribed to the action taken at the end of the September quarter through the Attendance Officers, and I am of opinion that still greater improvement in the same direction may be expected during the year just entered upon.

At the end of October the fees in arrear in the schools of this district, amounted to £604 10s. 10d. The greater part of this large sum was owing by the pupils of some six or seven schools, the arrear at one school alone, amounted to something over £60. This is certainly somewhat surprising in view of the fact, that part of the duty of the Attendance Officers was the collection of fees in arrear.

The persons whose fees had fallen so heavily into arrear, were in the main, well able to pay, and have since paid up a considerable amount of their debts. During the months of November and December, a large reduction has been effected, and the total amount of the debt now stands at £354 17s. 5½d., which during the current quarter will, I hope, be cleared off altogether.

A very large number of applications for exemption from payment of school-fees were received during the past three months, many from persons in really comfortable circumstances, but the greater number from persons, who through various causes, have been placed in temporary monetary difficulties, and who, no doubt, will after a short time, be able to pay the small weekly fee demanded of them.

The teachers of all kinds employed in this district are classified as under:—

Teachers.

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Nil.	Total.
A	B	A	B	A	B	C		
0	2	12	16	39	24	27	85	205

Assistant Teachers.

Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Total.
A	B	A	B	A	B	C	
0	0	3	3	4	1	0	11

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
4	15	9	14	42

The year has been more than usually free from complaint against teachers, and the few made were of a trivial nature.

Summary.

Summary.

When the schools now being established have commenced work, the present educational wants of this district will be fully met, both as regards the number and situation of the schools and the number of sittings provided by the various buildings.

Taking everything into consideration, the work done during the year may be regarded with satisfaction, and I am of opinion that in point of efficiency, our schools compare favourably with those of other countries.

W. H. JOHNSON,
District Inspector.

Wellington, 13th January, 1885.

ANNEX Z 4.

INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit this my general report for 1887.

Number of Schools.

At the close of last year there were 93 schools in operation in this portion of the district, viz. :-

- 66 Public.
- 8 Provisional.
- 16 Half-time.
- 3 House-to-house.

Total 93

In May the Infants' Department of the Public School, Gulzong, was closed on account of the diminished attendance caused by a decrease in the mining population of that place. An Evening School established at Hill End in May, was closed after a brief existence of two months. In September a House-to-house School was opened near Campbell's Creek, an affluent of the Meroo River.

At the end of the present year the number of schools stands thus :-

- 65 Public.
- 8 Provisional.
- 16 Half-time.
- 4 House-to-house.

Total 93

A Public School has been established at Goolma, and will be opened early in January. An application for a Provisional School at Tabrabucca, has been granted.

Organisation.

The school buildings afford ample accommodation and are, with very few exceptions, suitably and centrally situated nearly every settler is within reach of a school. During the year, two new buildings were erected, one replacing an old non-vested structure and the other supplying a want in a locality where no school previously existed. Repairs and improvements of a substantial kind have been effected in 18 schools; of the Public and the Provisional Schools, all but two are vested in the Department, and their material condition may be considered as good.

The buildings used for Half-time and House-to-house Schools are suitable and in fair repair. All schools are well lighted and ventilated.

At the commencement of the year, the accommodation afforded by the existing schools was estimated as sufficient for 3,365 pupils. The new buildings put up during the year provided for 3,454 children. The annual returns show that there was an average daily attendance of 2,669 throughout the year.

Enrolment.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,489, and of this number 429 are returned as having attended more than 1 school during the year. The enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year were as follows :-

	Enrolment.	Average attendance.
1st quarter.....	3,739	2,553
2nd quarter.....	3,719	2,750
3rd quarter.....	3,704	2,601
4th quarter.....	3,710	2,725

The enrolment for the year is 75 less, and the average attendance 110 less than in 1886. The decrease may be accounted for by the flooded state of the rivers and creeks during the greater part of the year, and by the falling off in population of some of the mining townships. The average attendance was nearly 72 per cent. of the quarterly enrolments, being thus slightly below that of the previous year.

Inspection.

Of the 95 schools in operation during the year, all except Hill End (Evening) received regular or general inspection—91 from myself, and 3 from the District Inspector. All except 1 House-to-house School, established late in the year, received ordinary inspection. The Deputy Chief Inspector, assisted by myself, examined the Superior Public School at Mudgee.

The work of inspection may be summed up thus :-

- 94 general and regular inspections.
- 92 ordinary inspections.

The number of pupils present at the examinations of ninety-four schools was 2,823. The proficiency displayed in the various subjects in relation to the standards is given below. The results of the preceding year are also given.

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage satisfying Standard.	
		In 1887.	In 1886.
Reading.....	2,823	90	90
Writing.....	2,614	96	99
Arithmetic.....	2,519	73½	72½
Grammar.....	1,096	80	73
Geography.....	1,130	71	72½
History (English).....	835	76	69½
(Australian).....	425	84	75
Scripture.....	2,304	88	78½
Object Lessons.....	1,646	92	89½
Drawing.....	818	82	77
Music.....	2,003	93	87½
French.....	59	100	None examined.
Euclid.....	176	93	75
Algebra.....	15	100	100
Mensuration.....	153	73	63½
Latin.....	38	100	100
Natural Science.....	109	100	100
Trigonometry.....	15	100	None examined.
Needlework.....	901	100	100
Drill.....	1,519	93	98

Grammar, history, Scripture, drawing, Euclid, and mensuration show considerable improvement, but Arithmetic in the higher branches is but imperfectly taught in most schools. The improved recitation of the poetry contained in the reading lesson books gives evidence that pupils have received more careful training in this respect. The methods of instruction are suitable, and in most cases the teaching is painstaking and effective.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools inspected in relation to the standard :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public	4	5	54
Provisional.....	1	1	6
Half-time.....	4	2	10
House-to-house.....	2	1	1
Totals.....	11	12	71

Thus 86 per cent. of the schools satisfied or exceeded the standard. Pupils from the Mudgee Superior Public School were eminently successful at the University public examinations in September. All who presented themselves passed, viz., six seniors and six juniors.

Teachers.

The teachers of the schools under my supervision are classified as follows :—

I B.....	1
II A.....	6
II B.....	11
III A.....	21
III B.....	12
III C.....	9
Unclassified.....	30
Total.....	90
Pupil-teachers—	
Class I.....	2
„ II.....	10
„ III.....	2
„ IV.....	4
Total.....	18

Only one complaint, and that of a trivial nature, was made against a teacher during the year. The Department's property is carefully looked after, and the schoolrooms with one or two exceptions are clean and cheerful. Proper attention is paid to the classification of the pupils, and considerable improvement is observable in the Lesson Programmes. With few exceptions the returns are neatly and accurately compiled. As a body the teachers are respectable, and are animated with diligence and zeal in the discharge of their duties.

Summary.

1. This portion of the district is well supplied with schools.
2. The material condition of the school buildings is good.
3. The accommodation in most cases exceeds the requirements.
4. The total enrolment and average attendance slightly decreased during the year.
5. All schools were fully inspected.
6. The Organization of the schools is good.
7. The General Discipline is satisfactory.

In conclusion it may be stated that good work has been done during the past year, and that the prospects for the next year are decidedly favourable.

JOHN P. ROONEY,
Inspector

Mudgee, 28th December, 1887.

ANNEX Z 5.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my General Report upon the schools in the Dubbo portion of the Wellington District for the year 1887.

There were in operation, at the beginning of the year, 44 Public, 19 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 5 House Schools; total, 76. Three new schools—Dubbo Evening Public, Wanaaring Provisional, and Bourke (Infants)—were opened. Six schools were closed—Hamilton Falls Provisional, Bundy Bridge Provisional, Bennett's Flat, and Youngieblah Half-time; Bullagreen and Dragon Lake House, and Inglegar and Salt-water Well House. Warkton Provisional was closed in June last, but reopened in November. Bourke (North) Provisional, Brightling Park Provisional, Mundooran Provisional, and Wanaaring Provisional were converted into Public Schools, and Ballimore and Lower Ballimore Provisional into Half-time Schools. The establishment of House Schools at Goorianawa Station and Urban Park has been sanctioned by the Minister, and a new Provisional School is in course of erection at Plain Creek, near Murrumbidgee, and will soon be ready for occupation.

The material condition of all the schools may be described as very fair. Two new schoolrooms have been erected during the year—one, Wanaaring, under the direction of a local committee, in a locality where no school had previously existed; and the other, Willandra, under the direction of the Inspector, to replace a dilapidated and inconvenient building. Additions, improvements, or repairs have been made at Baradine, Bourke, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, Dubbo, Gilgandra, Gongolgon, and Louth. Tenders have been called for the erection of new, in place of old and rented, buildings at Urban and Mundooran. Out of the 44 Public Schools, 11 only have residences for married teachers. Provisional and Half-time Schools have no residences. Two residences of Public Schools are rented by the Department.

At the end of 1886 there was accommodation for 4,100 pupils, allowing 100 cubic feet of air space for each child; and making allowance for the schools closed and the schools opened during the past twelve months, the present accommodation is still far in excess of actual requirements. Plain Creek Provisional, which is now in progress, will afford an additional accommodation to about 20 children. The cost of this schoolroom will be £60.

Every school in this portion of the district has received either a regular or a general inspection—2 have received a regular inspection twice, and 25 have received an ordinary inspection. Six schools were inspected by the District Inspector—Byerock, Dubbo (Girls), Dubbo (Infants), Girilambone, Nevotire, and Warren. The number of inspections this year has exceeded that of any previous year, notwithstanding that a great deal of my time was occupied in conducting special examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers at Bourke, Coonamble, and Coonabarabran, in addition to the regular examinations at Dubbo; and unavoidable delays were incurred through wet weather and the almost impassable condition of the roads in many parts.

In 1886 there were :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
	42 schools.	7 schools.	23 schools.
In 1887 :—			
	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
	27 schools.	8 schools.	43 schools.

The

The following table will show the proficiency of the pupils in each of the subjects examined :—

Subjects.	Above.	Up to.	Below.	No. examined.
Reading.....	1,149	406	454	2,009
Writing.....	1,381	414	214	2,009
Arithmetic.....	645	440	923	2,009
Grammar.....	339	89	312	740
Geography.....	488	115	173	776
History—				
English.....	379	79	151	609
Australian.....	18			18
Scripture.....	1,082	532	210	1,844
Object Lessons.....	629	315	112	1,056
Drawing.....	468	73	66	607
Music.....	988	237	153	1,428
French.....				
Euclid.....	96			96
Algebra.....			15	15
Mensuration.....			15	15
Latin.....	15			15
Science.....				
Needlework.....	446	49	50	545
Drill.....	745	381	119	1,245

No complaint of any serious nature has been brought against any teacher. All have endeavoured to perform their duties to the best of their abilities, and are, I believe, respected in their several stations. Eighteen of the Public School teachers, all of the Provisional and House Schools, and one of the Half-time Schools are unclassified.

The attendance of the pupils has been as good as could reasonably be expected, but might have been better had it not been for the flooded rivers and creeks, the exceedingly boggy condition of the roads and sickness. On the whole, they have conducted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, being obedient and well behaved; but far in the interior of the Colony they are very shy before strangers, and slow in answering any questions put to them.

A statement of the enrolment and average attendance of pupils for each quarter of the year is subjoined :—

Quarters.	No. of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March.....	76	2,920	1,806.3
June.....	77	3,046	2,060.5
September.....	75	3,034	1,975.5
December.....	73	3,032	2,089.7

The organization of all the schools on the whole is fair, and the discipline is decidedly good.

In conclusion, the schools in this section of the Wellington District are well distributed, and the means of education are provided for all. They have not retrogressed, if they have made no improvement during the year 1887. Their future prospects, so far as can be seen with any certainty, are not without much encouragement and hope.

The various forms of statistics (A, B, C, D,) were forwarded at the proper time.

Dubbo, 31st December, 1887

J. LESLIE SMITH.

ANNEX Z 6.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report on the Training School, Fort-street, for the year 1887.

The number of students trained during the year was as follows :—

Admitted 12th July, 1886.....	18 students.
Admitted 17th January, 1887.....	15 "
Admitted 11th July, 1887.....	14 "
	—
	47 "
	—

2. STUDENTS.

With few exceptions the students are painstaking and industrious, but on their entry into training a wide diversity of attainments is observable which cannot altogether be attributed to differences in natural ability, and which is somewhat surprising, considering that they have all passed through the same course of preliminary studies as pupil-teachers. For instance, while some enter with a fair knowledge of the rudiments of Latin, others are so weak in this subject that the late Principal found it necessary to place upon the programme for the first half-year the book they were supposed to have completed during their pupil-teachership. English composition is also a weak subject, owing partly to the fact that very many of our pupil-teachers confine their reading within the limits of the text-books required for their examinations. In order to remedy this defect, as far as possible, the works of the leading English essayists might with advantage be added to the reading books used in this institution.

3. COURSE OF STUDY.

Smith's specimens of English Literature.	<i>Reading.</i>	Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar."
Composition.	<i>Grammar.</i>	Paraphrasing.
Parsing.		Analysis.
Descriptive: Australia, Europe, North America.	<i>Geography.</i>	Physical: Gaikie's Physical Geography.
Arithmetic and Mensuration.	<i>Mathematics.</i>	Algebra to Binomial Theorem.
Euclid, books I to VI, with deductions.		Plain Trigonometry.
Physics, Chemistry, Physiology.	<i>Natural Science.</i>	
Gladman's School Method.	<i>School Management.</i>	Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
History of Education.		
Principia Latina, Part I.	<i>Latin.</i>	Cæsar, Books I and II.
Inne's Syntax, to Exercise 80.		

History

History and English Literature.

English History, from William I to Victoria.
Australian History.

English Literature, from Elizabeth to Cromwell inclusive.
Special Study: Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

Vocal Music.

Staff and Tonic Sol-fa Notations.

Drawing.

Blackboard Practice.
Freehand and Model Drawing.

Geometrical Drawing.

Drill, &c.

Military Drill, without Arms.
Dumb-bell and Indian Club Exercises.
Single-sticks.

4. STAFF.

The death of the late Principal, Mr. John Wright, to whose ability, energy, and zeal the present satisfactory condition of the Training School is almost entirely due, necessitated a complete change in the staff. Mr. J. Conway was appointed Principal, and Mr. P. J. Edmunds retained the position of Assistant Training-Master. The intermediate office of Vice-Principal was abolished.

The permanent staff of the Training School, therefore, consists of two persons, the Principal and the Assistant. Visiting Masters attend two hours weekly, to give instruction in drawing, singing, and drill, and the practical training of the students is entrusted to the Head Master of the Superior Public School at Fort-street, and the Master of the Practising School.

5. ALTERATIONS TO BUILDINGS.

The large room at the north end of the building has been fitted up as a lecture-hall, specially adapted for the teaching of science. One end of the room has been furnished with a platform and lecture-table, which is fitted with gas, sink, pneumatic trough, water-taps, &c., and covered with sheet-lead to make it practically safe from accidents from corrosive chemicals. Additional presses have also been constructed, and other improvements carried out.

6. BOARDING HOUSES.

In cases where intending students have no friends or relatives residing in or near Sydney, it is undoubtedly an advantage to know of one or two establishments to which they may be confidently recommended. Where, however, the parents express a desire to place their sons with relatives or friends, this may in most cases be done with decided advantage to the students themselves, both from a moral and intellectual point of view.

7. PUPIL-TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Pupil-teachers' classes were conducted as usual at Fort-street during the year, and were attended by 333 pupil-teachers of both sexes. The time-table at present in use works fairly well, but certain modifications will be required, in order to relieve the pressure on the teachers of drawing and French, both of whom have too many pupils under their charge at one time. I cannot see that any advantage is gained by collecting the male pupil-teachers on Wednesday afternoons for instruction in mathematics. Most, if not all, of the principal teachers are quite capable of giving instruction in this important subject, and a great deal of valuable time is lost by suburban pupil-teachers in travelling to the appointed lecture-room in Castlereagh-street.

J. CONWAY,
Principal.

ANNEX N 7.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report upon the Training School, Hurlstone, Ashfield, for the year 1887.

1. COURSE OF STUDY.

English.

Reading: Macaulay's Essays, Bacon's Essays, Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and "Merchant of Venice."

Elocution.
Composition, Parsing, Analysis, Prosody.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic: Theory and Practice.

Measurement.

Geography.

Descriptive: Europe, North America, and Australasia, in detail.
Commercial and Political.

Physical: Surface of the earth, oceans, atmospheres, seasons, climate, &c.
Mapping.

English Literature.

From Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.

Special Study: "Julius Caesar," Shakespeare.

British History.

From William I to Victoria.

Australian History.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

French.

Havet's Grammar.
Hallard's Grammar.

French Recitation.
Charles XII, Voltaire.

School Management.

Organization, method, discipline.
Compilation of School Records, Time-tables.

Public School Act and Regulations.

Domestic Economy.

Sanitary Science.
Cookery: Theory and Practice.

Needlework.

Vocal Music.

Theory and Practice.
Staff Notation.

Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard.
Freehand from Copies.

Model and Elementary Perspective.
Geometrical.

Drill.

Callisthenics.

School Drill.

2. THE STUDENTS.

Of the 51 students in the institution at the end of 1887, 22 were this month examined for classification, on the completion of their course of training; and the 29 juniors remaining will be the seniors of the coming six months. They have been, with very few exceptions, industrious and well conducted. As students, their great drawback is want of general information. On entering the Training School, their knowledge of arithmetic, descriptive geography, parsing, and analysis is generally satisfactory, but they are less proficient in physical geography, mapping, and composition. In no subjects is there greater difference of attainments than in history and French, the degree of proficiency in some students being remarkably good, while in others it is only fair. They are nearly all better versed in Australian than in English history.

Perhaps the subjects which are at first the least satisfactory are literature and needlework, more particularly the former. Knowledge of physiology and sanitary science is not expected from the students when they are first admitted, but they soon manifest great interest in these studies, the beneficial effects of which cannot be over-estimated. The teacher of physiology, in addition to his ordinary lectures, instructs the students how to act in cases of accidents or illness among their pupils. Each student, on completing her course of training, should be able to give instruction in needlework to any class in a Public School, and has quite sufficient groundwork in physiology, sanitary science, and cookery, to enable her to impart elementary instruction in those subjects.

Every ex-student should also be able to teach vocal music with full attention to theory, and according to either notation, staff or Tonic Sol-fa.

3.—PRACTICAL TRAINING.

This—the most important branch of a student's training—receives the greatest possible care and attention. Three junior students act as assistants in the Practising School for a fortnight at a time, and while there, are criticised by the Principal and one of the Governesses, as well as by the mistress of the Practising School. Those who appear to be the more indifferent teachers, continue in the school for a longer period than a fortnight. Each Thursday a class is taken from the Practising School into one of the student's lecture-rooms, where lessons—afterwards criticised by the Principal and students—are given by a senior student. The same course is pursued with regard to the juniors, with the exception that one of the Governesses instead of the Principal criticises the lesson.

Many students have been so admirably trained as pupil-teachers that the work of practical training in their case is comparatively easy; but with regard to others whose natural aptitude for teaching is small, or on whom insufficient care has been expended, it would be almost better were they not admitted into the Training School at all, or, if admitted, were allowed to remain at least two years.

Miss S. H. Nicholls, late Mistress of the Girls' Department, Newtown Superior Public School, was appointed in April to the important position of Mistress of the Practising School; and as she has experience (acquired both in Girls' and Infants' Schools), high classification, and undoubted honesty of purpose, the Department could hardly have made a more suitable choice.

4.—THE PREMISES.

The Premises are in very fair condition, though neither repairs nor improvements have been effected during the year. The only additions worth mentioning are,—

1. A supply of books for the Training School Library.
2. A large press or cabinet for the reception of specimens of minerals, &c., of which I have instituted a collection, both for the better teaching of object-lessons, and also, to relieve the students as much as possible from the necessity of seeking material elsewhere than in the Training School.

5. THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF FORT-STREET TRAINING SCHOOL.

I cannot conclude without referring to the deep regret felt by the officers and students of this Institution at the death of Mr. Wright, the Principal of the Fort-street Training School. The majority of the students had been under his supervision at the pupil-teachers' classes prior to their admission to Hurlstone; and of the officers—the Principal, First Assistant, and Mistress of the Practising School, were trained as teachers under his direction.

Hurlstone Training School, Ashfield, 28th December, 1887.

M. M. EVERITT,
Principal.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.

DURING the year, corps have been formed at Cooma, Blayney, Bega, Bourke, Orange, Adelong Crossing, Gundagai, Waverley, Esk Bank, Inverell, and Armcliffe.

The corps in Sydney, Suburbs, and Country, were inspected during the year.

The following teachers have been appointed Honorary Subalterns during the year—Mr. Larkin, Cooma; Mr. Goard, Murrumbidgee; Mr. Price, Blayney; Mr. Smith, Bourke; Mr. Grieva, Tamworth; Mr. Farr (late of Orange), now Leichhardt; Mr. Mitchell, Bowring; Mr. Ellis, Inverell; Mr. Shropshire, Adelong Crossing; Mr. Gallagher, Gundagai; Mr. Gray, Deniliquin; Mr. Bax, Orange; and Mr. McNaught of Wagga.

In consequence of the want of Snider ball cartridge, target practice has only been partially carried out during the year, and the Annual Prize Meeting had to lapse in consequence of the want thereof.

In June, 1885, I applied for 200,000 rounds of Snider ball and blank cartridge, and, after several verbal applications at the Colonial Secretary's Office, I was informed on the 1st of July, 1887, that all orders for the supply of cartridges were in hand on March 17th, 1887. Up to the present the cartridges have not arrived. I have succeeded in purchasing, at a small cost, 10,000 rounds of Snider ball, and have also communicated with the Officer-Commanding the South Australian Military Forces with a view to obtain a farther supply in order that I may be able to carry out target practice during 1888, and hold the usual Annual Prize Meeting.

The increase in numbers for the year is only 346, although eleven new corps have been formed. I am not surprised that the increase has not been greater, and the cause of same I firmly believe to be,—

1. The want of suitable, light, and modern weapons.
2. The cost of uniform.
3. The fact that teachers are not taught, while in training, the knowledge of the use of arms.
4. The great want of interest in the success of the movement by the teachers in Sydney and Suburbs.

The corps of ex-Cadet Artillery was ordered by me into camp, at La Perouse, for four days during the Christmas holidays, for the purpose of having shot and shell practice with the 16-pd. Rifled Field Gun; and I have to report that the shooting was the best ever made in the Colony. The discipline was also excellent.

At the ceremony of the opening of the Centennial Park, 435 cadets of all ranks were present; and their discipline was all that could be desired. Seventeen cadets from Cooma had to pay \$2 each for coach fare, thus showing their wish to obey the order they received.

I append the Annual Return.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.

Return of Cadets, Arms, &c., quarter ending 31st December, 1887.

Corps.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Cadets.	Non-cadets.	Sniper Car-bines.	Enfield M. L. Car-bines.	Smooth-bore Carbines.	Martini Car-bines.	Henry Car-bines.	Miscellaneous.	Henry Rifles.	8-pounder Field Guns.	Decrease.	Increase.
Fort-street	...	3	35	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland-street	...	3	29	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddington	...	3	26	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crown-street	...	3	33	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farranatta	...	3	30	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbelltown	...	1	28	...	30	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windsor	...	3	28	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	...	2	28	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newtown	...	2	27	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petersham	...	2	25	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn	1	3	36	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle	...	5	55	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radfern	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollahra	...	2	20	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnedah	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dentiquin	1	3	27	...	...	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School	1	3	37	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	1	...	...	...
Penrith	...	3	37	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croydon	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernon	...	...	...	149	...	6	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Young	1	7	63	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dubbo	1	3	37	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga	3	6	66	...	60	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leichhardt	1	3	35	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tamworth	1	...	40	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surry Hills	...	1	17	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou	1	3	37	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenfell	1	4	40	...	2	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	...	3	27	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrumbidgee	1	3	35	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	...	5	45	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singleton	1	3	29	...	...	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Juice	1	6	45	...	10	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musclebrook	1	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Innes	1	5	50	...	...	60	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bookham	2	5	42	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	26	...	...	...
Blackfriars	...	3	32	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glebe	...	4	32	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	...	5	45	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bungendore	...	...	37	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooma	1	5	50	...	...	48	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	8
Blayney	1	5	45	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bega	...	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	1	...	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange	1	4	46	...	50	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Adelong Crossing	1	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai	1	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esk Bank	...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Inverell	1	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Arneliffe	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ex-Cadets	...	8	80	...	20	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...
Artillery Cadets	1	8	52	...	...	...	...	40	...	20	...	4	...	...
Band	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staff	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total	28	143	1,883	149	1,072	581	300	80	40	27	101	4	...	8

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

H. W. STRONG,
Major Commanding.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOLS.

The six High Schools in operation at the end of 1886 were carried on to 1887, but the Boys' School at Bathurst was closed at the end of June, as the number of pupils in attendance did not warrant the expense of its maintenance. There are now only five High Schools in operation, two for boys and three for girls; these are in a healthy condition, and are likely to be permanent. In all cases temporary buildings are still occupied; these, though not of attractive appearance, fairly meet the requirements of Bathurst and Maitland; but in Sydney the want of proper accommodation is beginning to be seriously felt, and the time has arrived when proper buildings should be erected. This want has been partially satisfied by appropriating two of the rooms of the Public School premises in Castlereagh-street; but these rooms are in many respects unsuitable and inconvenient.

All the schools are adequately supplied with working appliances. Single seated desks of an improved pattern have been imported from America for the use of the Sydney Schools, and have been fixed ready for the work of 1888.

The

The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance of each school:—

Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance
Bathurst, Boys'	8	5.5
" Girls'	30	18.2
Maitland, Boys'	58	43.6
" Girls'	34	26.0
Sydney, Boys'	317	223.6
" Girls'	263	182.0
Totals	710	498.9

The Girls' Schools at Bathurst and Maitland were poorly attended at the beginning of the year, as their closing at an early date was expected, but now that their continuance is somewhat assured the number of pupils is steadily increasing. The regularity and punctuality are good in all the schools; lateness is extremely rare, and absence from school in nearly all cases results from sickness or some unavoidable cause. The disciplinary condition of the High Schools is in all points very satisfactory. The pupils are, without exception, mannerly, obedient, orderly, and attentive. The boys are regularly instructed in military drill.

No material change has been made in the course of instruction. All the lessons are given in accordance with carefully constructed time-tables. While preparation for the University examinations forms a prominent feature of the teaching, care is taken that the true aim of education—that of improving the mind, and forming the character—is constantly kept in view. The methods of teaching vary considerably, but even in the case of the younger teachers, improved efficiency is manifest. The only defect calling for special notice on our part is the tendency to overweight the pupils with "home lessons." The following table shows the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the general results of such examination:—

Subjects.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage of passes.	Subjects.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of pupils passed.	Percentage of passes.
English	517	485	93	Drawing	477	416	87
Dictation	506	447	88	Geometry	331	321	97
Arithmetic and Mensuration	517	489	94	Algebra	517	458	88
History	517	463	90	Trigonometry	94	77	82
Latin	488	451	92	Natural Science	172	137	79
French	517	480	92	Greek	106	77	72
Geography	233	224	96	German	25	20	80
Vocal Music	215	215	100				

Reviewing the year's work, we are pleased to note a marked improvement in reading, writing, and composition. We found at our first inspection that such matters as distinct articulation and correct expression in reading, and neatness and legibility in writing, were looked upon as beneath the attention of High School pupils, but our directions with regard to these points have been duly attended to, and we now have no fault to find so far as they are concerned. The mathematical work is generally well done, especially by the boys; the teaching is thorough, sound, and practical. The experiment of placing the Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry of the Sydney Girls' School, in the hands of a trained male teacher, has been attended with very good results. The instruction in languages embraces Latin, Greek, French, and German for the boys; and Latin, French, and German for the girls. All study Latin and French. German is studied by boys and girls taken from all the forms, and Greek by boys of the higher forms only. Speaking generally of the teaching of languages it may be said that, although certain defects which always arise when subjects of large scope are compressed within comparatively narrow limits of time, may be observed, the results satisfy all reasonable expectations, and give evidence of faithful, intelligent, and diligent labour on the part of both teachers and scholars. Our favourable opinion of the work done in the High Schools is borne out by the results of the University examinations. During 1887, 68 High School pupils passed the junior, 15 the senior, and 15 the matriculation examinations. The number of pupils attending these examinations would have been greater but for the fees charged; many parents are unable and others are unwilling to pay these fees.

The total expenditure on High Schools during 1887 was £7,499 16s. 1d. This includes a large item of £890 on account of furniture; the amount received from school fees was £3,897 7s. 6d. Deducting the school fees and a small sum received as rent, the net cost to the State was £3,560, or at the rate of about £5 for each pupil enrolled. This rate will be considerably reduced in the future. As there appears to be a general impression that the High Schools are expensive, it may be well to point out that they cost considerably less per pupil than the small Half-time and House-to-house Schools scattered over the country. Summing up, it may be stated that in the High Schools the discipline is sound and the moral tone good; the instruction is intelligent and effective, and the attainments of the pupils have reached a reasonably high standard. The good results already attained give promise of future success.

In order that the range of instruction may be seen, we append the synopsis of the year's work for the sixth form in the Sydney High School:—

- F. BRIDGES, } Inspectors.
E. N. MORRIS, }
- Greek*—Xenophon's "Economics." (1-10)
Homer's *Iliad*. Book I.
Grammar and composition.
- Latin*—Cicero "De Senectute."
Virgil, Book II. (*Æneid*).
Grammar and composition.
- French*—Racine's "Atthalie."
Madame de Staël's "Le Directoire."
Grammar, Letter-writing, Composition.
- English*—Shakespeare's "As you like it."
Mason's English Grammar, Dictation, Repetition, and Composition.
- History*—Roman History (Smith's) Chaps. 13-19.
Greek History (Smith's) Chaps. 6-14.
- Arithmetic and Mensuration*—Theory and practice as treated in ordinary textbooks.
- Algebra*—Todhunter's Larger Algebra.
Theory and practice.
- Geometry*—Euclid. Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 11 (1-21), and deductions.
Taylor's Conic Sections. 3 chapters.
- Mechanics*—Todhunter's Statics; chapters 1-18.
- Trigonometry*—Todhunter's Larger Trigonometry.
Theory and practice.
- Drawing*—Perspective, Geometrical, Drawing from Models.
- Physics*—Elements of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
- German*—Otto's Grammar to page 123.
Reading and Composition.

APPENDIX XV.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES OBTAINED IN 1887.

Number of Sites granted by Government.....	75
" " resumed under Act, 44 Vic. No. 16	21
" " purchased	9
" " obtained by way of gift	7
Total number of Sites secured during the year as per following lists	112

1887.—School Sites granted by the Government.

Airlie Brake	Crundine Creek	Hornsby Junction	Nimby
Ballengarra	Cudgen	Huka	Ollera
Bendemeio	Curraweela	Iroo	Pitt Row, Farraratta
Beardy Bridge	Dungarubba Creek	Jacqua	Randwick (addition to school site)
Berowra	Devlin's Siding	Jilliby Jilliby	Rock Flat
Berrranangra	Emerald Hill	John's River	Round Hill
Bluff River	Eualdric	Kurrabee	Saddler's Flat
Blakney	Field of Mars Platform	Kerr's Creek	Sassafras
Bogolong	Fairhill	Kydra	Tea Gardens
Boonaldoon	Fairford	Lyston	Tia
Boggabilla	Good Good	Malaerindi	Townsend
Boolambayte	Gulathera Road	Maybole	Tubbal
Burraduc	Glenora	May View	Wallaya
Bugilbone	Glenreagh	Merton	Wardry
Bulgandra	Goonoowigall	Mitchell's Creek (addition to school site)	Watson's Creek
Byron Creek	Guy Fawkes	Moona	Wellingrove
Chidowla	Haystack	Mudmelong	Wentworth Falls
Chatman's Flat	Hudsonville	Nethercote	Wingello
Coomingla	Holsworthy (reserved, prior to dedication)		
Countegany			

1887.—School Sites resumed under the "Land for Public-Purposes Acquisition Act," 44 Vic. No. 16.

Place.	Cost.	
	Amount already paid.	Amount still due—estimated at.
Arable	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ben Bullen		4 0 0
Black Hill		31 10 0
Bloomfield		10 0 0
Cawdor	Nil.—A Gift from Mr. R. O. Jones.	
Dundas (addition to site).....		20 0 0
Fairfield		132 14 0
Gainsborough.....		247 10 0
Gallorowong		10 0 0
Gordon		10 0 0
Goughtown.....	36 2 10	258 17 4
Hemely		249 0 0
Maitland West (addition to site)		6 0 0
Narcaburn.....		500 0 0
Pittwater		875 12 0
Rocky Hill.....		100 0 0
Simpson's Ridge	Nil.—A Gift from Mr. W. Brown.	
Summer Hill North (addition to site)	367 4 7	
Tintenbar	20 6 5	
Tootal	Nil.—A Gift from Mrs. Annie Dever.	
Yarrowick	Nil.—A Gift from Messrs. J. and F. Manuel.	
Total.....	423 13 10	2,665 3 4

Total cost, so far as can be estimated at present, £3,088 17s. 2d.

1887.—School Sites purchased.

Place.	Cost.
Broadwater (site of teacher's residence)	£ s. d.
Casino South (addition to school site).....	224 6 4
Cornwallis	10 0 0
Coonawalla	120 0 0
Kaatgrove, Goulburn (addition to school site)	80 0 0
Enmore (site for teacher's residence).....	380 0 9
Gardener's Road, Waterloo	2,892 17 6
Greendale	40 15 0
Mortlake	1,600 0 0
Summer Hill North	825 0 0
Total cost.....	£6,172 18 10

1887.—School Sites obtained by way of Gift.

Place.	Donor's name.
Ben Buckley (90 years' lease)	The Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.
Barrundolla	"
Cabramattu	R. R. Terry, Esq. "
Dungowan Upper	R. K. Doyle, Esq. (for late Dr. J. J. Cadell).
Garrundah	James Costigan, Esq.
Harben Vale	F. R. White, Esq.
Newcastle South (addition to site)	E. C. Merewether, Esq.

APPENDIX XVI.

REPORT OF THE WORKS OF THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

BUILDINGS.

BETWEEN the 1st January and 31st December, 1887, there have been delivered to the Department, ready for occupation, the following buildings, &c., viz. :—

No.	Description of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
23	Public School buildings	5,812	£ s. d. 36,888 12 6
37	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	4,028	15,908 10 0
274	Additions, &c., not providing increased accommodation .....	.....	25,213 16 4
10	Weather-sheds .....	.....	652 19 6

The school accommodation has thus been increased this year in Public School buildings by 5,812, and in additions, &c., by 4,028, giving a total of 9,840, at a cost of £52,795 3s. 4d., or at the rate of about £5 7s. 3d. per head, against 8,321 at a cost of £41,101 4s. 8d., or £5 per head for 1886, and 11,211, at a cost of £72,492 0s. 4d., nearly £6 10s. per head for 1885. The slight increase of cost this year, as against 1886, is due to a larger proportion of the buildings being of a permanent character.

In addition to these works, contracts have been entered into and are now in progress, and will probably all be completed during 1888, as follows :—

No.	Description of Work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
9	Public School buildings	1,152	£ s. d. 8,525 15 5
9	Additions, &c., providing increased accommodation	1,360	4,266 13 0
82	Additions, &c., not providing increased accommodation .....	.....	7,408 18 6
2	Weather-sheds .....	.....	90 0 0

The accommodation that will be provided in these buildings and additions is therefore 2,512, at a cost of £12,792 8s. 5d., or less than £5 2s. per head.

OUTLAY.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £70,513 8s. 5d. in 1,106 certificates, averaging £63 15s. each.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

The number of papers received and registered is nearly 6,000, and the number of letters, reports, &c., written and despatched 3,354, besides papers referred to the Clerks of Works for attention, report, &c. 327 contracts were entered into during the year, for which 327 sets of contract documents had to be prepared, and a number of other works were carried out under the Minister's authority, but for which no contracts were signed.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

During the year 439 plans and 490 specifications have been prepared, against 642 plans, &c., and 531 specifications last year; but since June, 1887, my staff has been reduced by 4 draftsmen, 4 clerks of works, and 1 clerk.

Cost.

The cost of the office, for salaries and clerks of works' travelling expenses, is £7,067 2s. 2d.

STAFF.

The staff has been reduced since June last by 4 draftsmen, 4 clerks of works, and 1 clerk, the total annual salaries of whom amounted to £2,060. The officers remaining continue to do their work with satisfactory diligence and intelligence.

The buildings of the Department generally have been kept in fair repair, as far as the limited funds at my disposal would allow, but there are many works of repair desirable for the preservation of the buildings, which have of necessity been postponed for want of funds.

27th February, 1888.

WM. E. KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools.

APPENDIX XVII.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION WITH ANNEXES.

To the Honorable James Inglis, M.P., Minister of Public Instruction.

THE Board of the Technical Education has the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, its report respecting the working of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Country Schools during the year 1887.

It will be seen by the returns herewith furnished that the number of individual students who entered at the Sydney Technical College has decreased from 2,374 in 1886 to 1,930 in 1887, being the first time since its establishment that an increase cannot be reported. This result is no doubt greatly due to the continued depression in nearly every colonial industry, and also perhaps to some extent to the fact that the classes were not so well advertised as in previous years.

The attendances in former years have been, however, at times far beyond the proper holding capacity of the rooms, and the students have had to work in the summer time in a vitiated atmosphere, reaching sometimes to a temperature as high as 80 degrees, so that there is good reason to believe that many persons have been from these causes deterred from continuing their studies. Although the Board has taken every possible means to promote ventilation in the apartments, it has been considered inexpedient to make costly alterations in premises which are only held on short leases.

The Sydney Technical College has been visited during the year by gentlemen connected with similar institutions in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania, several of whom have been deputed to obtain information respecting the working of the College, and to report the result of their inquiries to their respective Governments or official chiefs. They all expressed themselves gratified at the extent of the operations of the College, but recognized the great drawback it labours under in having classes in the various departments scattered through several buildings situated widely apart, as in similar institutions operations are nearly always concentrated on one central spot in special buildings erected for the purpose.

The exhaustive report on Technical Education submitted to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., President of the Board, on his return from England, as the results of an inquiry into the present position of this great industrial problem in Europe and America, shows that much importance is attached to science and art teaching and manual training in these countries. During the last session of the Imperial Parliament, two measures were introduced by the Government, dealing with technical instruction in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and great efforts were made to get these bills passed in order to still further supplement the extensive operations carried on by the Science and Art Department of Great Britain, and those of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. The Board is so fully satisfied of the importance of Technical Education in its bearing on the future intelligent development of the resources of New South Wales as to be assured that this important matter must likewise shortly receive greater attention from the Colonial Legislature.

The Board, owing to the want of funds, has been unable during the year to extend its operations to any extent by complying with a number of requisitions for the formation of additional classes at the Sydney Technical College and in the Branch Technical Schools in the country districts. Since the formation of the Board there have been 247 applications received for the formation of science and art classes in the metropolitan, suburban, and country districts, 77 of which were granted, and 170 had to be deferred, owing principally to the want of the requisite funds for providing the desired instruction.

As the Board has been now in existence 4½ years, and much experience has been gained as to the trade requirements of colonial youths and the best mode of imparting the desired instruction, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to secure greater economy and efficiency in the work of technical education, to obtain special reports from Instructors and Teachers of the Sydney Technical College and the Science and Art Masters of the Branch Technical Schools with regard to the classes placed under their immediate charge. The following information respecting the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools is taken from reports which have been obtained from the teachers and examiners of the classes:—

The Department of Agriculture includes classes in agriculture, botany, veterinary science, and wool-sorting. The Instructor reports that, in view of a large increase of students in his department during the first session of 1888, it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation for that purpose; also that considerable time is occupied in affording information concerning diseases of plants, insect pests, &c., as he considers that such investigation renders most effective service for teaching purposes, and is much needed. He also recommends that a day-class be commenced for the special study of subjects of interest to residents in suburban districts, such as poultry-farming, bee-keeping, flower-gardening, and the making of extracts and essences; and that, by delivering periodical instruction lectures at places within twelve hours' journey from Sydney, a closer connection may be drawn between the classes in Sydney and the country districts without encroaching on class-work at the Technical College. The examiner in Agricultural Chemistry states that the papers gave evidence of honest work on the part of the students. The examiner in Agriculture states that the pupils appear to have attended very carefully to the teaching of the Instructor, and regrets the absence of a special college, where both the science and practice of agriculture could be taught.

The teacher of the botany class reports that the class has made fairly good progress during the year, but the attendance might be larger. The pupils are interested, and give full satisfaction. He regrets that the time of one hour weekly will not admit of a more exhaustive treatment of the science.

The veterinary science class has been conducted by a veterinary surgeon, and practical demonstrations have been held at a slaughter-house or veterinary hospital once or twice a month. These visits not only assist the students in their anatomical studies, but afford valuable opportunities for clinical observation. It is proposed to continue these.

The teacher of the wool-sorting class reports that the students on the roll are fairly regular in attendance, and take a deep interest in the subject taught. The examiner of the wool-sorting class has expressed his regret that the same students do not attend a second year, as this study requires close attention to attain a fair amount of proficiency.

The Department of Architecture includes classes in architecture, carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, masonry, cabinet-making, and carriage-building. The Instructor reports that the department is in a thorough state of efficiency, and that the examination results both of the City and Guilds of London Institute and Science and Art Department at South Kensington were very satisfactory. The examiners report that the students presented themselves in the first and second years' course of historical architecture, building construction, and planning and designing, the results being fairly good in the first two subjects, and, with one exception, fair in the third subject.

The teacher of the carpentry and joinery reports an average attendance of 25 for the evening classes, and an enrolment of 25 for the boys' afternoon class; also that 8 of his students presented themselves for the examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 7 of whom passed. The class at the Deaf and Dumb Institution promises to be very successful; the students are taught by drawings and models, and are very quick in making duplicates of what they see.

The teacher of bricklaying reports that the entries and attendance for the last quarter were better than for the third quarter of the year, and that the theory and practice of the trade are taught.

The teacher of masonry reports that the attendance at the class this year was not so large owing to the dullness in the trade, and that at the annual examination the competitors were required to show their ability in the use of the tools besides answering the questions; and 1 obtained honors, 3 the first grade, and 2 the second grade.

The teacher of cabinet-making reports that there are 11 students on the roll, all of whom do practical work.

The teacher of carriage-building reports that 10 students were enrolled during 1887, and that excellent drawings and designs have been done by them. The examiner reports that the workmanship of one student is excellent, and that another shows great promise.

The Department of Applied Mechanics includes classes in applied mechanics (with mechanical drawing), plumbing, naval architecture, metal plate work, turning and fitting. The Instructor reports a good attendance at the applied mechanics and mechanical drawing classes, and states that there is every reason to expect an increase of from 50 to 75 per cent. in these classes during 1888. He intimates that 4 students who have attended classes in applied mechanics are attending other classes at the Technical College to qualify themselves for the certificate of expert. He recommends that lectures on physics and chemistry and practical classes in the use of tools be held at such times in the day as would be convenient to those attending public schools.

The teacher of boiler-making reports that there are 12 students on the roll, and that the interest is growing since the receipt of additional machinery. The examiner of boiler-making reports that all the papers were very good, and the practical tests were very well done.

The

The teacher of turning and filing reports that the average attendance is 20 students. He states that turning appears to be the principal attraction for the student, and, in order that satisfactory progress may be made, he recommends the purchase of additional lathes, &c. The examiner states that three of the papers done by the students are very good, and that the College cannot fail to do an immense amount of good in training up youths who will make first-class workmen.

The teacher of plumbing reports that throughout the year the attendance and progress of the students have been very satisfactory, also that the syllabus as laid down in the curriculum has been adhered to, and sanitary plumbing and other important matters have been taught. The examiner was well pleased with the work.

The teacher of naval architecture reports that at present there are 6 students who are doing good work and making rapid progress. The examiner recommends that models of vessels should be made by the students as part of the practical work.

The Department of Art includes classes in freehand drawing, modelling, practical plane geometry, solid and descriptive geometry (including isometric, orthographic, and perspective projection), perspective design, and house-painting and decorating. The instructor reports that the recent appointment of a teacher to an afternoon class in solid and descriptive geometry appears to be the beginning of a new period in the work, and the formation of other day classes is recommended, and (2) that one drawback is the need of increased accommodation, the rooms being too small and the ventilation defective, but that the desideratum is a suitable building in which all the art classes could be held in the same place and that if such were secured the number of students would be more than doubled. The examiners in art state with regard to the students in the first and second years of the course in design that the work shown reflects great credit both on the students and their instructor, and that they have much pleasure in noting the special excellence displayed in freehand drawing. The teacher of plane practical geometry reports that notwithstanding the trying climate, bad accommodation, and dull times this class has never flagged, the average attendance being first rate.

The teacher of descriptive geometry reports that, with one exception, the whole of the students for the first year have entered for the second year's course, thus proving that the instruction imparted is satisfactory.

The teacher of perspective reports that the class has now existed four years, that the behaviour and intellect of the students give entire satisfaction, also that though the attendance for 1887 has been comparatively smaller than in previous years, owing probably to the general depression, the average attendance has been greater than could have been expected.

The teacher of house-painting and decorating reports that the average attendance is about two-thirds of the number on the roll, that the class-room only affords accommodation for that number, and that although 12 students only can work comfortably in the room sometimes 20 have to work in the same space. He recommends that afternoon classes should be started in these subjects to enable those students who have leisure time or are out of employment to do practical work, and states generally in the painting trade if an apprentice proves clever in one branch he is kept to it, thereby limiting his opportunity of learning other parts, but in the class each branch is studied in turn. The examiner reports good practical work on the part of the majority of the students.

The Department of Chemistry includes classes in practical chemistry, theoretical chemistry, and photography. The instructor reports that greater efficiency would be obtained if the work was stopped entirely during the hot months of the year, and students were discouraged from taking up more than two classes at one time, so that they might have reasonable leisure for home study. The examination in practical chemistry was postponed until March, owing to the alterations in the buildings.

The examiner in photography reports favourably of the practical skill displayed by the students.

At the request of the Board the Colonial Treasurer has approved of receiving deserving students into the Government Analytical Laboratory to gain experience in practical work.

The Department of Commercial Economy includes classes in book-keeping, calligraphy and correspondence, phonography, actuarial science, German, French, and Latin.

The teacher of book-keeping reports the results of the last examination as being very gratifying, and that he would recommend the formation of an arithmetical class for commercial subjects only. The examiner reports that on the whole the results of the examination may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

The teacher of calligraphy and correspondence reports that if an additional class-night were granted, printing and plain lettering could be taught for the benefit of young architects and draughtsmen. The examiners report that the papers of the students who have passed in the first and second grades are meritorious and have evidently been carefully prepared.

The teacher of phonography recommends that a day class be established for the convenience of those who are unable to attend in the evenings. The Board has decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the teacher, that in future examinations writing for speed shall take place.

The teacher of German reports that the time allotted for lessons is too short, as the constant accession of new students necessitates initiatory classes. The examiner reports the student who obtained honors to be excellent throughout and to have a beautiful handwriting, but the vocabulary requires more attention in the class generally.

The teacher of Latin reports that 87 students were in attendance during 1887, and consisted chiefly of public school teachers, chemists' apprentices, compositors, &c. The examiner reports that there is evidently some good material in this class.

The teacher of French has had a large number of persons attending his classes during the year. The examiner reports that, taken as a whole, the papers were fairly good, especially those of the ladies' classes.

The Department of Domestic Economy includes classes in domestic economy, cookery, scientific dress-cutting, and tailors' cutting. The examiner in the department of domestic economy expressed her regret that so few students attended the examination in the subject of domestic economy. The examiner of the cookery classes states that on the whole the examinations were fairly satisfactory.

The tailors' cutting class has been in operation during the year, and at the examination one student obtained honors, three the first grade, and three the second grade, although the examiner reports that much of the work was incomplete for want of time to do it in.

The teacher of scientific dress-cutting recommends that an evening class be formed for the convenience of those engaged in business and scholastic duties during the day, and that more accommodation be provided for the classes. At examination of the class two of the students obtained honors, nine passed in the first grade, and two in the second.

The Department of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining includes classes in physlography, mineralogy, and mining. The instructor reports that since the delivery of lectures on geology in the hall, the attendance at the classes has gradually diminished, while the attendance at the lectures has been very large, one detracting from the other, and recommends the discontinuance of the popular lectures, as they provide only superficial knowledge which is next to useless, and induces the belief by people that they know a great deal of subjects with which they are almost unacquainted. One of the students in this department having attended the full course and passed the necessary examinations will receive a certificate as an expert in mining.

The Department of Mathematics includes classes in mathematics and navigation. The instructor in mathematics recommends that each student on entering should declare some trade or profession as his object, and should then receive a card stating his course of instruction, and that he must satisfy the instructor first that he is fit for the class which he wishes to enter.

The teacher of navigation reports that the class is not well known, being located so far from where seamen congregate, and that the sailors entering the class have, with few exceptions, no knowledge of mathematics. One student obtained honors in the examination, but the examiner regrets that only two competitors attended.

The Department of Pharmacy includes classes in materia medica and pharmacy, anatomy, and dentistry. The instructor reports that if the Board deem the experiment of day classes advisable, he will make special inquiry throughout the trade to see if such classes would be supported. The examiner in dispensing reports that the papers of three of the candidates were excellent and reflect great praise on their instructor. The examiner in materia medica and pharmacy states that although the work of the two students was excellent, and that of others good, the answers of several were very unsatisfactory.

The teacher of mechanical dentistry reports the need of a room properly fitted up for the class to ensure reasonable opportunities for instruction. The examiner states that results were highly satisfactory, and the proficiency of the second year students remarkable for the amount of instruction received.

Four of the students who attended the class lectures delivered on anatomy and physiology passed in the first grade, and three in the second. There were many teachers attending this class.

The Department of Physics includes classes in physics, electricity, and telegraphy. The instructor reports that the physics class was well attended, there being an increase in the number of entries over the two preceding years, and that the results of the examination are very satisfactory; also that in the applied electricity class the number of students has reached

reached 33, and that all the students who presented themselves for examination passed with considerable credit. The examiner reports that very good papers were done by the students in physics, showing careful teaching. The telegraphy class is reported essentially one for manual instruction, and has 25 students, the number being larger than that for the past two years. In the examination of the practical electricity class five obtained honors, one passed in the first grade, and two in the second grade.

The teacher of the mechanical and geometrical drawing classes at Granville reports that these classes have been carried on up to the present with varied success, arising principally from the fluctuations in the labour market, and he recommends the delivery of lectures connected with architecture and applied mechanics.

The Art Teacher at Petersham reports that classes have been conducted by him under great disadvantages as to accommodation, &c., in freehand, model, plane geometry, perspective, ornament, solid and descriptive geometry, and mechanical drawing.

The Science Master at Bathurst reports that during the year classes have been held in theoretical and practical chemistry, physics, geology, mineralogy, mathematics, botany, French, freehand, model, perspective, and geometrical drawing. The aggregate enrolment for all the classes was 91, and 68 presented themselves for examination. The attendance has been well maintained throughout the whole of the classes, the students work diligently, and many of the citizens have expressed their strong appreciation of the work carried on, and that a similar feeling is extending among all classes. The examiners in art state that they have pleasure in noting the special excellence of the papers in practical geometry—the whole of the five candidates who presented themselves passing in honors grade. The Science Master recommends the following extension of the work carried on by the Board at Bathurst, viz:—The establishment of (1) an agricultural college, with a model farm attached; (2) a School of Mines; and (3) a School of Pharmacy. The examiner in physics reports that one of the students prepared a splendid paper, and that the papers of the others were very good and showed careful teaching.

The Science and Art Master at Goulburn reports that six days per week are occupied in teaching; and the present class-room is in constant use, all subjects being taught in it. That the greatest improvement that could be made would be increased accommodation, and that this could be done by securing land and building, or by encouraging the Committee of the local Mechanics' Institute to extend the present building. The examiner in geology calls attention to the want of suitable appliances for teaching that subject at Goulburn, and states that crystallography is the weak point of most of the students this year, while their answers in physiography are, on the whole, better than those of last year.

The Science Master at Newcastle who conducts classes in mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, and geology, reports that about twenty apprentices have expressed a wish for the formation of a plumbing class, and that applications have also been received for the establishment of classes in mathematics and electricity. The phonography class was altogether too large for one evening, the attendance being over thirty, and it had to be divided into two sections.

The Art Teacher at Maitland reports that the subjects taught are freehand, model, perspective, and geometrical drawing, and modelling, and that the evening classes are mostly attended by mechanics, and the Saturday afternoon class by school-teachers and a few tradesmen. He recommends that classes in agriculture and geology and mineralogy be established as the principal occupations of the residents are agriculture and mining. Several of the students passed in the second year for art subjects.

The Art Teacher at Singleton reports that four branches of drawings are taken up, and that classes are required in modelling, mechanical and architectural drawing, and mathematics.

The Art Teacher at Morpeth reports that he teaches freehand, model, and mechanical drawing and that the number on the roll is twenty.

New classes were formed during the year at the Technical College for instruction in scientific dress-cutting, tailors' cutting, and solid and descriptive geometry. Six classes were also opened in the Branch Technical Schools in the country districts as follows:—Newcastle—mechanical drawing and metallurgy; West Maitland—mathematics; Bathurst—practical chemistry and French; Goulburn—architectural drawing.

At the Sydney Technical College, the number of individual students enrolled, and who received instruction for at least one session was 1,930, being a decrease of 444 under those attending some of the terms of 1886. The quarterly enrolments were 906 in the first quarter, 922 in the second, 1,068 in the third, and 982 in the fourth,—or an average quarterly enrolment of 969 persons. Of the year's students, 854 received one quarter's instruction; 485, two quarters' instruction; 272, three quarters' instruction; and 319, four quarters' instruction. The average quarterly attendances were respectively 612.3, 661, 769.8, and 711.8, or 725.9 per night. The number of attendances during the first quarter was 13,154; second quarter, 13,206; third quarter, 18,638; fourth quarter, 14,383; total attendances, 59,381. The average attendances were as follows in each class:—Agriculture—14.8, 2nd year, 4.6; veterinary science, 4.1; botany, 3.1; wool-sorting, 5.7; applied mechanics, 10.5; mechanical drawing, 31.3; plumbing, 12.4; naval architecture, 4.5; metal plate working 7; fitting and turning, 17.6; architecture, 28.7; carpentry, 25.1; afternoon class, 9; deaf and dumb class, 12; bricklaying, 4.9; masonry, 9; cabinet-making, 4.4; carriage-building, 4.1; plane geometry, 18.1; solid and descriptive geometry, 8.2; architect's class, 5.3; perspective drawing, 13.9; freehand drawing, 59.9; teachers' special drawing, 12.8; modelling 11.7; design, 11.7; house-painting, 11.8; house-decorating, 6.2; chemistry (practical), 7.6; chemistry (theoretical), 1st year, 8.5; 2nd year, 4.9; photography, 7; book-keeping, 23.3; calligraphy, 16.5; shorthand, 44.8; German, 3; French, 26; Latin, 11.3; domestic economy, 5.3; plain cookery—day, 8.9; evening, 4.5; advanced cookery, 6; elementary cookery, 6.4; geology, 2.1; crystallography, 1; physiography, 2.2; mineralogy, 2; mining, 1.2; coal-mining, 2; mathematics, 5.5; actuarial science, 4.9; navigation, 1.5; elocution, 8.6; inorganic materia medica, 7.5; pharmacy, 12.4; organic materia medica, 8.7; pharmaceutical chemistry, 12.4; dispensing, 8.3; anatomy and physiology, 27.9; dentistry, 7.2; physics—1st year, 9.6; 2nd year, 3.7; telegraphy, 6.5; practical electricity, 11.7; dress-cutting, 13.5; tailors' cutting, 11.1. Private drawing and painting classes, 15.7; private biology, 8.2; private elocution class, 12.1; private drawing and painting, 6.

The occupations of the students who attended the Sydney Technical College during at least one session of the year were as follows:—Accountants, 13; agents, dealers, &c., 22; architects' assistants, 40; artillerymen, 5; barman, 1; blacksmiths, 10; boiler-makers, 14; bootmakers, 7; bookbinders, 2; box-maker, 1; bricklayers, 19; builders, 10; butcher, 1; cabinet-makers, 3; carpenters, &c., 137; cement tester, 1; chemists, &c., 39; civil servants, 6; clergymen, 7; clerks, 229; coach-builders, 9; coiner, 1; coopers, 2; curators, 2; compositors, 5; dressmakers, 3; decorators, 3; dentists, 6; draughtsmen, 31; drapers, 13; electricians, 4; engineers, 116; engine-drivers, 4; engravers, 6; farmers, 8; farriers, 2; feather dresser, 1; firemen, 3; fitters and turners, 13; frame maker, 1; gardeners, &c., 6; glass stainers, &c., 4; grooms, &c., 5; grocers, 5; hairdresser, 1; hatter, 1; ironmongers, 13; jewellers, 7; journalists, 2; labourers, 6; ladies, 326; lithographers, 10; machinists, 3; mariners, 10; masons, &c., 38; matting maker, 1; miller, 1; messengers, 26; modellers, 12; moulder, 1; musicians, 2; mineral water-maker, 1; operators, 6; painters, 47; pattern-makers, 9; photographers, 7; plasterers, 18; plumbers, 41; policemen, 4; printers, 14; potters, 2; railway employes, 3; reporter, 1; saddler, 1; salesmen, 13; shipwrights, 8; slaters, 3; sign-writers, 13; stationer, 1; stereotyper, 1; storemen, 5; students, 243; surveyors assistants, 23; tailors, 41; teachers (male), 34; teachers (female), 89; tinsmiths, 5; upholsterers, 4; veterinary assistants, 3; warehousemen, 6; wool-scourers, 2; wool-sorters, 2.

There were 765 individual students entered in the Suburban and Country Technical Schools, with attendances, as follows:—1st quarter, 402; 2nd quarter, 387; 3rd quarter, 451; and 4th quarter, 472. The entries were as under:—1st quarter, enrolment, 545; average attendance, 319.9; 2nd quarter, enrolment, 496; average attendance, 283.4; 3rd quarter, enrolment, 529; average attendance, 313.4; 4th quarter, enrolment, 556; average attendance, 356. The average enrolments were:—Lawrence—Agriculture 13, physics 6; Grafton—physiology 4.2, chemistry 5.2, physics 2.6, freehand drawing 2.6, geometry 2, perspective 1.5, metallurgy 2; Newcastle—mineralogy 6, metallurgy 7, geology 10, chemistry 7, mechanical drawing 13, shorthand 28, building construction 7.5, freehand drawing 14.7, perspective 12.2, geometry 13; Plattsburg—model drawing 12.2, perspective 8.5; Lambton—model drawing 9.7, geometry 8.5; West Maitland—drawing 35.2, mathematics 13; Singleton—drawing 22.5; Coogee—drawing 8.7; Petersham—drawing 39.2; Granville—geometry 5, mechanical drawing 4; Parramatta—geometry 3.5; Bathurst—mineralogy 4.7, geology 6.2, botany 5.2, chemistry 4.7, chemistry (practical) 3, physics 21.7, mathematics 5.2, drawing 20.5, French 33; Goulburn—mineralogy 4, geology 3.5, chemistry 23, chemistry (practical), 4.2, mathematics 13.7, drawing 66.2, architectural drawing 7.7, mechanical drawing 4; Morpeth—freehand drawing 22, model drawing 11.

Nineteen lectures on agricultural subjects were delivered in the country districts by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Instructor in Agriculture, at the following places, in addition to twenty-nine lectures in the Technical Hall, and conducting classes at the Sydney Technical College:—Cootamundra, 2; Armidale, 2; Bowen Park, 1; Bowral, 1; Casino, 2; Engowra, 1; Glencoe, 1; Grafton, 2; Lawrence, 1; Tumut, 2; Walcha, 1; West Maitland, 1; Broughton Creek, 1; Nowra, 1. Twenty-three lectures on mining subjects were delivered in the country districts by Mr. S. H. Cox, F.C.S., F.G.S., Instructor in Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining, at the following places, in addition to sixteen popular lectures in Technical Hall, and conducting classes for nine months at the Sydney Technical College:—Inverell, 2; Adelong, 2; Dubbo, 1; Eumville, 2; Fairfield, 1; Forbes, 2; Goulburn, 2; Gulgong, 2; Parkes, 2; Scone, 1; Temora, 2; Teaterfield, 2; Tingha, 2.

The fees received from students amounted to £1,659 13s. from the Sydney Technical College, and £466 19s. 3d. from country classes, making a total of £2,126 12s. 3d. These fees were distributed among the teachers, in addition to the salaries paid by the Board.

The Treasury advances to the Board from the Parliamentary Vote amounted to £16,971 15s. 7d. The whole of this sum has been expended as follows:—Allowances to instructors and teachers of Sydney Technical College (exclusive of £1,659 13s. paid to them as fees from students) £6,190 9s. 5d.; administration—salaries, £2,491 10s. 2d.; rent, £3,124 19s. 2d.; apparatus for Technical College, £584 5s. 10d.; fittings, £99 15s. 9d.; lighting, £412 8s. 8d.; advertising, £393 14s. 6d.; printing, £76 7s. 6d.; stationery, £90 16s. 4d.; library, £7 12s. 6d.; prizes, £101 13s. 11d.; analysing, £59 17s.; general expenses, £143 1s. 5d.; examiners' fees, £272 6s.; Popular Science Lectures in Technical Hall, £289 16s.; experimental manures, Rookwood Farm, £89, 18s. 5d.; petty cash, £70 15s. 2d.; and £2,272 7s. 10s. on account of country districts, as follows:—Travelling expenses of lecturers on mining and agriculture in country districts, £162 12s. 8d.; country classes expenses, £95 19s. 4d.; apparatus for country classes, £88 13s. 4d.; allowances to technical school teachers in country districts (exclusive of £466 19s. 3d. received as fees from students), £1,760 10s. 6d.; payments on account of rent of class-rooms in country, £137; printing, £6; and advertising country classes, £26 12s.; total, £16,971 15s. 7d.

There were 163 Popular Science Lectures delivered during the year in the Technical Hall for the instruction of the working classes, at which there was a total attendance of 49,494 persons, or an average of 270 persons at each lecture.

Of the 1,930 students who attended the Technical College, 1,367 were Australian born, of which 1,155 were natives of New South Wales.

The annual examinations of the classes of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools in the suburban and country districts were held in Sydney, Petersham, Granville, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, Morpeth, Maitland, Singleton, and Grafton, from the 6th to the 9th December, and from the 9th to the 16th January. There were 1,164 entries for the subjects of the prescribed courses of the various departments for the first and second years, being 147 more than in 1886. In the subjects of the course for the first year 954 entries were made, and 87 obtained honors, 122 the first grade, and 440 the second grade. In the subjects of the course for the second year 210 were examined, and 33 obtained honors, 51 the first grade, and 59 the second grade. As the standards of these examinations have been in nearly every case raised this year by the 43 examiners appointed, who prepared papers in the 56 subjects which are taught in the several classes, it is satisfactory to find that passes obtained by the students, especially in the courses for the second year, are more than equal to those gained by candidates who attended at previous classifications. The prizes and certificates awarded to those students who had attended the prescribed courses in 1886, and passed a satisfactory examination, were presented by the Honorable James Inglis, Minister of Public Instruction, to the successful candidates in the Technical Hall, on Monday, 28th March, 1887.

In accordance with the rules approved by the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, with respect to Science and Art Schools in the Colonies being allied to the Science and Art Department of South Kensington, collections of the works of the students were forwarded in 1886 and 1887 for classification by its examiners, and prizes awarded in the following classes:—1886, architecture (four prizes); art (one prize); modelling (one prize); mechanical drawing (six prizes). 1887.—Modelling (two prizes); architecture (six prizes). The numbers of drawings sent up from Schools of Art for examination in this national competition were as follows:—1886, 324,315, from 227 Art Schools and Classes; 1887, 364,986, from 234 Art Schools and Classes.

Last year 5,568 candidates attended the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education, at 216 centres of England, Scotland, Ireland, and New South Wales, for classification in 48 subjects; and 3,090 obtained passes from the examiners. Out of this number 48 candidates in this Colony were examined at Sydney, Bathurst, and Newcastle in nine subjects, and 31 passed, 19 obtaining the first grade, and 12 the second grade, being a far better average than that gained by competitors in the United Kingdom. The subjects for which the successful competitors in New South Wales will receive certificates of technical efficiency, are as follows:—Brickwork and masonry, 2; carpentry and joinery, 20; mechanical engineering, 5; gas manufacture, 1; watch and clock making, 1; photography, 1; bread-making, 1.

There were 26 fortnightly meetings of the Board held under the presidency of Mr. Edward Combes and Mr. Norman Selie, with an average attendance of seven members; 25 meetings of the Organizing Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Belgrave; and 12 monthly meetings of the Finance Committee to examine the accounts.

The Board, with a view to still further increase the usefulness of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools, has had under consideration the desirability of forming day classes in addition to the evening classes now in operation. The Secretary of the Board (Mr. Edward Dowling) on a recent visit to Europe, taken for the recovery of his health, which had suffered from overwork after thirty-one years' duty in the Government Service, visited the principal technical institutions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and saw day and evening classes in successful operation at the Finsbury Technical College, Manchester Technical School, Bradford Technical College, Bristol Merchant Venturers' School, Royal School of Mines, East London Peoples' Palace, Edinburgh Heriot-Watt College, Birmingham Municipal School of Art and Midland Institute, Glasgow Technical College, Royal College of Science for Ireland, and other large industrial schools in the principal towns of the mother country, and recommended a similar system here. In several of the reports received from teachers of the Technical College the formation of afternoon classes, in addition to those held of an evening, has also been recommended so as to properly utilize the large buildings and valuable machinery, and enable those students who can spare the time to undergo more systematic training than that obtainable in a couple of hours in the evening. It is also believed that many employers, such as painters and decorators, would allow their apprentices to attend on afternoons in the week, to make themselves more proficient in the principles of the arts in which they are engaged, which knowledge cannot now generally be obtained in private employ, owing to the division of labour in nearly every trade. It has also been resolved by the Board, with a view of meeting the practical wants of youths and others engaged in the iron trades, to form a department of engineering similar to that in technical colleges elsewhere, in lieu of the present department of applied mechanics, by extending the course of instruction in the existing classes in applied mechanics, turning and fitting, boiler-making, &c., and forming new classes in pattern-making, moulding, blacksmithing, &c., to impart manual training in the workshops during the daytime as well as in the evening, and to invite applications for the position of instructor in engineering to superintend the work. As an experiment made in allowing the teacher of carpentry to conduct afternoon classes for the benefit of youths attending secondary schools and at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been attended with satisfaction, it is believed that instruction in the workshop in the use of the lathes, planing-machine, turning-machine, milling-machine, band and jig saws, and other costly machinery would be highly appreciated by numbers in primary schools, who by this means could acquire the proper use of tools, and thereby be enabled to shorten their apprenticeship to the engineering and building trades. These classes would enable youths to choose occupations for which they are suited, and possibly prevent their being apprenticed to trades for which they have no natural aptitude.

On the suggestion of the Instructor in Chemistry (Mr. W. A. Dixon, Chairman of the Committee of Instructors), the Board has also now under consideration the desirability of having three terms in the year for the classes similar to those of the technical schools of Europe, and America, and of the neighbouring colonies, which are closed during the heat of the summer months. The classes at the Sydney Technical College and branch schools have been hitherto kept in active operation throughout the year; but this arrangement has been found to be a great strain, not only on the teachers and students, but also on the officers, who are in attendance both day and night. The intense heat experienced during the summer time, in the badly-ventilated buildings at present rented for the purposes of the Technical College in various parts of the city, has caused

caused numbers of students to leave the classes, and prevented those who have attended from receiving the instruction imparted in a fit state of mind and body. There are also a large number of persons in the city engaged on an evening, such as printers, chemists, telegraphists, &c., who can only attend day classes, and the proposed alteration will enable the Board to provide suitable instruction for them in the various processes connected with their important callings. The Instructor in Pharmacy (Mr. Frederick Wright) has been requested to report on the matter of day instruction for pharmaceutical students. As several of the students who passed in mechanical dentistry are desirous of instruction in dental surgery, inquiries are being made as to the best methods of giving the desired instruction.

On the recommendation of Mr. Angus Mackay, the Instructor in Agriculture, it has been decided to commence a day class for the special study of poultry-farming, bee-keeping, flower-gardening, and the making of extracts and essences suitable for the attendance of females, who, as a rule, do not care to attend the evening classes at the Technical Institute in Sussex-street, but who would not object to enter for afternoon classes. The Instructor in Art (Mr. Lucien Henry) has recommended that special classes in drawing, modelling, and design be held in the day-time similar to those attended by Public School teachers on Saturdays; and these art classes would be suitable for females whose domestic duties prevent them from being absent from home on an evening. Applications having been made for classes in sanitary and architectural engineering, the Instructor in Architecture (Mr. J. F. Hennessy) has reported that nearly all the subjects in which tuition is needed are already taught in the Technical College, and that he teaches the estimating of quantities for builders, and gives lectures and notes on architecture to the students. At the request of the Instructor in Mathematics (Mr. John Kinloch), he is allowed in future to teach those calculations for artisans, which, although not usually given in elementary schools, are required to be practically applied in many occupations. In view of the important work to be performed by the Instructors in Agriculture and Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining, in lecturing on these important subjects throughout the Colony, it has been decided by the Board that these gentlemen will be required to give the whole of their time to this work. The Department of Public Instruction recognizes the certificates given to teachers of Public Schools who have passed the examination for the first year in freehand, geometrical, and perspective drawing, and the Instructor in Physics (Mr. T. E. Hewett) has recommended that the Minister be asked to likewise acknowledge the certificates obtained in physics. These additions to the courses of study at the Technical College will not interfere with, but are simply an extension of, the excellent curriculum adopted two years ago, after conference between the then Acting President (Mr. H. C. Russell) and the teachers of the various classes, and are made to meet pressing requirements for the extension of technical teaching proper, which have been forcibly brought under the notice of the Board since that time by circumstances arising out of examinations made, inquiries instituted, and correspondence received. Many of the features embodied in this extension of the work of technical education in the Colony, particularly as applied to artisans and mechanics, were prominently put forward by the Acting President (Mr. Norman Selffe) at the Technological Conference held in 1879, and as part of a report made to the Minister for Public Instruction, on the work being done in connection with the Working Men's College, at the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts, in the year 1881.

The making of these arrangements necessitated the engagement of the teachers, subject to their duties being defined by the Board, and they have been accordingly reappointed under this condition. It is proposed to commence the day classes at the beginning of the next session of the Technical College in April next.

EDW. DOWLING,
Secretary.

NORMAN SELFFE,
Acting President.

Statistical information respecting the operations of the Board will be found contained in the following returns:—

- No. 1. Return of attendances at classes of Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools.
- No. 2. Attendances of Members of Board of Technical Education.
- No. 3. Enrolment of students and fees received at Technical College and Branch Schools.
- No. 4. Individual students attending Technical College and Branch Technical Schools.
- No. 5. Occupations of students attending Technical College.
- No. 6. Birth-places of students attending Technical College.
- No. 7. Lectures on Agriculture and Mining in country districts.
- No. 8. Balance-sheet showing disbursement of advances for 1887.
- No. 9. Popular Science Lectures delivered in Sydney.
- No. 10. Results of examinations for 1887.
- No. 11. Students who passed annual examinations.
- No. 12. Students who obtained prizes at the annual examinations of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain.
- No. 13. Competitors who passed the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.
- No. 14. Calendar of Technical College, &c.
- No. 15. Return of buildings leased for the purposes of Technical College in Sydney.

(No. 1.)

ANNUAL Return of all Classes held by the Board of Technical Education, during the year 1887.

SUMMARY.

Class.	On Roll.						Attendance.					Average Attendance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weekly Average Attendance.
City Classes	1,173	1,328	1,370	1,196	4,966	1,297.4	13,154	13,200	18,638	14,388	59,380	613.9	661	769.8	711.8	725.9
Country Classes.....	545	496	529	666	2,126	591.0	4,261	4,119	6,042	6,358	19,878	319.0	283.4	313.4	356.0	353.5
Private Classes.....	72	61	60	54	247	74.4	705	998	1,073	787	3,578	39.5	30.2	28.6	27.7	42.0
Total.....	1,789	1,785	1,959	1,905	7,339	1,963.8	18,270	18,311	25,758	20,466	82,836	571.7	574.6	1,111.8	1,095.5	1,121.4

ANNUAL Return of the City Classes held by the Board of Technical Education, during the year 1887.

Class.	Number on Roll.						Attendance.					Average Attendance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Monthly Average Attendance.
Agriculture, 1st year	17	18	18	18	53	17.6	120	201	161	478	19.6	16.2	16.8	14.2	14.2	
" 2nd year	6	6	6	6	17	5.6	41	46	54	161	8.0	9.0	5.2	4.3	4.3	
Botany	3	4	6	3	16	4	13	20	42	27	8	3.5	2.7	2.1	2.1	
Veterinary Science	11	9	10	7	37	9.2	80	82	59	352	3.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Wood-working	4	6	9	7	26	6.5	71	85	161	410	7.9	4.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	
Applied Mechanics	18	16	15	15	65	16.2	263	224	285	108	10.8	11.0	9.4	10.6	10.6	
Mechanical Drawing	65	60	64	68	247	61.2	1,068	879	1,318	1,092	4,345	30.6	27.1	32.7	32.3	32.3
Plumbing	19	19	23	18	78	19.5	378	233	378	245	11.2	11.6	14.7	12.1	12.1	
Naval Architecture	6	6	6	6	24	6	123	111	85	291	8.3	6.5	4.4	5.0	5.0	
Metal Plate work	10	13	11	11	45	11.2	74	141	179	166	5.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	
Fitting and Turning	31	32	27	29	119	29.7	497	371	476	441	1,605	17.4	19.4	17.8	16.1	17.0
Architecture	50	53	65	60	228	57.0	837	843	1,271	843	3,814	25.0	25.2	22.6	22.2	22.2
Carpentry and Joinery	44	47	52	44	187	46.7	840	522	960	713	3,335	25.8	20.4	24.3	24.2	24.2
" (Afternoon Class)	56	20	27	25	98	24.5	157	128	242	211	739	11.9	4.5	8.6	10.0	10.0
" (Deaf and Dumb Class)	12	12	12	12	48	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricklaying	8	9	7	6	30	7.5	105	108	124	96	433	7.7	5.1	4.8	12.0	12.0
Masonry	22	18	22	19	76	18.7	299	170	280	136	531	9.7	8.9	10.7	4.3	4.3
Cabinet-making	3	4	9	8	24	6	45	81	144	188	428	1.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
Carriage-building	3	4	9	8	24	6	45	59	189	90	402	2.3	2.2	7.5	3.9	3.9
Freshand Drawing	148	147	144	131	569	142.2	1,881	1,905	2,861	2,869	8,526	66.4	63.5	61.7	59.2	59.2
Teachers'	27	30	35	34	132	33	237	266	345	283	1,181	11.0	14.3	13.7	12.4	12.4
Plain Geometry	24	27	29	25	106	26.6	181	190	264	174	809	17.0	18.7	20.1	16.7	16.7
Solid and Descriptive Geometry	15	9	9	8	41	10.2	123	71	99	82	375	10.8	7.1	7.6	10.2	10.2
Architects' Class	19	21	25	22	87	21.7	147	156	200	151	484	12.9	12.2	15.2	15.4	15.4
Perspective	33	28	30	27	118	29.5	418	322	504	383	1,607	18.0	10.7	13.2	11.5	11.5
Modeling	17	20	17	18	69	17.2	231	271	309	177	998	11.4	13.7	11.8	10.2	11.7
Design	15	19	24	22	84	21.0	301	230	378	256	1,060	5.5	12.0	14.3	13.4	11.8
House-painting	6	7	12	12	40	10.0	68	47	102	73	281	6.8	4.6	7.7	7.4	7.4
" decourating	20	19	17	17	58	14.6	161	170	125	...	450	7.2	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.4
Chemistry Practical	17	12	13	10	52	13.0	132	41	117	87	407	9.5	8.1	8.7	7.7	7.7
" Theoretical, 1st year	4	4	3	2	13	3.2	25	28	20	9	78	2.8	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.0
" 2nd "	11	13	10	9	43	10.7	70	78	87	73	317	6.5	7.6	6.7	7.4	7.4
Photography	28	25	42	26	121	30.2	450	428	702	637	3,119	18.6	21.1	27.0	28.8	28.8
Book-keeping	28	35	33	28	114	28.5	385	384	890	347	1,484	16.8	18.9	14.8	16.8	16.8
Calligraphy	60	69	89	74	292	73.0	398	464	685	467	1,984	28.1	46.1	51.6	45.1	45.1
Shorthand	12	9	6	6	34	8.5	43	43	23	213	7.5	4.2	5.0	3.1	3.1	
Actuarial Science	8	2	2	2	14	3.5	32	32	113	103	323	8.8	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
German	47	62	48	48	165	41.2	477	510	833	568	2,428	19.7	24.7	30.8	29.1	29.1
French	23	30	30	36	118	29.5	281	186	321	231	1,009	10.2	9.2	13.2	13.2	13.2
Latin	8	4	6	5	23	5.7	76	40	73	55	249	6.3	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Domestic Economy	6	15	25	20	66	16.5	73	225	339	262	889	3.3	7.2	12.8	12.5	12.5
Plain Cookery (Day)	8	8	7	7	30	7.5	47	57	62	...	178	2.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.4
" (Evening)	19	8	11	13	56	14.0	130	111	209	210	729	7.4	4.7	6.6	6.0	6.0
Elementary Cookery	10	8	9	9	35	8.7	106	107	157	161	581	4.7	5.4	6.9	8.0	8.0
Advanced	40	36	27	19	122	30.5	451	428	868	235	1,483	6.8	6.3	6.9	6.0	6.0
Mathematics	7	4	4	2	17	4.2	73	46	44	45	208	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.8	3.8
Navigation	14	22	22	14	72	18.0	196	209	321	126	801	6.5	6.9	12.4	10.9	10.9
Elementation	14	8	9	10	41	10.2	124	55	98	65	339	10.2	6.3	7.3	6.2	6.2
Inorganic Materia Medica	16	17	24	21	77	19.2	126	128	202	119	576	10.8	11.5	15.6	12.2	12.2
Organic Materia Medica	10	13	15	10	48	12.0	98	72	134	80	344	8.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	18	15	16	14	63	15.7	142	108	168	118	526	12.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3
Dispensing	18	14	12	10	49	12.2	92	68	110	78	348	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4
Dentistry	9	10	9	8	36	9.0	74	60	100	73	311	6.4	7.0	7.8	7.2	7.2
Anatomy and Physiology	13	12	16	21	62	15.5	200	171	265	418	854	6.9	8.2	10.1	11.3	11.3
Physics, 1st year	15	4	5	5	29	7.2	38	21	68	40	146	3.3	2.8	6.4	4.3	4.3
" 2nd year	5	9	16	14	43	10.7	83	55	109	111	205	3.0	6.8	5.8	13.5	13.5
Electricity	16	20	18	10	69	17.2	113	151	145	79	447	11.1	13.6	11.0	11.2	11.2
Dress-cutting	33	32	25	18	108	27.0	245	259	280	158	999	22.2	12.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Tailors' Cutting	25	27	24	16	92	23.0	164	185	220	176	705	18.4	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.8
Knitting	3	2	2	2	9	2.2	27	16	21	44	...	...	...	...	...
Geology	1	3	3	3	10	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineralogy	1	4	3	3	11	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physiology	1	3	3	3	10	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crystallography	1	1	1	1	4	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,173	1,228	1,370	1,196	4,966	120.7	13,154	13,206	13,038	14,883	59,381	61.2	66.1	70.9	71.8	72.9

ANNUAL RETURN of the Country Classes held by the Board of Technical Education, during the year 1887.

Class.	On Roll.						Attendance.					Average attendance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Monthly Average Attendance.
Lawrence, Agriculture	13	...	...	...	13	13.0	27	...	...	...	27	8.2	...	...	...	8.2
" Physics	...	...	...	...	6	6.0	13	...	...	...	13	4.2	...	...	...	4.2
Grafton, Physiology	...	...	...	...	17	17.0	25	...	...	...	25	4.0	...	...	...	4.0
" Chemistry	...	...	...	...	21	21.0	21	...	...	...	21	4.2	...	...	...	4.2
" Physics	...	...	...	...	8	8.0	32	...	...	...	32	3.3	...	...	...	3.3
" Freshand	...	...	...	...	8	8.0	7	...	...	...	7	1.0	...	...	...	1.0
" Geomolry	...	...	...	...	2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
" Perspective	...	...	...	...	1	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0
" Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0
Newcastle, Mineralogy	6	...	...	...	24	24.0	29	...	...	...	29	6.1	...	...	...	6.1
" Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	14	14.0	36	...	...	...	36	4.1	...	...	...	4.1
" Geology	7	13	7	7	34	8.5	55	...	...	...	55	3.6	...	...	...	3.6
" Chemistry	...	...	...	...	10	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0
" Mechanical Drawing	12	14	14	13	52	13.0	67	...	...	...	67	4.8	...	...	...	4.8
" Shorthand	20	24	31	37	112	28.0	130	...								

ANNUAL RETURN of Country Classes—continued.

Class.	On roll.						Attendance.					Average attendance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weekly Average Attendance.
Newcastle, Perspective	13	6	..	..	19	8.5	119	50	..	..	178	9.0	4.8	..	..	7.8
Lambton, Model	11	10	9	10	40	9.7	92	68	..	..	204	8.3	4.4	6.0	9.3	4.0
Geometry	10	9	9	10	38	8.5	86	53	..	..	200	8.4	5.1	5.4	9.4	4.0
West Maitland, Drawing	37	40	28	29	134	35.2	248	204	465	327	1,295	11.3	10.2	15.1	16.8	15.5
Mathematics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singleton, Drawing	26	22	19	24	91	23.5	161	128	183	195	730	14.8	17.0	11.0	10.0	15.0
Geogee, Drawing	9	12	9	8	38	9.7	98	50	..	..	209	8.3	5.1	3.8	3.4	5.1
Petersham, Drawing	33	38	37	44	152	39.2	373	354	453	444	1,624	19.0	17.5	18.0	19.3	17.8
Granville, Geometry	6	6	4	4	20	5.0	63	50	45	37	195	5.1	5.1	3.4	4.0	4.3
Mechanical Drawing	4	4	4	4	16	4.0	42	32	45	37	157	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.8	3.7
Parramatta, Geometry	4	4	4	4	16	4.0	44	34	20	20	118	1.6	4.0	..	1.8	3.4
Bathurst, Mineralogy	6	4	6	4	20	5.0	47	37	32	48	167	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.1
Geology	6	4	6	4	20	5.0	39	35	32	40	160	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.5
Botany	6	6	6	4	22	5.5	47	38	34	34	153	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4
Chemistry	8	8	8	8	32	8.0	33	32	32	32	133	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chem. Practical	8	8	8	8	32	8.0	18	18	18	18	83	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Physics	25	17	17	23	82	21.7	163	136	156	163	658	14.4	12.7	11.8	10.8	12.4
Mathematics .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drawing	19	19	23	22	83	20.8	190	103	262	211	785	9.0	8.2	8.2	15.3	11.1
French .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Geelong, Mineralogy	3	4	0	0	7	4.0	15	20	43	14	102	1.7	3.1	3.1	1.3	2.1
Geology	3	4	0	0	7	4.0	15	24	18	31	84	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.0
Chemistry	22	24	25	22	93	23.0	170	188	277	163	798	9.2	10.0	10.0	8.5	9.8
Chem. Practical	4	4	6	4	18	4.5	25	26	50	60	161	2.1	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.3
Mathematics	15	15	11	11	52	13.5	230	139	109	78	562	9.1	6.2	3.4	4.0	7.1
Drawing	53	67	71	74	265	66.2	640	850	1,234	1,139	3,872	18.8	20.6	24.1	33.0	23.8
Arch. Drawing	11	8	6	6	31	7.7	69	62	34	29	194	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.6	4.5
Mech. Drawing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morpeth, Freehand	25	10	25	21	81	22.0	164	125	182	207	678	13.6	11.3	15.3	16.7	13.9
Model Drawing	19	10	8	7	44	11.0	108	64	67	50	293	9.1	5.7	5.7	4.5	6.3
Totals	545	406	520	556	2,128	391.0	4,361	4,119	6,042	5,366	19,878	319.9	282.4	318.4	350.0	363.5

ANNUAL RETURN of Private Classes held by the Board of Technical Education during the year 1887.

Class.	On roll.						Attendance.					Average attendance.				
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	Average.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Weekly Average Attendance.
Biology—Dr. Katz	10	..	..	..	10	10.0	26	..	..	..	26	8.2	..	..	..	8.2
Ladies Drawing and Painting	3	45	40	42	171	42.7	573	732	810	608	2,823	13.0	17.3	16.6	18.1	15.7
Education	17	16	14	12	69	14.7	130	204	108	129	607	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1
Drawing and Painting—Mr. Honey .....	..	..	..	..	7	7.0	30	..	..	..	30	6.0	..	..	..	6.0
Totals	72	61	63	54	247	74.4	785	930	1,078	737	3,570	30.5	30.2	28.6	27.6	42.0

No. 11.

RETURN of Attendances of Members of Board of Technical Education during year 1887.

Names.	Board meetings—20.	Organizing Committee—23.	Finance Committee—12.
Edward Combes, Esq., C.E., C.M.G., President (absent in Europe)	7	2	3
Norman Selfe, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.N.A., Vice-President (Acting President from 12th January to 11th May, and 14th September to 31st December, 1887)	21	11	7
H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S., Vice-President (absent in Europe)	2	1	1
E. A. Baker, Esq.	10	..	5
James Barnet, Esq.	17	8	2
T. B. Belgrave, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.	26	25	7
Owen Blacket, Esq., C.E.	6	..	1
T. F. De Courcy Browne, Esq., M.P.	3	..	..
Angus Cameron, Esq., M.P. ....	..	..	..
W. H. Edmunds, Esq.	17	10	7
Jaacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.	11	..	5
Travers Jones, Esq., M.P.	12	5	4
Alexander Kethel, Esq., M.P.	3	..	..
Archibald Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. (absent in Europe) .....	..	..	..
Lewis Lloyd, Esq. ....	..	..	..
S. W. Moore, Esq., M.P.	5	..	3
R. L. Murray, Esq. (deceased)	1	..	..
W. G. Murray, Esq. ....	..	..	..
J. N. Oxley, Esq.	23	13	7
Hon. John Sutherland, M.P.	1	..	..
G. F. Poole, Esq. (resigned 11th May, 1887)	3	..	..
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.	8	12	..
The Hon W. C. Windeyer, L.L.D. (absent in Europe)
John Young, Esq., J.P.	7

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No. III.

TABLE showing enrolment of Students and amount of fees received for year 1887 at Sydney Technical College.

1887.	New Students.	Students enrolled previously.	When enrolled.	Total Students Registered.	Total Fees received.
1st Quarter	906	.....	.....	906	£ s. d. 392 0 0
2nd Quarter	372	550	1st Quarter	922	398 13 0
3rd Quarter	415	653	455 1st Quarter	1,068	475 18 6
4th Quarter	237	745	198 2nd Quarter		
			372 1st Quarter		
Totals	1,930	.....	148 2nd Quarter	982	393 1 6
			225 3rd Quarter		
					1,659 13 0

The amount of fees received by Teachers in the suburban and country districts was as follows:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Quarter	115 0 0	
2nd Quarter	110 13 0	
3rd Quarter	117 7 9	
4th Quarter	123 18 6	
Total		466 19 3
Fees received from students of Technical College		1,659 13 0
Grand total		2,126 12 3

No. IV.

RETURN showing number of Individual Students attending the Sydney Technical College during the four sessions of the year 1887.

First quarter—from 1st January to 31st March.—The total number of students attending the Technical College was 906.

Second quarter—from 1st April to 30th June.—The total number of students attending was 922, comprising 550 students who were also in attendance in the first quarter, and 372 new students.

Third quarter—from 1st July to 30th September.—The total number of students attending was 1,068, comprised as follows:—

455	also in attendance in 1st quarter,
198	“ “ 2nd quarter.
415	“ “ 3rd quarter only.

1,068 total.

Fourth quarter—from 1st October to 31st December.—The total number of students attending was 982, comprised as follows:—

372	also in attendance in 1st quarter.
148	“ “ 2nd quarter.
225	“ “ 3rd quarter.
237	“ “ 4th quarter only.

982 total.

The grand total of Individual Students entered at the Sydney Technical College during the year 1887 was 1,930.

Branch Suburban and Country Technical Schools.

There were 765 Individual Students entered in the Branch Suburban and Country Technical Schools, with attendances as follows:—1st quarter, 402; 2nd quarter, 387; 3rd quarter, 451; and 4th quarter, 472.

Total number of Individual Students in Sydney Technical College who attended one or more quarters during the year	1,930
Total number of Individual Students in Branch Suburban and Country Schools	765

Grand total

No. V.

RETURN of Occupations of Students attending the Sydney Technical College during 1887.

Accountants, 13; agents, &c., 22; architects, 40; artillerymen, 5; barman, 1; blacksmiths, 10; boilermakers, 14; bookbinders, 2; bootmakers, 7; boxmaker, 1; bricklayers, 19; builders, 10; butcher, 1; cabinet makers, 3; carpenters, &c., 137; cement tester, 1; chemists, &c., 39; civil servants, 6; clergymen, 7; clerks, &c., 229; coach builders, 9; coiner, 1; compositors, 5; compass, 2; curators, 2; decorators, 3; dentists, 6; draftsmen, 31; drapers, 13; dressmakers, 3; electricians, 4; engineers, 116; engine drivers, 4; engravers, 6; farmers, &c., 8; farriers, 2; feather dresser, 1; firemen, 3; fitters and turners, 13; frame maker, 1; gardeners, &c., 6; glass stainers, 4; grocers, 5; grooms, &c., 5; hair dresser, 1; hatter, 1; ironmongers, 13; jewellers, &c., 7; journalists, 2; labourers, 6; ladies, 326; lithographers, 10; machinists, 3; mariners, 10; masons, &c., 38; matting maker, 1; messengers, &c., 26; miller, 1; mineral water maker, 1; modellers, 12; moulder, 1; musicians, 2; operators, 6; painters, 47; patternmakers, 9; photographers, 7; plasterers, 15; plumbers, 41; policemen, 4; potters, 2; printers, 14; railway employes, 3; reporter, 1; saddler, 1; salesmen, 13; shipwrights, 8; signwriters, 13; slaters, 3; stationer, 1; stereotyper, 1; storeman, 5; students, 243; surveyors, 23; tailors, 41; teachers (male), 34; teachers (female), 89; tinsmiths, 5; upholsterers, 4; veterinary assistants, 3; warehousemen, 6; woolscourers, 2; woolsorters, 2; total, 1,930.

Male Students	1,515
Female Students	415
Total	1,930

No. VI.

RETURN of the Birth Places of Students attending the Sydney Technical College during the year 1887.

New South Wales, 1,155; Victoria, 102; South Australia, 5; Queensland, 34; New Zealand, 48; Tasmania, 20; New Caledonia, 2; South Sea Islands, 2; England, 343; Scotland, 82; Ireland, 59; Wales, 4; America, 25; Germany 16; France, 3; Denmark, 3; Sweden, 2; Belgium 1; Austria, 1; Switzerland, 1; India, 14; China, 1; Africa, 4.

No. VII.

RETURN of Lectures on Agriculture and Mining, delivered in the country districts during the year 1887.

Lectures on Agricultural subjects were delivered by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Instructor in Agriculture, at the following places:—Cootamundra, 2; Wagowra, 1; Bowen Park, 1; Tumut, 1; West Maitland, 1; Glencoe, 1; Armidale, 2; Walcha, 2; Grafton, 2; Lawrence, 1; Casino, 2; Bowral, 1; Total, 17.

Lectures on Mining Subjects were delivered by Mr. S. H. Cox, F.C.S., F.G.S., Instructor in Geology, Mineralogy and Mining, at the following places:—Inverell, 2; Adelong, 2; Dubbo, 2; Forbes, 2; Parkes, 2; Scone, 1; Goulburn, 2; Emmaville, 2; Temora, 2; Tingha, 2; Fairfield, 1; Tenterfield, 2; total, 22.

No. VIII.

BALANCE-SHEET showing disbursement of Advances to Board of Technical Education from the Vote for Technical Instruction for the year 1887.

Cr.		Dr.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Credit by Government vote,—		To Administration—Salaries, General, &c.
Amount paid into Bank by Colonial Treasurer	16,971 15 7	Salaries, Instructors and teachers
		Rent
		Apparatus
		Printing
		Advertising
		Library
		Fittings
		Lectures
		Examiners' fees
		Prizes
		General expenses
		Lighting
		Stationery
		Analysing
		Experimental manures on Rookwood farms
		Petty expenditure.....
		£ s. d.
		Country Technical School-
		teachers
		„ Class expenses.....
		„ Rent
		„ Printing
		„ Advertising
		„ Apparatus
		„ Lectures
		2,372 7 10
	£ 16,961 15 7	£ 16,971 15 7

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Accountant and Auditor.

No. IX.

RETURN of Popular Science Lectures delivered in the Technical Hall, Sydney, during year 1887.

Subjects.	Number of Lectures delivered.	Lecturers.
Chemistry and Physics.....	20	Mr. Percy James Edmunds.
Pharmacy and Materia Medica	18	„ Frederick Wright.
Toilet Preparations	2	do
Applied Mechanics	2	„ E. Clarence Wood, M.A.
Hygiene	9	„ R. E. Roth, M.R.C.S.
Dentistry.....	3	„ Ralph Hodgson, L.R.C.P.
Wool, Fur, Hides, &c., Producing Animals and their uses to man	7	„ F. A. A. Skuse.
Poultry Farming	12	„ Walter Hope.
Domestic Economy	8	Mrs. A. Fawcett Story.
Elocution.....	1	Mr. John Connery.
Concentration of Ores	1	„ Theodore Rufft.
Manufacture of Iron and Steel	7	„ Geo. E. Webster.
Physiography and Geology	16	„ S. Herbert Cox, F.C.S., F.G.S.
Agricultural Industries	8	„ David A. Crichton.
Horticulture	2	do
Residuals of Gas Manufacture	3	„ Edgar Hall.
Australian Agriculture	28	„ Angus Mackay.
Bee Farming	2	do
History of Dress	1	Miss V. Percy.
Sanitary and Architectural Engineering	15	Mr. John I. Bruce, I.A.
Wine Making	1	„ A. E. Perkins.
Cultivation of Plants, &c.	6	„ D. A. Ritchie.
Home Nursing and Hygiene	9	„ J. Spofforth, M.R.C.S.
Conservation and Destitication of Fruits, &c.	2	„ C. Smith.
Total	183	

The total number of Attendances at the above Lectures was 49,494, or an average attendance of 270 persons at each Lecture.

RETURN of Examinations, 1887—continued.]

[Subjects.	Number Examined.	Passed in Grade.			Failed.	Total Passed.
		Honors.	First.	Second.		
Mining	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscrology, Sydney	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do Goulburn	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Do Newcastle	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
Do Bathurst	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Elementary mathematics, Bathurst	5	1	.....	2	2	3
Do West Maitland	11	1	1	3	6	5
Mathematics, algebra	4	.....	.....	3	1	3
Do trigonometry	4	1	1	2	.....	4
Do geometry	3	1	.....	2	.....	3
Actuarial science	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Navigation	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
Elocution	3	1	1	1	.....	3
Pharmacy	10	1	1	4	4	6
Materia medica	10	1	1	2	6	4
Pharmaceutical chemistry	7	1	.....	2	4	3
Dispensing	4	3	.....	.....	1	3
Mechanical dentistry	4	.....	1	3	.....	4
Anatomy and physiology	10	.....	3	4	3	7
Physics, Sydney	9	4	2	3	.....	9
Do Bathurst	11	4	3	2	2	9
Do Grafton	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Electricity (practical)	8	5	1	2	.....	8
Telegraphy	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total	954	87	122	440	305	649

Examinations, 1887—Second Year Students.

Architecture (historical)	8	2	2	3	1	7
Do (building construction)	8	3	1	4	.....	8
Do (planning and designing)	6	1	.....	3	2	4
House-painting	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Art decoration	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Mechanical dentistry	4	1	1	2	.....	4
Design (Greek)	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Do (Roman, &c.)	7	7	.....	.....	.....	7
French	5	1	.....	2	2	3
German	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Latin	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Physics, Sydney	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Do Bathurst	4	.....	3	1	.....	4
Chemistry, Bathurst	2	.....	1	1	.....	2
Do Goulburn	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do Sydney	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Do Newcastle	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Practical geometry, Sydney	6	.....	1	2	3	3
Do Petersham	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do Singleton	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do West Maitland	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Do Bathurst	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
Perspective, Sydney	9	2	.....	7	.....	9
Do Petersham	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Do Singleton	4	.....	1	2	1	3
Do West Maitland	7	.....	1	5	1	6
Do Bathurst	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Model drawing, Sydney	22	2	8	7	5	17
Do Petersham	5	.....	4	1	.....	5
Do West Maitland	5	.....	2	3	.....	5
Do Singleton	4	.....	1	2	1	3
Do Morpeth	6	.....	2	4	.....	6
Freehand drawing, Sydney	29	3	13	11	2	27
Do Petersham	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Do West Maitland	9	.....	1	5	3	6
Do Singleton	6	.....	.....	2	4	2
Do Morpeth	6	.....	2	2	2	4
Do Bathurst	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Do Goulburn	9	1	5	3	.....	9
Practical chemistry, Bathurst	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	210	33	51	89	37	173

Summary.

First year	954	87	122	440	305	649
Second year	210	33	51	89	37	173
Total	1,164	120	173	529	342	822

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

THE annual examinations of the classes of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools in the suburban and country districts were held in Sydney, Petersham, Granville, Bathurst, Gosburn, Newcastle, Murrumbidgee, Maitland, Singleton, and Grafton, from the 6th to the 19th December, and from the 9th to the 16th January. There were 1,164 entries for the subjects of the prescribed courses of the various departments for the first and second years, being 147 more than in 1886. In the subjects of the course for the first year, 954 entries were made, and 87 obtained honours—122 the first grade and 440 the second grade. In the subjects of the course for the second year, 210 were examined, and 33 obtained honours—51 the first grade and 89 the second grade. As the standards of these examinations have been, in nearly every case, raised this year, by the 43 examiners appointed, who prepared papers in the 56 subjects which are taught in the several classes, it is satisfactory to find that the passes obtained by the students, especially in the courses for the second year, are more than equal to those gained by candidates who attended at previous classifications.

SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

- Agriculture.**—First year—First grade: William Mitchell. Second grade: James M'Gibbon Gillespie, Alfred Henry Freeman, Hedley Garforth, John Francis Murphy.
- Agricultural Chemistry.**—Second year—First grade: Joseph Henry Rowland, Charles Mathieson. Second grade: David Hughes, James Cornwell, W. J. J. Moody.
- Botany.**—Second grade: Alfred R. Cooper.
- Veterinary Science.**—Second grade: William Perrie.
- Wool-sorting.**—Second grade: Robert Gordon Christie, John Nichol, William Waldren, William Henry Sampson, Patrick Joseph Waters.
- Applied Mechanics.**—Honors: Herman Simon. Second grade: William Poole, Ernest Edwin Hunt, John H. Campbell, Arthur G. A. Hinder.
- Mechanical Drawing.**—First grade: Thomas Hugh Close. Second grade: Arthur Blackadder, John Wheatley Blumer, James Grant Ferguson, H. E. Johnson, William Atkinson, Arthur John Wicks, Benjamin Dunstan, Sydney Percival Fowler, Edward Chandler, Herbert Holt, John M'Dougall, Herman Simon, George F. Preddy, John H. Turnock, Alfred Booth, John James Eyre, Henry Roddam, Isaac Wells Fearnly, W. Davidson, Alfred Fischer, Henry Hoare, Alexander Cameron, Edward Duane, John H. Campbell, John Grant, Richard Bramston, Thomas C. Walker, Edward W. Whereat.
- Plumbing.**—Honors: John Albin, Walter Henry Copp, William Nelson, G. Blakeman. First grade: William Hallams. Second grade: Samuel Timmins, Frederick Grant Tuck, E. Wogg, Sidney M'Kellar.
- Naval Architecture.**—Second grade: James Tierney, Alexander Peters.
- Boilermaking.**—Honors: Thomas Dodd, Alexander M'Callum, Edward Pratt. First grade: Walter G. West. Second grade: James Daniel May, James Smith.
- Fitting and Turning.**—Honors: George F. Preddy. First grade: Ernest Hillman. Second grade: James Barnes.
- Architecture (Historical).**—First year—First grade: Holland Andrews. Second grade: Guilford Dudley. Second year—Honors: W. S. Sweet, Thomas Lockley. First grade: George Setchell, Frederick Morton Marshall. Second grade: Walter Hunt, Richard Blake Brigdale, Frank Lee.
- Architecture (Building Construction).**—First year—Second grade: Holland Andrews. Second year—Honors: W. S. Sweet, Frank Lee, Thomas Lockley. First grade: George Setchell. Second grade: Finlay Elgin Munro, Richard Blake Brigdale, Frederick Morton Marshall, Walter Hunt.
- Architecture (Planning and Designing).**—Second year—Honors: W. S. Sweet. Second grade: Finlay Elgin Munro, Walter Hunt, Frank Lee.
- Carpentry.**—Honors: Frank Taprowsky. First grade: James G. Anderson. Second grade: Horatio Kindred, Louis S. Robertson, J. M. Barrett, Paul Joseph Barrett, Stewart Blair, William Ernest Jones, W. Robert Goulding, Uriah Walter Ware, Thomas Horroway, Edwin Heaydon, John Moyes.
- Bricklaying.**—Second grade: Maurice P. Doyle, Edward Henry Broudhurst, Alexander Henry Moyes.
- Masonry.**—Honors: William Wright. First grade: Thomas M'Donagh, William Firth, John Bolton Murray. Second grade: Frank Harrison, Joseph Robert Taylor.
- Cabinetmaking.**—Second grade: Sydney A. Kemp, Allan Dowling, William Henry Howard, Arthur Jeffreys, Thomas William Young, Franklin Dowling.
- Carriage Building.**—Second grade: Samuel Jewett, James Cronan.
- Practical Geometry.**—First year—Honors: Jones Gilmore Corner, Sarah Jane Fripp, William Powrie, Seth Chapman. First grade: William Thomas Brown. Second grade: Emma Jones, G. W. L. Hirst, Pearl Winn, William Wright, George Inghis Muir, Elizabeth T. Richardson, John H. Smart, Jessie Quinn, Mary A. Gent, Charles W. Aulsebrook, Algernon Winn, James Norral Smith, Lily Dowling, William Henry Darch. Second year—First grade: Joseph William Leatherland. Second grade: Lily Dowling, William Wright.
- Perspective.**—First year—Honors: Frederick Stockham, Ernest S. Henderson. First grade: William Powrie, G. W. L. Hirst, Hubert C. Corlette. Second grade: Jones Gilmore Corner, Alexander J. Dawey, Lily Dowling, John H. Smart, Thomas Hugh Close, Arthur E. Rice, Mary Stenham, William Halbert, Sarah Jane Fripp, Ada Sophia Partridge, Charles Aulsebrook, Mary Agnes Gent. Second year—Honors: Ernest S. Henderson, Hubert C. Corlette. Second grade: Margaret Waugh, William Powrie, Rose Annie Isabella Dates, James Grant Ferguson, Matilda C. L. Sommerville, F. T. Booker.
- Model Drawing.**—First Year—Honors: Lily Dowling, William Glasgow, Frederick Stockham, Charles Aulsebrook, William Palmer. First grade: Byera Hadley, Franklin W. Daniels, Jones Gilmore Corner, Josephine B. A. Reynolds, Mary A. Gent, George Edwin Smart, J. R. Stuart Marshall, Thomas H. Nettleton, Lily Orton, Sarah Jane Fripp, John H. Smart, William Powrie, Emily M. Robson, Charles Henry Howpser. Second grade: John Isaac Crowther, Ernest S. Henderson, Lydia Dowling, Frederick J. Grace, Henry Kenney, Marion Rosalie Munson, Robert Brown, Pearl Winn, Herbert Adolphe Spratt, Amy Winstanley, Emma Jones. Second year—Honors: John H. Smart, J. R. Fryer. First grade: Franklin W. Daniels, W. L. Palmer, Lucien Dechainaux, J. R. S. Marshall, George Edwin Smart, Maud Mutton, Algernon Winn, Gregory M'Intosh. Second grade: F. T. Booker, Henry Kenney, Mary A. Gent, William Glasgow, Lydia Dowling, Lily Dowling.
- Freehand Drawing.**—First year—Honors: Lily Dowling, Wm. Lee Palmer, Frederick Murray, Byera Hadley, John H. Smart, Frank Redmayne Leggatt. First grade: Thomas Henry Nettleton, Robert Brown, George Edwin Smart, Frederick Stockham, Charles Aulsebrook, William Powrie, Ernest S. Henderson, Henry Kenney, Reginald Nancarrow, Mary A. Gent, Arthur Griffin, Charles Henry Howpser, Herbert Adolphe Spratt. Second grade: Edward Greer, Pearl Winn, Lydia Dowling, Charles F. S. Tindall, Joseph Austin Conroy, Henry Tremain Higgs, Amy Winstanley, Edwin James Franklin, Matilda C. L. Sommerville, Sarah Jane Fripp, William Glasgow. Second year—Honors: J. R. Fryer, Lucien Dechainaux, Lily Dowling. First grade: John H. Smart, George Edwin Smart, Arthur E. Rice, Maud Mutton, Frank Redmayne Leggatt, F. T. Booker, Matilda C. L. Sommerville, W. L. Palmer, Mary A. Gent, William Glasgow, J. R. Stuart Marshall, Reginald Nancarrow, Algernon Winn. Second grade: Lydia Dowling, Amy Winstanley, Henry Kenney, Pearl Winn, Gregory M'Intosh, James Edsar, Herbert Adolphe Spratt, E. J. Franklin, Walter Armitage, John Austin Conroy.
- Modelling.**—First year—First grade: Albert James Clarke, Joseph Craig, Arthur Hallams, Joseph Buckley, David Edgar. Second grade: William Henley, Arthur William Chapple, Matilda C. L. Sommerville, Lily Dowling, William Wetherspoon. Second year—Honors: David Edgar, Gregory M'Intosh, J. I. Crowther. First grade: Joseph Buckley, George Harvey. Second grade: A. W. Chapple, Matilda C. L. Sommerville, J. R. Fryer, Joseph Craig, W. Robbins.
- Design (Greek).**—Second year—Honors: G. H. Arousseau, L. Dechainaux, J. H. Fryer, Gregory M'Intosh, Arthur Rice, J. H. Smart, David Edgar. Design (Roman Byzantine, &c.)—Honors: G. H. Arousseau, L. Dechainaux, J. H. Fryer, Gregory M'Intosh, Arthur Rice, J. H. Smart, David Edgar. Design (Egyptian).—First year—First grade: J. H. Gelling, W. Powrie, T. H. Nettleton, H. C. Corlette. Design (Greek).—First year—First grade: J. H. Gelling, W. Powrie.
- Solid and Descriptive Geometry.**—First grade: James Nangle, Charles Gascoine. Second grade: Joseph William Leatherland, William Thomas Brown, George Inghis Muir, William Powrie, E. S. Henderson, Frank Taprowsky, Hubert C. Corlette.
- Housepainting.**—First year—Honors: Walter Owen Jukes, Alexander M'Donald, Henry Gerberfer. Second grade: Robert Henry Wilson, Herbert Houghton. Second year—Honors: Albert Edward Holland. Art

Art Decoration.—First year—Honors: Charles Albert Hüg, Robert Henry Wilson. Second grade: Herbert Houghton, Charles Edward Abbott, John T. Shaw. Second year—Honors: James H. Gelling, Charles Albert Hüg. Signwriting.—Honors: John T. Shaw, Charles Thomas Howard. Second grade: Herbert Houghton, Charles Edward Abbott.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year—Second grade: Benjamin Dunstan, Francis William Mottershead, Alfred Bendigo Joyner, James Froude Flashman, Henry Hoare. Second year—Second grade: Henry Walton Smith.

Photography.—Honors: Henry James Quodling, David Scott. First grade: Herbert John Davies, Henry Maitland, Thomas Brown. Second grade: John Thomas.

Bookkeeping.—Second grade: Herbert Ingham, Edward Molenaar, Daniel Hill, Alex. J. M'Donald, Ernest New, Patrick J. Waters, George Henry Martin, Arthur W. Griffiths, Harry S. Land, Frederick W. D. Langford, James M. Carroll, George Crowley.

Advanced Calligraphy.—First grade: Thomas Alfred Wilmott, John N. Bredon. Second grade: Charles Mathews Drew, Frederick M. Sky, Frank David Hobbs.

Correspondence.—Second grade: Thomas Alfred Wilmott, Frederick M. Sky, Henry M'Donnell, George William Titterton, Arthur J. Bush, John N. Bredon, Frank David Hobbs.

Phonography.—First grade: Joseph Austin Conroy. Second grade: Joseph Frederick M'Guinness, William Henry Clarke, William Edward Raymond.

German.—First year—Honors: John Patrick Scanlan. Second grade: Lizzie Thomson, Henry Otto Bohlson, Albert Downey. Second year—Second grade: Rebecca Edith Goldsmid, John Todd.

French.—First year.—First grade: Rachel Lloyd, Marie F. Stafford. Second grade: Charles Craig, Rebecca Edith Goldsmid, Thomas Ernest Peirce, Elizabeth Thorpe, Mary Ellen Harrison, William James Brooke. Second year.—Honors: Edward Lovell Cooper. Second grade: Eva Alexander Portus, Annie M. Fletcher.

Latin.—First year—First grade: Peter Joseph Wallace, Lewis Ormsby Martin, Augustus Canale. Second grade: George Starterant Spencer, Florence Fredericks Barne, Farquhar Wallace, John Kennedy Newton, James Blaikie. Second year—Second grade: Thomas F. Maher.

Domestic Economy.—First grade: Maud Lanco. Second grade: Beatrice A. Neil, Mary Dowling.

Advanced Cookery.—Honors: Eliza Chandler. Second grade: Maud Lanco, Beatrice A. Neil, Mary Dowling.

Plain Cookery.—First grade: Charlotte Green, Hannah H. Watson. Second grade: Florrie May Wiseman, Lillian Alder, Elizabeth Janet Gleadow, Ada Smeuell, Margaret Scarlett Watson, Hanna M. Campbell, Annie Johnston, Ruth Harrison.

Scientific Dress Cutting.—Honors: Rose Annie Isabella Davies, Lydia Ellen Hinds. First grade: Fanny Elizabeth Luker, Eliza Paul, Alice Love, Sophia Graves, Margaret Haining, Martha Matilda Glover, Grace S. M. Rush, Sarah Lloyd, Annie Rogers. Second grade: Elizabeth Thompson, Elizabeth Janet Gleadow.

Tailors' Cutting.—Honors: Joseph Stephen Masters. First grade: James Moreland, William Henry Capill, William Dargie. Second grade: William O'Donnell, Arthur William Elgar, Frederick Fuchman.

Geology.—First Grade: George Alfred Stonier. Second grade: T. S. Chutapion; [James Doyle passes only in rocks and the principles of stratigraphy and geological surveying.]

Mineralogy.—Second grade: James Doyle.

Mining.—Honors: John H. Campbell.

Advanced Algebra.—Second grade: Thomas Ernest Peirce.

Elementary Algebra.—Second grade: Henry Thomas, Edwin George Boden.

Advanced Trigonometry.—Second grade: William George Boyle.

Elementary Trigonometry.—Honors: Thomas F. Maher. First grade: John H. Campbell. Second grade: Herbert Scott Molineux.

Geometry.—Honors: Arthur John Wicks. Second grade: Thomas Ernest Peirce, Francis Ernest Stowe.

Actuarial Science.—Second grade: Walter Churchill Fischer.

Navigation.—Honors: R. P. Snoon.

Rhocation.—Honors: Mary Dowling. First grade: Arthur Francis Crabbe. Second grade: J. Penson.

Pharmacy.—Honors: Alfred Thomas Harris. First grade: Henry Walton Smith. Second grade: James Percy Atlee Hunt, Edward Ernest Hunt, William Taylor Wearne, Edward Moore.

Materia Medica.—Honors: Alfred Thomas Harris. First grade: Henry Walton Smith. Second grade: Alfred Ernest Sharpe, Edward Moore.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—Honors: Alfred Thomas Harris. Second grade: Henry Walton Smith, William Taylor Wearne.

Dispensing.—Honors: Alfred Thomas Harris, Henry Walton Smith, Edward Moore.

Mechanical Dentistry.—First year—First grade: Francis Thomas Burrows. Second grade: Elias Alfred Eastway, Alfred J. Flagg, George Ben. Hill. Second year—Honors: Septimus David Asher. First grade: Caroline Hirsch. Second grade: Frederick George Heady, William John Tournay-Hinds.

Anatomy and Physiology.—First grade: James Mouldon, Eva Alexandra Portus, W. J. E. Davies. Second grade: James Froude Flashman, Henry Walburn Wheeler, Sarah Lloyd.

Physics.—First year—Honors: William Thomas Swanton, James Froude Flashman, Thomas E. Mayer, Fred. Golding. First grade: Benjamin Dunstan, Thomas William Leahy. Second grade: Ella Russell Johnston, Harry Gilbert Fisher, Charles A. Finch. Second year—First grade: R. H. Ellis, Francis William Mottershead.

Practical Electricity.—Honors: Francis William Mottershead, James Froude Flashman, William D. Newton, Charles Taylor, Arthur J. Rush. First grade: R. H. Ellis. Second grade: William English, James Godwin.

Telegraphy.—Second grade: W. English, Joseph Howell, John A. C. Clulow, A. Galbreath.

Department of Architecture.—Year's Work.—Honors: W. S. Sweet, F. Davies, W. Hunt, H. Andrews, F. Lee, F. E. Munro, F. M. Marshall. First grade: W. E. Mulumby, J. Larkie, T. Lockley, R. Brigdale, G. Dudley, H. Lester, D. Benjamin, E. Lockley, W. A. Moit. Second grade: F. W. Leist, F. Lasslett, J. E. Shearin, C. Cowdery, F. J. Barnard, E. Feather, C. Hawkins, J. Piper, C. J. Easton, D. Hogan, C. Bernberg, G. Landers, W. W. Luscombe, L. S. Robertson, A. E. Ryrice, G. Setchell, W. B. Swiney, G. Hawler, A. Lucas, S. B. Dobbie, G. Rees, C. Chandler, G. Black.

BATHURST BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Honors: Margaret Tilley, Bertha Flashman, Walter Grey Geekie, William Henry Sadler, Frederick J. Rodda. Second year—Second grade: Edwin Parsons.

Perspective.—First year—Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth, Margaret Tilley, E. C. A. Parsons, Bertha Flashman, Martha Willis. Second year—Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth.

Model Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth, Donald M'Intosh, William Roberts.

Freehand Drawing.—First grade: William Roberts, Donald M'Intosh. Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth. Second year—Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth, William Roberts, Alfred Ernest Hurford.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Second grade: Alfred Ernest Ashworth.

French.—First year—Honors: Annie J. Cronie. First grade: Emma Laura Mullins, Edith Gertrude Whalan, Sarah Jane Harrison. Second grade: Minna Jane Thompson, May Naylor, Bertha Flashman, Susan Amy Smith.

Geology.—Second grade: Fielding Hatley Boyd, Hannah Tilley, Alfred Ernest Ashworth. [Margaret Tilley passes only in (A) physiography and (B) rocks and the principles of stratigraphy and geological surveying; Eleanor May Dawson passes in B.]

Mineralogy.—First grade: Fielding Hatley Boyd.

Elementary Mathematics.—Honors: Albert Thomas Atkins. Second grade: Walter Grey Geekie, Alfred Ernest Ashworth.

Theoretical Chemistry.—Second year—First grade: Cooper Hardcastle. Second grade: E. J. Bray.

Practical Chemistry.—First year—Honors: Cooper Hardcastle. Second grade: Ernest James Bray.

Botany.—Second grade: Cooper Hardcastle, Margaret Tilley.

Physics.—First year—Honors: Hannah Tilley, Albert Thomas Atkins, Herbert John Benwick, Margaret Tilley. First grade: E. H. C. James, William Dixon, Sarah Jane Harrison. Second grade: Eleanor Mary Dawson, Annie Jane Cronie. Second year—First grade: Cooper Hardcastle, Edith Gertrude Whalan, Donald M'Intosh. Second grade: Alfred E. Ashworth.

GOULBURN BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Honors: Margaret Jane Elder, James Love. Second grade: Annie M'Mahon, Henry Laker, Charles J. M'Shane, Walter Harry Hunt, Kate Llandreth, Thomas William Weaver, Marcella Hanly Sands, George Shepherd, Fred. Howorth.

Perspective.—First year—Second grade: Margaret Jane Elder, Grace Le Gentil Ayling.

Model Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Walter Edwin Quartly, Margaret Dawson, Mabel Mansfield, George Coulter, Annie M'Mahon, Marcella Hanly Sands, James Love, Sidney S. Meyer, Allan Frank Gulson, Gertrude Fletcher, Kate Llandreth.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—First grade: Sidney S. Meyer, William Freeman. Second grade: William John Southall, Alice Jordan, Clara Agnes Huggart, Mabel Mansfield, Jenny Minthead, Charles William Huggart, Thomas William Weaver, Frank Alexander, George Coulter, William James Cheeseman, Winifred Donchoe, Florence M. G. Hunt, Archie Robert Strang, Hubert Ernest Warren, George Carwith, Eliza Campbell, Theodore Grant, Ruth Annis Reershaw, Robert James Salmon. Second year—Honors: Frederick Wright. First grade: Sydney Smith, Frederick Alexander Everton, Alice Jordan, Amy Harris, Timothy H. Kelley. Second grade: Walter Edwin Quartly, Allan Frank Gulson, Clara Agnes Huggart.

Geology.—Second grade: James Love, John Mitchell.

Minerology.—Second grade: Charles Hill, John Mitchell, Benjamin Baxter.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year—First grade: Walter George Henderson. Second grade: Clara Agnes Huggart, Charles William Huggart, James Love, Arthur Hayes, Walter Harry Hunt, Thomas William Weaver, John Arthur Harris. Second year—Second grade: Alfred E. Barnes.

Practical Chemistry.—First year—Honors: Charles Hill. Second grade: Alfred E. Barnes, Robert Crawford.

GRANVILLE BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Second grade: George Andrews.

Mechanical Drawing.—Honors: A. G. P. Creed, Herbert Longbottom. Second grade: Alfred George Wickham.

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—First grade: A. G. P. Creed. Second grade: Alfred George Wickham, Herbert Longbottom.

GRAPTON BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Model Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Eleanor Hent.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year—Second grade: Daniel Mullane.

Physics.—First year—First grade: Daniel Mullane.

MORPETH BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Model Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Mary Emmaline Nicholas, Emily Rose Nicholas, Theresa Sarah Nicholas, William Osborne Taylor, John Frederick Nicholas, William Joseph Nicholas, Harriet R. Stuart. Second year—First grade: Emily Rose Nicholas, Mary Emmaline Nicholas. Second grade: John Frederick Nicholas, Harriet R. Stewart, Theresa Sarah Nicholas, William Osborne Taylor.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—First grade: Emily Rose Nicholas. Second grade: Theresa Sarah Nicholas, Mary Emmaline Nicholas, John Frederick Nicholas, Ellen Miriam Ling, William Osborne Taylor. Second year—First grade: Emily Rose Nicholas, Mary Emmaline Nicholas. Second grade: William Osborne Taylor, John Frederick Nicholas.

Mechanical Drawing.—Second grade: Thomas Lambert.

NEWCASTLE BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Honors: Thomas O. Hare, Annie Gelding, James J. Callaghan, Mary Griffith. Second grade: Helena Banfield, Henry Williams.

Perspective.—First year—Second grade: Elizabeth Grierson, Patrick William Riley.

Model Drawing.—First year—First grade: Henry Williams. Second grade: Alfred Ernest Dalby, John A. Williams, Albert Cooke, Maria J. Monahan, Ada D. Creawick, Charlotte Finney, Jessie M'Knight, Sophie Brown, Mary Steel, Margaret Moses, Elizabeth M'Lennan, James J. Callaghan, Evan John Jones, Helena Banfield.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Evan John Jones, Mary Willis.

Mechanical Drawing.—Second grade: David N. Morrison, George Gee, William Murdoch, Thomas Burton Innes, Douglas Henry Stokes, Samuel Dark, William Watson, Benjamin Rourke.

Minerology.—First grade: John M'Intyre. Second grade: John Griffiths.

Theoretical Chemistry.—First year—Second grade: John Griffiths. Second year—Second grade: William Alsop.

Phonography.—Second grade: Robert Parry, W. R. Brewer, Alfred George Kittson, Thomas Pritchard.

PETERSHAM BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—First grade: George Arthur Daniel. Second grade: Beatrice Buchanan, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner.

Perspective.—First year—Second grade: George Arthur Daniel, Jemina Halley, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner. Second year—Second grade: Arthur William Chapple, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner.

Model Drawing.—First year—First grade: Noble Albert Carter, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner. Second grade: Alice Juleff, H. P. Downing, Ethel May Mallarky, Allan J. Gardiner, William L. Beer, Frank Shenstone, Walter Rayment, Thomas Inman, Thomas Gardiner, Elizabeth Chaffer, Emily Beardsmore. Second year—First grade: Thomas Inman, Frank Shenstone, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner, Alice Juleff. Second grade: William L. Beer.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Allan J. Gardiner, Thomas J. Gardiner, Edward Exon Chapple, Walter Rayment, Ethel May Mallarky, Noble Albert Carter, Hubert M'Bain Gardiner, Victoria Hannan, Frank Shenstone, William L. Beer. Second year—Second grade: Hubert M'Bain Gardiner, Frank Shenstone, Allan J. Gardiner, William L. Beer.

Solid and Descriptive Geometry.—Second grade: James A. Hodge.

SINGLETON BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Second grade: Eliza Molster, Hilton B. Squire.

Perspective.—First year—Second grade: Hilton B. Squire, R. E. J. Paton, Eliza Molster, Ellen Molster, John P. H. Paton. Second year—First grade: Hilton B. Squire. Second grade: John P. H. Paton, Ellen Molster.

Model Drawing.—First year—First grade: John P. H. Paton. Second grade: William John Coughlan, R. E. J. Paton. Second year—First grade: Hilton B. Squire. Second grade: William John Coughlan, John P. H. Paton.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—Second grade: Percy Alex. Key, R. E. J. Paton, John P. H. Paton. Second year—Second grade: Hilton B. Squire, J. P. H. Paton.

WEST MAITLAND BRANCH TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Practical Geometry.—First year—Honors: A. E. A. Stonham, Violet Ramsay, Ernest George Allan. First grade: Herbert William Yeates. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Robert Pender, Jane Russell, Emma Isabel Smith, Gertrude L. Drew.

Perspective.—First year—Honors: William S. Pender. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Emma J. Smith, Violet Ramsay, A. E. A. Stonham, Gertrude L. Drew, Mary Anne Clarke, Herbert William Yeates. Second year—First grade: W. S. Pender. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Kate Lucy Steel, Mary Anne Clarke, Emma J. Smith, Violet Ramsay, Gertrude Drew.

Model Drawing.—First year—First grade: William H. Lee, William S. Pender, William Connolly, A. E. A. Stonham. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Herbert William Yeates, James Hollingsworth, Mary Elizabeth Ryan, Ada Aru strong. Second year—First grade: William H. Lee, William S. Pender. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Ada Armstrong, William Connolly, Mary Elizabeth Ryan.

Freehand Drawing.—First year—First grade: William H. Lee. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, Daniel Geo. Brackley, William S. Pender, Lizzie Yarrow, Ruth Slater, May Chapman, William Connolly, George Dumbrell, Ada Armstrong, Herbert William Yeates, James Hollingsworth. Second year—First grade: George Yeates. Second grade: E. J. Hollings, William Connolly, Mary Chapman, Lizzie Yarrow, Ada Armstrong, William H. Lee.

Elementary Mathematics.—Honors: A. E. A. Stonham. First grade: John Stonham. Second grade: John Clemens, William Thompson, George Luckey.

No. XII.

EXAMINATIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following is a list of the students for whose works the examiners recommended the awarding of prizes in the annual classifications made by the Science and Art Department of Great Britain. The works forwarded were from the Art Department, conducted by Mr. Lucien Henry; and the Architectural Department conducted by Mr. J. F. Hennessy; the Applied Mechanics Department, conducted by Professor Warren. Mr. C. Smith was successful in obtaining a book prize in the national competition of schools of arts for a drawing of a plate girder railway bridge. As an evidence of the importance attached to these competitions, it may be stated that 324,315 drawings were sent up from 227 schools of arts and branch classes in 1886 and in 1887, 364,966 drawings from 234 art schools and classes.

Name.	Subject.
1886.	
James Campbell.....	Architecture
Frank Lee	"
J. L. Saddington	"
C. H. Wilkinson.....	"
Fanny H. Broadhurst	Art
Gregory M'Intosh.....	Modelling
W. Jenkins.....	Mechanical drawing
C. Smith.....	"
C. Fletcher.....	"
C. Fortier.....	"
W. Williams.....	"
W. C. Wilson.....	"
1887.	
Arthur Rice.....	Modelling
Gregory M'Intosh.....	"
J. I. Crowther	"
E. H. Beattie	Architecture
F. J. Davies.....	"
Charles Hawkins.....	"
Walter Hunt.....	"
Frank Lee.....	"
Herman Simon.....	"

No. XIII.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

LAST year 5,508 candidates attended the Technological Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education at 216 centres of England, Scotland, Ireland, and New South Wales, for classification in 48 subjects, and 3,090 obtained passes from the examiners. Forty-eight candidates were examined in nine subjects at Sydney, Bathurst, and Newcastle in New South Wales, and 31 passed, 19 obtaining the first grade and 12 the second grade, being a far better average than that gained by competitors in the United Kingdom.

The subjects for which the successful competitors in New South Wales will receive technological certificates are as follows:—Brickwork and Masonry, 2; Carpentry and Joinery, 20; Mechanical Engineering, 5; Gas Manufacture, 1; Watch and Clock-making, 1; Photography, 1; Bread-making, 1.

STUDENTS who passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

Name.	Subject.	Cls.
Sydney:—		
Holland Andrews.....	Brickwork and Masonry.....	
George Setchell.....	".....	
George Watson.....	Bread-making.....	
Michael J. Barrett.....	Carpentry and Joinery.....	1
Richard B. Brigdale.....	".....	
Ernest H. Beattie.....	".....	1
W. M. Davons.....	".....	1
Francis J. Davies.....	".....	
James Dunlop.....	".....	1
W. E. Jones.....	".....	2
Frank Lee.....	".....	1
Edward Lockley.....	".....	1
Thomas Lockley.....	".....	1
F. M. Marshall.....	".....	1
J. H. Merriman.....	".....	1
William Mounsey.....	".....	1
Finlay E. Munro.....	".....	1
George Nutting.....	".....	1
Harry Palmer.....	".....	1
L. S. Robertson.....	".....	2
Frank Taprowsky.....	".....	1
William Williamson.....	".....	1
Henry Hoare.....	Gas Manufacture.....	1
Vincent Day.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	2
Richard Owen Friend.....	".....	2
Henry J. Quodling.....	Photography.....	2
Marcus Hyman.....	Watch and Clock-making.....	2
Bathurst:—		
Donald M'Intosh.....	Carpentry and Joinery.....	1
Newcastle:—		
William Alsop.....	Mechanical Engineering.....	1
L. Burton Innes.....	".....	2
William Murdock.....	".....	2

Extension of System of Technological Examinations to New South Wales by the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education.

At the request of the Board of Technical Education, the Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education has agreed to extend its system of Technological Examinations to New South Wales. The first examination will be held in April, 1887, and it is necessary for intending competitors for the certificates to send in their names, and the subject in which they desire to be examined, before 1st January next.

The following rules have been framed by the Committee of the Institute for the conduct of these examinations:—

1. That the examination be held in the Colony on a date to be approved by the Institute in the last fortnight of April, within five weeks before the date of the examinations in the United Kingdom.
2. That a fee of 2s. 6d. be charged for each candidate examined.
3. That the Board forward to the Institute, so that the information may be received not later than 1st March in each year, particulars of the number of candidates to be examined, and of the subjects of examination.
4. That all practical examinations be held in New South Wales in accordance with the rules of the Institute, and under the superintendence of persons appointed by the Board.
5. That a certificate of having passed the examination in Technology in the first or second class of the Ordinary or Honors grade be given to each candidate who satisfies the Examiner in the written examination.

Arrangements will be made so that any person may enter for these examinations in various centres throughout the Colony on payment of the fee of 2s. 6d. charged by the Institute, and obtain a certificate of theoretical or practical knowledge of such subjects as the following, in which papers are set:—1. Alkali and allied branches—(a) Salt manufacture; (b) alkali manufacture; (c) soap manufacture. 2. Bread-making. 3. (a) Brewing; (b) spirit manufacture. 4. Coal-tar products. 5. Sugar manufacture. 6. Fuel. 7. Oils, painters' colours, and varnishes, manufacture of. 8. Oils and fats, including candle manufacture. 9. Gas manufacture. 10. Iron and steel manufacture. 11. Paper manufacture. 12. Pottery and porcelain manufacture. 13. Glass manufacture. 14. Dyeing—(a) Silk; (b) wool. 15. Bleaching—dyeing and printing of calico or linen. 16. Leather—(a) Tanning leather; (b) boot and shoe manufacture. 17. Photography. 18. Electro-metallurgy. 19. Textile fabrics—(a) Manufacture of cloth; (b) cotton; (c) linen; (d) silk; and (e) jute. 20. (a) Lace manufacture; (b) framework knitting. 21. Weaving and pattern designing. 22. Electrical engineering—(a) Telegraphy; (b) electric lighting and transmission of power; (c) electrical instrument making. 23. Metal plate working. 24. Plumbing. 25. Silver smithing. 26. Watch and clock making. 27. Tools—(a) Wood working; (b) metal working. 28. Mechanical engineering. 29. Carriage building. 30. Printing—(a) Typography; (b) lithography, &c. 31. Ores, raising and preparation of. 32. Mine surveying. 33. Milling—Flour manufacture. 34. Carpentry and joinery. 35. Brickwork and masonry.

The examination will be in two grades:—1. Ordinary. 2. Honors. The ordinary examination is intended principally for apprentices and journeymen; the honors examination for foremen, managers, and teachers of technology; but candidates may enter themselves for either grade, except in certain subjects hereinafter indicated, in which they are required to obtain a certificate in the ordinary grade before being examined for honors. Candidates who pass in either grade will be arranged in two classes—a first and a second class. Candidates who obtain a second-class certificate in either grade may be re-examined in any subsequent year for a first-class certificate in the same grade; but failing to obtain sufficient marks to entitle them to a first-class certificate, their names will not be entered on the pass list. Candidates who have obtained a first-class certificate in the ordinary grade will not be re-examined in the same grade. There is no limit to age, and intending candidates should apply to the Secretary to the Board of Technical Education, Sydney, who will forward their names to the offices of the Institute in London, and through whom all information will be furnished. All written examinations will be conducted by means of printed papers, and the answers must be written upon paper especially provided for the purpose. The question papers will be sent in sealed envelopes to the gentlemen appointed by the Board to receive them, on or immediately before the day of examination, and the envelopes containing these papers must be opened in the presence of the candidates on the evening of the examination. A number will be allotted to each candidate, and he will be known to the examiner by that number and not by name. The worked papers must be sealed up immediately on the termination of the examination, and despatched to the Secretary of the Board without delay. No candidate will be examined in the same year in more than one subject. In the subjects numbered 1, 3, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 27, 30, candidates must select one branch only, (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), in which to be examined.

The examinations will be distinct from the annual examination of the classes of the Sydney Technical College and Branch Technical Schools in New South Wales, at which the candidates are required to have attended classes for the subjects in which they are to be examined. At the technological examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute in 1885, 3,968 candidates were examined at 167 different centres throughout Great Britain in forty-two subjects, and of this number 2,168 candidates satisfied the examiners and received certificates.

No. XIV.

CALENDAR OF SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR 1887.

Department of Agriculture.

Instructor—Mt. Angus Mackay, F.C.S.

Two Years' Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., from April to September. Instructor lectures in country districts during months of October to March.

SYLLABUS.

1st Term.

1. Agriculture, Practice with Theory.
2. Physical Features of Australia.
3. Climate and Rainfall of New South Wales.
4. Winds and Evaporation, New South Wales.
5. Analysis of Australian Soils.
6. Chemistry of Agriculture.
7. Soils of New South Wales suitable for various crops.
8. Kingbarking, clearing, and burning.
9. Flooding dry lands by irrigation—for ploughing.
10. Drainage and what it does.
11. Mechanics of Agriculture.
12. Breaking land and preparing the seed bed.

2nd Term.

13. Sowing cereals, harrowing, and rolling.
14. Cultivation of fruit lands and the soils most suitable for fruit-growing.
15. Planting trees and vines.
16. Cultivation of roots and vegetables.
17. Common crops of Australia.
18. Cereal farming and grass farming.
19. Irrigation—how to apply water to the soil.
20. Quantity to apply to cereals and grass.
21. Quantity to apply to orchards, vineyards, and vegetables.
22. Conservation of water by weirs and reservoirs.
23. Construction of ditches and reservoirs for irrigation purposes.
24. Haymaking and harvesting.

3rd Term.

25. Harvesting various crops.
26. Farm buildings suitable for protecting crops, animals, and machinery.
27. Fruit picking, packing, and marketing.
28. Varieties of grapes suitable for raisin making.
29. Grape picking for raisin making and drying.
30. Fruit drying and preserving.
31. Various methods employed to dry raisins and fruits.
32. Budding and grafting, and pruning and transplanting.
33. Propagating from seeds and cuttings.
34. Various fruits suitable to Australian soils.

4th Term.

35. Application of manures.
36. The qualities of manures suitable to various soils.
37. Cercals and stock farming combined.
38. Poultry farming.
39. Dairying, butter and cheese making.
40. The silo—an aid to dairying.
41. Plant and animal parasites, their prevention and destruction.
42. Rotation of crops, native Australian fodder plants, and grasses.
43. Steam on the farm, the handling and care of steam-boilers and machinery.
44. The honey bee in Australia.

The course of instruction in agriculture includes a number of subjects, and is completed in two years. Students who wish to get the certificate of expert in agriculture must attend the whole course of instruction, and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain certificates for theoretical chemistry, practical chemistry, physiology, agriculture, wool-sorting, veterinary science, botany, and elementary surveying, and satisfy the Examiners as to their knowledge of book-keeping and the English language. A student may, however, attend any course of instruction in any subject mentioned, and if he pass a satisfactory examination will be granted a certificate.

The course of instruction is:—

		Hours per week.
1st Year.		
1st Term	Agriculture	1
	Practical Chemistry	2
	Theoretical Chemistry	1
	Botany	2
2nd Term	Agriculture	1
	Practical Chemistry	2
	Theoretical Chemistry	1
	Botany	2
3rd Term	Agriculture	1
	Practical Chemistry	2
	Theoretical Chemistry	1
	Botany	2
	Wool-sorting	2
4th Term	Agriculture	1
	Practical Chemistry	2
	Theoretical Chemistry	1
	Botany	2
2nd Year.		
1st Term	Comparative Physiology	1
	Wool-sorting	1
	Agriculture	1
2nd Term	Comparative Physiology	1
	Wool-sorting	1
	Agriculture	1
3rd Term	Comparative Physiology	2
	Agriculture	1
	Veterinary Science	1
	Surveying	2
4th Term	Comparative Physiology	2
	Agriculture	1
	Veterinary Science	1

Botany.

Teacher—Mr. Oscar Katz, M.A., Ph.D.

One Year's Course of Study.

CLASS meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

Morphology of the cell, morphology of plants, root, stem, leaves.
Anatomical structure of plants (histology), fundamental tissue, epidermal tissue, fibrovascular bundles (secondary wood).

General physiology (life) of plants—mode of nutrition, parasitic and saprophytic plants, diseases of plants.
Classification in general—agricultural and pharmaceutical plants, principles of cultivation.
Geographical distribution of plants, with special regard to the Australian flora.
Training in the determination of plants; excursions.
Theory of the microscope.
Practical microscopical course, as regards especially important objects out of anatomy and physiology of plants.

Wool-sorting.

Teacher—Mr. A. L. Chillingworth.

One Year's Course of Study.

Meets at Technical Institute on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7.30 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. On shearing. | 6. Merino clothing and carding wools. |
| 2. On skirting and rolling. | 7. Cross-bred wools. |
| 3. Classing on the station. | 8. Sorting for the manufacturer. |
| 4. Various breeds of sheep. | 9. Scouring wools. |
| 5. Merino combing wools. | 10. Fullmounging, &c. |

Veterinary

Veterinary Science.

Teacher—Mr. B. O. Meak, M.R.C.V.S. (Lond.), F.V.M.A. (Edin.), F.R.M.S., &c.
Two Years' Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

The course of instruction in Veterinary Science includes a number of subjects, and is completed in two years. Students who wish to get the certificate of Expert for Veterinary Science must attend the whole course of instruction, and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain certificates for botany, chemistry, pharmacy, and materia medica, physiology, and histology, and satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend the course of instruction in any subject under Veterinary Science, and if he passes a satisfactory examination a class certificate will be granted.

The Veterinary Classes will be divided into two divisions,—one comprising anatomy (physiology and comparative); the other including medicine, pathology, and obstetrics.

The first quarter will include:—

SYLLABUS.

Tuesday Evenings.

Symptoms and signs of disease—

- a. General.
- b. Connected with Nervous Systems.
- c. Connected with Urino-genital Systems.
- d. " " Circulatory Systems.
 1. Pulse.
 2. Temperature and Clinical Thermometer.
- e. Connected with Respiratory Systems.

f. Hygienic and General Treatment.

1. Ventilation.
2. Food and Water.
3. Exercise and Grooming.
4. Shoeing, &c., &c.

g. Fevers—

Their causes, nature, &c., &c.

Thursday Evenings.

Anatomy—

1. The Skeleton.
 1. Spinal column.
 2. Anterior limb.
 3. Posterior limb.
 4. Thoracic cavity.
 5. Pelvic cavity.
 6. Head.
 1. Rough outline of bones.
 2. Teeth, &c., &c.
2. Arthrology.

Physiology—

Physiological Histology.

1. Epithelium.
2. Pigment.
3. Connective tissue.
4. Cartilage.
5. Bone.
 1. Chemical composition.
 2. Structure, &c., &c.

Note.—Students wishing fuller information and advice should apply to the Instructor in Agriculture.

Department of Applied Mechanics.

Instructor—Professor Warren.

Four Years' Course of Study.

A student who wishes to obtain the certificate of expert in Applied Mechanics must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject, unless granted exemption from lectures and instruction, in which case he must pass the examination only. He must also obtain certificates for chemistry, heat, electricity, pneumatics, hydrodynamics, and mathematics, and must also satisfy the Examiners as to his knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend the course of instruction in any subject under Applied Mechanics, and if he passes a satisfactory examination a trade certificate will be granted. He may take any period that he may require to obtain the necessary certificates for the degree of Industrial Expert, and as soon as he has obtained them the full certificate will be given.

The course of instruction is as follows:—

Mechanical Engineers.

1st Year.

1st Term	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
	Chemistry	2	Monday and Thursday.
	Freshand Drawing	1	Friday.

2nd Term ... The same in continuation.

2nd Year.

1st Term	Practical Plane Geometry	1	Monday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Friday.
	Mathematics	1	Thursday.
2nd Term	Practical Solid Geometry	1	Monday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Friday.
	Mathematics	1	Thursday.

3rd Year.

1st Term	Mathematics	1	Monday.
	Mechanical Drawing	2	Wednesday and Friday.
2nd Term	Trade Classes.		

4th Year.

1st and 2nd Terms.	Applied Mechanics	2	Tuesday and Thursday.
	Machine Construction and Design	2	Monday and Wednesday.
	Trade Classes.		
2nd Term	Machine Design Lecture	1	Thursday.
	Trade Classes.		

If a student wishes to obtain the certificate of Expert in any of the undermentioned mechanical trades under the Instructor in Applied Mechanics, he must attend the following course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject, and satisfy the Examiners as to his knowledge of English and book-keeping:—

1st Year.

1st Term	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
	Chemistry	2	Monday and Thursday.
	Freshand Drawing	1	Friday.

2nd Term ... The same in continuation.

2nd Year.

1st Term	Practical Plane Geometry	1	Monday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Friday.
	Mechanical Drawing	1	Wednesday.
2nd Term	Practical Solid Geometry	1	Monday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Friday.
	Mechanical Drawing	1	Wednesday.

3rd Year.			
1st Term	...	Applied mechanics.....	2 Tuesday and Thursday.
		Mechanical drawing	1 Wednesday.
		Trade class	2
2nd Term	...	The same in continuation, and machine I design.	

N.B.—If there is no class for the trade of any student he is to furnish evidence of workmanship.
 Note.—Students must obtain certificates in mathematics, physics, chemistry of metals, freehand drawing, geometry, and mechanical drawing, as well as for the trade.

Mechanical trades referred to above:—Agricultural implement-makers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, clock and watch makers, gunsmiths, locksmiths, metal plate workers, mechanicians (fitters and turners), millers and millwrights, iron, brass, and type foundries.

Note.—Students wishing fuller information and advice should apply to the instructor in applied mechanics.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

1st Term.

To be taken by students in their second year under instructors in architecture, A division, geology and mining; by students in their third year under mathematics, A division; chemistry, A and B divisions; architecture, B division; applied mechanics, C division; fourth year, applied mechanics, A and B divisions.

2nd Term.

To be taken by students in their third year under physics, A division (electric-lighters); mathematics, B division; applied mechanics, C division—fourth year, A and B divisions.

Classes under applied mechanics—mechanical drawing to be taken by students in their second year; by students under geology and mining; by students in their third year under applied mechanics, A, B, and C, divisions; by students in their fourth year under mechanics, A and B divisions.

Naval Architecture—To be taken by students in their third year under mathematics, B division; mechanics, B division.

Boiler-making—To be taken by students in their third year under mechanics, C division (boiler-makers).

SYLLABUS—APPLIED MECHANICS.

The principle of mechanical energy and its application in the mechanical powers and simple machines—units of work and horse-power—velocity ratio of a machine compared with its mechanical efficiency—friction, how determined in machinery—modulus of a machine—work done by variable pressures.

Fluid pressure, including description of the more important machines worked by air and water pressure—hydraulic hoisting and lifting machinery.

Experimental demonstrations by means of the testing machine on the strength and elasticity of materials used in engineering and building, with special reference to iron, steel, and colonial timber—ultimate strength and working strength—limit of elasticity, and factors of safety—bending moments, shearing stresses and moments of resistance, and their application to cast and wrought iron girders and timber beams—graphical method of determining stresses in braced structures, such as trussed beams, lattice girders, bowstring girders—iron roofs.

Mechanism, Machinery, and the Steam-engine.

Definitions of spur and bevel wheels, belts, bands, guide pulleys, screw surface, worm and wheels, screw-threads—transmission of power by belting, wire rope, &c.—Conversion of circular into reciprocating motion, including crank and connecting rod—eccentric, valve motions, cams, reversing and quick return motions—conversion of reciprocating into circular motions, including ratchet wheels, feed motions, escapement, &c.

Teeth of Wheels.—General laws and principles—method of setting out spur and bevel wheels by various approximations to the true curves—wheel-cutting and moulding machinery.

Parallel motions, including Watt's, Scott Russell's, and other parallel motions—exact straight line motion.

The copying principle in machinery—screw-cutting lathe, planing, shaping, slotting, drilling, and boring machinery.

Epicyclic trains and their applications.

Steam and the Steam-engine.

Heat as a motive power—the history of the steam-engine—the mechanism and details of steam-engines—construction and use of indicator—indicator diagrams—steam passages—geometrical constructions relative to designing valves and valve motions—the compound engine for land and sea—locomotive engine—gas-engines—combustion of fuel and evaporative efficiency of a furnace—general arrangement of furnace and boiler—construction and details of steam-boilers—testing of engines and boilers.

Mechanical Drawing.

Drawing to scale from dimensioned copies and sketches—preparing working drawings of details of engines and machinery from models and actual examples.

Machine construction and design.

Note.—Students entering for this course must have passed an examination on the subjects of 1st and 2nd term applied mechanics.

Methods of proportioning the various parts of engines and machinery—designing machinery and engines for special purposes.

Text-books recommended.—Students attending lectures in Applied Mechanics for the first time should read the following books:—"Mechanics," by Dr. Ball, London Science Class-books Series, price, 1s.; "Applied Mechanics," by Dr. Ball, Weale's Series, price, 2s.; "Strength of Materials," by Anderson, Text-books of Science, published by Longman, price, 4s.; "Practical Mechanics," by Perry, price, 4s.; "Cassell's Technical Manuals."

More advanced students should read—"Principles of Mechanics," "Elements of Mechanism," "Steam and the Steam-engine," by Professor Goodeve, price, 6s. each; "Workshop Appliances," Text-books of Science, published by Longman, price, 4s.; "Machine Design," by Professor Unwin, price, 6s.

Naval Architecture.

Teacher—Mr. Walter Reeks.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Monday and Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Laying down the Lines of Vessels. | 5. Centre of Effort, and Area of Sails. |
| 2. Construction and use of Models. | 6. Proportion of Masts and Spars. |
| 3. Full size Lines in the Moulding Loft. | 7. Designing. |
| 4. Centre of Buoyancy and Metra Centre. | |

Boiler-making.

Teacher—Mr. W. Walker.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

The general construction of boilers, illustrated by model-making and by lectures—Riveted joints—Double and single shear—Furnace tubes—Steam domes—Boilers (Cornish, Lancashire, locomotive, and marine)—Methods of strengthening—Fuel and combustion.

Text-books.—"Steam Boilers," by Robert Wilson, about 5s.; "Nelson Foley on Boiler-making."

TURNING

Turning and Fitting.

Teacher—Mr. Charles Phillips.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Course.

Description and use of plane-turning lathes—Construction and use of turning tools for wood and metals—Correct angles for cutting edges—Screw-cutting by hand—Use of chipping chisels and files—Use of planing and shaping machines.

2nd Course.

Description and use of slide-lathes, sliding, boring, surfacing, and screw-cutting—Calculating change wheels, for screw-cutting—Velocity in boring and turning—Use of calipers in fitting work—Application of surface gauge—Fitting to gauge and scraping surface.

3rd Course.

Cutting and fluting taps—Rimers, rose bits, and cutter bar—Milling cutters—Wheel cutting—Capping, &c.

4th Course.

Construction and erection of machinery and machine tools.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

Instructor—Mr. J. F. HENNESSY.

(Silver Medallist and Ashpitel Prizeman of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London).

Two Years' Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

The course of instruction in Architecture includes a number of subjects, and is completed in three years. Students who wish to get the certificate of Expert in Architecture must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject, and must also obtain certificates for physics and mathematics, and satisfy the Examiners as to their knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend any course of instruction in any subject (A) under architecture, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a certificate.

The course of instruction is as follows:—

A—Architects and Builders.

1st Year.

1st Term	Practical Plane Geometry	1	Monday.
	Freehand Drawing	1	Thursday.
	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Friday.
2nd Term	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
	Physics	2	Tuesday and Thursday.
	Solid Geometry	1	Monday.

2nd Year.

1st Term	Architectural Drawing	3	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
	Applied Mechanics	2	Tuesday and Thursday.
2nd Term	Architectural Drawing and Design	3	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
	Perspective	1	Tuesday.

3rd Year.

1st Term	Architectural Drawing and Design	3	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
2nd Term	The same in continuation.		
	Architectural History.		
	Building Construction.		

ARCHITECTURE.—A Course.

First Year.

1st Term.

Technical Drawing.—Use of drawing instruments; drawing to scale; copying drawings; enlarging and altering sizes; orders and styles of architecture.

2nd Term.

Technical Drawing.—Working out complete designs of buildings from sketches and partial assistance, by means of black-board lectures on building construction, building materials, ventilation, and the principles of design.

Second Year.

1st Term.

Draft specifications: colouring and neatly finishing set of plans; inch-scale, and full-sized detail drawings for Foremen and Clerks of Works. Perspective Drawing—Building with accessories, finished with pen and ink shading.

2nd Term.

Architecture—Lectures and lessons to the individual student in designing buildings and objects—especially in the Classic, Gothic, and Italian styles.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN.

The subjects are to be worked out at home. Pencil drawings to be submitted to the Instructor, who will criticise them, and, after the alterations are completed, they are to be handed in within the time allotted for each subject, or they will not be permitted to compete for prizes.

1st Term.

Porch for a Village Church.—Early English style, width inside, 9 feet; plan, elevation, and section:—Scale 4 feet to an inch.

References—Brandon's Analysis of Gothic Architecture; Sketches in Building News.

Terrace House.—20 feet frontage, plans, elevation, and section; 1/4-inch scale.

Open Timber Roof.—15th century, 35 feet span; principals, 12 feet 6 inches apart; 1/4-inch scale.

References—Brandon's Open Timber Roofs; Morris' Gothic Roofs; Viollet le Duc's Dictionary.

2nd Term.

Staircase to Mansion.—Height 18 feet from floor to floor, 1/4-inch scale:—Details of newels and balusters, 3-inch scale:—Plan of Hall, 1/4-inch scale.

Portico of the Doric Order.—Width, 12 feet:—Height to apex of pediment, 24 feet:—Plan, elevation, and section.

References—Chambers; Gwilt's Encyclopedia; Stuart and Revett's.

Detached Villa to cost £3,000.—Site, 200 ft. x 100 ft.:—Plans, sections, and two elevations, 1/4-inch scale.

TRADES UNDER THE INSTRUCTOR IN ARCHITECTURE.

If any student wishes to obtain the higher certificate of Expert in any of the "Trades" under the Instructor in Architecture, he must then attend the course of instruction given below and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject.

B.—*Building Trades, viz., Masons, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Carriage-makers, &c.*

1st Year.

1st Term	... Perspective	1	Tuesday.
	Freehand Drawing	1	Friday.
	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
2nd Term	... The same in continuation.		

2nd Year.

1st Term	... Plane Geometry	1	Monday.
	Physics	2	
2nd Term	... Solid Geometry	1	Monday.

3rd Year.

1st Term	... Applied Mechanics	2	Tuesday and Thursday.
	Trade Class	2	
2nd Term	... Trade Class	2	

NOTE.—Students wishing for fuller information and advice should apply to the Instructor in Architecture.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

Teacher—Mr. John Gardiner.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, as under:—

Theoretical—Monday and Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.; Practical—Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Elementary Afternoon Class—Monday, at 2 o'clock.

1st Term.

Instruction in the theory and principles of the trade, combined with making models of joints to scale—The construction and use of plain scales and scale of chords—Drawing sections of solids in orthographic and isometric projection, and geometry applied to the trade. The management of tools—The principles of framing and trussing; and the names and proportions of joints in common structures, joints in beams, scaffolds, centres, floors, roofs, partitions, fittings, gates, doors, windows, skirtings; enlarging and reducing mouldings, raking and bevel mouldings and joints, circular work, kerfing, banding, building up, hinges and hinging and furniture, weather-boarding, preparing for plaster, lead and slate works.

2nd Term.

On advanced subjects of the first course, combined with making models of work to scale, complex floor, roof, and other structures, stair-casing and hand-railing, qualities of wood, cutting up and drying by natural and artificial means, measuring plans, setting out work, writing out orders.

MASONRY.

Teacher—Mr. John Howie.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Term.

Technical Drawing—The drawing and methods of obtaining the joints and bevells of arches; explanation of the terms; the description and proper use of tools used in Masonry; the nature and properties of bonding foundations, walls, moulded cornices, &c.

2nd Term.

Technical Drawing—The application of Geometry to Masonry, and the methods of obtaining and applying moulds, templates, and bevells, by setting out in detail elliptical and oblique arches, domes, niche, groins, raking mouldings, hanging stairs, skew bridges, &c.

Practical instruction in the workshop in working the above.

Text-books—"Masonry," Edward Dobson (Weale's Series); "Masonry," Robt. Scott Burn.

BRICKLAYING.

Teacher—Mr. J. Broadhurst.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Monday and Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Term.

The proper use of tools, foundations, footings, bonds, air-bricks and cements, cavity walls and ventilation, damp courses, brick and stone combined; joints, thick and thin, and their evils; limes and cements, transoms and profiles; drawing, cutting and setting arches; different kinds of pointing, drainage.

2nd Term.

Paving, tiling, the proper use of materials, scaffolding, relieving arches, bakers' ovens, chimney shafts; smoky chimneys, their cause; slaters' and plasterers' work; different forms and rules used for measuring brickwork, with examples; practical geometry so far as relates to brickwork; the methods of obtaining and applying moulds, templates and bevells in detail of different kinds of arches, raking moulds, domes, niches, firework, tunnels and sewerage, moulded panels and finials. Practical instruction in building to all trades, including the subjects for an expert certificate. (See previous page.)

Text-books—"Bricklaying" (Cassell); "Bricklaying," (Weale).

CABINET-MAKING.

Teacher—Mr. Thomas Walker.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Term.

Geometrical and perspective drawing, as applicable to articles of furniture; the practical setting out of working drawings; tools and their application; method of jointing, including secret dovetailing and other joints; to prepare veneer and groundwork for veneering—laying veneer.

2nd Term.

Inlaying with coloured woods; the application of geometry to cabinet-work; marqueterie-work—buhl-work; glue and its use, as applied to different woods; cabinet woods and their uses; the designing of original pieces of furniture.

CARRIAGE-BUILDING.

CARRIAGE-BUILDING.

Teacher—Mr. Samuel Lownds.
One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Term.

Copying from diagrams of buggies and carriages; the use of drawing instruments and implements for carriage drawings, drawing to scale; to make cant-board and working-plans on the principles of French or square rule applied to carriage building from side elevations of buggies and ordinary vehicles, with proportions required for strength, appearance, and space; materials most suitable for these vehicles.

2nd Term.

Drawings required for the building of medium-class carriages, phaetons, and broughams, with dimensions and materials most suitable; drawings required for the building of landaus, with dimensions and proportions of all parts belonging to a carriage.

Practical Class held on Tuesday Evening.

1st Term.

Making sweeps, scrolls, and working patterns from side elevations; plane jointing and framing.

2nd Term.

Framing sections of bodies, making carriage parts, hanging and setting landau and victoria heads with automatic head furniture, &c.

Text-books:—"English Coach and Harness Makers' Journal"; "American Hubb and Carriage Journal."

PLUMBING.

Teacher—Mr. David Nelson.
One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Monday and Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Syllabus.

1st Term.

The special uses to which iron, lead, zinc, and tin, white and red lead, lead oxides, cements, &c., are applied in plumbing.

Solders and soldering; composition and the use of the various solders; fluxes and soldering fluids; theory and practice of soldering; soldering bits; blowpipes; brazing; autogenous soldering.

The tools used in plumbers' work—their forms, uses, &c.

Manufacture of the metals into the various forms in which they are used in plumbing; cast sheet lead; milled sheet lead; rolled zinc; galvanized iron; casting lead tubes; coating tubes internally.

Gas-fittings; measurement of pressure of gas in a main or pipe; forms of burners; gas meters, wet and dry; gas valves.

2nd Term.

Sanitary arrangements in dwelling-houses (town and country) and other buildings; common defects; methods of testing drains, soil-pipes, &c.; principal points to be attended to in (1) fitting new houses, (2) remedying existing defects.

Water-closets and their fittings; service boxes; waste-water preventors; earth-closets, urinal-closets, &c.; baths, sinks, urinals.

Water-supply for houses; dangers arising from insufficient or impure supply; house cisterns—their construction, position, management and care; filters; water meters; arrangements for collecting and storing rain-water.

Roofing; rain-drainage of houses; external plumbers' work.

Varieties of traps, D-traps, S-traps, bell-traps, &c.—their use and abuse; soil-pipes; connection with the drain; connection of drain with sewer; ventilation of soil-pipes and drains; sizes of pipes; amount of fall required; objections to brick drains; proper materials and constructions for drains; joints for drain-pipes, and methods of laying the same.

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

1st Year.

1st Term	Chemistry	2	Monday and Thursday.
	Mathematics	1	Wednesday.
	Freehand Drawing	1	Friday.

2nd Term The same in continuation.

2nd Year.

1st Term	Physics	2	Friday.
	Plane Geometry	1	Monday.
2nd Term	Physics	2	Friday.
	Solid Geometry	1	Monday.

3rd Year.

1st Term	Applied Mechanics	2	Tuesday.
	Trade Class	2	Monday and Wednesday.
2nd Term	Trade Class	2	Monday and Wednesday.

Text-books recommended—"The Plumber and Sanitary Houses," and "Science and Art of Sanitary Plumbing," Hellyer, London; "Plumbing and House-Draining," W. P. Buchan; "Plumber and Decorator," Davis, London; "Water-works," Hughes (Wool's Series).

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

Instructor—Mr. Lucien Henry.

The course of instruction in Art includes a number of subjects, and is completed in three years. Students who wish to get the certificate of Expert in Art must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject, must also obtain certificates for physics and chemistry of colours, and satisfy the examiners as to his knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may however attend any course of instruction in any subject (A) under Art, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a certificate.

The course of instruction is as follows:—

A. Subjects.

Geometry—Two years' Course of Study—Monday, 7.30 p.m.

Perspective—Two years' Course of Study—Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

Model Drawing—Two years' Course of Study—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Freehand Drawing—Two years' Course of Study—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Design—One year's Course of Study—Monday and Friday, 8 p.m.

House Painting—One year's Course of Study—Tuesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.

House Decorating—One year's Course of Study—Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Modelling—Two years' Course of Study—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

Instructor—

Instructor—Mr. Lucien Henry.

ART CLASSES.

At Mechanics' School of Arts—Hours, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

1st Year—Drawing.

Monday Elements of Practical Geometry.
 Tuesday Elements of Practical Perspective.
 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday..... Freehand Drawing.

2nd Year—Drawing.

Monday Advanced Practical Geometry.
 Tuesday Advanced Practical Perspective.
 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday..... Advanced Freehand Drawing.

3rd Year—Design.

Monday, Theory, 8 p.m.; Friday, Practice, 8 p.m.

Certificates in Physics and Chemistry required (see above).

Pupil-teachers' Special Course.

1st Year.

Monday Elements of Practical Geometry.
 Friday Model Drawing.

2nd Year.

Tuesday Elements of Practical Perspective.
 Friday Freehand Drawing.

Teachers' Special Course.

Stage 1. (First half-year).

Wednesday—Geometry and Perspective. This class meets at Castleknock-street Public School—7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Saturday—Model Drawing. At Mechanics' School of Arts—10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Stage 2. (Second half-year).

Wednesday Geometry and Perspective (continued).
 Saturday Freehand Drawing.

Text Books.—Burchett's "Practical Geometry"; Humphrey's "Perspective"; Burchett's "Perspective."
 Pass-tickets in the above courses are accepted by the Department of Public Instruction.

Modelling.

1st Year.

1st Term. Modelling details in Wax or Clay.
 2nd Term. Complete Simple Subjects.

2nd Year.

1st Term. Friezes, Panels, and Capitals.
 2nd Term. Designs for Mouldings, Enrichments, Brackets, Centre Flowers, Pilasters, &c.

If any student wishes to get the certificate of expert in any of the trades under the Instructor in Art, he must attend the whole course of instruction laid down, and obtain certificates in each of the following subjects, and for physics and chemistry.

NOTE.—Students wishing fuller information and advice should apply to the Instructor in Art.

House-painters and Decorators, Paperhangers, Designers for Textile Fabrics, China-painters.

1st Year.

Same as 1st Year of Art Course.

2nd Year.

1st and 2nd Terms. Decorating Class 2 Tuesday and Friday.
 Freehand Drawing 1 Wednesday.
 Chemistry 2 Monday and Thursday.

3rd Year.

1st and 2nd Terms. Decorating Class 2 Tuesday and Friday.
 Freehand Drawing 1 Wednesday.
 Design applied to Decoration 2 Monday and Friday.

Modellers, potters, terra-cotta workers, plasterers.

1st Year.

Same as 1st Year of Art Course.

2nd Year.

1st and 2nd Terms. Chemistry 2 Monday and Thursday.
 Modelling 2 Tuesday and Friday.
 Freehand drawing 1 Wednesday.

3rd Year.

1st and 2nd Terms. Design 2 Monday and Friday.
 Modelling 2 Tuesday and Friday.
 Perspective applied to decoration 1 Wednesday.

HOUSE PAINTING AND DECORATING.

Mr. P. W. Johnson.

HOUSE PAINTING.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st Term. Colours, brushes, painting, flatting, gleaning, marbling, varnishing, stencilling, oil gilding.
 2nd Term. Sign writing, gilding, and ornamental work on glass; letters, setting out, shading; decorative designs; ornamental glass panels.

HOUSE DECORATING.

One Year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

1st and 2nd Terms. Art-decoration, style, drawing examples, and general principles of Ornament; ecclesiastical and modern decoration; figures; original design.

Text-books.—"House painting" (Wcale's series); "Elementary decoration" (Wcale's series); "Grammar of colour" (Field); "Grammar of ornament" (Owen Jones); Chevreul, on "Colour."

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Instructor—Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C.

‘Two years’ Course of Study.

Classes meet at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, as under:—

Practical Chemistry—Mr. W. A. Dixon, Monday and Friday, 7-30 p.m.*Theoretical Chemistry*—Mr. W. A. Dixon, Thursday, 7-30 p.m.*Technical Chemistry and Metallurgy*—Thursday, 8-30 p.m.

The complete course of instruction in chemistry extends over two years. Students who wish to get the certificate of expert in chemistry must attend the whole course of instruction, and pass satisfactory examinations in each subject; must also obtain certificates in drawing and physics; mathematics—algebra, simple equations; euclid, four books; plane trigonometry; applied mechanics; and satisfy the examiner as to his knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend the course of instruction in chemistry, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a certificate.

1st Year.

Chemistry—Thursday, 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.

Hydrogen; Manipulation, measurement, and properties of gases; fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, boron, silicon, carbon.

2nd Year.

Thursday, 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

Sodium, potassium, ammonium (rare alkali metals), barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, lead, copper, silver, mercury, aluminium (rare earth metals), manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, chromium, tin, bismuth, gold, platinum.

The rare metals will only be mentioned.

Technical chemistry and metallurgy—Special instruction to students who have gone through the 2nd year's course.

Chemical Laboratory.

Practical Chemistry.

1st Year.

1st Term. Examination of the effect of reagents on known metals, non-metals, and acids.

2nd Term. Qualitative analysis of simple salts.

2nd Year.

1st Term. Analysis of metals in admixture.

2nd Term. Analysis of salts and compounds in admixture.

Students are supplied with fuel and gas, the use of a set of reagent bottles, the common reagents, and any of the larger and less commonly used apparatus, as balances, burettes, pipettes, measuring flasks, condensers, &c.; also with a working-bench, cupboard, and drawer; except that in case of the cupboard, and drawers being all occupied, short-time students must give place to those of longer time, and provide a box for their apparatus.

Students are to supply themselves with what they require of beakers, blow-pipes, crucibles, evaporating basins, flasks, funnels, filter-stand, filter and test papers, test glasses, test tubes and stands, small tongs, triangles, glass tubing and rod, watch-glasses, platinum wire, foil and crucibles, towels, chloride of platinum, nitrate of silver, iodine and iodide of potassium (for standard solutions); and, if studying metallurgy, all crucibles, scorifiers, cupels, borax glass, and assay lead and silver.

Text-book.—“Fowne’s Inorganic Chemistry.”

TRADES UNDER THE INSTRUCTOR IN CHEMISTRY.

If a student wishes to obtain the certificate of expert in any of the trades under the Instructor in Chemistry, he must attend the prescribed course of instruction and obtain a certificate for each subject, and must satisfy the examiner as to his knowledge of English and book-keeping.

The student may, however, attend the trade class only, but he will then only be able to obtain the class certificate.

NOTE.—Students wishing further information or advice should apply to Instructor in Chemistry.

Smelters, Amalgamators, Brick and Earthenware Makers, Glass-makers, Aerated-water Makers.

1st year.

1st Term ... Mathematics 1 Wednesday.

Physics 2 Tuesday and Friday.

2nd Term ... The same in continuation.

2nd year.

1st Term ... Architectural Drawing 1 Wednesday or Friday.

Chemistry 2 Monday and Thursday.

2nd Term ... The same in continuation.

3rd year.

1st Term ... Technical Chemistry 2 Monday and Friday.

Mechanics 2 Tuesday and Thursday.

2nd Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday.

Technical Chemistry or Metallurgy 1 Thursday.

Bakers, Brewers, Sugar-boilers, Starch-makers, Food-preservers, Dyers, Bleachers, Paper-makers, Tanners, Wool-scourers, Glue, Varnish-oil, and Gas Makers.

1st and 2nd years as above.

3rd year.

1st Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday or Friday.

Mechanics 2 Tuesday and Thursday.

2nd Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday or Friday.

Technical Chemistry 1 Thursday.

Use of Microscope 1 Wednesday.

Photographers.

1st year as above.

2nd year.

1st Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday or Friday.

Chemistry 1 Thursday.

Freshand Drawing 2 Wednesday and Friday.

2nd Term ... The same in continuation.

3rd year.

1st Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday or Friday.

Freshand Drawing 1

Photographic Processes 1

2nd Term ... Practical Chemistry 1 Monday or Friday.

Freshand Drawing 2

Photographic Processes 1

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Teacher—Mr. W. H. Vosper.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m.

One year's Course of Study.

SYLLABUS.

Lenses and Cameras.

Wet-plate Processes.—Positives, negatives, opal plates, enlarging, printing, toning, transparencies for lantern, transparencies for enlarging.

Dry-plate Processes.—Positives, negatives, opal plates, enlarging printing, toning, transparencies for lantern, transparencies for enlarging.

Instantaneous Photography.—Carbon process, solar enlarging, retouching paper negatives, defects and remedies.

Course of Instruction for Expert in Photography.

Mathematics.	Physics.
Chemistry, Theoretical.	Chemistry, Practical.
Freehand Drawing.	Photography.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL ECONOMY.

CALIGRAPHY AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Teacher—Mr. James Bruce.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7:30 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

Introductory Lectures.—Position, movement, formation, analysis of letters, classification.

The cursive hand, as applied to correspondence and book-work, its characteristics, the attainment of speed with legibility, modern defects and improvements.

Exercises in Speed.—Blackboard illustrations.

The Ledger Hand.—Size, style, and form, model headings, figures. Exercises—Bills, promissory notes, headings, bills of lading, invoices, &c.

Capitals.—Flourished and plain.

Italian and Script Writing.—Their characteristics. Exercises—Blackboard illustrations.

Correspondence.—Construction of sentences, phraseology, arrangement.

Business Letter-writing.—Its characteristics, the copying letter-book. Exercises—Social notes, business circulars, miscellaneous and official letters.

The Pupil-teachers' Class.

Lectures on Teaching the Art.—Position, joint movement, fore-arm movement, formation, analysis of letters and capitals, classification, treatment of curves, modes of instruction, faults and their treatment, the blackboard, and how to use it.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Teacher—Mr. R. S. Cannon.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7:30 p.m.

1st quarter—Composition of entries for waste-book or transactions of first or simple set, invoices and posting into the ledger, and balancing.

2nd quarter—Composition of a more advanced set. The journal, commercial arithmetic in relation to accounts, interest, marking off goods at given rates per cent., finding cost prices, &c., cash-book.

3rd quarter—Posting and balancing the second set, commercial terms, &c., specimens of different systems of keeping accounts for various trades or callings.

4th quarter—Composition of third or advanced set, including consignments, account sales, partnership transactions, Customs entries, and posting and balancing.

SHORTHAND (PHONOGRAPHY).

Teacher—Mr. Henry Graham.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical College on Friday, 7 to 9 p.m.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Form. | 8. Writing lessons. |
| 2. Alphabet. | 9. Reading phonography. |
| 3. Pronunciation of consonants and vowels. | 10. Translation of selections from leading articles and letters published in the newspapers into phonography. |
| 4. Position of consonants. | 11. Examination and correction of translations. |
| 5. Placing of vowels. | 12. Writing from dictation. |
| 6. Correct vocalization. | |
| 7. Illustrations on blackboard. | |

Text Books—Pitman's Teacher, Reader, Manual, and Reporter's Companion.

ACTUARIAL SCIENCE.

Teacher—Mr. D. Carnant, F.I.A.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical College on Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

A class for the study of Actuarial Science and the Finance of Life Assurance, Building, and Friendly Societies.

Syllabus of Lectures.

The use of decimals and logarithms. Present values and amounts of annuities certain. Computation of building societies' tables. The collection of mortality statistics. Construction of commutation tables. Values of life annuities. Construction of tables of premiums for, and computation of values of, all transactions depending on the contingency of human life. Valuation of the liabilities of a life office. The collection and arrangement of data relating to sickness and superannuation. Construction of scales of payment for friendly societies, benefits and valuation of their liabilities.

Text books recommended.—Jones on "Annuities," "Theory of Finance"—Geo. King, F.I.A.; "Institute of Actuaries Text-book," Part I.

GERMAN.

Teacher—Rev. Geo. Schenk.

Two year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical College on Monday and Thursday, at 7:30 p.m.

Text Books.—Dr. Emil Otto's "German Conversational Grammar"; Dr. Emil Otto's "German Reader" (1st year) Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" (2nd year).

FRENCH.

FRENCH.

Teacher—Mr. R. Curtis.

Two years' Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical College on Monday and Thursday, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Text Books.—"Cassell's French Lessons," Noël et Chapsal's "French Grammar and Exercises," "Racine's Tragedies."

LATIN.

Teacher—Mr. G. E. Rich, M.A.

Two years' Course of Study.

Class meets at Technical College on Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 p.m.

Text Books.—1st year: "Principia Latina," Part I; "Latin Grammar" (Public School Primer). 2nd year: "Ihne's Latin Syntax"; "Horace," Odes, Book III.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Instructress—Mrs. A. Fawcett-Story.

The course of instruction in domestic economy includes a number of subjects, and is completed in two years. Students who wish to get the certificate of expert for domestic economy must attend the whole course of instruction, and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain certificates for diction, and satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of English, book-keeping, and elementary chemistry, physiology, and physics, as in specified text books.

A student may, however, attend the course of instruction in any subject under domestic economy, and if she pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a certificate.

The following subjects under domestic economy and cookery, each lasting for one year, may be taken concurrently:—

Plain cookery, one year.
High-class cookery, one year.
Domestic economy, one year.
*Needlework, course six months.
Dressmaking " " "

* Not yet in operation.

1st Term	Elementary cookery.....	Tuesday.
	Plain cookery.....	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday.
	Domestic economy	Monday.
	High-class cookery	Friday.
2nd Term	Plain cookery	Monday or Thursday.
	Domestic economy	Monday.
	High-class cookery	Friday.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at 65, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, on Monday, at 4 p.m.

First Term.

The House and its Furniture.

Situation, drainage, water supply, arrangements for disposal of waste, accommodation, the air we breathe, ventilation, choice and cost of furniture, methods of cleaning, sanitary science for housekeepers.

Food.

Its work, kinds, sources, machinery, cost, bills of fare.

Clothing.

Uses, sources, purchase, preparation and care of, cleanliness, how to manage a wash.

Second Term.

Health and Sickness.

Infectious and contagious disorders, relative values of disinfectants, nursing, laws of health specially relating to women, common ills and simple remedies.

Nurture and Care of Infant Life.

The lying-in room, management of new-born babe, food and feeding, clothes and dressing, washing and bathing, air and exercise, development, general management of childish disorders, physical and moral management of children.

Housekeeping and Thrift.

Management of work, management of income, helps to saving, investments.

Text Books.—Johnston's "Chemistry of Common Life," Dr. Lancaster's "Food," Dr. Angus Smith's "Air and Rain," Dr. Mann's "Guide to the Knowledge of Life," Dr. Mann's "Health for the Household."

COOKERY.

One year's Course of Study.

Class meets at Nos. 64 and 65, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Plain Cookery.

Roasting and baking, boiling meat and vegetables, soups and stews, cold-meat cookery, cheap dishes, fish—broiling and frying, bread and cakes, pies and puddings, preserving, pastry, sick-room cookery.

High-class Cookery.

One year's Course of Study.

Trussing, boning, roasting, braising, soups and purées, entrées, vegetables and salads, fish, omelettes and soufflés, entremets, pastry, puddings, sauces, jellies and creams, garniture in general.

Course B for professional cooks, course C for teachers, not in operation.

Text book.—"South Kensington Official Handbook of Cookery."

Note.—Students wishing fuller information and advice should apply to the instructress in domestic economy.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, AND MINING.

Instructor—Mr. S. Herbert Cox, F.G.S., F.C.S.

Classes meet at Technical Institute, Sussex-street.

The course of instruction in geology includes a number of subjects, and is completed in three years. Students who wish to get the certificate of expert in geology or mining must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain certificates for chemistry, mathematics, surveying, and physics, and must satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend any course of instruction in any subject (A) under the Instructor in geology, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a certificate.

One

One year's course of study, April to December (inclusive).

- (A) These subjects are—
 Geology and palaeontology.
 Mineralogy.
 Mining.

- Mining machinery.
 Botany and use of microscope.
 Underground surveying.

To meet the wishes of those who want to attend for special certificates under the department of geology and mining, certificates for the branches hereunder named will be granted after attendance at the prescribed courses of instruction and passing satisfactory examinations.

Certificate for—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Captain of shift | } Alluvial, quartz, and
metalliferous mines. | 6. Mining surveyor. |
| 2. Underground manager | | 7. Field geologist. |
| 3. Battery manager. | | 8. Geological expert. |
| 4. Underviewer. | | 9. Mining expert. |
| 5. Metallurgist and assayer. | | |

Classes must be attended and examinations passed in the following subjects for the different certificates:—

- 1. Captain of shift (alluvial, quartz, or metalliferous).**
 Theoretical mechanics
 Applied mechanics
 Time required—1 year, 2 nights a week.
 Mechanical drawing
 Mining (2nd class)
- 2. Underground manager (alluvial, quartz, or metalliferous).**
 Theoretical chemistry
 Theoretical mechanics
 Heat
 Applied mechanics
 Mechanical drawing
 Time required—2 years, 2 nights a week.
 Physical properties of minerals
 Metallic minerals
 Physical geography
 Principles of stratigraphy
 Metalliferous mining (1st class)
- 3. Battery manager.**
 Theoretical chemistry
 Practical chemistry (1st class)
 Mechanics (theoretical)
 Heat
 Electricity
 Time required—2 years: 1 year, 2 nights a week; 1 year, 3 nights a week.
 Applied mechanics
 Mechanical drawing
 Physical properties of minerals
 Metallic minerals
 Mining
- 4. Underviewer (coal-mining).**
 Theoretical chemistry
 Theoretical mechanics
 Heat
 Applied mechanics
 Time required—2 years, 2 nights a week.
 Mechanical drawing
 Physical geography
 Principles of stratigraphy
 Coal-mining (1st class)
- 5. Assayer and metallurgist.**
 Mathematics
 Theoretical chemistry
 Practical chemistry—1st class (which to include some quantitative)
 Time required—2 years: 1 year, 2 nights a week; 1 year, 3 nights a week. 6 months' day work in laboratory.
 Metallurgy and assaying (1st class)
 Mineralogy
- 6. Mining surveyor.**
 Mathematics (1st class)
 Applied mechanics
 Mechanical drawing
 Mineralogy
 Rocks
 Time required—2 years, 3 nights a week.
 Physical geography
 Principles of stratigraphy
 Mining
 Mining surveying (1st class)
- 7. Field geologist.**
 Mathematics
 Theoretical chemistry
 Physics
 Time required—2 years: 1 year, 2 nights a week; 1 year, 3 nights a week.
 Freehand drawing
 Mineralogy (1st class)
 Geology do
- 8. Course of instruction for geological expert.**
 Mathematics
 Theoretical chemistry
 Practical chemistry
 Physics
 Applied mechanics
 Time required—3 years, 3 nights a week.
 Mechanical drawing
 Freehand drawing
 Mineralogy (1st class)
 Geology do
 Mining
- 9. Course of instruction for mining expert.**
 Mathematics
 Theoretical chemistry
 Practical chemistry (1st class)
 Physics
 Applied mechanics
 Time required—3 years, 4 nights a week.
 Mechanical drawing
 Mineralogy (1st class)
 Geology do
 Mining do

In all cases where not otherwise specified, a 2nd-class certificate will be taken as a pass in any subject. The times specified for obtaining the different certificates may be indefinitely extended in any case, but never reduced.

All students wishing to obtain a certificate as mining or geological expert, or other certificate (1 to 7), must, at some time during the course, satisfy the examiners that they have a fair knowledge of English and book-keeping; but those who require one of the class certificates only will receive it on having attended the classes and passed the specified examinations.

The subjects necessary for the Geological and Mining Branch of the College are as follows:—

<i>Chemistry</i> —		
	Theoretical	} Mr. Dixon.
	Practical	
Day Classes—	{ Assaying	} Mr. Dixon.
	{ Metallurgy	
<i>Mathematics</i> —		
	Six Books of Euclid	} Mr. Kinloch.
	Algebra, to Simple Equations	
	Simple Plane Trigonometry	
<i>Physics</i> —		
	Mechanics	} Mr. Hewitt.
	Light and Sound	
	Heat	
	Electricity and Magnetism	

<i>Botany</i>	Dr. Katz.
<i>Applied Mechanics</i>	Prof. Warren.
Six months.	
<i>Mechanical Drawing</i>	Prof. Warren.
Six months.	
<i>Mineralogy</i> —	
Crystallography	} Mr. Cox.
Physical properties of minerals	
Metallic minerals	
Non-metallic minerals	
<i>Geology</i> —	
Physiography	} Mr. Cox.
Principles of stratigraphy	
Stratigraphical geology	
<i>Mining</i> —	
General principles of mining	} Mr. Cox.
Coal-mining	
Metalliferous-mining	

NOTE.—Wherever either coal-mining or metalliferous-mining is specified in the course the general principles of mining are included.

Scheme for the Geological, Mineralogical, and Mining Classes.

April, May, and June.			
	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Physical geography (physiography)	7—8	.....	.....
Crystallography	8—9	.....	.....
Physical properties of minerals .....	.....	7—9	.....
General principles of mining .....	.....	.....	7—8
July, August, and September.			
	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Physical geography (physiography)	7—8	.....	.....
Rocks—Principles of stratigraphy and geological surveying	8—9	.....	.....
Metallic minerals .....	.....	7—9	.....
General principles of mining .....	.....	.....	7—8
October, November, and December.			
	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Stratigraphical geology	7—8	.....	.....
Non-metallic minerals .....	.....	7—9	.....
Coal-mining	8—9	.....	.....
Metalliferous-mining .....	.....	.....	7—8

GEOLOGY.

Syllabus of Subjects.

Physical Geography (Physiography).

1st Term.

The earth as a whole—its form, dimensions, and weight; the atmosphere; the sea; the land; volcanoes and earthquakes.

2nd Term.

Rain, rivers, ice, snow, and their work; sketch of geological record; climate, past and present; the earth's position in the universe.

Text book.—“Physical System of the Universe”—Skertchley.

Rocks and the Principles of Stratigraphy and Geological Surveying.

Eruptive and sedimentary rocks, their character and discrimination; structural movements in the crust of the earth, with attendant phenomena of anticlines, synclines, faults, &c., and the methods of delineating these on maps; elevations and depressions of the land, with conformities and unconformities.

Stratigraphical Geology.

A comparison of the European beds with those of Australasia, and the main distinguishing features (lithological and palaeontological) of the different systems; development of life in time.

Text book.—“Text Book of Geology”—Dana.

MINERALOGY.

Crystallography.

The forms of crystals, and the recognition of minerals by their crystalline form.

Physical Properties of Minerals.

Recognition of minerals by the following properties:—Taste, colour, lustre, hardness, specific gravity, transparency, translucency, refraction and double refraction, polarization, magnetism and electricity, fusibility and blow-pipe characters.

Metallic Minerals.

Gold, platinum, osmium, iridium, palladium, tellurium, silver, lead, mercury, copper, tin, titanium, tungsten, molybdenum, zinc, iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese, chromium, uranium, antimony, arsenic, bismuth and their mineral species.

Non-metallic Minerals.

Carbon, sulphur, haloids and salts, carbon, silicates, and precious stones.

Text books.—“Minerals and Minerals”—Cox and Ratle; “Crystallography”—Jordan.

MINING.

General Principles of Mining.

1st Term.

Surface characters and relations of lodes and coal-seams to the strata in which they occur; surface prospecting; boring and blasting; driving levels.

2nd Term.

Shaft-sinking, pumps, drainage, winding and underground haulage; payment of men.

Coal-mining.

Occurrence of coal-seams; rules for tracing faults, dykes, and troubles generally; value of properties; working coal-seams; lighting and ventilation; surface plant, screens, washing coal, &c.

Metalliferous

Metalliferous Mining.

Distribution of minerals, and occurrence of rich parts in lodes; working lodes; heaves, &c.; value of mining properties working lodes; lighting and ventilation; alluvial workings and dressing machinery.

Text books.—"Mines and Minerals"—Cox and Ratte; "Coal Mining"—Smyth; "Metalliferous Mining"—Collins; "Coal Mining"—André; "Lectures on Mining"—Callon; "Mining Machinery"—André.

NOTE.—Students wishing fuller information or advice should apply to the Instructor in Geology.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Instructor—Mr. J. Kiefock, M.A.

Mathematical Course, 3 years.

1st Year.

Class meets at School of Arts, Pitt-street, on Wednesday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

- 1st Term ... *a* Plane Geometry without ratio.
 b Algebra, to Simple Equations, including Fractions.
 2nd Term ... *a* Plane Geometry with ratio, and Geometry of Planes and Solids.
 b Algebra, Quadratics Series, Binomial Theorem; Logarithms; Plane
 Trigonometry, to solution of Triangles.

2nd Year.

Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m.

- 1st Term ... *a* Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration of some Planes and Solids,
 Spherical Trigonometry, to solution of Triangles.
 b Analytical Geometry.
 2nd Term ... *a* Statics.
 b Diff. Calculus, including maxima and minima.

3rd Year.

Monday, 7 to 9 p.m.

- 1st Term ... *a* Differential Calculus.
 b Dynamics.
 2nd Term ... *a* Integral Calculus, &c. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
 b Establishment of engineering and other formulae.

NOTE.—The *b* Classes begin at 8 p.m.

A student who wishes to obtain an expert's certificate in any subject in this department must attend the whole course of instruction as laid down above, pass a satisfactory examination in each subject, and obtain the class certificate in each case.

A student may, however, attend any course of lessons in any subject, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a class certificate.

SUBJECTS IN MATHEMATICAL COURSE.

A.—*Surveying.*

1st Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|------------|
| 1st Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Wednesday. |
| | Mineralogy | 1 | Friday. |
| | Drawing | 1 | Thursday. |
| 2nd Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Wednesday. |
| | Mineralogy | 1 | Friday. |
| | Drawing (scale) | 1 | Monday. |

2nd Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1st Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Thursday. |
| | Geology | 1 | Friday, 7 to 8. |
| | Physics | 2 | Tuesday and Friday, 8 to 9. |
| 2nd Term ... | The same in continuation. | | |

3rd Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1st Term ... | Mechanics | 2 | Tuesday and Thursday. |
| | Geodesy | 2 | |
| 2nd Term ... | The same in continuation. | | |

Class certificates must be obtained in (B) Mineralogy, Drawing, Geology, and Physics.

NOTE.—Students wishing fuller information or advice should apply to the Instructor in Mathematics.

Navigation.

Teacher—Lieutenant Campion, R.N.

1st Year.

Meets at Technical Institute on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p.m.

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|--------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1st Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Wednesday. |
| | Freehand Drawing | 2 | Thursday and Friday. |
| 2nd Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Wednesday. |
| | Drawing (to scale) | 2 | Monday and Friday. |
| | Physiography | 2 | |

2nd Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1st Term ... | Mathematics | 1 | Thursday. |
| | Navigation | 3 | Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. |
| 2nd Term ... | The same in continuation. | | |

3rd Year.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1st Term ... | Applied Mechanics | 2 | Tuesday and Thursday. |
| | Shipbuilding | 1 | Friday. |
| | Law (in relation to shipping) | 1 | |
| 2nd Term ... | The same in continuation. | | |

Text book.—Ainslie's "Extra Master's Guide."

Class certificates must be obtained in Applied Mechanics and Freehand Drawing.

DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION.

Instructor—Mr. John Connery.

Six months' Course of Study.

Class meets at School of Arts on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 p.m.

Students who attend the whole course and pass a satisfactory examination will be granted a class certificate. The class meets on Tuesday and Friday, at 7 p.m., and the course of instruction is as follows:—

1st Quarter.

- Articulation and Pronunciation (Exercises).
 Pause and Inflection of the Voice (Exercises).

2nd

2nd Quarter.

Quantity and Emphasis (Five kinds).

(1) Syllabic Emphasis. (2) Organic Emphasis. (3) Emphasis of Sense. (4) Emphasis of Force.
(5) The Weak Emphasis.

Force or Quality and Chironomia (or complete system of Gesture), with Symbols (Exercises):—

(1) The Head and Face. (2) The Eyes. (3) The Arms. (4) The Hands. (5) The Body or Trunk.
(6) The lower Limbs. (7) The Countenance. [Gesture suitable for the Colloquial, Rhetorical, Epic, and Dramatic styles.]

N.B.—Reading in Prose or Verse concludes each lesson.

Orations, Soliloquies, Dialogues, and Dramatic Scenes taught as time may serve.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

Candidates for the certificate of expert in this department must be, or have been, apprentices for a period of four years to a duly qualified chemist and druggist, and must have passed a preliminary examination in English, Latin, French, Book-keeping, and Arithmetic. He must, further, have attended the course of instruction in the department during three years, and passed the term examination in each year.

Candidates for the certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist must be, or have been, apprentices to a duly qualified chemist and druggist, or medical practitioner, or have been a student in a school of medicine, for a period of three years; must have passed a preliminary examination in Latin, English, and Arithmetic; must have attended lectures in the Department of Pharmacy for a period of twelve months at least; and must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects:—

Practical Chemistry,	Medical Botany,
Pharmaceutical Chemistry,	Dispensing and Pharmacy.
Materia Medica,	

Such examinations to be written, *utro voce*, and practical.

Candidates for the certificate of Dispensing Druggist must have been students in the Department of Pharmacy for a period of twelve months, and must pass satisfactory examinations in the following subjects:—

Pharmaceutical Chemistry,	Materia Medica,
Pharmacy,	Dispensing.

All candidates for this certificate shall make a declaration that they have been employed in dispensing and compounding drugs for a period of three years before they shall be eligible to hold this certificate, though they may present themselves for examination after one year's attendance in the classes.

A student may, however, attend any class in Pharmacy, and if he passes a satisfactory examination a class certificate will be granted to him.

Instructor—Mr. F. Wright.

The classes are held in the Technical Institute, Sussex-street.

1st Year.		
1st Term.....	Chemistry	Monday and Thursday.
	Botany	Wednesday.
2nd Term	Chemistry	Monday and Thursday.
	The use of the Microscope	Wednesday.
2nd Year.		
1st Term.....	Pharmaceutical Chemistry.....	Thursday.
	Materia Medica	Monday.
2nd Term	Pharmaceutical Chemistry.....	Thursday.
	Materia Medica	Monday.
3rd Year.		
1st Term	Practical Pharmacy	Tuesday.
	Therapeutics	Thursday.
2nd Term	The Art of Dispensing	Tuesday.
	Therapeutics and Toxicology	Thursday.

Certificates required for Industrial expert in Pharmacy:—

Latin	*Physics
French	Botany and use of Microscope
Chemistry	English
Practical Chemistry	Book-keeping
Materia Medica	*Anatomy
Dispensing	*Elements of Physiology
Pharmacy	*Elementary Medicine and Pathology
Elementary Therapeutics	*First Help in Accidents.

* These are optional subjects.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS.

1st Year.

Chemistry.

This course shall comprehend instruction in the laws of chemical philosophy, a course of lectures upon the nature and properties of the chemicals used in medicine and the arts, and a knowledge of qualitative analysis of salts of the common acids and metals.

Botany.

This course shall consist of instruction upon structural, physiological, and systematic botany.

Candidates for a certificate in this subject must possess an intimate acquaintance with the various organs of a plant, their arrangement and functions, as well as a general knowledge of the principles of classification, and be able to distinguish between the various natural orders to which the plants mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia belong.

Use of the Microscope.

This course shall consist of instruction in the examination of botanical specimens and crystals of chemicals, the dissecting and cutting of sections, the mounting and preservation of specimens, and the use of the polariscope.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS.

2nd Year.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

This course shall embrace the processes of the manufacture of chemicals used in medicine according to the directions of the British Pharmacopœia, and the testing of the same according to the directions laid down therein.

The following shall be the course of study pursued:—

Acids, organic and inorganic.	Zinc, magnesium, cadmium.
Chlorine, bromine, iodine.	Arsenic, antimony, bismuth.
Carbon, phosphorus, sulphur.	Copper, mercury, lead, silver, gold.
Potassium, sodium, lithium, ammonium.	Chemicals used in testing.
Calcium, aluminium, cerium.	Organic chemicals used in medicine.
Iron, manganese, chromium.	Vegetable alkaloids.

In the first term the theory shall be studied, but in the second term the student shall engage in the preparation of chemicals used in medicine, and the volumetric estimation of the strength of pharmacopœial preparations.

SYLLABUS

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS.

2nd Year.

Materia Medica.

1st Term.

The following shall be the course of study:—Entire plants, roots, woods, barks, leaves, tops, flowers, fruit, seeds, capsules, resins, oleo resins, concrete oils, volatile oils, balsams.

2nd Term.

Vegetable Materia Medica.

The Natural Orders.

Class Exogena—Sub-class Thalamifloræ.

" Calycifloræ.

" Corollifloræ.

" Apetalæ.

Class Endogena.

" Acotyledonæ.

Animal Materia Medica.

Class Mammalia.

" Aves.

" Pisces.

Class Insecta.

" Annelids.

Examination in this subject shall include a recognition of fresh and dry specimens, and a recognition of plants from plates.

SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS.

3rd Year.

The Art of Dispensing.

2nd Term.

Weights and measures of the pharmacopœia—Weighing and measuring—Reading autograph prescriptions—Abbreviations and contractions in directions—Principles of medicinal combinations—Incompatibility—Solubility—Posology—Mixtures—Emulsions—Draughts—Powders—Pills—Plasters—Liniments—Excipients—Gargles—Ointments—Pessaries—Bougies—Suppositories—Antiseptic dressings.

Candidates for a Dispenser's Certificate will be required to pass a practical examination in translating and compounding autograph prescriptions, and neatness and quickness of work will be taken into consideration.

SYLLABUS.

Third Year.

Practical Pharmacy.

This course of instruction shall consist of lectures, demonstrations, and practical work by students, and shall embrace the following course of study:—

Pharmaceutical Processes—

Comminution, solution, crystallization, diffusion, dialysis, evaporation, fusion, calcination, distillation, filtration, precipitation, percolation.

Pharmaceutical Preparations—

Aceta, aquæ, chartæ, confectiones, decocta, emplastra, enemata, essentia, extracta, glycerina, infusa, injectio, linimenta, liquores, lotiones, mellita, mistura, mucilagines, oleo, pilula, pulveres, spiritus, succi, suppositoria, syrupi, tinctura, trochisci, unguenta, vapores, vina.

Third Year.

Therapeutics.

This course shall consist of lectures upon the following:—

Antacida, anthelmintics, astringents, cathartics, caustics, diaphoretics, diuretics, emetics, emmenagogues, emollients, epispastics, expectorants, narcotics, refrigerants, sedatives, siologogues, general stimulants, special stimulants, tonics.

The principles on which the administration of remedies are founded.

Toxicology.

This course shall consist of lectures upon the following:—

Phosphorus, chlorine and iodine, acids, alkalis, lead, antimony, mercury, arsenic, metallic salts, opium, aconite, belladonna, digitalis, Indian hemp, cantharides, chloroform, chloral, hydrocyanic acid, oxalic acid.

The physiological and physical actions of poisons and their antidotes.

List of Text-books recommended to Students.

The British Pharmacopœia.

"Squires' Companion to the British Pharmacopœia."

"Lessons on Prescriptions and Prescribing," by J. H. Griffiths.

"Materia Medica and Pharmacy," by J. H. Griffiths.

"Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Garrod.

Do. do. by J. M. Bruce.

Do. do. by W. Whittle, M.D.

"Pharmaceutical Chemistry," by J. Attfield.

"Aids to Pharmacy, "

"Aids to Materia Medica," parts 1 and 2, } by J. A. Sempill.

Students are cautioned that all text books used in this department are the editions in which are embodied the recent additions to the British Pharmacopœia.

NOTE.—Students wishing fuller information or advice should apply to the instructor in Pharmacy.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Lecturer—Dr. Anderson Stuart.

One year's course of study (commencing on 6th July).

Class meets at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on Tuesday, at 7:30 p.m. A student who has attended the course will be granted a certificate if he passes a satisfactory examination.

The course of instruction is—

Anatomy and Physiology.

Lectures.

1-4.—General and introductory view of the structure and functions of the human body.

5-7.—The blood and lymph, vascular system and the circulation.

8.—The blood and the lymph.

9, 10.—The respiratory system.

11, 12.—The sources of loss and gain to the blood.

13, 14.—The alimentary organs and their functions.

Lectures.

- 15-17.—Motion and locomotion, including joints, muscles; various special muscular actions, *e.g.*, voice, walking, &c., &c.
 18-20.—Sensations and the organs of the senses.
 21, 22.—The eye and the sense of sight.
 23.—The coalescence of sensations with one another and with other states of consciousness.
 24-26.—The structure and functions of nerve fibres and the central organs of the nervous system.
 The Minute Anatomy is distributed over the entire course, and is demonstrated by preparations under the microscope. Diagrams, models, dissections, and experiments are freely used to illustrate the lectures.
 The text-book for the course is "Elementary Lessons in Physiology," by Professor Huxley.
 The lecturer will be in the room some time before the lecture begins, in order to explain the various exhibits, and will remain for a little while after the conclusion of the lecture, for the purpose of answering any questions, &c., &c.

Mechanical Dentistry.

Teacher, Mr. H. G. Low.

Class meets at Technical Institute on Friday, at 7:30 p.m.

Uses of vulcanite and celluloid in dentistry.—One year's course of study.

Uses of metals in dentistry.—One year's course of study.

Working metals and celluloid and vulcanite bases.—One year's course of study.

To obtain the Certificate of Expert in Mechanical Dentistry the student must have attended the classes and passed in the subjects above specified, and the first year in Chemistry, and also satisfy the examiners as to knowledge of English and book-keeping.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

Instructor, Mr. T. E. Hewett.

The course of instruction in Physics includes a number of subjects, and is completed in two years. Students who wish to get the Certificate of Expert in Physics must attend the whole course of instruction and pass a satisfactory examination in each subject; must also obtain a certificate in Chemistry, and certificate for first year in Art Course and Mathematics, and satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of English and book-keeping.

A student may, however, attend any course of instruction in any subject under Physics, and if he pass a satisfactory examination shall be granted a class certificate.

Subjects (under Instructor in Physics).

Sound.	Electricity and magnetism.
Heat.	Pneumatics.
Light.	Hydrostatics.

Physics.

Two years' course of study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Mondays and Fridays, 8 p.m.

1st Year.

The order of lectures will be as follows:—

1. A course of introductory lectures on the general properties of matter, the laws of motion, units of measurement, and the chief physical forces.
2. Pneumatics and hydrostatics.
3. Sound, and the physical theory of music.
4. Light, and optical apparatus generally.
5. Heat, and relation of same to work.
6. Electricity and magnetism.

2nd Year.

Tuesdays, 8 p.m., Technical Institute, Sussex-street.

1. Electricity and Magnetism—

The C.G.S. units—Measurement of capacity—Quantity—Electro-motive force—Current—Resistance—Theory of voltaic cell—Action of currents on currents—Dynamic machines—Secondary batteries—Mode of determining magnetic inclination and declination—Secular and diurnal variations—Dia-magnetism.

2. Sound—

Indirect method of determining velocity—Turning-fork—Vibrations of rods, plates, and membranes—Beats and interferences—Resonance and harmonics—Analysis and synthesis.

3. Light—

The undulatory theory—Vision through lenses, microscopes, telescopes—Conditions of achromatism—Interference and double refraction—Polarization—Spectrum analysis and colour sensation.

These lectures are experimentally demonstrated.

Text-book (1st year only)—Ganot's "Physics" (abridged edition). First and second year—Ganot's "Physics" (complete edition).

Applied Electricity.

A student who wishes to obtain a certificate as Expert in Applied Electricity or Telegraphy must attend the following course of instruction, and pass a satisfactory examination upon it, and obtain certificates for—

- Chemistry, elementary.
- Mathematics—logarithms, simple equations, elements of plain trigonometry.
- Freehand Drawing.
- English and Book-keeping.

Applied Electricity.

One year's course of study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

Frictional electricity—the voltaic pile.

Current: its detection, effects, and measurement.

Conduction and resistance—Electro-magnetism.

Induction.

The principles underlying and detail of construction of the following apparatus:—Galvanometer, electric bell, telephone, microphone, carbon transmitters, and dynamic machinery.

The thermopile, B.A. units—Lightning conductors.

Secondary batteries.

Telegraphy.

One year's course of study.

Class meets at Technical Institute, Sussex-street, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

The Morse system of telegraphy.

Theory of the voltaic cell.

Batteries used in telegraphy.

Current: conduction—resistance.

The elements of electro-magnetism and induction—use of the galvanometer for faults and breaks—earth-plates—lines—connections.

The principles underlying the instruments in use.

Text-book for Applied Electricity and Telegraphy—"Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism," S. P. Thompson.

NOTE.—Students wishing fuller information or advice should apply to the Instructor in Physics.

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SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Classes at Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts in Pitt-street; Technical Institute in Sussex-street; Technical Workshops in Kent-street; the Pettie School in Castlereagh-street; and Nos. 64 and 65, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street.

Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Angus Mackay, Instructor.

Agriculture—Mr. Angus Mackay, Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Bullocky—Dr. O. Kutz, M.A., Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Veterinary—Mr. B. O. Meek, M.R.C.S. (Lond.), Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Wool-sorting—Mr. Joshua Pointing, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Department of Applied Mechanics.

Professor Warren, A.M.I.C.E., Instructor.

Applied Mechanics (including Mechanical Drawing)—Professor Warren, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 7:30 p.m.

Planing—Mr. D. Nelson, Monday and Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Naval Architecture—Mr. Walter Reeks, Monday and Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Metal Plate Working—Mr. William Walker, Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Fitting and Turning—Mr. Chas. Phillips, Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p.m.

Department of Architecture.

Mr. J. F. Heennessy, Instructor.

Architecture—Mr. J. F. Heennessy, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Carpontry and Joinery—Mr. J. Gardiner, Theoretical, Monday and Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.; Practical, Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Bricklaying—Mr. Joseph Broadhurst, Monday and Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Masonry—Mr. J. Howie, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Cabinet-making—Mr. T. Walker, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Carriage Building—Mr. S. Lowndes, Monday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Department of Art.

Mr. Lucien Henry, Instructor.

Freehand Drawing—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 7:30 p.m. Special class for Teachers on Wednesday at 7 p.m. and Saturday at 10:30 a.m.

Geometry—Mr. J. R. Wright, Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Perspective—Mr. A. Fischbauer, Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Modelling—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
House Painting and Decorating—Mr. P. W. Johnson, Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p.m. Advanced, Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Design—Mr. Lucien Henry, Monday and Friday, 8 p.m.

Department of Chemistry.

Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., Instructor.

Practical Chemistry—Mr. W. A. Dixon, Monday or Friday, 7:30 p.m. Fee, including Chemicals, &c., £1 per quarter.

Theoretical Chemistry—Mr. W. A. Dixon, Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Photography—Mr. W. H. Vosper, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

Department of Commercial Economy.

Book-keeping—Mr. R. S. Cannon, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Caligraphy and Correspondence—Mr. James Bruce, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Photography—Mr. H. Graham, Friday, 7 p.m.
Actuarial Science—Mr. D. Carnent, Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
German—Mr. Rev. G. Schenk, Monday and Wednesday, 8 p.m.
French—Mr. R. Curtis, Monday and Thursday, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Latin—Mr. G. E. Rich, M.A., Tuesday and Thursday, 7 p.m.

Department of Domestic Economy.

Mrs. A. Fawcett-Story, Instructress.

Domestic Economy—Monday, 4 p.m.
Cookery—Monday, 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 11 a.m., and 2:30 p.m.; Thursday, 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.; Friday, 11 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

Department of Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining.

Mr. S. Herbert Cox, F.G.S., F.C.S., Instructor.

Physiography—(Physical Geography)—Mr. S. H. Cox, Wednesday, 7 p.m.
Mineralogy—Mr. S. H. Cox, Wednesday, 8 p.m., and Thursday, 7 p.m.
Mining—Mr. S. H. Cox, Friday, 7 p.m.

Department

Department of Mathematics.

Mr. J. Kinloch, M.A., Instructor.

Mathematics—Mr. J. Kinloch: Geometry and Algebra, Monday; Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Wednesday; Advanced Algebra and Calculus, Thursday, 7 o'clock each evening.

Navigation—Lieut. Campion, R.N., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 p.m.

Department of Elocution.

Mr. John Connery, Instructor.

Elocution—Mr. Connery, Tuesday and Friday, 7 p.m.

Department of Pharmacy.

Mr. F. Wright, M.P.S., Instructor.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Mr. F. Wright, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Anderson Stuart (Lecturer), Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Dentistry—Mr. H. G. Low, Friday, 7:30 p.m.

Department of Physics.

Mr. T. E. Hewett, Instructor.

Physics—Mr. T. E. Hewett, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, 8 p.m.

Electricity (Practical)—Mr. T. E. Hewett, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Telegraphy—Mr. T. E. Hewett, Thursday, 6 p.m.

Fees at the rate of 6d. per lesson for seniors and 3d. per lesson for juniors. The following reductions are made to students attending several classes, and more than one night weekly.

Fees for one Class per Quarter.						Fees for more Classes than one per Quarter.				
Lessons per week...	1	2	3	4	5	Lessons per week...	2	3	4	5
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Students	6 6	13 0	15 0	19 6	23 0	Students	13 0	15 0	20 0	25 0
Juniors	3 6	6 6	5 0	6 6	8 0	Juniors	6 6	6 0	8 0	10 0

The following private classes are held in the College rooms by permission of the Board:—

Drawing and Painting (ladies)—Mrs. Phillips and Miss Higginbotham, Monday and Thursday, 2:30 p.m., £1 1s.; Tuesday and Friday, 9:30 a.m., £2 2s. per quarter.

Drawing and Painting—Mr. A. Tischbauer, Monday, 9:30 a.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m., £3 3s. per quarter.

Drawing and Painting—Mr. L. Henry, Tuesday and Friday, 2:30 p.m., £4 4s. per quarter.

Chemistry—Mr. W. A. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C., daily, as per arrangement.

Elocution and Voice Building (ladies)—Miss Meares, Friday, 8 p.m. Fees as per above table.

Geometry, Plane—Mr. W. J. Thomas, Wednesday. Fees as per above table.

University Matriculation for Ladies—Miss L. Ellis, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 4:30 p.m. Fees as per above table.

German (for Ladies)—Miss M. Wallis, Tuesday, 4 p.m. Fees as per above table.

Biology (Animal and Vegetable Kingdom)—Dr. O. Katz, M.A., Ph.D., Monday, 9 p.m. (or other day as per arrangement). Fees as per above table.

Free popular lectures on technical science, and art subjects are delivered in the Technical College Hall, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 8 p.m.

Branch Technical Schools or Science and Art Classes are in operation at Coogee, Petersham, Parramatta, Granville, Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, Lambton, Plattsburg, Wickham, West Maitland, Singleton, Grafton, Lawrence, and Tyndale.

The Board will endeavour to form classes in other subjects on the application of twelve intending students, and on payment of the fees.

Any person may join the classes on payment in advance of the quarterly fees.

Females may join any of the classes.

Certificates of efficiency will be granted at the annual examination in December to those who have completed courses prescribed in the curriculum.

Diplomas for "Industrial Expert" will be given in each Department on passing examinations in prescribed subjects and attendance at classes for the several courses.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar of the Sydney Technical College, at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street.

BATHURST TECHNICAL SCHOOL, (School of Arts, William-street; and class-room, George-street.)

Science Master, Mr. W. J. Clunies Ross (B.Sc., Lond., F.G.S., Associate of King's College, London, &c).

Art Master, Mr. James Pringle (Certificated Teacher of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington).

Teacher of French, Mrs. F. Hatley Boyd.

Instruction is given in the following subjects:—

PHYSICS.

Monday, 8 p.m.; Junior Class—Thursday, 4 p.m.

A Two Year's Course.—1st year—Elementary mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, sound, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

2nd Year.—Same subjects treated in a more advanced manner. All lessons illustrated by experiments.

Text Books.—1st year—Primer of Physics, 1s.; B. Stewart's Elementary Lessons in Physics, 4s. 6d., or Everett's Elementary Natural Philosophy, 3s. 6d. 2nd year—Deschanel's or Gaub's Natural Philosophy.

CHEMISTRY.

Wednesday—Theoretical, 8 p.m.; Practical, 8:30 p.m.

I. Theoretical.—1st year—Chemical laws, chemistry of the non-metallic elements. 2nd year—Chemistry of the metals, including metallurgy. Text Books—Roscoe's Elementary Lessons, 4s. 6d.; Thorp's Inorganic Chemistry, 10s., or Wilson's Chemistry, 4s. 6d.

II. Practical.—1st year—Chemical manipulation, examinations of simple salts. 2nd year—Qualitative analysis of chemical mixtures. Text books—Thilen's Practical Chemistry, 1s. 6d., or Thorp and Muir's Qualitative Analysis, 4s.

Students of practical chemistry pay a fee of 10s. per quarter for one lesson a week. Chemical reagents are provided, but they are required to find their own test tubes, filter-paper, &c.

MINERALOGY.

Tuesday, at 8:30 p.m.

Practical examination of minerals, with blowpipe and other tests, classification of minerals, and crystallography. Text books—Cox and Ratte's, Mines and Minerals, 7s. 6d.; Rutley's Mineralogy, 1s. 6d. GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGY.

Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.

Rocks—Their structure and classification, physical geography, past History of the earth. Illustrated by specimens of rocks and fossils.

Text Books.—Juke's School Manual of Geology, 4s. 6d.; or Geikie's Class Book of Geology, 10s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 7:30 p.m., in Class-room.

Students may take up Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, and Trigonometry.

Students of Geometrical and Perspective Drawing and of Physics are strongly recommended to attend this class, as a knowledge of Mathematics will greatly assist them in their studies.

Text Books.—Hamblin Smith's or Colenso's Arithmetic; Todhunter's Elementary Algebra and Mensuration.

BOTANY.

Friday, 8:30 p.m.

Structure and classification of plants, illustrated by fresh specimens.

Text Books.—Oliver's Elementary Botany, 4s. 6d.; Balfour's or Bentley's Botany.

ART CLASSES.

Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 p.m.

Freehand, Model, Practical Geometry, and Perspective Drawing. Two years' course of study in each subject. The course offers excellent training to engineers, carpenters, builders, and mechanics generally. Special attention is paid to the practical application of solid geometry to constructive work. Public school teachers who pass first year examinations receive tickets which are accepted by the Department of Public Instruction.

Text Books.—Rawle's, 1s.; Davidson's, 3s. 6d., or Angell's, 1s. 6d. Practical Geometry; Dennis', 3s. 6d., Hodge's, 2s. 6d., or Cassell's, 2s., Perspective.

FRENCH CLASSES.

Classes for instruction in the French language are held on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

FEES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Fees for one Class per quarter.					Fees for more Classes than one per quarter.					
Lessons per week ...	1	2	3	4	5	Lessons per week	2	3	4	5
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Students	6 6	13 0	15 0	19 6	23 0	Students	13 0	15 0	20 0	25 0
Juniors	3 6	6 6	5 0	6 6	8 0	Juniors	6 6	6 0	8 0	10 0

Examinations for certificates are held in December each year. Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Ross, Resident Science Master, to whom applications for the formation of day or evening classes in other subjects may be made.

GOULBURN TECHNICAL SCHOOL (Mechanics' Institute, Montague-street).

Science and Art Master, Mr. A. J. Such (Buttersea Training College, London; certificated by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London).

Instruction is given in the following subjects:—

CHEMISTRY.

Division I—Experimental. Monday, 4:30 p.m., Friday, 8 p.m.

1st Year's Course.—General review of the non-metallic elements and their principal compounds, with special references to practical applications. *Text Book*: Remsen's Inorganic Chemistry, 6s.

2nd Year's Course.—The metallic elements, their ores, salts, and tests. *Text Book*: Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry, 4s. 6d.

Division II—Laboratory Practice. Monday, 3:30 p.m., and by arrangement.

1st Year's Course.—Examination of the effects of reagents on known metals and acids, qualitative analysis of simple salts.

2nd Year's Course.—Analysis of metals, salts, and compounds in admixture. *Text Books*: Thorpe and Muir's Qualitative Analysis, 4s.; Liversidge's Tables of Qualitative Analysis, 3s. 6d.

Division III—Agricultural Chemistry.

Course.—Practical examination of compounds of silica, iron, alumina, magnesia, lime, potash, soda, ammonia, phosphorus and sulphur, and analysis of soils, &c. *Text Book*: Church's Laboratory Guide for Agricultural Students, 7s. 6d.

Students at practical chemistry are charged 10s. per quarter for lessons of one hour weekly; they are to supply themselves with test-tubes, beakers, filter-paper, crucibles, and certain other requisites of a destructible nature.

GEOLOGY.

Friday, at 7 p.m.

General description of the earth's crust, rocks, and rock-forming minerals, weathering influences, formation of soils, volcanic action, influence of water, metamorphism, history as revealed by rocks and fossils. *Text Books*: Geikie's Class Book of Geology, 10s. 6d.; Wilkinson's Notes on Geology of New South Wales.

MINERALOGY.

Tuesday, at 7 p.m.

Practical examination of minerals—metallic and non-metallic—by blow-pipe and other tests; the physical properties of minerals, and their principal crystalline forms. *Text Books*: Cox and Ratte's Mines and Minerals, 7s. 6d.; Rutley's Mineralogy, 1s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.

Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m.

At present this class is only available to such students as are engaged in business during the day, who may study arithmetic in conjunction with other subjects.

FREEHAND, MODEL, PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, AND PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

Monday, 7 and 8 p.m.; Tuesday, 3:30, 4:30, and 8 p.m.; Thursday, 3:30, 4:30, 7, and 8 p.m.;

Saturday, 9:30, 10:35, and 11:40 a.m.

Two years' course of study in each subject. The complete course offers excellent training for intending engineers, architects, surveyors, carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally. Public school teachers who pass in first-year subjects receive tickets which are accepted by the Department of Public Instruction. *Text Books*: Rawle's Practical Geometry, 1s.; Burchett's ditto, 6s.; Hodge's Perspective, 2s. 6d.

MECHANICAL

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Drawing to scale from dimensioned copies, preparing working drawings of details of engines and machinery from models and examples.

ARCHITECTURES.

Planning, Designing, and Building Construction.

Teacher, Mr. W. J. Farber. Wednesday, 7-30 p.m.

Drawing to scale from dimensioned copies, orders and styles of architecture, designs of buildings, colouring and finishing plans, elevations and sections of buildings, perspective views, building materials, the nature and properties of bonding, foundations, walls, moulded cornices, &c., ventilation, roofs.

FEES—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One Subject per Quarter.			Two or more Subjects per Quarter.								
Lessons per week.....	1		No. of subjects.....	2		3		4		5	
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.							
Seniors	6 6	13 0	Seniors	13 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0
Juniors	3 6	6 6	Juniors	6 6	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0

Examinations for certificates are held in December of each year. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Resident Science and Art Master, Mr. A. J. Sach.

NEWCASTLE TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Classes are held in the School of Arts, Newcastle.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Teacher: Mr. William Alsop.—Wednesdays, 8.15 to 9.15 p.m.

CHEMISTRY (Theoretical).

Teacher: Mr. J. Pentecost.—Thursdays, 7.15 to 8.15 p.m., and alternate Saturdays, 8 to 9.30 p.m.

CHEMISTRY (Practical).

Teacher: Mr. J. Pentecost.—Thursdays, 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

GEOLOGY.

Teacher: Mr. J. Pentecost.—Wednesdays, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Teacher: Mr. R. A. Smith.—Wednesdays, 7.15 to 8.15 p.m.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Teacher: Mr. William Alsop.—Monday, 8.15 to 9.15 p.m.

MINERALOGY.

Teacher: Mr. J. Pentecost.—Saturdays, 2 to 5 p.m., 8.30 to 10 p.m.

MODEL DRAWING.

Teacher: Mr. R. A. Smith.—Saturdays, 11 to 12 a.m.

PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

Teacher: Mr. R. A. Smith.—Saturdays, 10 to 11 a.m.

PHONOGRAPHY (Shorthand).

Teacher: Mr. Colin Christie.—Tuesdays, 7 to 8.30 p.m., and Fridays, 7 to 8.30 p.m.

METALLURGY AND ASSAYING.

Teacher: Mr. J. Pentecost.—Wednesdays, 8 to 9.30 p.m.

Terms, per quarter—Adults, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 3d. To be prepaid. Further information may be obtained of Mr. J. Pentecost, Resident Master, at the Science Class-room, School of Arts, Newcastle.

MORPETH DRAWING CLASSES.

Teacher: Mr. John Nicholas.

Classes in Freehand, Model, and Mechanical Drawing are held every Wednesday Evening, in the School of Arts, Morpeth. Freehand and Model Drawing, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Mechanical Drawing, 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The Classes will reopen on Wednesday, 11th January, 1888. Terms, per quarter—Adults, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 3d.

COOGEE DRAWING CLASSES.

Teacher: Mr. Alfred Cook.

Classes for Freehand, Geometrical, Perspective, and Architectural Drawing, are held every Tuesday evening, in the Public School, Coogee, from 7 to 9 o'clock. The classes will reopen on Tuesday, 10th January, 1887. Terms, per quarter—Adults, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 6d.

GRANVILLE AND PARRAMATTA DRAWING CLASSES.

Teacher: Mr. James B. Brown.

Classes are held in the Granville School of Arts and Parramatta School of Arts, and will be resumed as follows:—Granville: Geometrical Drawing, Thursday evenings, at 8; Mechanical Drawing, Thursday evenings, at 9. Parramatta: Geometrical Drawing, Tuesday evenings, at 7.30. Fees for each Class—Seniors, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 3d. The Classes will reopen on Tuesday, 11th January, 1887. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Brown on any Class evening.

PETERSHAM DRAWING CLASSES.

Teacher: Mr. W. J. Thomas.

Classes for Freehand, Model, Geometrical, and Perspective Drawing, are held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, in the Schoolroom, Crystal-street, Petersham. The Classes will reopen on Monday, 10th January, 1887. Terms, per quarter—Adults, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 6d.

SINGLETON DRAWING CLASSES.

Classes are held in the Superior Public School, Hunter-street.

Teacher: Mr. James A. Hollings.

Freehand and Model Drawing, Wednesday, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Fees—Adults, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 6d., per quarter. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Hollings, at the Class-room, on any Class evening.

WEST MAITLAND DRAWING CLASSES.

Teacher: Mr. James A. Hollings.

Classes are held at the Girls' High School, Freechurch-street. Freehand and Model Drawing, Tuesday, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Freehand, Model, Geometrical, and Perspective Drawing, Saturday, 2.30 to 4.30 p.m. Fees for each Class—Seniors, 6s. 6d.; Juniors, 3s. 6d., per quarter. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Hollings, at the Class-room, on any Class evening.

RETURN OF BUILDINGS LEASED FOR PURPOSES OF TECHNICAL COLLEGE IN SYDNEY.

No. 1.—From Committee of Sydney Mechanics School of Arts. For School of Design, Chemical Laboratory Lecture-hall, Class Rooms &c. Original lease for a term of three years from 1st October 1883, with option of renewal for a further term of two years from 1st October, 1886, at a rental of £1,500, per annum. Gas consumed in 1887, £101 9s. 9d. Water rate for 1887, £3 16s.

No. 2.—From Messrs. Watkins and Leggo. Nos. 216 to 220, Sussex-street, Technical Institute for Departments of Architecture, Engineering, Pharmacy, Agriculture, Mining, &c. Original lease for three years from 1st October 1883, with option of renewal from 1st October, 1886, for period of two years. Rent £1,000 per annum including taxes. Gas consumed in 1887, £215 3s. 3d.

No. 3.—From Commercial Building and Investment Co. Technical workshops Nos. 429, 431, Kent-street, for turning and fitting, boiler making, carpentry, plumbing, carriage building, cabinet-making. Tenancy for four years from 1st April, 1885, with option of two more years, three months notice of such option to be given before expiration of the four years. Rent £275 per annum, Board paying all rates and taxes, &c. Gas consumed 1887, £97 12s. 1d.

No. 4.—From Mr. G. M. Lawrence, 129, Phillip-street, for offices, &c., of the Board. Tenancy for one year commencing on 1st November, 1886, with option of renewal for another twelve months, at similar rental. Rent £225 per annum and taxes. Gas consumed in 1887, £88.

No. 5.—From Withers Bros., Nos. 64 and 65, Royal Arcade, Pitt-street, for cookery, domestic economy, &c., classes. Rent (No. 64, Royal Arcade) £78 per annum. Rent (65, Royal Arcade) £45 10s. per annum. Total, £123 10s. Gas consumed in 1887, £31 4s. 5d.

No. 6.—Public School, Castlereagh-street. No rates, no taxes, gas consumed in 1887, £5. Total Rent, Gas and Taxes, £3,585 15s. 6d.

APPENDIX XVIII.

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, 1887.

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 Schools.
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 Unclassified Teachers and Assistant Teachers, serving within the Department.
8. The Examination of Teachers and Assistant Teachers appointed, and in charge of Schools.

I.—APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

Candidates for this office must not be under thirteen years of age, nor over seventeen. They are required to be of sound constitution, of blameless character, and apt to teach. They are chiefly drawn from the advanced classes in the Public Schools; but the Examinations are open to all others, on complying with the necessary conditions. All successful Candidates are, when appointed, expected to serve for four years. The nature of the Examinations, they are required to undergo, may be understood from a perusal of the Published Regulations; and specimens of the questions used will be found in Annex A.

The following will show the results of Examination for the year:—

Examined in Sydney	Eligible	33	Ineligible	11	Total	44
„ Country Districts ..	„	193	„	202	„	395
Totals.....		226		213		439

The per centage of passes is 51·5 as against 65·7 in the preceding year. This apparent decrease in efficiency is largely due to the fact that all Applicants were obliged to pass in Elementary Drawing and Music, in addition to the Ordinary Branches. The subjects referred to were not, in former examinations, closely pressed, in order that reasonable time should be given for preparation therein; but the conditions of the revised Standards of Examination rendered it imperative that they should be included along with the other subjects for 1887.

The limited amount of Applicants examined in Sydney, within the year, requires a word of explanation. The number of urgent vacancies appears to have been less than in former years. Some Candidates also remained unabsorbed from previous Examinations, and necessarily, had to be first provided with appointments. Moreover, it has been found unwise to examine Applicants too far in advance of the time of their probable appointment; as they are apt, after passing successfully, to neglect the work of mental culture. These and other causes combined have lowered the actual demand for new Applicants during 1887.

II.—PUPIL-TEACHERS.

The number of young persons of this Class now in the Service of the Department, and subject to Examination annually, is very large, and increasing yearly. It now approaches 900.

The results of Examination, within the year, may be given as follows:—

Advanced from Class IV to III	187	Not promoted ...	110	Total ...	297
„ „ III „ II	201	„ „ ..	71	„ „ ..	272
„ „ II „ I	130	„ „ ..	36	„ „ ..	166
„ „ I „ Training	78	„ „ ..	29	„ „ ..	107
Totals	596		246		842

Here again the Subjects of History, Drawing, and Music here, in accordance with the requirements of the Revised Standard, been more strictly enforced than in the previous Examinations.

The total percentage of passes is 70·7, as against 75 in 1886.

This apparent decline in efficiency is mainly chargeable to the Fourth, Third, and First Class Examinees. It may further be stated that the comparatively low rate of promotion in Class IV is, to a large extent, accounted for by the following circumstances:—Candidates for the office of Pupil-teacher, when successful at Examination, and in all other respects qualified for appointment, are deemed eligible for the lowest or Fourth Class. Should they, however, not happen to be appointed soon after their entrance Examination, they are apt to neglect study; they often leave school; and, forgetting what lies before them, fail to become proficient in such additional subjects as History, French, Euclid, Algebra, Latin, and Drawing, all of which are required by the Regulations. The results are not difficult to foresee, as far as regards the Fourth Class Pupil-teachers.

Specimens of the Examination Papers employed, will be found in Annexes B, C, D, and E.

III.—APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(a) Males passing successfully	31	Ineligible	18	Total	49
(b) Females „	47	„	11	„	58
Totals	78		29		107

Percentage of passes, 72·9, as against 76 in 1886.

Specimens of the Examination Questions will be found in Annex E.

IV.—STUDENTS IN TRAINING—MALES.

Of 83 Students passing out of the Training Schools in 1887, 33 were Males; and 50 were Females. The following will show the Results of Examination in the case of the Male Students:—

Recommended for Class II, Section A	11
" " " subject to the completion of the Drawing	2
" " " B	11
" " " subject to the completion of the Drawing	4
" " III " A	4
Failed to gain Classification at Examination	1
Total	33

V.—FEMALE STUDENTS.

The following are the Results of Examination in the case of Females:—

Recommended for Class II, Section A	20
" " " subject to the completion of the Drawing	1
" " " B	19
" " " subject to the completion of the Drawing	3
" " " " " " Music	1
" " III, " A	5
" " " " subject to the completion of the Drawing	1
Total	50

Total examined, 83; total classified provisionally, 82.

It is proper to state that Section A of Class II is the highest grade awarded by the Department to Students issuing from Training; but this Classification is not confirmed, until the expiration of three years of satisfactory service in School duty. Viewed as a whole, these Results are higher than those of the previous year. The Examination Papers will be found in Annex F.

VI.—APPLICANTS EXAMINED WITH A VIEW TO CLASSIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Five of the above class were examined during the year which has closed, with the following Results:—

Recommended for Class II, Section A	1
" " III, "	1
Not recommended for Classification	3
Total	5

Probably the number of Ex-Trainees waiting for permanent appointment, rendered the employment of strangers from without unnecessary. The majority of those composing this class, generally consists of strangers from the United Kingdom or from the neighbouring Colonies.

VII.—UNCLASSIFIED TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS.

The number of Examinations under this head during 1887 was 351.

The following will show the Results:—

Placed in Class II, Section A	2
" " II, " B	1
" " III, " A	24
" " III, " B	44
" " III, " C	52
Failed to gain Classification	228
Total	351

The percentage of promotions is 35, as against 24 in 1886.

Specimens of the Examination Papers employed will be found in Annexes G. and H.

VIII.—CLASSIFIED TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION.

The number of Examinations under this head was, during the year, 479.

The following statement summarizes the Results:—

Recommended for advancement to Class I, Section A	5
" " I, " B	34
" " II, " A	45
" " II, " B	36
" " III, " A	56
" " III, " B	24
Not recommended for promotion	279
Total	479

The percentage of promotions is 41.7, as against 24 in the preceding year.

Specimens of Examination Papers employed will be found in Annexes G., H., and I.

In reviewing the operations of the year, it is observed that the course has been to a great extent similar to that of former periods. In some directions, however, the results have been more encouraging; in others, they have been disappointing. Speaking in general terms, the Teachers have done better than in some preceding years—the Pupil-Teachers, as a whole, not so well. Among the lower grade Teachers, the Examiners fail to discover satisfactory improvement in History, and more especially in Composition and Letter-writing. Some, who could even find their way tolerably well through the details of a Grammar paper, still seem unable to apply the principles of Grammar in a common-sense manner to the necessities of every day life. Others again fall into extraordinary errors in translating quotations from Standard Authors, even in cases where it might reasonably be supposed that the Author's meaning could scarcely be mistaken. More careful study, and still more judicious, analytical, or thoughtful reading are required, in order to render the results satisfactory.

J. GARDINER,

Chief Examiner.

ANNEX A.

EXAMINATION PAPERS—APPLICANTS FOR THE OFFICE OF PUPIL-TEACHER.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Sloth makes everything difficult; but Industry all easy; [and though he that riseth late must run all day; yet he shall scarce overtake his business at night]; while Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him.

a. Write fully the words in italics.

b. Parse the words in italics.

c. Analyze the portion enclosed with brackets.

2. Correct or criticize the following expressions, assigning reasons for any alterations you make:—

Who do you lodge with now?
 He acted bolder than was expected.
 Her father and her were at church.
 James told the same story as you told.
 These columns are remarkable tall.
 From whence came they?

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

Four questions to be answered.

1. How many steps would a child take in travelling two miles and a half, supposing that each step measured thirteen inches and a quarter?
2. Divide 375,092,101,909 into 3,749 equal portions, and prove your answer.
3. If the carriage of 13 cwt., for 65 miles, cost £2 5s., what weight could be carried 40 miles, at the same rate, for £3 15s.?
4. From the product of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ take $\frac{6}{7}$, and multiply the remainder by 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.
5. By Practice, 238 cwt. 3 lb. at £3 19s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What do you understand by the "Great Dividing Range" of New South Wales? Describe it.
2. Name all the important Islands and Island Clusters adjacent to Australia, and state their positions in relation to the Continent.
3. Give the boundaries of the Oceans of the Globe.
4. Enumerate the Continents of the World, describing their relative positions.

Reading.

As prescribed by the Regulations.

Dictation.

As given separately herewith.

Aptitude for teaching.

See Regulations for tests prescribed.

Dictation.

There are other women so busy and bustling, that they don't allow themselves time to look to their wardrobe. Not considering that tidiness helps to save raiment, and makes it last longer, they can think of nothing, but how to turn the penny in a more direct, but certainly not in a surer way of profit. If they only knew how much persons accustomed to neatness are disgusted with the sight of a cottage full of litter, and repelled from clothing dirty and ready to fall to pieces through raggedness, one might hope that they would be shamed into a little more regard for appearances. No poor man or woman needs to be ashamed of patched clothing. Every patch is, on the contrary, creditable; for it bespeaks industry. If it be disgraceful to a farmer that his fields should be overrun with weeds, how much more disreputable and unwomanly is it for a female to wear, week after week, gowns and other garments tattered or full of holes.

pains	berry	his	sleight	paes
panes	bury	high	lyre	pears
cloths	celery	indict	liar	pairs
clothes	salary	indite	wear	choier
lose	separate	slight	were	collar
loose				colour

Vocal Music.

One hour allowed.

1. Name and write on the staff (treble clef)—
 - (a) The notes on the lines.
 - (b) The notes in the spaces.
2. State how many quavers are comprised in a semibreve, a minim, a dotted minim, and a crotchet.
3. Name the following marks and explain their uses:—



4. What are ledger lines? Name the notes on the first ledger line above and below in the treble clef.
5. How many clefs are ordinarily used in music? Name and exhibit on the staff.

ANNEX B.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.—PUPIL-TEACHERS—FOURTH CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

1.

*" Rich is thy soil and merciful thy clime
 Thy streams unfalling in the summer's drought
 Unmatched thy guardian oaks—(thy valleys float
 With golden waves—and on thy mountains flocks
 Bleat numberless—while voying round their sides
 Below the blackening herds in lusty droves.")*

THOMSON'S "SUMMER."

 - a. Supply the punctuation of the above.
 - b. Express the meaning in ordinary prose.
 - c. Parse the words in italics.
 - d. Analyse the portion within brackets.
2. Write down a few of the leading rules of Syntax.
3. In Grammar, name the "genders," explaining what each denotes. Give also examples of nouns that are either Masculine or Feminine.

Arithmetic.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

Translate into English:—

- a. 1. Hi homines amicos fidos habent; iis sunt addicti.
2. Idem non cum homini prodest.
3. Homines Cicerois liberos, qui est elegantissimus scriptor, legunt.
4. Hoc carmen est suavissimum.
5. Nobis victoria est laeta, vobis est tristissima.
6. Huic bono viro deest animus.
7. Dux ipse exercitui praesent.
8. Flavianis bonis hominibus ira obfuit.

Translate into Latin:—

- b. 1. To good men friends are not wanting.
2. That skilful general has outlived many battles.
3. Wicked men are not free.
4. Soldiers be brave, and ye will benefit your country.
5. Be attentive scholars, and ye will benefit yourselves.
6. This mountain is very high and rugged.
7. The better part of yourself is immortal.
8. These men are helpful to their country; those are hurtful.

c. Decline in conjunction:—

alter vir, quæ homo, vetus vinum, and bonus nomen.

d. Write the comparative and the superlative of—

altus, nullus, letus, magnus, brevis, nequam, celer and humilis.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French *without transcribing the English*:—

- A. His ancestors were very cruel, but his mother is good.
- B. Bring me some coffee, and put some sugar and milk in it.
- C. This pretty English town is larger and more populous than that Greek one.
- D. He has beautiful sisters, but they are vain and useless.
- E. Lend me your prettiest ring; mine is not as pretty as yours.
- F. Give this lily so white and sweet to your dear little daughter.
- G. That famous king George the Third died in one thousand eight hundred and twenty.
- H. We tell you the truth, but you will not believe us.
- I. These boys' sisters are not as pretty as ours.
- J. Their uncle and aunt and my cousins are in the orchard.

2. Give the French for:—

A fat chicken, a fine town, a Turkish woman, my female friend, that bird, eleven thousand soldiers, fifteen miles, some amusing girls, all these sweet flowers, my agreeable son, a thicker tree, that most flattering promise, George the Fourth, the fourth boy, the fourth of May, four hundred horses, these big owls, our brave ancestors.

ANNEX C.

PUPIL TEACHERS—THIRD CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

"Fair thy reason"

1.

In awful sages and in noble bards
 Soon as the light of dawning science spread
 Her orient ray and waked the Muses' song
Thine is a Bacon hapless in his choice
 Unfit to stand the civil storm of State
 And through the smooth barbarity of Courts
 With firm but pliant Virtue forward still
 To urge his course."

Thomson's "Summer."

a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage.

b. Express the meaning in ordinary prose.

c. Parse the words in italics.

d. Analyse one-half of the extract.

2. Show, by the formation of words, the use of six of the following affixes:—ion, age, ic, ine, ana, ard, ery, etc.

3. Distinguish clearly between the uses of such words as "much" and "many," "older" and "elder," and mention some rules for guidance.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. The expenses of eight persons amount to 40 guineas in 42 days. For how many weeks will £100 support a family of six persons at the same rate?

2. Simplify—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) 11\frac{3}{4} + 8\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{2} \\ (b) 13\frac{7}{11} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \\ (c) \frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{4}} \end{array} \right.$$

and find the sum of the three answers.

3. Find the interest accruing upon £618 15s. 6d. from the 2nd of June to the 25th of November, at 5 per cent. per annum.

4. Extract, to six decimal places, the square root of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Geography.

One hour and a half allowed.

Answer two questions at least.

1. State what you know of the Archipelago lying to the north of Australia.

2. Describe the basin of one of the following streams,—

The Hawkesbury.

The Manning.

3. Give an account, or draw a map, of the Northern Island of the New Zealand Archipelago.

School Management.

One hour and a half allowed.

Two questions at least to be taken. In the first lines of your first answer, give specimens of penmanship in three forms.

1. How would you deal with young children just beginning to read monosyllables, so as to excite interest, and make good progress?

2. How would you deal with pupils habitually untidy or careless?

3. In Arithmetic, how can the process of Subtraction be made plain to young children?

Foot

Focal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Name and exhibit on the staff the various notes used in music, placing after each its corresponding rest.
2. Explain fully the meanings of the numerator and denominator in a time signature.
3. Name the following signs, and explain their uses:



4. What is the meaning of the term "staccato"? How many kinds are there? Show on the staff how they are indicated.
5. Explain sforzando, accelerando, vivace.

History.

An hour and a half allowed. Three questions will suffice.

1. Give an account of the Settlement of Tasmania.
2. State the benefits which accrued from the Administration of Governor Bourke.
3. Describe the reign of William the Second of England.
4. State the leading provisions and objects of "Magna Charta."

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. If at a point in a straight line two other straight lines on the opposite sides of it make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles, these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line.
2. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle on the same side of the line, or make the interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.
3. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects it, that is, divides it into two equal parts.
4. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Resolve into elementary factors the following expressions:—
 $x^4 - 2bx^3 + b^2x^2$, $8x^3 - 27$, $x^6 - 2a^2x + a^4x^2$, and $16x^2y^2 - 25a^2y^4$.
2. Find the G.C.M. of—
 $6x^2 - 10xy + 6y^2$, $2x^2 + 7xy - 15y^2$, and $6x^2 - 5xy - 6y^2$.
3. Reduce the following fractions to their lowest terms:—
 $\frac{8b^3 - 6b - 9}{6b^4 - 17b^2 + 12b}$, $\frac{a^3 - 8a^2 - 18}{3a^2 - 14a^2 + 16a}$, and $\frac{x^2 - 5x + 11a - 15}{a^4 - a^2 + 3a + 6}$
4. Solve the following equations:—

$$x - 3 - \frac{x + 2}{8} = \frac{x}{3}$$

and

$$\frac{x - 14}{x} = \frac{2x - 20}{2x - 20} - \frac{1}{25}$$

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

Translate into English—

- (a)
1. Lepus est timidissimum animal.
 2. Plurimorum scelorum bellum est causa.
 3. Boni homines semper vituperabant malos.
 4. Dum milites sese recubant hostes vigilabant.
 5. Arma parabimus ut urbem sciremus.
 6. Non dubito quin nostri milites urbem expugnaturi sint.
 7. Ista tua lingua tibi ipsi noecitura sit.
 8. Curabo ut pueri animam excolam.
 9. Non est dubium quin temporis longinquitas dolorem iraque molliora sit.
 10. Dic mihi que tibi scripte sint.

Translate into Latin—

- (b)
1. The Britons used to clothe themselves with skins.
 2. No one doubts that the boy has been carefully guarded by me.
 3. Let the bodies of those who fell in the fight be buried.
 4. Catiline's conspiracy was discovered by Cicero.
 5. My father takes care that I am vigorously exercised.
 6. There is no doubt that length of time has assuaged his grief.
 7. He who knows not how to obey, knows not how to command.
 8. These boys desired greatly that they might ride in the chariots.
 9. The camp had not been fortified; and it was easily taken by the enemy.
 10. The city was taken; the citizens fled; all things were seized.
- (c) Write the third person singular and plural of all the tenses active of *duco*, and the second person singular and plural of all the tenses passive of *tango*.
- (d) Decline fully in combination—*alms sereneus dies, illa dura rupes, hoc vetus animal.*

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French *without transcribing the English*:—
 - A. Here are my sister's books, where are your brother's?
 - B. There are my daughter's horses, where are your sons'?
 - C. The men of whom you were speaking have been very ill.
 - D. Children learn better what they understand than what they do not.
 - E. My dear little friend, Mary, be always tender-hearted and generous.
 - F. My mother loves your sisters very much; she often speaks of them.
 - G. When you had filled your pockets with pears and apples, you went away.
 - H. She understands French a little, but she confounds some words with others.
 - I. She did not answer your letter, because she was not thinking of you.
 - J. After he has brought the letters and newspapers, he will breakfast with us.

- Illustrate your knowledge of French pronouns by giving the French for—Which watch do you prefer? There are some difficulties. Whatever your intentions may be. Everyone for herself. The man you see. The girl I am writing to. The lady who is speaking. What are you thinking of? The arm-chair I am sitting on. The books you read. Have you any flowers? Yes, I have.
- Write down in five columns the following parts of the verbs *être, passer, abîmer, devoir, perdre* :—Present participle, past participle, 1st pers. sing. pres. indic., 3rd plur. fut. indic., 3rd sing. pret. def., 2nd plur. pres. imperat., 3rd sing. imperf. subj., 1st plur. pres. cond.

ANNEX D.

PUPIL-TEACHERS—SECOND CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Bring every sweetest flower and let me strew
The grave where Russell lies whose tempered blood
With calmest cheerfulness for thee resigned
Stained the sad annals of a giddy reign
Aiming at lawless power though meanly sunk
In loose inglorious luxury With him
His friend the British Cassius fearless bled
Of high determined spirit roughly brave.*

—TROMBON'S "SUMMER."

- Supply the punctuation of the above.
- Write the author's meaning in ordinary prose.
- Parse the words in italics.
- Analyse the first four lines.

- Mention nouns that have two forms of the plural; and state what classes of nouns want the plural, giving examples.
- Give the derivations of six of the following terms—grave, tempered, annals, resigned, luxury, reign, determined, inglorious, meanly.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

- How much coffee may I obtain for £81 14s. 6d. sterling, if $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. cost £6?
- Extract to four decimal places at least, the cube root of 416.
- Required the interest arising from £447 12s. 6d. between the 8th of July and the 26th of December, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, both days included.
- Silk costs 11s. 3d. per yard. One half is sold at 14s. a yard, and the other at 14s. 6d. per yard. How much per cent. is gained?

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

Two questions at least to be answered.

- Describe the Pacific Slope of the Asiatic Continent, with special reference to its surface and drainage.
- Draw a map of, or describe in words, the great Lake System of North America.
- Account for the existence of Currents in the Ocean; and describe fully one of the chief currents of the Pacific.

School Management.

An hour and a half allowed.

- Answer two questions at least. In the first lines of your first answer, give specimens of penmanship in three forms.
- It has been said that the Teacher should be to his pupils "an example of all that is good." Explain why this is essential.
 - What evils arise from the neglect of Ventilation in School?
 - Give full notes of an Object Lesson upon one of the following :—
 - Wheel.
 - Boat.
 - Bird's Wing (one of the Hirundo or Swallow tribe, if possible).

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

- Explain the value of the following notes in demisemiquavers :—



- Write notes of a lesson on the "structure of the major scale."
- Write on the staff the key signatures of E \flat , E, E \sharp , and B.
- Explain and show also by example, how to modulate from any major key into the relative minor of that key.
- Define the terms *allegro*, *fortissimo*, *andantino*, *calando*.

History.

An hour and a half allowed.

Three questions will suffice.

- What difficulties retarded settlement, to the westward of the Dividing Range, in the earlier days of the Colony? State how they were overcome.
- Give an account of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and his connection with South Australian Colonization.
- Describe the Reformation in Britain.
- Give an account of England under the Commonwealth.

Euclid.

An hour and a half allowed.

- The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.
- If the square described on one side 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.
- ABC is an isosceles triangle: find points DE in the equal sides AB, AC, such that BD, DE, EC may all be equal.
- Demonstrate the ninth proposition of Book II. *Algebra.*

Algebra.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. Find the value of—

(a.) $\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{2x}{x+1} + \frac{x}{x-2}$.

(b.) $\frac{2}{x+4} - \frac{x-3}{x^2-4x+16} + \frac{x^2}{x^2+64}$.

2. Reduce to the lowest terms the following expressions:—

(a.) $\frac{9x^3 + 53x^2 - 9x - 18}{x^2 + 11x + 30}$.

(b.) $\frac{ab + 2a^2 - 3b^2 - 4ab - ac - c^2}{9ac + 2a^2 - 6ab + 4c^2 + 8bc - 12b^2}$.

3. Solve
- $\frac{6x+a}{4x+b} = \frac{3x-b}{2x-a}$
- or
- $\frac{132x+1}{3x+1} + \frac{8x+5}{x-1} = 52$
- .

4. Extract the square roots of
- $36 \pm 10\sqrt{11}$
- and
- $23 \pm 8\sqrt{7}$
- .

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

- (a.) Translate into English:—

1. Nemo dubitabat quin orbis ab hostibus expugnatae essent.
2. Non dubium erat quin Pompeius a Caesare superatus esset.
3. Virtus est pulcherrimus rerum; cura ut ea strenue exerceretur.
4. Pueri et puellae diligentissime erudiuntur.
5. Oratio tota poetas cepit.
6. Maxima cum voluptate cantum avium audire.
7. Permulti vitam silentio transeunt.
8. Canes solebant currentes bibere in flumine Nilo.
9. Piget et me taedet horum malorum sceleris hominum.
10. In leges omnes magistratus jurati sunt, et debent iusjurandum suum conservare.

- (b.) Translate into Latin:—

1. I am vexed and wearied with the manners of the State.
2. It pleased Caesar to send ambassadors to Ariovistus.
3. Dare to die boys, but not to lie.
4. Solon was accustomed to add something to his learning every day.
5. It was effected by the advice of Themistocles that the Athenians left the city.
6. Caesar threw a bridge over the river, in order that his soldiers might cross on foot.
7. I have learned to bring assistance to the wretched.
8. Many thousands of soldiers were slain on returning from the camp.
9. A sailor ought to be able to bear patiently the hardships of the sea.
10. Old age does not always bring prudence.

- (c.) Write the comparative and superlative of bonus, tener, levis, felix, celer, prudens, timidus, miser; and the principal parts of do, doceo, duco, sto, defendo, contemno, corrigo, punio, occido, and caedo.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French without transcribing the English:—

- A. Has your mother received our letters, and her son's?
- B. Have you seen our dear little friend Mary? She is nearly dying.
- C. When my daughters were gathering some fine flowers in this garden, they were overtaken by a furious storm.
- D. He will never be able to defend himself against his enemies.
- E. My sister had risen to go out, but I made her sit down again.
- F. Rise from there, and rest under the shade of this tree.
- G. The good example of these two girls was encouraging the whole school.
- H. When my mother has gone to the country, I shall go away from here, whatever your intention may be.
- I. The dress your sister is wearing, becomes her very well.
- J. Here are my sister's flowers; where are your brother's?

2. Conjugate in full the verb
- s'en aller*
- , giving the English of the first person singular of each tense.

3. Give the meaning of each of the French pronouns—
- dont, on, en, y, où*
- . Illustrate the use of each.

ANNEX B.

PUPIL-TEACHERS—FIRST CLASS.

Grammar.

An hour and a half allowed.

"A Hampden too is thine illustrious land
 Wise strenuous firm of unsubmitting soul
 Who stemmed the torrent of a downward age
 To slavery prone and haled thee rise again
 In all thy native pomp of freedom bold
 Bright at his call thy age of men effulged
 Of men on whom late time a kindling eye
 Shall turn and tyrants tremble while they read."
 THOMSON'S "SUMMER."

- (a.) Punctuate the above passage.

- (c.) Parse the words in italics.

- (b.) Write it in ordinary prose.

- (d.) Analyse either the first five, or the last three lines.

2. Write the derivations of six of the following words, giving at the same time synonyms for the words so selected:—

illustrious	unsubmitting	torrent	tremble
strenuous	stemmed	slavery	freedom
effulged	tyrants	prone	age

2. Describe the more common poetic measures employed in English versification, illustrating by examples.

Arithmetic.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What is the present worth of £970 18s. 4d., due at the end of nineteen months, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum?
2. Solve the following to 5 decimal places, explaining the principles of the operation:—

3. 13 per cent. is gained by selling tea at 7s. 4d. per lb. What was the prime cost, and what is gained on the sale of 349 lb. at the same rate?

4. A room 16 ft. 8 in. long, 15 ft. 9 in. wide, and 14 ft. high, is to be painted. Find the cost of painting the walls and ceilings at a shilling for every square yard.

Geography.

Geography.

An hour and a half allowed.

Answer three questions.

1. Describe, as fully as you can, the Niger.
2. State what is known to you of the territory designated "La Plata."
3. Give an account of the Mountain Systems of Eastern Africa, noticing any rivers connected therewith, or show the same by means of a map.
4. Enumerate the streams of South America communicating with the Gulf of Darien or the Carriibbean Sea, and give a full account of one of them.

School Management.

An hour and a half allowed.

Three questions should be taken. In the first lines of your first answer, give specimens of penmanship in three forms.

1. What is meant by the "Sympathy of Numbers"? How may a Teacher turn the feeling in question to account?
2. How would you give a Geographical Lesson on a "Peninsula" to a Junior Class?
3. When do you conceive a Reading Lesson to be effectively given?
4. How can a Teacher's influence be constantly exerted on the side of Virtue?

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

1. What are the principal rules for the management of the voice in singing?
2. A piece of music being written in key B \flat , what alteration would cause a modulation into the relative minor of that key?
3. Write the scales of A major and C minor, ascending and descending in the treble clef.
4. Write this note in the alto, tenor, and bass clefs.



5. Write the following passage a semitone higher, making the necessary alterations:—



History.

An hour and a half allowed. Three questions will suffice.

1. Mention the explorers of N. E. Australia, more especially Queensland; and describe the labours of one of the number.
2. Describe the Real Property Act of 1859. (*South Australia.*)
3. For what was the reign of Queen Anne chiefly remarkable?
4. Relate the events which led to the establishment of the British Empire in India.

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. The square on the side subtending an obtuse angle of a triangle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle.
3. To divide a 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. 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. Extract the square root of $29x^2y^2 + 30xy^3 + 12x^2y + 25y^4 + 4x^4$.

2. Solve $3x + 4y - 5z = 32$
 $4x - 5y - 3z = 19$
 $5x - 3y - 4z = 2$

3. Solve $\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= 25 \\ x^2 - y^2 &= 7 \\ xy &= 48 \end{aligned} \right\}$

4. Solve $\sqrt{x-15} + \sqrt{x} = \frac{105}{\sqrt{x-15}}$

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

(a) Translate into Latin:—

1. An immense multitude of men and women in olden time assembled in the city to look at the games.
2. It was owing to you that we did not obtain possession of the town.
3. Very many persons burn with the desire of having more.
4. A parent ought so to train up his sons that they may obey the laws of virtue.
5. We must take great care that we are not shut out from all help.
6. These men do not know what it behoves them to do.
7. Is that man so foolish that he should believe that this world was made by chance?
8. It is agreed that Hannibal died in Asia.

(b) Explain and illustrate by a few examples the use of the Gerundive.

(c) Translate into English:—

Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem millia passuum ducenta et quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta palebant. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum perfectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitatis suscepit.

(d) Parse fully: *multitudine, angustos, habere, biennium, deligitur*, and write the second person plural of all the tenses, active and passive, of this last word.

French.

Two hours allowed.

1. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English* :—

- A. Allow me to tell you that your good actions will transmit your name to posterity.
 B. Do not believe, my dear daughter, that I am afraid of being discovered.
 C. After having said that, my sister held her tongue, and was laughing in her sleeve.
 D. My mother was in great dejection of mind, but the news that she has just received has revived her.
 E. Young ladies, if you wish to instruct children, you must arm yourselves with patience.
 F. Whatever your intentions may be, do not tell them to all the world.
 G. Whatever efforts our soldiers may make, they will be completely defeated by the enemy.
 H. It seems that she is wrong; she is always complaining.
 I. When I have finished the book I am reading, I shall come to see your mother.
 J. However well written that book may be, nobody will read it.

2. Write down, in four columns, the following parts of the verbs *s'en aller, pouvoir, pouvoir, tenir* :—1st pers. plur. pres. indic., 3rd plur. fut. indic., 3rd sing. imperf. subj., 2nd plur. pres. imperat., 3rd sing. pret. def., 2nd sing. pres. cond., past participle.3. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French* :—

Dans les intervalles de son travail il apprenait les parties des mathématiques qui peuvent être utiles à un prince, les fortifications, la navigation, l'art de lever des plans. De là il passa en Angleterre, où il se perfectionna dans la science de la construction des vaisseaux; il revint en Hollande, et vit tout ce qui pouvait tourner à l'avantage de son pays. Enfin, après deux ans de voyages et de travaux auxquels nul autre homme que lui n'eût voulu se soumettre, il reparut en Russie, venant avec lui les arts de l'Europe. Des artisans de toute espèce l'y suivirent en foule.

ANNEX F.

STUDENTS EXAMINED IN SECOND CLASS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Two questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the first is to be one.

1. *Cassius*
 Be not deceived if I have veiled my look
 I turn the trouble of my countenance
 Merely upon myself Vexed I am
 Of late with passions of some difference
 Conceptions only proper to myself
 [Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviour
 But let not therefore my good friends be grieved
 Among which number Cassius be you one
 Nor construe any further my neglect
 Than that poor Brutus with himself at war
 Forgets the shows of love to other men.]
 Julius Cæsar.
- a. Supply the punctuation in the above passage.
 b. Paraphrase the quotation.
 c. Parse the words in italics.
 d. Analyse the portion enclosed by brackets.
2. Give the derivations of any six of the following words: veiled, trouble, countenance, soil, grieved, proper, forgets, construe, further, friends, and show how the terms may be employed in composition.
3. Define any four of the following "Figures of Speech," giving examples also:—Personification, apostrophe, simile, metaphor, irony, allegory, hyperbole.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks. Males are expected to work out the last six.

1. By Practice. 7 cwt. 1 qr. 15½ lb., at £2 0s. 7d. per cwt.
 2. One reaper cut down 345½ square yards in an hour; how long will 14 men take to cut down 12 acres?
 3. The sixpenny loaf weighs 4.35 lb., when wheat is 5.75 shillings per bushel; what weight of bread should be purchased for 18.13 shillings, when wheat sells for 18.4 shillings a bushel?
 4. State the difference between the simple and the compound interest of £13,333½ for five years, at 5½ per cent.
 5. What sum must I invest in the funds, supposing Consols to be at 80, in order to have the same income, as if I had invested £1,100 when Consols were at 99?
 6. Find the length of the side of a square enclosure, the paving of which cost £27 1s. 6d., at 8d. per square yard.
 7. $\sqrt{1}$
 8. A trader buys 3 cwt. of dried fruit, at 6d. per pound; 2 cwt., at 10½d. per lb.; and 2½ qr., at 1s. per lb. He mixes them, and sell 4 cwt. of the mixture at 9d. a pound. How must he sell the remainder per pound, so as to gain 25 per cent. on his outlay?

Geography.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. Indicate the general character of the rainfall in Europe.
 2. Give a full account of the Prairies. (*America*.)
 3. *N. S. Wales* :—Describe the physical characteristics of its eastern seaboard.
 4. State what you know of the colour and saltness of the Ocean.
 5. Describe the motions of the Earth.
 6. Account for the Trade Winds.

Art of Teaching.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks—the sixth to be one, and given in the form of a letter.

N.B.—In the first lines of your first answer give specimens of copy lines in three forms at least.

1. Explain the principles upon which "School Routine" should be based.
 2. Define the term "Task," and show what difficulties may arise from making that, which should be acquired with pleasure, an object of aversion.
 3. What arrangements would you make for the Reproduction of Lessons? State fully your aims in relation thereto.
 4. Describe how you would give a lesson on the Adverb.
 5. Explain clearly how you teach Arithmetical Proportion.
 6. How far should "Exposition" of a Lesson go, and where should it stop, so as to deal justly and beneficially by the pupil.

Sanitary

Sanitary Science.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. State what is known of the chemical composition of the human body.
2. Give some concise rules for the preservation of health; and explain what is included under the term "Hygiene."
3. Summarize Dr. Wilson's views (in his "Healthy Life," &c.) as to food—its choice and preparation.
4. Describe what you conceive to be the best way of disposing of the waste matter of a household.
5. How, in the absence of "professional" advice, would you treat a patient suffering from one of the following:—
Malaria.
Scarlet Fever.
6. Specify the most common impurities found in rain-water, and show how they can be removed.

Vocal Music.

One hour and a half allowed.

NOTE I.—Examinees must confine themselves to either Part I or Part II.

NOTE II.—The questions need not be copied, but the answers must be numbered to correspond with the numbers of the questions.

Part I.—Tonic Sol-fa System.

1. Show on the modulator how the major diatonic scale of D is formed.
2. What do the following time names denote?

TAA, SAA, TAA TAI, tafatefy, taubiter.

What additions do you make to these names to denote the strong and the medium accents respectively?

3. Certain tones in the key of C are named *rag, fah, te, dob*. What names would they bear in the key of E \flat ?
4. Show how to divide a pulse into thirds, fourths, three quarters with one quarter, and sixths.
5. Write the following passage in the staff notation, key A \flat .

$$\left| m : s \right| \left| l : s \right| \left| f : - . l, s \right| \left| f : - \right| \left| m : \right| \left| s : l \right| \left| l : - . r, d' \right| \left| l : - \right| \left| s : \right| \parallel$$

Part II.—Staff System.

1. Name the following signatures, and give the relative minor key of each:—



2. Place *under* each of the following notes its time name, *over* each the number of semiquavers it is equal to, and *after* each its corresponding rest:—



3. Re-write the following passage half a tone lower, making the necessary alterations:—



4. Write an *augmented second* from D, a *minor sixth* from E \flat , a *diminished seventh* from C, and an *imperfect fifth* from G.
5. What is a tetrachord? Show how the scales of G and F are derived from that of C by means of tetrachords.

History and Literature.

Three and a half hours allowed.

Five questions in all to be answered, but not less than *two* in any Section.

Section I.

1. Describe Captain Sturt's explorations in the Murray Basin.
2. Give an account of the early settlement of Tasmania.
3. State the circumstances under which James the 6th of Scotland became the Sovereign of Great Britain.
4. Give an account of Social Life in England during the earlier portion of the Eighteenth Century.

Section II.

1. Give an account of Sir Walter Raleigh as an author.
2. From a literary standpoint, for what was the reign of Elizabeth remarkable?
3. Name the chief writers of the Commonwealth; and give an account of the works of any one of the number.
4. State what you know of the contemporaries of Shakespeare, and of their contributions to Dramatic Literature.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks—the 5th and 8th to be taken.

1. Give a summary, showing the scope of the Propositions bearing upon Parallel Lines in Book I. and account for the position they occupy in following the 26th Proposition.
2. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base, and between the same parallels, the triangle shall be half of the parallelogram.
3. The square on the side subtending an acute angle of a triangle, is less than the squares on the sides containing the acute angle.
4. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line, which is made up of the half and the part produced.

5. In a triangle, whose vertical angle is a right angle, a straight line is drawn from the vertex, perpendicular to the base. Show that the square on this perpendicular, is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.
6. If two circles cut each other, any two parallel straight lines drawn through the points of section, to cut the circles, are equal.
7. The straight line, drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle, from the extremity of it, falls without the circle, and no straight line can be drawn from the extremity, between that straight line and the circumference, so as not to cut the circle.
8. Having the base and vertical angle of a triangle given, show that the triangle will be greatest when it is Isosceles.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks, if the eighth be one.

1. Solve
- a. $\frac{2}{3}(11x-13) + \frac{1}{4}(19x+3) - \frac{1}{5}(5x-25) = 28\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{11}(17x+4)$
- b. $\frac{10x+17}{18} - \frac{12x+2}{13x-16} = \frac{5x-4}{9}$
2. A fifth part of a cask of wine had leaked out; and ten gallons were subsequently drawn. It was then found to be two-thirds full. How much did it contain?
3. Solve $\begin{cases} bx+ay=a \\ ax-by=b \end{cases}$
4. Solve $\begin{cases} 2x+3y+4z=20 \\ 3x+4y+5z=26 \\ 3x+5y+6z=31 \end{cases}$
5. There is a number of two digits which when divided by their sum, gives the quotient 4; but, if the digits be inverted and the number thus formed be increased by 12, and then divided by their sum, the quotient is 8. What is the number?
6. Find the square root of
- $$a^2 - 3a + \frac{23}{4}a - 21a + 45 - 63a + 90a - 108a + 81a$$
7. Solve $\begin{cases} 3xy+2x+y=485 \\ 3x=2y \end{cases}$
8. X and Y distribute each five pounds. X relieves 5 persons more than Y; and Y gives to each 1s. more than X gives. How many were relieved by each?

French.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French*—
- (a) Ils allèrent en corps en faire la proposition à la reine, qui ne s'attendait pas à une pareille déclaration. Les États-Généraux étoient assemblés alors; les conseillers de la régence y proposèrent l'affaire: il n'y eut pas une voix contre; la chose fut rapportée d'une rapidité que rien ne pourrait arrêter; de sorte que Charles XII souhaita de régner, et en trois jours les états lui déférèrent le gouvernement. Le pouvoir de la reine et son crédit tombèrent en un instant. Elle mena depuis une vie privée, plus sortable à son âge, quoique moins à son honneur. Le roi fut couronné le 24 décembre suivant, il fit son entrée dans Stockholm sur un cheval alezan, ferré d'argent, ayant le sceptre à la main et la couronne en tête, aux acclamations de tout un peuple, idolâtre de ce qui est nouveau, et concevant toujours de grandes espérances d'un jeune prince.
- (b) Le roi de Danemark étoit alors dans le Holstein, où il sembleroit ne s'être rendu que pour lever le siège de Tonningue. Il voyoit la mer Baltique couverte de vaisseaux ennemis, un jeune conquérant déjà maître de la Zélande, et prêt à s'emparer de la capitale. Il fit publier dans ses états que ceux qui prendraient les armes contre les Suédois auroient leur liberté. Cette déclaration étoit d'un grand poids dans un pays autrefois libre, où tous les paysans, et même beaucoup de bourgeois, sont esclaves aujourd'hui. Charles fit dire au roi de Danemark qu'il ne faisait la guerre que pour l'obliger à faire la paix; qu'il n'avoit qu'à se résoudre à rendre justice au duc de Holstein, ou à voir Copenhague détruite, et son royaume mis à feu et à sang. Le Danois étoit trop heureux d'avoir affaire à un vainqueur qui se piquoit de justice.
2. Translate into French, *without transcribing the English*—
- (a) Far from being pleased, she has gone without speaking to me.
- (b) After having terminated that affair I shall go to pay a visit to your mother.
- (c) It is to be wished that they may succeed in their undertaking, for I think they are in the right.
- (d) This woman is of a good disposition, obliging every one when she can.
- (e) These charming girls and their obliging brothers have arrived from France.
- (f) The girls you have instructed are now forming their minds by reading good books.
- (g) The lessons I wished you to study will be very useful to you.
- (h) These friends' houses are larger than yours, but they are not so large as our cousin's.
- (i) This house is sold, and that is to be let. Which do you prefer?
- (j) Have you forgotten that of which you were speaking to me last week? It is a matter of which I have not thought much.
3. Write down in a tabular form the following parts of the verbs *Pouvoir, Pouvois, Pouvés, Pouvés*:—3rd plur. pres. indic.; 2nd plur. pret. def.; 1st plur. pres. cond.; 3rd sing. past. subj.; 2nd sing. pres. subj.
4. Explain fully the use of the past participle in French.

STUDENTS IN TRAINING.

Science.

Three hours allowed.

1. Hydrochloric acid. Describe it. How is it made? Give the equation representing the chemical action that takes place. State the amount of material needed to make 730 grains of it.
2. Describe the composition of the air, and show that it is not a chemical compound. Give a full description of the uses of each constituent, and show how each may be recognized.
3. Define clearly the following terms:—parietal bone, intercostal muscles, sternum, medulla oblongata, uricæ, epiglottis, tibia, chordæ tendinæ, duodenum, osmosis.
4. What is meant by alimentation? What are food-stuffs? Classify them, giving examples of each class.
5. Describe fully the course of a drop of blood from the time of its entering the heart impure till it re-enters the heart pure.
6. How would you make a Fahrenheit thermometer? What degrees on the F scale are equivalent to 10, 40, —10 C, and what degrees on the C scale to 10, 40, —10 F?
7. What do you understand by the term "electrical induction"? Explain what probably takes place when an electric spark passes between two conductors.

Mathematics.

Mathematics.

Three hours allowed.

- Factorize $m^2 - n^2 - p^2 + q^2 - 2(mq - np)$, $x^2 + x^4 + 1$, $a^{2n} + b^{2n} - a^{2n+1}b - a^{2n-1}b^2$, $x^2 - (y-x)^2$.
- Solve the equations—
 - $$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 3 \\ x + y &= 9 \end{aligned} \right\}$$
 - $a + x + \sqrt{2ax + x^2} = b$.
- If $a + b + c + d = 2s$, prove that $4(ad + bc)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2)^2 = 16(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)$.
- The angle of elevation of a balloon from a station due south of it is 60° , and from another station due west of the former and distant a mile from it is 45° . Find the height of the balloon.
- Given $b = 35$ ft., $c = 21$ ft., and $A = 50^\circ$. Find a . Given $\cos 50^\circ = .643$.
- In how many years will $\text{£}243$ double itself at 3% compound interest? $\log 103 = .01284$; $\log 2 = .30103$.
- Show that the angle contained by a line drawn from the vertex of a triangle perpendicular to the base, and another bisecting the vertical angle, is equal to half the difference of the angles at the base.
- Describe a circle which shall touch a given circle, and also touch a given line in a given point.

Latin.

Two hours allowed.

- Translate into English, *without transcribing the Latin* :—
 - Cæsar, equitatu præmissis, subsequatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat no Belgæ ad Nervios detulerant. Nam quod ad hostes appropinquabat, consuetudine sua Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocavit; inde due legiones, quæ conscriptæ erant, totum agmen claudcbant præsidioque impedimentis erant. Equites nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi cum hostium equitatu prælium commiserunt. Quam se illi identidem in silvas ad suos recipere, ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius quam quem ad finem perrecta ac sparsa loca pertinebant cedentes insequi auderent, interim legiones sex, quæ primæ venerant, opere dimissa, castra munire coeperunt.
 - Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent: item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, non oportere esse a populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam contassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret.
- Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English* :—
 - You must take care, young people, to have a sound and well-balanced mind in a healthy body.
 - Girls who do not strive to cultivate their minds are not to be deemed worthy of our love.
 - Cæsar, having heard these things, sends another messenger to him to demand the gold he had promised.
 - She promised her daughters to go to Rome to see the lions which Cæsar had brought with him from Asia.
 - While the enemy were besieging the camp, we started with three hundred cavalry for Athens, the capital of Greece.
 - I am afraid your daughter will die if you have not conquered the disease within four days.
- Give the principal parts of—*texo, tero, conspello, ura, vincio, redco, cogo, orior, inquiro, hæreo*.
- Write down the speech in Question 1B in *Oratio recta*.

ANNEX G.

CANDIDATES FOR CLASSIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Two questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks; the first must be one.

- [*Lead by what chart transports the timid dove
The wreaths of conquest or the rows of love
Say through the clouds what compass points her flight
Monarchs have gazed and nations blessed the sight
Pile rocks on rocks bid woods bid mountains rise
Eclipse her native shades her native skies
'Tis vain through ether's pathless wild she goes
And lights at last where all her cares repose.*"]
 - Supply the punctuation in the above passage.
 - Express the author's meaning in ordinary prose.
 - Parse the words in italics.
 - Analyse the first four lines.
- Criticise the following expressions, and assign your reasons for any alterations made—
 - "You may lay your account with opposition."
 - "She took a fever."
 - "Ho and I never cast out."
 - "Have you any word to your brother?"
 - "A momentous question."
 - "There was a good many company."
 - "Will I help you to some fruit?"
- Give the precise meaning of any six of the following words, and construct sentences showing their use—

ascend.	resent.	venal.	conduit.
filial.	dissent.	subtle.	eschew.
confide.	purrey.	slough.	fullery.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Six questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

Candidates for 3A, however, are expected to work out the last six.

- Find the 360^{th} part of thirty-five millions, twelve hundreds and sixty thousands, forty-five hundreds and nine, proving your answer.
- How many acres are contained in 111,111 square yards?
- What time would wind, travelling at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, require to move from the polar regions to the equator, the distance being 6,214 miles?
- When would 23 men reap a field which 40 women could cut down in 6 days, supposing the labour of 7 men to be equal to that of 3 women?
- By practice, for one method—26,178 $\frac{1}{2}$ articles, at $\text{£}9$ 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Work in two ways, if possible.
- Divide the product of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ successively by their sum and difference.
- Supposing flax to cost $\text{£}48\frac{1}{2}$ per ton, and to be sold for $\text{£}45$ 5 per ton; how much per cent. is lost, and how much on the sale of 39 tons 17 cwt.?

Geography.

Geography.

Three hours allowed. Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. Describe fully the *Western Plain* of the Colony.
2. Describe the surface of Europe, as far as relates to its mountains, plains, and valleys.
3. Draw a map of Wales, or give a description of the Principality.
4. Give an account of the rivers of the Spanish Peninsula.
5. Draw a map of Queensland.
6. How is the Colony of Victoria watered?

School Management.

Three hours allowed. Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks, the fifth to be one, and given in the form of a letter.

NOTE.—In the first lines of your first answer, give specimens of copy-lines in three forms.

1. By what means would you secure cleanliness in schools?
2. What are the best measures for sustaining order?
3. In Arithmetic, what symbols would you employ in order to make beginners understand the relative values of the digits?
4. Some teachers have been known to put questions to the pupils, and, without giving sufficient time for reflection, to answer these questions themselves, either wholly or partially. Show fully the results which must arise from such a practice.
5. How would you secure accurate composition?
6. Describe fully the marks of a good Reading Lesson?

Domestic Economy.

Three hours allowed. Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. How would you make a mustard poultice; and in what cases would you apply it?
2. In domestic life, what do you understand by the term "A Good Manager"? Describe the characteristics of one.
3. Describe how you would make a wholesome meat-pie sufficient for six persons.
4. Some foods can be bought in bulk to advantage and stored; but others cannot. Some again are bought advantageously, and yet no benefit is gained. Explain in detail how all this may arise, and how you would act in the circumstances.
5. Show fully the necessity for frequent bathing and exercise in the open air.

Vocal Music.

An hour and a half allowed.

NOTE.—Answer either Part I or Part II, but not both.

PART I.—TONE SOL-F#A NOTATION.

1. Give rules for the proper management of the breath in singing.
2. Write under each note in the following passage the figure or fraction denoting its length (*a pulse = 1*):—

d	—	r	:	m		r	:	s	—		L	:	a	:	f	:	s		m	:	—	:		d	:	d	:	d	:	d		s	:	:	s		d	:	—		
---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	--	--

3. Explain, as to a class, the method of striking the tones G, B \flat , and A \sharp , with the aid of a C fork.
4. Write full notes of a lesson on "Transition," suitable for an "Upper Third Class."

STAFF NOTATION.

1. In how many ways may musical sounds differ from each other, and how are these differences exhibited in the staff notation?
2. Name the different kinds of rhythm used in music, and write on the staff one measure of each.
3. Write in the treble clef the scale of B \flat major. What other scale has the same signature?
4. What would be the equivalent in demisemiquavers of a dotted crotchet, a dotted quaver, a double-dotted crotchet, and a double-dotted minim?
5. Write notes of a first lesson on key signatures.

History.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. Enumerate the Governors of New South Wales, giving the length of the administration of each, and placing them in the order of succession.
2. State what you know of the Plantagenet Dynasty.
3. Give a concise account of the condition of Ireland under the Stuarts.
4. State the circumstances which led to the union of England and Scotland.
5. Describe the peculiar features, or leading events of Sir Charles Fitzroy's administration.

ANNEX H.

SECOND-CLASS TEACHERS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Two questions will suffice for the maximum number of marks; the first is to be one.

1. *Be not deceived if I have veiled my look
I turn the trouble of my countenance
Merely upon myself Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference
Conceptions only proper to myself
[Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviour
But let not therefore my good friends be grieved
Among which number Cassius be you one
Nor construe any further my neglect
Than that poor Brutus with himself at war
Forgets the shows of love to other men.]*
Julius Caesar.

- (a) Supply the punctuation in the above passage.
 - (b) Paraphrase the quotation.
 - (c) Parse the words in italics.
 - (d) Analyse the portion enclosed by brackets.
2. Give the derivations of any six of the following words: veiled, trouble, countenance, soil, grieved, proper, forgets, construe, further, friends, and show how the terms may be employed in composition.
 3. Define any four of the following "Figures of Speech," giving examples also:—Personification, Apostrophe, Simile, Metaphor, Irony, Allegory, Hyperbole.

Arithmetic.

History and Literature.

Three and a half hours allowed.

Five questions in all to be answered, but not less than two in any Section.

SECTION I.

1. Describe Captain Sturt's explorations in the Murray Basin.
2. Give an account of the early settlement of Tasmania.
3. State the circumstances under which James the 6th of Scotland became the Sovereign of Great Britain.
4. Give an account of Social Life in England during the earlier portion of the Eighteenth Century.

SECTION II.

1. Give an account of Sir Walter Raleigh as an author.
2. From a literary standpoint, for what was the reign of Elizabeth remarkable?
3. Name the chief writers of the Commonwealth; and give an account of the works of any one of the number.
4. State what you know of the contemporaries of Shakspeare, and of their contributions to Dramatic Literature.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks—the 5th and 8th to be taken.

1. Give a summary, showing the scope of the Propositions bearing upon Parallel Lines in Book I, and account for the position they occupy in following the 26th Proposition.
2. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base, and between the same parallels, the triangle shall be half of the parallelogram.
3. The square on the side subtending an acute angle of a triangle, is less than the squares on the sides containing the acute angle.
4. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line, which is made up of the half and the part produced.
5. In a triangle, whose vertical angle is a right angle, a straight line is drawn from the vertex, perpendicular to the base. Show that the square on this perpendicular, is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.
6. If two circles cut each other, any two parallel straight lines drawn through the points of section, to cut the circles, are equal.
7. The straight line, drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle, from the extremity of it, falls without the circle, and no straight line can be drawn from the extremity, between that straight line and the circumference, so as not to cut the circle.
8. Having the base and vertical angle of a triangle given, show that the triangle will be greatest when it is Isosceles.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks, if the eighth be one.

1. Solve

$$a. \frac{7x}{18} (11x - 13) + \frac{1}{3} (19x + 3) - \frac{1}{2} (5x - 25) = 28 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{21} (17x + 4)$$

$$b. \frac{10x + 17}{18} - \frac{12x + 2}{18x - 16} = \frac{5x - 4}{9}$$
2. A 6th part of a cask of wine had leaked out; and ten gallons were subsequently drawn. It was then found to be two-thirds full. How much did it contain?
3. Solve

$$\left. \begin{aligned} bx + ay &= d \\ ax - by &= a \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2x + 3y + 4z &= 20 \\ 3x + 4y + 5z &= 26 \\ 5x + 6y + 7z &= 31 \end{aligned} \right\}$$
4. Solve

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3x + 4y + 5z &= 26 \\ 5x + 6y + 7z &= 31 \end{aligned} \right\}$$
5. There is a number of two digits which when divided by their sum, gives the quotient 4; but, if the digits be inverted, and the number thus formed be increased by 12, and then divided by their sum, the quotient is 8. What is the number?
6. Find the square root of $\frac{1}{a} - 3a + \frac{3}{a^2} - 21a + 45 - 63a + 90a - 108a + 81a$
7. Solve

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3xy + 2x + y &= 45 \\ 3x &= 2y \end{aligned} \right\}$$
8. X and Y distribute each £5. X relieves 5 persons more than Y; and Y gives to each 1s. more than X gives. How many were relieved by each?

French.

Three hours allowed.

1. Translate into English, *without transcribing the French* :—
 - (a) Ils allèrent en corps en faire la proposition à la reine, qui ne s'attendait pas à une pareille déclaration. Les États-Généraux étaient assemblés alors; les conseillers de la régence y proposèrent l'affaire; il n'y eut pas une voix contre; la chose fut emportée d'une rapidité que rien ne pouvait arrêter; de sorte que Charles XII souhaita de régner, et en trois jours les états lui déférèrent le gouvernement. Le pouvoir de la reine et son crédit tombèrent en un instant. Elle mena depuis une vie privée, plus sortable à son âge, quoique moins à son humeur. Le roi fut couronné le 24 décembre suivant, il fit son entrée dans Stockholm sur un cheval alazan, ferré d'argent, ayant le sceptre à la main et la couronne en tête, aux acclamations de tout un peuple, idolâtre de ce qui est nouveau, et concevant toujours de grandes espérances d'un jeune prince.
 - (b) Le roi de Danemarck était alors dans le Holstein, où il semblait ne s'être rendu que pour lever le siège de Tonningue. Il voyait la mer Baltique couverte de vaisseaux ennemis, un jeune conquérant déjà maître de la Zélande, et prêt à s'emparer de la capitale. Il fit publier dans ses états que ceux qui prendraient les armes contre les Suédois auraient leur liberté. Cette déclaration était d'un grand poids dans un pays autrefois libre, où tous les paysans, et même beaucoup de bourgeois, sont esclaves aujourd'hui. Charles fit dire au roi de Danemarck qu'il ne faisait la guerre que pour l'obliger à faire la paix; qu'il n'avait qu'à se résoudre à rendre justice au duc de Holstein, ou à voir Copenhague détruite, et son royaume mis à feu et à sang. Le Danois était trop heureux d'avoir affaire à un vainqueur qui se piquait de justice.
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 - (d) This woman is of a good disposition, obliging every one when she can.
 - (e) These charming girls and their obliging brothers have arrived from France.
 - (f) The girls you have instructed are now forming their minds by reading good books.
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 - (h) These friends' houses are larger than yours, but they are not so large as our cousin's.
 - (i) This house is sold, and that is to be let. Which do you prefer?
 - (j) Have you forgotten that of which you were speaking to me last week? It is a matter of which I have not thought much.
3. Write down in a tabular form the following parts of the verbs *Pouvoir, Pouvoir, Faire, Venir* :—3rd plur. pres. indic.; 2nd plur. pret. def.; 1st plur. pres. cond.; 3rd sing. past subj.; 2nd sing. pres. subj.
4. Explain fully the use of the past participle in French.

Latin.

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

- Translate into English, *without transcribing the Latin* :—
- Hoc proelio fucto et prope ad intermersionem gentis ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, majores natu, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludae collectos dixeramus, hac pugna nunciata, quam victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, omnium qui supererant consensu legatos ad Casarem miserunt, eoque ei dederunt, et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum millibus sexaginta vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt. Quos Casar, ut in micos ac supplicis usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit, et finitimis imperavit, ut ab injuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.
 - Una erat magno usui res preparata a nostris, falces praesentis, insertis affixaeque longurris, non abemili forma muralium falcium. His quum funes, qui antennis ad malos destabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato praerumpabantur. Quibus abscisis antennis necessario cecidebant, ut, quam omnis Gallieis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur. Reliquum erat certamen positum in virtute, qua nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod in conspectu Caesaris atque omnis exercitus res gerebatur, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset; omnes enim colles ac loca superiora, unde erat propinquus respectus in mare, ab exercitu tenebantur.
2. Translate into Latin, *without transcribing the English* :—
- I have been elected consul by the votes of the Roman people; you are favoured by the enemies of the human race.
 - I am envied, but you are despised.
 - Having spoken thus, and having stretched forth his right hand, he showed him the way.
 - Having arrived at the city at daybreak, he sent for the chiefs.
 - He succeeded to the crown while a boy; as king he attained to the highest glory.
 - You have been made king by the votes of the whole nation, great Caesar!
 - He replied that he had not yet seen his sister, but that he hoped to find both her and her husband at home.
 - I shall pretend, says he, to have forgotten the book I promised him.
 - He said that he would pretend to have forgotten the book he had promised him.
 - I think that something should be given to the soldier that he may be the more attentive.
3. Write down the principal parts of the verbs *meto, caedo, dimittar, repello, fero, fodio, quero, vincio, quero, obfino*.
4. Give in a tabular form the gender, gen. sing., abl. sing., acc. plur., gen. plur., and English of *domus, vir, res, iter, vis, acies, quies, refectio, lapis, canis*.

ANNEX I.

FIRST-CLASS TEACHERS.

Grammar.

Three hours allowed.

Three questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks—the first to be one.

- "Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft incumbent on the dusky air
That felt unusual weight till on dry land
He lights if it were load that ever burned
With solid as the lake with liquid fire
[And such appeared in hue as when the force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus or the shattered side
Of thundering Aetna whose combustible
And fuell'd entrails thence conceiving fire
Sublimed with mineral fury aid the winds
And leave a singed bottom all involved
With stench and smoke] such resting found the sole
Of unblest'd feet."

PARADISE LOST.

 - Supply the punctuation in the above passage.
 - Paraphrase it, and explain or notice the allusions.
 - Scan the quotation.
 - Parse the words in italics.
 - Analyze the portion within brackets.
- Participles, in English, sometimes have the force of prepositions. Give three examples.
- Explain the essential difference between the synonyms in any one of the three following groups:—

sim	adherent	abettor
view	follower	necessary
design	partizan	accomplice
- In analysis, show clearly the various offices of the substantival clause, and the positions in which it is found.
- State concisely the laws which should regulate good prose composition.

Arithmetic.

Three hours allowed.

Seven problems are necessary for the maximum number of marks. Male teachers are expected to take the last seven.

- A broker possessing $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mine sold $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$ of his share for £120. What would $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the mine sell for, at the same rate?
- A and B execute a piece of work in 3 days, A and C in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days, B and C 4 days. In what time could they do it, all working together?
- Find the present worth of £6,946 15s. due three years hence, and reckoning compound interest at 5 per cent.
- How many pounds of tea, at 5s. 3d. a pound should a merchant mix with four pounds at 6s. 6d. a pound, that he may sell the mixture at 7s. 10d. a pound, and gain 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on his outlay?
- What income may be obtained from £2,000, supposing $\frac{2}{3}$ of it to be invested in the 3 per cents. at 98, and the remainder in the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at par?
- Simplify, or solve one of the following:—

$$(a) \quad 2.8 \text{ of } 2.2\bar{7} + 4.4 - 2.8\bar{3} \text{ of } 6.8 \text{ of } 3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} 1.13\bar{6} \\ 1.6 + 2.62\bar{0} \end{array} \right) \div 2.25$$

$$(b) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.44 \text{ of } .36 \\ \frac{.36}{.05} \text{ of } 6 \end{array} \right\}$$

3. Give an Analysis of one of the following :—

Paradise Lost, Book I;
Clarendon's History of the Civil War, or "Rebellion";
Locke on the Understanding.

4. State what you know of the "School" of Dryden.
5. Morley upon the Original Essays of Bacon, appearing in 1597:—Give an analysis of these first essays, and describe concisely the aims of their author.
6. Give an account of the more talented contemporaries of Addison, noticing their most remarkable writings.
7. Criticize the following statement, expanding, or explaining, as far as you can, the views of the writer :—
"Spenser and Milton, indeed, have a distinct relation to each other as combatants on the same side, in the same battle, at two different points. Each with his own marked individuality, expressed also, as a representative Englishman, the life of his own time. Different as their two great poems are in form and structure, there is likeness in the difference."—MORLEY.
8. Enumerate the chief allegorical writings of British authors, and describe the "Pilgrim's Progress."

History.

Three hours allowed.

Four questions to be answered for the maximum number of marks.

1. Compare the provisions of "Magna Charta" with those of the "Bill of Rights."
2. Describe the Constitution of England under the Tudors.
3. Give an account of the four main elements composing the English Nation about the advent of the Crusades.
4. Describe the explorations of Sir Thomas Mitchell in relation to Victoria.
5. Trace the rise and progress of Crown Lands Legislation in this Colony.
6. Compare the Social condition of England under Queen Anne, with that existing under Queen Victoria.

Geometry.

Three hours allowed.

Six problems will suffice for the maximum number of marks.

1. 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.
2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts are equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole and that part, together with the square on the other part.
3. Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by them may be equal to the square described on a given straight line, which is less than half the straight line to be divided.
4. 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.
5. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base, that is, on the same arc.
6. If two chords of a circle meet at a right angle within or without a circle, the squares on their segments are together equal to the square on the diameter.
7. If from any point in the circumference of a given circle straight lines be drawn to the four angular points of an inscribed square, the sum of the squares on the four straight lines is double the square on the diameter.
8. Equal triangles, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.
9. A circle is described round an equilateral triangle, and from any point in the circumference straight lines are drawn to the angular points of the triangle. Show that one of these straight lines is equal to the other two together.

Algebra.

Three hours allowed.

Seven questions are required for the maximum number of marks.

1. Desiring to enclose a garden with palisades, I find that if I set them a foot apart I shall have too few by 150, whereas, if I set them a yard asunder, I shall have 70 too many. What is the circuit of the garden?

2. Solve
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} &= 1 \\ \frac{x}{b} - \frac{y}{a} &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

3. Solve
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}y &= 12 - \frac{1}{4}x \\ \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{2}x &= 8 + \frac{1}{5}x \\ \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{3}x &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

4. I expend half-a-crown in figs and peaches, buying the figs at 4, and the peaches at 5 a penny. Afterwards, I oblige a friend with half of the figs and a third of the peaches for 13 pence. How many of each did I buy?

5. Find the cube root of

$$a^3 x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3a^2 x + 6a x - 7 + 6a^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3ax + a x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Solve
$$\left. \begin{aligned} 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 4y^{\frac{2}{3}} &= 7xy^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{1}{2}y^{\frac{2}{3}} &= yx^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

- 6.

Solve
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{2x+y}{\sqrt{y}} &= 20 - \frac{y^2+x}{y} \\ x+8 &= 4y \end{aligned} \right\}$$

7. Expand $(a^2 + 2a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to five terms; and give the $(r+1)^{th}$ term in the expansion of $(1+x)^{2r}$

8. A drover bought a number of oxen for £240. He lost three afterwards, and then sold the rest for £8 a head more than they cost him, thus gaining £50 sterling by the bargain. How many did he buy?

9. Solve
$$(1+x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{1}{15}(1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

10. A dealer buys two pieces of cloth for £15, the one at 8s. a yard, and the other at 11s. a yard, and each measuring more than 10 yards. How many yards did he purchase altogether?

Trigonometry.

Three hours allowed.

- Prove that $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$
 - By using trigonometrical formulae.
 - By using a geometrical figure.
- Prove the following statements:—
 - $\frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \tan 2A + \sec 2A$.
 - If $A = 18^\circ$, $\sin 2A = \cos 3A$: hence $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{4}$.
- A man walking along a straight road at the rate of 3 miles an hour, sees in front of him, at an elevation of 60° , a balloon travelling horizontally in the same direction at the rate of 6 miles an hour; 10 minutes after he observes the elevation to be 30° . Find the height of the balloon.
- Solution of triangles—
 - $A = 60^\circ$, $a = \sqrt{3}$, $b = \sqrt{2}$. Find the arcs.
 - $A = 45^\circ$, $B = 60^\circ$, $a = 2$. Find c .
 - a, b, c are as $4 : 2\sqrt{2} : 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$. Find A, B, C .
- Find the distance in space travelled in an hour, in consequence of the earth's rotation, by St. Paul's Cathedral. Latitude of London = $51^\circ 25'$; earth's diameter = 7,914 miles.
- Show that the area of a regular polygon of n sides, each of whose sides is a , is $\frac{na^2}{4} \cot \frac{180^\circ}{n}$.

French.

Three hours allowed.

- Translate into English *without transcribing the French*:—
 - Dans ce désordre à mes yeux se présente
Un jeune enfant couvert d'une robe éclatante,
Tel qu'on voit des Hébreux les prêtres revêtus.
La vue a ranimé mes esprits abattus ;
Mais lorsque, revenant de mon trouble funeste,
J'admire sa douceur, son air noble et modeste,
J'ai senti tout à coup un homicide acier
Que le traître en mon sein a plongé tout entier.
De tant d'objets divers le bizarre assemblage
Peut-être du hasard vous paraît un ouvrage :
Moi-même quelque temps, honteuse de ma peur,
Je l'ai pris pour l'effet d'une sombre vapeur.
 - Mourir sans tirer ma raison !
Rechercher un trépas si mortel à ma gloire,
Endurer que l'Espagne impute à ma mémoire
D'avoir mal soutenu l'honneur de ma maison !
Respecter un amour dont mon âme égarée
Voit la perte assurée !
N'écoulons plus ce penser suborneur,
Qui ne sert qu'à ma peine.
Allons, mon bras, saurons du moins l'honneur,
Puisque après tout il faut perdre Chimène.
Oui, mon esprit s'étoit déçu.
Je dois tout à mon père avant qu'à ma maîtresse :
Que je meure au combat, ou meure de tristesse,
Je rendrai mon sang pur comme je l'ai reçu.
Je m'accuse déjà de trop de négligence ;
Courons à la vengeance ;
Et, tout honteux d'avoir tant balancé,
Ne soyons plus en peine,
Puisque aujourd'hui mon père est l'offensé,
Si l'offenseur est père de Chimène.
 - La mort, amie fidèle des misérables ! elle est arrivée, non pas horrible et railleuse, comme la superstition nous la représente, mais belle, souriante, couronnée d'étoiles ! Le doux fantôme s'est baissé vers la mendicante ; ses lèvres pâles ont murmuré de vagues paroles qui lui annoncent la fin de ses fatigues, une joie sereine ; et la vieille mendicante, appuyée sur l'épaulé de la grande libératrice, vient de passer, sans s'en apercevoir, de son dernier sommeil au sommeil sans fin.
- Reste là, pauvre femme brisée, les feuilles des bois te serviront de litteul, la nuit répandra sur toi ses larmes de rosée, et les oiseaux chanteront doucement près de tes dépoilles. Ton apparition ici-bas n'aura pas laissé plus de traces que leur vol dans les airs ; ton nom y est déjà oublié, et le seul héritage que tu puisses transmettre est ce bâton d'épine oublié à tes pieds !
- Translate into French *without transcribing the English*:—
 - Your brother has not done his duty, and I have caused him to be punished.
 - It is in vain that you remonstrate with her ; she will never allow that she is in the wrong, although she is fully convinced that she is not in the right.
 - That poor child is sore all over ; his headache has returned, and his eyes pain him more than ever.
 - I have a letter for her which your father sent to me this morning. Pray, tell her of it.
 - I should have told my friends that the letters I have written to them have been lost.
 - The houses I caused to be built last year have been destroyed by the inundation that there was this winter.
 - Luckily for me, a slave who was present came and told me their conversation ; I had only time to escape.
 - As long as I had money, my works had been masterpieces ; as soon as I was in want, all that I wrote was nonsense.
 - At last, disgusted with instructing the world, I have preferred to teach peasants to read, and have turned schoolmaster in this little village.
 - Here, I live on brown bread ; and some books I have brought with me assure me a sweet and quiet life.
- Give a brief sketch of the life and works of Pierre Corneille, and describe the plot of "Le Cid."

Latin.

Three hours allowed.

Candidates in Group IV will take Questions 1(e), 2, 3, and 4.

1. Translate into English two of the following passages:—

- (a) Lydia, dico, per omnes
 Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando
 Perdere; cur apricum
 Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?
 Cur neque militaris
 Inter aequales equitat, Gallica nec laputis
 Temperat ora frenis?
 Cur timet flavum Tiberim tangere? Cur olivum
 Sanguine viperino
 Cautius vitat, neque jam livida gestat aranis
 Brachia, saepe disco,
 Sape trans lacum jaculo nobilis expedito?
 Quid latet, ut marinae
 Fluvium dicant Thetidis sub lacrimosa Trojae
 Funera, ne viribus
 Cultus in eadem et Lycias prosperet aeternas?

- (b) Jamque omnibus satis comparatis ad trajiciendum, terrabant ex adverso hostes, omnem ripam equites virique obtinentes; quos ut averteret, Hannonem Bomilcaris filium vigilia prima noctia cum parte copiarum, maxime Hispanicis, adverso flumine ire iter unius diei jubet, et ubi primum possit, quem occultissime trajecto amni circumducere agmen, et cum opus facto sit, adoriatur ab tergo hostem. Ad id dati duces Galli edocent inde millia quinque et viginti ferme supra parva insula circumfusum amnam Intierem, ubi dividebatur, coque minus alto alreo transitum ostendero. Ibi raptim cressa materia ratesque fabricata, in quibus equi virique et alia onera trajicerentur. Hispani sine ulla mole, in utres vestimentis coniectis, ipsi castris suppositis incubantes flumen tranavero. Et alius exercitus ratibus junctis trajectus, castris prope flumen positis, nocturno itinere atque operis labore fessus quiete unius diei reficitur, intento duce ad consilium opportune exequendum. Postero die profecti ex loco prodito fumo significant se transisse et laud procul abesse.

- (c) At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens,
 Ut primum lux ulma data est, exire, locosque
 Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
 Qui teneant—nam incerta videt—hominesne farasne,
 Querere constituit sociisque exacta referre.
 Classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
 Occulit: ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
 Cui mater medio sese tulit obvia silva,
 Virginis os habituque gerens et virginis arma
 Spartanae, vel qualis equos Thucisum fatigat
 Harpalyce voluerenque fuga praerortitur Hebrum.
 Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderit arcum
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,
 Nuda genu, nodoque sians collecta fluentes.
 Ac prior, "Iteus," inquit, "juvenes, monstrate, mearum
 Vicistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
 Succinctam phuretra et maenlase tegmine lynaeis,
 Aut spumantis apris eusam clamore prementem."

2. Give the gender, gen. sing., gen. plur., and English of—

Socrus, humus, incus, adeps, altigen, acer, compes, gulis, as, pelagus.

3. Give the principal parts of attondeo, ardeo, incumbo, surgo, compingo, conquirro, reperio, mato, dimittor, texo.

4. Translate into Latin without transcribing the English—

- (a) Who is there that does not hate a saucy boy who abuses his elders, and imagines that he can command instead of obeying?
 (b) All men should strive to guard against those who flatter them when present, and abuse them when absent.
 (c) The general answered that if they would not follow him, he would go alone into the enemy's camp.
 (d) He bought a horse at a great price to carry his son to Rome.

5. Translate into Latin—

- (a) When I have suffered the same thing that you so much dread, I shall take care to imitate the same man in enduring my misfortune as I always assisted in carrying out the undertaking, if the gods think fit.
 (b) There is no one but thinks that things are not the same as they were three years before the city was founded.

6. Turn the following passage into *Oratio obliqua*:—

Si eum exercitum sciverem in aciem, quem in Gallia mecum habui, supersedissem loqui apud vos; quid enim adhortari referret aut eos equites qui equitatum hostium ad Rhodanum flumen egregie vicissent, aut eas legiones cum quibus fugientem hunc ipsum hostem secutus confessionem cedentis ac detrectantis certamen pro victoria habui? Nunc ego, ut consulem duces adversus Hannibalem ac Pannonos habereitis, ipso me huic voluntario certamini obtuli; novo imperatori apud novos milites pauca verba facienda sunt. Ne genus belli novo hostem ignoretis, cum his est vobis pugnandum, quos terra avarique priore bello vicistis; a quibus stipendium per viginti annos exegistis; a quibus capta belli praemia Siciliae ac Sardiniam habetis. Erit igitur in hoc certamine is vobis illisque animus, qui victoribus et victis solet esse.

Geology.

Three hours allowed.

Candidates in Class II will answer six questions.

1. What are metamorphic rocks? Name some of the common ones, and describe their probable origin.
2. Explain the probable causes operating in the consolidation of strata and the petrification of fossils.
3. Explain fully the principal tests of the relative age of rocks.
4. How has the air helped to alter the face of the earth.
5. Describe the characteristic fauna of the carboniferous period.
6. Define the terms unconformability, dip, strike, fault. Illustrate your answer.
7. Describe the striking fossils of the Old Red Sandstone.

Physiology.

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Physiology.

Three hours allowed.

Candidates in Class II will answer six questions.

1. Describe the stomach, and explain its movements during digestion.
2. Define the three kinds of levers, and give instances of each in the body.
3. Give a description of the heart, with illustrations.
4. Explain minutely how the blood is affected by the lungs.
5. Describe the Medulla Oblongata, and explain its functions.
6. Explain fully the composition of the air, and the way it is affected by breathing. Hence deduce some important laws as to the ventilation of schools and homes.
7. What do you understand by the nervous system? Explain reflex action, giving examples. Explain "blushing."

Zoology.

Three hours allowed. Six questions to be answered.

1. Define the terms—protoplasm, morphology, vital force; and state the conditions necessary for the manifestation of animal life.
2. Describe the general characteristics of the Protozoa. What are the Gregarina?
3. Describe briefly one of the following:—"Hydra Viridis," "Physalis," the Medusa group, the Actinozoa.
4. What Organisms are included in the Sub-Kingdom Echinodermata? State their leading characteristics.
5. Give an account of one of the following, noticing their structure, food, and habits:—
The Hymenoptera.
The Coleoptera.
6. State the Sub-Kingdoms included under the head Invertebrata; and describe the leading points of difference between them and those classed as Vertebrata.
7. Enumerate the more remarkable members of the class Gasteropoda, specially describing the structure and habits, &c., of the *Helix Aspersa*.
8. Distinguish between life, as manifested in any member of the order Asteroidea, and that exhibited in the "Diatides" or Rays.
9. What are the main peculiarities of structure in the Ophidia? Account for the rapidity of their movements.
10. Point out the differences existing in the structure of the *Graminivora*, as compared with that of the *Carnivora*.

Physics.

Three hours allowed.

1. How is the specific heat of solids and liquids determined?
2. How do you explain the action of a Leyden jar?
3. What is meant by the polarisation of light?
4. Give a general account of the solar spectrum, including the distribution of the dark heat rays, light rays, and chemical rays.
5. Give a general account of the phenomena of radiation and absorption of heat.
6. Describe the principle of the Telephone.
7. How would you make a Centigrade thermometer? What degrees on the F. scale correspond with 10° C., 50° C.,—10° C.,—50° C.; and what is an equivalent on the C. scale for 10° F., 50° F.,—10° F.,—50° F.?

[Candidates in Class II will answer six.]

APPENDIX XIX.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 February, 1886.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These regulations are intended to supersede those of 4th May, 1880, and subsequent dates.

J. H. YOUNG,

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.)

(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.....

(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.

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 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

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 light 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,

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 12, but not more than 19, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within 4 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 fire-place; 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 fire-place; 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.....		
Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not below 12.....		} Second-class Provisional Schools.
		} 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

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 4 miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?
 If none are within 4 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 2 miles of the site of the proposed school, *e.g.* :—

Boys	_____
Girls	_____
Total	_____
Religious Denominations—	
Church of England	_____
Roman Catholic	_____
Presbyterian	_____
Wesleyan	_____
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 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 such, 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 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 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

Application for the establishment of a Half-time School at _____ *and*
 Post Town _____
 Date _____

Sir,
 Schools at _____ beg to apply to the Minister for Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time
 and _____ under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.
 The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction. Sir,
 have the honor to be, 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 2 miles of the site of the proposed school.
 If none are within 2 miles, what is the distance of the nearest school.
 Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within 2 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 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 name 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,
 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

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 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

- 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 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 13 nor more than 17 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 subject 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, Freshand.
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 use of Words, Etymology and Analysis.
Text Books—Hunter's Grammar, Lennie's Grammar (revised), Morrell'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

- 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 Books—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 Latin Grammar. "Principia Latina," Part I; and Inne'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. 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—Ballour 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,
 Baruaed 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—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
 Merrell'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—Donnis' Perspective.

Vocal

* *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—Carwen'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 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 *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

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 Analyse 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 Analyse 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 Latine" 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—

*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,

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—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. 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 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 600 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 400 children nor more than 600 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 300 nor more than 400 in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached.

Fourth

Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 200 nor more than 300 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 daily average attendance is not less than 100 nor more than 200 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	Class	Salary
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	Class	Salary
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

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 aforementioned 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 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

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.

Governance 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 offences, 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 readmitted.

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 reassemble 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 recommence 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 reassembling.

From 1:30 to 3:30. Ordinary Instruction.

Special

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 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 capital.

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 Fresh-hand Exercises.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I 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—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—

- 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— } As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.
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) 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.

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

FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

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 columns 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.

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	60

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. 1, Lessons 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.

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	30

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

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

- Reading*—1. (A.S.S.) Reader V, to the end of Lesson 53. 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 First 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 Synod University.
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.
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. Carné'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)	50
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

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 school-room, 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.

1. 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 school-rooms, 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 denomination 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.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

ON

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY

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EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE 69th JURY CLASS AT
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REPORT.

EDWARD COMBES, C. M. G., 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 Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales
and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the prosecution of the inquiry into the present position of Technical Education in Europe and America, I have visited the most renowned educational establishments for this class of instruction throughout Great Britain and many European countries, making special research into the teaching of home industries, the existing facilities for imparting technical instruction, and the general character of the primary education given in these different countries with regard to its connection with the technical training necessary to afford facilities for children obtaining instruction of a character suited to the manufactures for which the various country districts are celebrated or distinguished.

I have also availed myself of every opportunity of securing information from reliable authorities upon these subjects, and have obtained the opinions of men of eminence in almost every country of Europe, as well as from public bodies, syndicates of *industriels*, and societies of working men.

I also had the opportunity of attending, as a delegate from New South Wales, the International Congress at Bordeaux, which had for its object the discussion of all subjects embraced by technical instruction, whether of a commercial or industrial character. This Congress afforded me the materials for efficiently comparing the various means adopted for teaching and for obtaining the opinions of the most experienced technical educators of all European countries. The report of this Congress has not yet been printed or I should have appended it in its entirety, so as to have obtained the full value of the views of the distinguished men who attended the Congress and who gave their opinions as to what form of elementary training in the public schools was the most advantageous for the development of national industries, without reference to the ultimate character of individual studies in any particular direction, whether artistic, scientific, or mechanical, but something common to all in the rudimentary stage of education.

It is not my intention to give a history of technical education generally, as this has been done in a most detailed and circumstantial manner in the various

reports of Commissions appointed by the English, French, and American Governments, as well as by distinguished technical educators, notably Tresca, Guillaume, Magnus, and Edward Clarke. In 1881 a Royal Commission was appointed by Her Britannic Majesty to inquire into technical instruction, which Commission, after a most exhaustive inquiry extended over Great Britain, the European Continent, and America, reported very fully in 1884, bringing all the information it was possible to obtain upon the subject down to the time of the inquiry in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. It therefore occurred to me, in carrying out my instructions, that as the report of the British Royal Commission was conclusive to the period above stated, it would be better for me to take up the subject where they left off, and use the time at my disposal in making inquiries as to the progress that has been made during the last three years. I shall introduce the evidence of this Commission for my purposes where required, supplementing it where I have later information, or where there have been changes and improvements, and detail as concisely as possible what they are, and wherein these improvements consist. Examples of schools, of a similar character, of different countries will be given in order to compare and form a correct opinion of their respective value.

I shall therefore divide the Report into two parts, the first of which will treat of industrial art schools, including everything which relates to the teaching of drawing and modelling. The second will be devoted to general technical education, including the various subjects of manual work in public apprenticeship schools, workshop instruction, and professional schools of that type which forms the workmen of any particular industry for which the special instruction is given.

The great question in technical matters at the present time, respecting which there are considerable differences of opinion, is with reference to apprenticeship schools. It is contended on the one hand, that as the old system of apprenticeship has completely broken down, it is incumbent upon the State or the Municipal Government to teach trades in schools instituted for that special purpose. On the other hand, it is stated that these schools are objectionable on account of the results not being commensurate with the expense. That they are not thoroughly effective, as in the multiplicity of trades, properly equipped technical schools for them all would be an impossibility, that as improved methods and machinery are constantly being discovered and invented, as educational establishments they would soon fall behind the factories, and moreover that it would always be felt that the work was not real, and from want of association with workman, the pupils would at best be only amateur artizans and unfitted to commence life as skilled workmen upon leaving the school. In dealing with this subject further on I shall enter fully into the reasons given by the contending parties. There is much to be said on both sides, for while there can be no doubt of the utility of apprenticeship schools for turning out scientific and highly skilled workmen, eminently fitted for foremen, managers, or proprietors of industrial works, the cost of training in these institutions is too great for the system to be applied to the masses. No doubt modifications of the system will be tried and found more economical, and as it is now generally conceded that manual training should be a part of general education, boys on leaving the public schools of primary instruction will have acquired such an amount of manual skill as will do away with the drudgery to which they are subjected at present when commencing actual work in the factory or workshop.

But

But whatever may be the differences of opinion with reference to manual training, there is none as regards drawing. Eight years ago I advocated the principle that drawing should be taught in all the elementary schools. A child should commence drawing when learning his alphabet. To learn the name of the letter, and at the same time to imitate its shape from a model, is the way for a child to learn reading, writing, and drawing at one and the same time. The child does this far more easily than he possibly could if taught separately, for the one helps the other; the eye and hand are brought into unison from the first, and once this is firmly established everything else comes easy.

The importance of drawing in industrial education cannot be overrated. It is the foundation of all the constructive arts. No industries can wholly dispense with drawing, and its exercise instructs the eye and hand to travel together. It is an essential aid to every class of artisan, while it instructs and improves both mind and body in its imitation of nature. It is an universal language common to all people of every nation, always useful, and often indispensable, for while manual training in the use of tools may be left to the latter half-dozen years of the child's school age, drawing must be commenced from the earliest period, in order to make the eye and hand thoroughly understand each other.

I say that no difference of opinion exists as to the absolute necessity of teaching drawing from the very beginning, for it has been made a branch of primary education in every system of public instruction throughout Europe, and is now considered as necessary to a child's education as writing. It is no longer optional, but a required study. Its adoption is no longer an experiment, but an undoubted established fact. It must be honestly attended to by the teachers of public schools, who should take advantage of every opportunity to improve themselves in free-hand drawing. I am aware that many of our public school teachers have never had the opportunities that are now given in normal schools and training colleges to acquire that freedom of hand so necessary in a skilful artist. This drawback existed in France, Germany, and Belgium, although in a less degree, and exists at the present time in England, but the most strenuous efforts are being made by the teachers themselves to acquire the handskill and method requisite to enable them to carry out the instructions of the School Boards. Every year makes a marked difference. The teachers have become convinced of the necessity of teaching drawing from the earliest age, and, consequently, they energetically endeavour to qualify themselves to impart the requisite instruction. Throughout the world at the present moment a great movement is going forward, demanding such a school training as will give better results in a proper preparation for the work of life than has hitherto existed. We must make use at once of the materials we have at hand. We have good public schools, in which drawing must be taught. There is nothing to hinder this from being done honestly, not in a half-and-half manner, but with that enthusiastic welcome the matter has been received in Europe. It must never be forgotten that drawing renders pupils more apt and better able to receive any subsequent industrial training, no matter in what branch of applied art, or whatever may be the industrial occupation, and the shorter time required to reach the position of a skilled workman is equivalent to a direct money gain by the State, fully sufficient to compensate the cost of the education.

Froebel,

Froebel, whose system is entirely based upon the relations between the eye and hand, gives, in his work on the education of man, the nature of a child's early investigations. Anyone who has attentively considered the natural inquisitiveness of children will recognize at once the accuracy of his remarks. He says:— "A child finds a bit of stone, and to conclude on its properties by its effects, he rubs it on a bit of board near him, or on the floor, thereby discovering the properties of colouring. It is a bit of lime or clay, red or white chalk. See how he delights in the newly discovered property, and how he makes use of it with busy hand and eager arm. In a short time the board is covered. At first the unknown property, then the altered surface, delights the child, now red, now white, now black, now brown; but soon he finds pleasure in the winding, straight, curved, or other forms. By these linear appearances the child's attention is drawn to the linear property of surrounding objects. Now the head becomes a round, and the rounding line returning to its beginning point becomes a head; the oval line connected with it a back; arms or legs appear as straight or crooked lines, and such lines become to the child arms and legs; he looks upon fingers as lines coming together to a point, and lines thus connected become to him hands and fingers; eyes appear to him as points, and points become eyes; and a new world grows up within and around him, for what man tries to represent he tries to understand."

"The rolling sphere, the thrown and falling stone, the water in the gutter dammed up and divided into little diverging ditches, have taught the child that the direction of the effect of power is always linear—the representation of objects by lines leads the child soon to the perception and representation of the direction in which the power works. "There flows a brook," and saying this the child makes a mark to indicate the course of the brook. The child has connected lines which represent a tree to him—"a branch grows out there and another here," and at the instant of speaking he draws the lines off from the tree to represent the branches. Very descriptively the child says: "There comes a birdie flying," and immediately draws a winding line in the direction of the imaginary flight.

"Give the child chalk or anything similar and soon a new creation will stand before him and you. The father makes for him a man or a horse with a few lines; this line man, this line horse, gives the child more pleasure than is given to him by the actual form or by the man himself. But the child soon makes an advance, he attempts to draw table, chair, and window. See how it developed itself for this and trained itself to it? Objects which he can move he places on the board, the bench, or table, and draws their form on the plane surface. Soon scissors and boxes and leaves and twigs, even his own hand, or the shadows of objects, will be thus copied.

"The fostering mother, the tender father, the needful family (without a natural artist among them and often without ever having drawn themselves), can carry the child on far enough for him to be able to draw a straight line, a cross line with tolerable accuracy, even to draw a rectangular object in a vertical position (for example a looking-glass or window) with some resemblance to the original; and also many other things. But it is not only good but even necessary in order to develop and increase the power and capacity of the child, that the father and mother should, without being over-anxious or careless, always connect the action of the child with
words

words : for example, I am drawing a table, a looking-glass, the cross lines of the backgammon board. To the child this mode of procedure heightens the inner and outer power, extends the knowledge, awakens the power of judgment, and the thoughtfulness which protects from so much incorrectness, all which qualities cannot too soon come to man in his intercourse with nature. For word and sign are reciprocally explaining and completing, since neither of them is individually exhaustive and sufficing in respect to the object represented. The sign actually stands between the word and the thing, has properties in common with each, and is for that reason so very important as a means of training and development for the child. The genuine sign has this in common with the thing, that it strives to represent the form and outlines of the thing ; it has this in common with the word, that it is never the thing itself, but only an image of it. Again, word and sign are of a purely opposite nature ; for the sign is dead while the word is living ; the sign is visible while the word is audible. Therefore word and sign belong inseparably together, as do light and shade, day and night, spirit and body. Therefore the capacity for signs is as innate in the child as the capacity for speech, and as absolutely requires development and cultivation ; as is shown in experience of the child's pleasure in and ardent desire for signs.

“ Art as a representation by mere tone is music, and predominantly song. Art as a visible representation by mere colours is painting. Art as a representation in space by the formation of the mass is modelling.

“ Drawing, which, however, with equal reason, can be considered as the mere representation by lines, may be considered as the uniting middle point of the two latter ; in which case the drawing then appears to belong predominantly to representation by surfaces, and modelling predominantly to representation by material in space. On account of the just-mentioned connecting property of drawing the effort to draw is so early a phenomenon in the development of man, as we have already seen at the age of childhood.

“ Song, drawing, painting, and modelling must therefore necessarily be considered as a part of the general comprehensive education and training of man. They must be early treated as actual objects of the earnest school, and not be exposed to an accidental, worthless, and fruitless wanton arbitrariness ; neither with the view that each scholar becomes an artist in some kind of art, and far less with the view that each scholar be an artist in all branches of art, both of which nullify themselves (though one might say the former of each human being in a certain respect), but with the definite view that each man may be raised to the point of developing his nature faithfully, completely, and on all sides ; that he can raise himself to the point of recognizing the all-sided and all-powerful nature of man ; but especially, as has been already stated, that each man understands how to perceive and to value the results of genuine art.”

This is generally what Froebel himself has laid down. The life and impulses of the boy have actually but one aim, that of outwardly representing his personality ; indeed his life actually consists only in an outward representation of his inner nature, his power, especially with material and by means of material. The direct and logical relation of the Kindergarten system to that training of the hand and eye which we seek to develop in industrial art education

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is firmly insisted upon by all followers of the Froebel system. It is to be regretted that in English and Colonial schools the system has not been harmonized by the tuition given in the infant classes of our primary schools. It is exceedingly difficult to alter the routine of the public school system, but great advances have lately been made with a view to bring the Kindergarten system, which is doing such good work on the Continent, into direct harmony with the lower class of the primary school. For myself, I see little difficulty in doing this, as object lessons are common to both forms of schools. The Kindergarten games, which are intended, and serve, to cultivate the sympathy of the child, through the representation of the life around him, has no equivalent in our infant classes, but were they substituted for the stiff and rigid *régime* now in force they would form a better foundation for the reading, writing, drawing, and arithmetic which is taught in the primary school; instruction in the latter being given through the elementary stage, with objects to aid in securing attention and to lead to the correct application of the principles of thought as developed through the treatment of numbers. What, therefore, now appear to be distinct and disconnected systems would no longer be so, but would be recognized as constituting only different degrees of progress in the same system of education. There is no difference of opinion now with reference to the value of object lessons. Their value is acknowledged by all progressive educators.

Mr. McArthur says that in Massachusetts, New York, and many other places in America, lessons in drawing are brought within the reach of every child in the community, and evening classes are also opened in some of the large towns for the instruction of all who may come. In Washington drawing is taught in the public schools—not as a speciality, but in the regular course of study. Drawings by the pupils have been exhibited two years at an annual exhibition for public inspection; and the fact that such exhibitions are visited by thousands of the citizens not only displays how general is the interest, but inspires the hope that this art, with its refining and commanding influence, is gradually assuming its true position in the ordinary course of common school education. It is absolutely necessary that all the business and industrial classes should understand this practical art in the utilitarian struggle of this age and country. All the callings and pursuits that are brought into competition with each other stand ready to appropriate every revelation of art or science that can promote their interest. Science is no longer speculative, and art is no longer confined to mere artistic effect. They are applied to all the industries of society, and the competition is so keen that he who knows best how to apply them to the processes of production is sure of success. The inventor, the artificer, the workman, and the manufacturer are all interested in a study that so deeply concerns their several pursuits. Architecture, bridge-making, every species of machinery and internal improvement, every instrument associated with our labour or convenience, our china and earthen ware, the fabrics which are so delicate in texture, so brilliant and harmonious in colour, and so striking in general elegance of style, as well as the articles in the parlour, the kitchen, the pantry, and, indeed, all the improvements in modern life, serve to illustrate the principles of design, and are manufactured and fashioned from geometrical patterns and outline representations which were prepared in the first instance by the draftsman; and, unless these objects had been systematically drawn before they were made, they would never have existed, except in clumsy forms, and perhaps so badly that many of them would have been dangerous to the public.

“The art of drawing is used in many cases where its employment is little suspected ; look at a lady in full dress, and consider by what rules her bonnet was plaited, her laces were woven, her stockings were knitted, her comb was ornamented, her ribbons were flowered, her buttons were moulded, her necklaces and bracelets were fashioned, her shoes and even the rosettes on her instep were executed, and the answer will be that they were all devised by designs in drawing, and not a single feature of the lovely assemblage was left to chance or accident. The building of the poor man’s cottage is according to plans and specifications ; its boards, beams, roof, and floors are sawn, tongued, and matched to fit each other according to the drawings, and so are also the doors and windows of the humble dwelling. The manufacturers of the simplest instrument, like the hoe, the spade, the rake, the pick-axe, the scythe, the sickle, the reaper, chairs, and bedsteads, all have drawing-offices connected with their establishments. The machinist who makes the shears with which the shearers clip the flocks, and the machinery which cards, spins, and weaves the fleece into cloth, is dependent upon his practical designs. The mason cuts the stone upon which he bestows such prodigious labour by the same rules ; nearly everything depends upon drawing. Drawing is as necessary as writing, and should, without the fraction of a doubt, be as universally taught. Hurnisch says, ‘The cultivation of the faculties of representation and form gives us a feeling for beauty, grace, form, and symmetry.’”

Drawing, says Disterweg, as a result of artistic labour, has either a purpose outside of the art, such as mechanical, architectural, anatomical drawings and plans, or it is executed for its own sake, such as drawings from the figure, landscapes, fruit and flower pieces, &c. In the former case their purpose is principally one of material usefulness ; in the second they are executed with an endeavour after a beautiful external form, and are thus a representation of the ideal as well as the real. Those of the first sort, however, do not exclude the beautiful, for every object, without any exception, can be represented with a due regard to the aesthetic.

Among the varieties of drawing are :—(1) Linear drawing, which gives only an outline of the object, and shaded drawing, in which the surfaces are shaded. (2) Geometrical and perspective drawing. The first represents objects in their correct relative proportions as to magnitude ; the second as they appear to the eye. The geometrical delineation of one side of a body is called an elevation, and that of its horizontal surface a plan or ground plan. (3) Freehand drawing and sketching, either with or without the use of rule or compasses. (4) Copying or drawing from another drawing ; drawing from nature or of real objects ; imaginative drawing, or drawing of things conceived in one’s own mind, of which the two former are of things as they are directly seen, and the latter are indirectly based upon the vision of real things.

Drawing is not only a suitable occupation for the young, but sharpens the vision, trains the hand for writing and other delicate employments, gives practice in observation and quickness of apprehension, affords a store of instruction and ideas, develops the faculty of order and the sense of beauty, gives activity and cheerfulness, and is absolutely indispensable in most occupations. In all drawing the eye, the hand, and the sense of beauty are employed ; as are also in drawing from memory the faculty of conception, and in drawing from imagination that faculty is also developed.

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The great importance, the wide scope, and the general object of drawing, must be treated of separately, and as already mentioned was generally divided into two sections :—(1) Fine art, including all those subjects where art is practised for its own sake ; and (2) applied art, or such drawing that in its application relates to all kinds of industry. Instruction in drawing should include (1) exercises in understanding, form in itself, the beautiful in form ; (2) drawing from the figure or model, that which lies directly before the student, as in copying and drawing from nature, or that which has heretofore been before him and which from memory he can reproduce, as drawing from memory and from the imagination. All these constitute the education of the hand in the service of the eye, the culture of the memory, the imagination, and the sense of beauty. From the other point of view we have (1) all exercises in lines, angles, and geometrical figures, as a base for all studies in elementary and mechanical drawing ; and (2) exercises in representing objects of all kinds or applied drawing. Disterweg goes on to say that the chief advantage of drawing is the culture of the various powers it calls into action. “ In the training of the eye and hand,” he says, “ the knowledge of what God has made, and of what man has made, depends in a great part upon the apprehension of the forms of things. Form, therefore, is one of the most important phenomena of the material world, and who will deny that the knowledge of the creation is important? God, who has made such various works, and has given us the power of accomplishing and being conscious of our own culture, must prefer not to have us go blind through the world, and to open a child’s eyes, not only to the forms of nature but to those of the world of art ; so that he can apprehend and remember not only the form of a plant or an animal, the course of a river or a chain of mountains, but also the architecture of an edifice or the plan of a city, must be admitted to be of very great importance.” The training of the eye and hand, which drawing furnishes, is a means of acquiring this power. Not only do we become accurately acquainted with the form of what we draw but the work of drawing sharpens our observation of the forms of what we do not draw. Thus drawing affords a knowledge of the material world. In addition to this we acquire the power of representing forms to others in a visible manner. This is a power of universal importance. A few lines will often do more than a long description. Training of the eye and hand is also of great importance, not merely as a means of knowing what there is in the world, and of representing that knowledge, but also as a preparation for the duties of life. Thus it is of great use to many kinds of artizans to be able to draw a little. Without the training of theceptive faculties the knowledge and understanding of the forms of the visible world is not possible. Through its exercise pictures are represented to the mind, from which the imagination develops new forms ; and without the exercise of the imagination it is impossible to conceive of any progress into the limits of the supernatural, the abode of religion. The training of the sense of beauty introduces us to that universal pleasure, that enjoyment exclusively possessed by none, which is derived from the beautiful in nature and art.

Every man, it is true, is by some degree fitted by nature to perceive and enjoy the beautiful up to a certain point, but no further. “ He whose sense of beauty is not trained loses infinitely. Take, for instance, the first example that occurs in actual life. A journeyman craftsman travels through a city full of beautiful architectural works. He goes stupidly in at one gate and out at the other ; there is no such thing as beauty for him. The buildings which he passes by neither have any present interest for him, nor will they hereafter be remembered, except as masses
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of stone, rising high in the air, hollow within, accommodated with doors and windows, alike in one place and another, and erected merely from the necessity of security against wind and weather, thieves and robbers. But suppose another and better educated journeyman passing through the same city. How much delight will he receive through his cultivated artistic faculties. He will linger for hours with the liveliest pleasure before each building, and will go forward stored with wealth of new studies, and remembering all his life with delight those impressions of his journeying years."

The connection of culture in the beautiful with culture in morals is clear. In the recognition and the feeling, the loving and doing of the beautiful, coarseness and vulgarity, and tendencies towards debasing and sensual enjoyments find a countervailing power. The virtues especially developed by the study of drawing are persevering industry, love of unobtrusive right action, order, purity, and decency. Goethe says, "The importance of instruction in drawing as a part of education will best appear when we consider that by means of that acquirement we gain an increase of beautiful and noble pleasures derived from the external world. The whole realm of form and colours opens to him; he acquires a new mental organ; he receives the most delightful ideas, and learns to recognise, to respect, to love and to enjoy, the beauties of nature."

In bringing up a child in the knowledge of what is good, true, and beautiful, we find that the study of drawing has immense practical advantages directly valuable as educational influences, and we find the greatest skill where the greatest attention has been paid to this. The educating power possessed by elementary drawing is not doubted even by its opponents. In applied drawing, neither exercises in free-hand, outline sketching, perspective, and geometrical drawing, should be omitted. As a general rule, the exercises should be in outline only. The practice of freehand drawing is evidently necessary both for the formal and material purposes of instruction in drawing. The great accuracy which outline drawing requires affords the best possible practice to the hand and eye, and is particularly of great value as training to be observant, judicious, and active.

Sometimes copying is necessary, so the proper way to do it must be taught. Moreover the great masters must not be neglected, even in the most out-of-the-way places. Reproductions by photography and plaster give us the means of providing examples for our schools; therefore the necessity for copying is plainly to be seen; and moreover, it is both useful with reference to the technical side of art, as in the necessity of cultivating the sense of beauty. We must also recognise that it is necessary in studying the fine arts to learn to copy, in order to teach ourselves what the great masters have done, and the manner in which they treat their subject, the method of their composition, light and shade, technique and handling; to study from nature so that the memory may be strengthened in form, anatomy, and colour, as drawing from visible bodies especially strengthens and trains the eye. Inventive drawing in the composition of historical subjects is the highest form of art, and can only be carried out successfully by those men who have unceasingly followed nature and indefatigably laboured to reproduce both figure and landscape in all their varied forms and phases. By these means they fill their memory with truth. They know the figure from its foundation—the articulated skeleton, they can clothe with its muscles and flesh, and can give it form, feature and colour. These matters

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are indelibly imprinted on the brain of those men, who have conscientiously and honestly laboured to obtain this information, and having begun in the right way they will in all probability become distinguished in their profession, having thoroughly acquired not only the principles but the true knowledge and application of art.

Among the ancients education was chiefly imparted by means of art. The body was brought into subjection and discipline by athletic exercises, while the mind was formed by exercises which were united under the common appellation of music, comprising not only what we understand as music but poetry. They attributed to music a singular power to modify the sentiments, and to fashion the soul. These were the great aims assigned to education.

With the moderns this art still plays a most important *rôle* in superior education, because it may be said that the principal object of the classical education of our Public Schools and Universities is to instruct their students in a knowledge of the beauties of ancient poetry and eloquence, and to form the taste by thus familiarizing the student with ancient art.

In the education of the masses this is not the case. In the programme of primary instruction there is truly a little singing taught, and also drawing after a manner, but nothing or next to nothing is taught as to what is truly beautiful, or as to the discrimination between beauty and ugliness. This however is really necessary in order to induce a taste for the beautiful. Popular education is constituted perhaps too much from a point of view of material utility, which is not altogether understood. The working classes, it has always been considered, should be only instructed to perform those necessary works to which their lives are to be devoted in a manner to give the greatest result to their efforts. In other words, to perform constant repetitions by a minute subdivision of labour, thereby making it possible to produce a larger quantity of work in a given time. That this work is neither influenced by art or taste can of course be easily shown.

In the first place, however, life with the working classes is really not so altogether devoted to these professional necessities as that there should be no room for thoughts and works of a higher order. In the natural development of the mental faculties the growth of the reasoning faculties has been invariably found to be much slower than those of the imagination. This law has been demonstrated to apply in the history of nations—in the infant as compared with the adult—with men of little education as compared with those more advanced and of a higher culture. It is upon this law that the reform of popular education has been based, a reform which consists in proposing sensible things and objects for instruction, before confusing them with ideas.

If, therefore, it be true that, as with children so with the people themselves, imagination precedes reasoning, then the imagination should be cultured in primary education in such a way as to occupy a prominent place. We know that nothing is more attractive to the imagination than the beautiful. And the sense of the beautiful, which is called *taste*, should be accorded a first place in every system of instruction, more especially in primary instruction in the teaching of poetry and art; for if education in the first place proceeds by realities and images we should serve ourselves with them, and make them the vehicles of teaching the sublime and beautiful.

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By these means the grand problems of pedagogic systems have been and will be further resolved. Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and others, have all worked on this plan, but they have used the best forms of objects. This is the direction in which our inquiry should be directed in the future. If the great secret of education is to do that, it depends upon teaching those things in which children are interested and which they love; then the secret of education is to present these things to the pupil under the most beautiful aspect and attractions. Philosophy in the nineteenth century says that beauty is another word for the universe; one might say, says M. Ravaisson, that beauty is another word for education.

In many of the primary schools linear drawing, by means of instruments of precision and according to the rules of geometry, takes the place of freehand drawing. This drawing which can be geometrically traced and measured, and done by the aid of instruments, gives little real education to the eye, and is not anything like so useful in the uses to which the various handicrafts apply drawing. It is the eye, says Leonardo da Vinci, that discovers everything. Therefore in all arts to see correctly, exactly, and quickly, is of all things that which is the most incomparably useful. To teach the art of seeing quickly and correctly is not done by constructing figures piece by piece according to set rules, without any intervention of judging by the eye alone, but in that exercise which consists in learning to estimate and appreciate all forms by the eye, to bring forms into characteristic harmony with their proportions, and to reproduce what the eye sees and comprehends in a sketch adequately and completely. The consideration then should be to select those forms which are most suitable for properly educating the eye, and for rendering its judgment sure. They are those, according to the greatest masters, which offer the most harmonious proportions, and these are certainly to be found in the highest form of nature, viz., the human figure.

Thus what is the most proper to educate the eye is certainly the exercise best adapted to students of all mechanical arts, the best preparation for all industries from the highest to the lowest. It also leads to the study of that art which cultivates good taste and makes it perfect. Students must therefore study the human figure after models which represent it in all the perfection of which it is susceptible, and with all the charms with which sentiment can endow it. For such teaching in popular schools masters may and probably would be wanting. They can be found, however, for the normal schools or training colleges, and the teachers that graduate from these institutions after a system has been initiated would institute such lessons as would soon bring about a better class of things—they would sow the seed they had received at their training college, and eventually there would be plenty of good masters. One cannot go wrong in the imitation of beautiful forms. To attempt to imitate is to learn something, and while these forms (which should be distributed to all schools) would induce an influence useful to all, there would be among the pupils those which would receive a living inspiration that would eventually enable them to become true artists.

Nothing gives the same amount of true happiness as art. Why, therefore, should not the masses be taught to obtain the salutary influence which it gives to those who have cultured tastes and a love for the beautiful, and who can appreciate to the utmost, by sight and hearing, correct proportions and divine harmonies?

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The man who has during a certain number of hours of the day to labour to gain his livelihood would surely find the greatest consolation and solace in being able to see and understand the beauties of nature, and endeavour, by his own hand, to reproduce what he sees in clay, or in colours, or simply in black and white by his pencil. Impressions which we obtain by our sense of sight imprint themselves upon the brain, and where preconceived ideas are wrong they are instantaneously changed for our benefit by the correct judgment of the eye.

It is therefore universally admitted that drawing should occupy an important place in primary instruction, and that when taught, as it should be, it not only gives the facility to many, in a greater or less degree, to represent the various forms which occur in almost all trades and professions, besides being of inestimable value in all sorts of ways in ordinary life, but it gives to all, in a marked manner, a correctness of eye and taste of universal utility. It remains to be seen in what the art of drawing consists, its principles cultivated and practised by the great masters, and the best and most convenient methods to follow in order to teach it. The arts that we have to study may be called figurative in opposition to that of music; or those which have for their object the representation of perceptible forms or forms that can be seen and touched. These divide themselves into two classes—sculpture and painting. The one consists in the production of forms which develop in every dimension, forming a complete figure in every sense. The other, by means of light and shade, makes its representations on a superficial plane by projecting upon a plan different rays of light conveying towards a common point. This projection or perspective acts in two ways, viz., by lines, &c., from the atmosphere called linear and aerial perspective, lessening and obscuring in direct relation to the distance from the eye, altering the forms but preserving an invariable law, in the observation of which painting is made to represent forms exactly as the eye sees them. Painting, when colour is not used, reduces the representation of forms by the difference of light and shade, called *claro-scuro* by the masters, this is the drawing; therefore, when, as stated above, colours are not used, painting is simply drawing. Painting is a universal language, serving to give expression to visible forms and things, and drawing is in effect the key to all the arts.

In architecture, as in sculpture and painting, drawing is at once the instrument and the language. To know how to draw, said Michael Angelo, is to have the compass in the eye. The geometrician wants the compass in the hand, but the designer and painter want it in the eye. In the first place mental calculation is required, while in the second there is an immediate intuition in a single glance.

Invention is distinguished in art as the work of the imagination, and is doubtless the creations of genius aided by imitation. This distinction is only relative. Imitation is not art if it does not participate in inventive originality. Imitation, pure and simple, is servile, not art, but purely mechanical industry. Art depends upon the creative will, and springs in harmony with those expressions which characterize beauty.

Beauty is therefore the profound source of all character in art; and this is remarkable in the productions of Nature, where everything is in perfect accord and unity.

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This principle, however, which, more or less powerful or feeble, is applicable to all art, becomes really the object of imitation. True science searches not only that which exists but that which, in the opinion of the student, should exist. Not so much the things themselves as the reason of things. It is different with art. To imitate Nature as she should be imitated it is necessary to be a master, otherwise it is impossible to render Nature in all its beauty. In consequence it is by imitation only that makes it possible to climb the steps of invention. It is necessary to learn how to imitate in order to arrive at that position when, by a thorough knowledge of the principles of all forms from which invention proceeds, the methods which are most proper and best adapted to the student's capacity; and, as a rule, these should not be based upon servile imitation of copying line by line, detail by detail, as such work conducts to nothing in an artistic way, but in copying those glorious examples of art which have been brought down to us from those ages, not servilely but with a free hand, and this seems in direct accord with the advice given by all the great masters. Study, then, closely and attentively those immortal examples, wherein are found united the most perfect form with the sublimity of the most divine beauty. Leonardo says:—"If you wish to learn to draw, imitate the work of great masters in order to accustom yourself to correct expressions of form."

There have been several methods employed to copy drawings in a way little calculated to benefit the student, one of which, by means of a frame upon which is stretched threads making a number of squares, which squares are also represented by pencil lines upon the paper upon which the copy is to be made. Upon looking through the squares formed by the threads, the points which cut the intersection of the threads are marked off on the paper, and then, having these points fixed, to fill in by the eye. It is, however, evident that this plan is almost as bad as in making a tracing of the outlines. All the details are made without reference to the whole, and renders the student incapable of correctly judging by the eye alone. This proceeding should be always from the whole to the details, which is the only true means of becoming an artist.

These plans of copying, however, are fast going out, excepting where copies have to be made, either of the same size or on a reduced scale, for the purposes of engraving, which is altogether a different affair to learning to draw. Under the influence of pedagogic theories there are, however, processes comprised under the denomination of geometrical methods, which really come almost to the same end as tracing by means of squares. It consists in commencing the drawing by simple geometric figures considered and constituted as the elements of the natural figures.

These processes can in fact be reduced to two; one consists in tracing geometric figures after rules furnished by geometry called linear drawing; the other consists in tracing the geometric figures, not according to rules, but by the judgment of the eye alone. Of these two processes the first conducts one to exact results, but in a circumscribed sense; the other, depending upon the eye alone, guides the hand from one part to the other with ever increasing skill, so soon as the eye and hand understand each other.

Geometric drawing is inevitably of the slow and heavy sort, even in its own especial domain, with figures simple and regular, one often requires the same as with other drawings, indications summary and rapid, such as can be only furnished without trouble by an experienced hand and an exercised eye. Geometrical drawing, even where it is in its proper place, does not always suffice. In short, it is not sufficient in itself. The instrument used is not placed where it ought to be, at
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the exact spot it ought to occupy, and may lead to erroneous results. It is even necessary that an exercised eye controls the usage of these means of precision, it is necessary to judge by estimating what is likely and what is unlikely.

From this it may be seen that geometrical drawing, properly so called, should not be placed before the study of freehand drawing, which is so often the case, but that it ought, on the contrary, to be studied after the student has acquired a certain amount of facility in free-hand drawing, at least sufficient to enable him to judge with a practised eye, so as to employ geometrical drawing as an auxiliary method, to enable him to execute certain work where it is possible and necessary, or at least where useful for mathematical exactness. These principles have been considered by the Superior Council of Public Instruction, and also by a Commission appointed specially to make an official programme for the teaching of drawing; and geometrical drawing has been abandoned as the base of general instruction in the art of drawing.

It may, however, be asked that if the study of drawing is not to be commenced by geometrical instruction, and by the means of instruments, whether it ought not to commence by imitating, or drawing at once from the round. In a system erected upon such a foundation as this, after drawing from geometrical figures they may be succeeded by ornamental figures of simple combinations, afterwards by others borrowed from the vegetable kingdom, not far, however, away from geometrical regularity, and by little and little arriving at the human form. Thus the three degrees of teaching would be maintained, ordinarily called linear drawing, ornamental drawing, and figure drawing. These denominations have faults which bring about a confusion of ideas in order to explain them. Why give the name of *linear drawing*? What is the meaning of drawing by lines, in only tracing the outlines of geometrical figures? Cannot the features of a living being be represented as well as a simple geometrical figure? In designing ornaments, if the vegetable kingdom is to be admitted, why exclude the animal kingdom? The antique ornaments of the *renaissance* which we so much admire, are full of representations of animals and even of man, as well as by the lovely combinations of plants.

Consider the immense variety of forms which living beings offer to the artist, especially the sinuous figures and surfaces, which distinguish the human figure, and then determine whether such lines cannot be made use of in the highest class of decorative art. It is, however, well for students to see and examine for themselves what has already been done by the great masters, and where schools are situated far away from museums and art galleries, where these everlasting treasures can be seen, one of the first things to do for all schools of whatever grade, is to obtain a certain number of reproductions in plaster casts or photography of the most celebrated masterpieces. These are calculated to awaken in the minds of the students that idea of perfect beauty so well understood by the ancient Greeks and the great masters of the *renaissance*. The Greek youth got their first lessons in art from their temples where their lessons seemed to emanate from the divinity—and the fragments of those lessons which we find at the Vatican, the Louvre, and the British Museum, still serve the purpose for which they were intended, admired and appreciated by the entire world.

We speak of different systems of art-education as the English or South Kensington, French, or German methods, whereas in none of these countries is there any hard and fast or even a comprehensive system of giving instruction in art for the public schools. There is as a matter of fact no absolutely national system of art education.

education. When any of these so-called systems are taught they are found to be the curriculum of some special schools carried on it may be under the auspices of the Government, but really having no absolute pretensions to be graded and comprehensive in the way that general education is graded, proceeding from the infant school to the University. In speaking therefore of the different methods, I must be understood if I use the word system to mean the particular method made use of in the institution under description at the present time, or rather during the time of my visit. I shall describe the various plans adopted, and afterwards state my opinions and make my recommendations. It is not only to those who intend to make architecture, sculpture, or painting a profession that drawing is necessary, it should be employed by all. The artizan must be able to draw for the purposes of his trade, and the upper classes for recreation.

It is impossible to make a scientific analysis of Fine Art. Goethe says: "Analysis can divide a thing into its elements, but while we are holding these separate elements in our grasp, we have unconsciously lost the spirit band, which really made the thing what it was."

Principles are few, but art is infinitely varied. Masses of men fill the different occupations in our large manufactories, embracing founders, smiths, machinists, carpenters, patternmakers, upholsterers, painters, fitters, mechanical engineers, designers, and superintendents, all artists, differing but in their class of work; and whoever has been trained in technical hand-work possesses the key which will unlock the door to all these vocations. Natural faculties are as greatly varied in individuals as the forms of art themselves, and this variety of talent extends throughout the domain of art. Albert Durer was both painter and designer, and renewed the arts of engraving and wood carving. He was an excellent etcher, and produced beautiful work with the dry point. Look at the mighty in art of the *renaissance*! Look at Leonardo da Vinci, that glorious painter, architect, and engineer! Michael Angelo, painter, sculptor, architect, engineer, in short, who was inspired with art, and could do everything well. There are hundreds of others to whom we might refer ourselves for the truth of what we assert. Nothing is derogatory to great men who like Michael Angelo could and did design a piece of furniture, a sword-hilt, construct a St. Peter's Church, paint the "Last Judgment," or chisel a "Moses" or "David" from the marble. Drawing is therefore the golden key, and must be taught, as recommended by the English Commissioners. After they had seen the wonders it had worked on the Continent, they recommend "That rudimentary drawing be incorporated with writing as a single elementary subject, and that instruction in elementary drawing be continued throughout the standards; that the inspectors of the Education Department be responsible for the instruction in drawing, and that drawing from casts and models be required as part of the work, and that modelling be encouraged by grant." I had felt this long before, and it was most pleasing to me that the Commissioners made it the first of their recommendations.

Excellent work has been done in England, and the manufacturing districts educate their own artists, and are not as formerly dependant on foreign aid for designs worthy of production. Mr. Sparkes, writing in 1884, in combating detractors, says:—"To those who would disparage the work of the schools, the fact that French monopoly of designing is at an end, so far as English manufacture is concerned, should be in itself a sufficient answer, irrespective of other considerations:

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Instead of going abroad for designs, foreigners becoming familiarized with our advance in the industrial arts, are now continually coming to examine our system of teaching, to study our methods, and to avail themselves of the examples placed before our pupils at South Kensington and elsewhere, to the value of which they are indeed as much alive as our home manufacturers. As an illustration of the altered relations between England and France, it may be stated that about five years ago one of the first manufacturers in Paris sent over to England for a collection of English designs in paper-hangings, in order that his designers might avail themselves of them. Indeed, at a much earlier period than this, a number of designs for silk damasks, cretonnes, and paper-hangings, were purchased by a French firm from students in the training school of South Kensington, and were successfully produced in France. For evidence of our advance in artistic culture, it is but necessary to consult those who are old enough to remember the changes of the last thirty years, and to hear what they say of the improved appearance of our shops and shop-fittings, our warehouses and wares, our furniture and table appointments, our wall-papers and carpets, our books and book-bindings, our illustrated periodicals, our children's toys and picture-books, into which Richard Caldecott, Walter Crane, and Kate Greenaway, have introduced artistic treatment of quite an original character, delighting young and old, alike. There is scarcely a household in the country that is not the better for the change, not a manufacture in which design has a place, that has not felt its influences; and it would be altogether idle to deny that this advance, to be seen on every side, is greatly attributable to the Schools of Arts."

With respect to the influence of the department on elementary drawing, statistics show that between 700,000 and 800,000 children are receiving such instructions in elementary day schools, in addition to those who are commencing their artistic education in Schools of Arts; but the elementary teaching is not what it ought to be and might be, for it proceeds too much on the lines of free-hand and model drawing, and practical geometry, whilst insufficient attention is given to mechanical drawing, and moreover black-board teaching is greatly neglected. "About thirty years ago," Mr. Sparkes says, "more attention was given to this matter, at a time when a master in training had three or four national schools to attend to, the work being done under the supervision of the head master, who was very efficiently assisted in the work of inspection by Mr. Swinstead, one of the masters; and it was sought to interest both masters in art schools and those in elementary schools by a money grant, which they shared between them. Gradually the elementary master became entitled to his drawing certificate on passing an examination in four second grade subjects, with a fifth for black-board drawing or writing; and as his teaching power was subjected to no test, classes soon fell into a feeble condition. The system of examination at South Kensington doubtless failed to prevent this, and hence our backward condition as compared with foreign countries; but it may be doubted if a remedy for the present weakness in our elementary teaching is to be found in a suggestion made in the report of the Technical Commission, namely, "that the instruction in drawing in elementary schools should be carefully supervised on the spot by the Whitehall Inspectors as is that in other branches of primary education," unless indeed a distinct staff of Inspectors should be appointed for the purpose of possessing trained artistic ability. The more advanced elementary drawing of the second grade is usually very well done, though even here, as in the earlier stage, a system of coaching up from copies for the examination on which payment is made, is not unlikely to prevail when the master's income is in any degree dependant on its results. The exclusion of large
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work done from blackboard examples in a given time, is much to be regretted, as the plan of working down to examination copy standard for a monetary result is inadequate to develop the power most useful to children about to engage in various handicrafts." He goes on to say, "If we regard the schools of art under their original designation as essentially schools of design, it cannot be doubted that they have had a most useful past; and, in anticipation of a still more useful future, attention may be drawn to the large proportion of schools to be found in towns where design is of the first importance to the success of the local manufacturers. Moreover, as the employment of ex-students as designers has been sought at the various schools, and although in several cases they were stated to be so numerous that a list of names could not be attempted, and in almost all the record was dependent on the imperfect recollection of the master, extending sometimes over a very limited period; lists of names have been received showing that many hundreds of men and women, trained in the schools, are at this moment engaged in the work of designing, not only in England, but also in France, Russia, Spain, America, Australia, New Zealand, India, the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c., and at home they have in many places superseded foreign designers. At Sheffield, for example, a dozen French designers and artists, chasers, were, in 1852, the chief authorities on design and taste, and their work was mostly of a depraved Louis Quatorze character. The manufacturers being indifferent to art, the designers were absolute in their control, and the public, beguiled by richness of treatment, made no objection to the style then in vogue. Ten years later these French modellers and designers had been supplanted by Englishmen, and this change was greatly due to the influence of the late Alfred Stephens. Having gone as a boy to Italy, Stephens spent thirty years there, and on his return to England obtained employment as one of the masters at Somerset House. On the reorganization of the school he found it necessary to seek employment, and a Sheffield manufacturer had the wisdom to secure him as his chief artist, on the recommendation of Mr. Young Mitchell, the head-master of the local school of design. Mitchell and Stephens became fast friends, and the latter thus exercised an indirect influence over the school, for the accommodation of which a new building was erected at great cost. The school committee was originally composed of dilettanti, the manufacturers being conspicuous by their absence, but now the latter take their full share in the government of the school. There is not a single French designer in the town, only two French chasers, and the leading manufacturers, especially those who produce the most artistic works, and general public are greatly interested in the school, many past students of which are occupying honorable positions elsewhere. In Nottingham, twenty years ago, the lace designs, most of which were produced by foreigners, were, as a rule, lamentably deficient in artistic taste, although there were some good ones amongst them. Sprawling palm-trees, nondescript flowers, and absurd ornaments were huddled together in ugly confusion, and any attempt to leave the beaten track was regarded with disfavour, except by the Science and Art Department, which afforded great encouragement by its favourable recognition of good work. A school of design was established in Nottingham in 1843, but little attention was given to the staple manufacture till 1866, when the school secured the services of a master who established special classes for the study and practice of design. After a time he conceived the idea of basing his pupils' work on good specimens of old hand-made lace, English and foreign, which were modified to suit the capabilities of the machine, and this in its turn was improved so as to be capable of producing larger designs for curtains, &c., without

“repeats.” The students were encouraged by money prizes to do their best, and from that period may be dated the extraordinary progress made in the Nottingham lace trade. It was soon found that native talent was quite equal to all the requirements of this beautiful manufacture; periodical competitions in design were stimulated by local prizes; English designers gradually superseded foreign artists; and in 1878 the undoubted merits of their work received recognition in the French capital itself, in the shape of a “diploma of honour” from the Paris Exhibition. One of the leading manufacturers of Nottingham, a warm supporter of the school of art, states that whereas only ten years ago he paid from £1,000 to £1,200 a year for French designs and to French designers, his present expenditure in that direction is not more than £50. Probably 1,500 young men are now engaged in that town as designers and draftsmen, with such success that in Calais—the chief seat of the French lace trade—the manufacturers last year petitioned the Government to assist them in establishing a school of art there, lest they should be left behind in the competitive race. Many of the Nottingham manufacturers compel their apprentices, by a clause in their indentures, to attend the school of art three times a week, a course which is more or less adopted in Aberdeen, Bath, Barrow-in-Furness, Hanly, Preston, and other places; indeed, the school is one of the most popular institutions in the town, and has, moreover, an invaluable adjunct in the museum established at Nottingham Castle. One firm alone pays £5,000 a year to seventy designers, including apprentices; and although many designs are still sent over from Paris, they are always put into the hands of English draftsmen before being put on to the machine. At Macclesfield, where the silk manufacture is the staple industry, the business of hawking French designs is gradually dying out, and only the other day a dealer in these commodities offered one of the students of the school of art regular employment in sketching and designing. Besides which it is well known that a large percentage of the “new French patterns” which arrive quarterly from Paris are really the production of English looms. The Macclesfield school is indeed found to be indispensable to the manufacturers of the town, amongst whom may be found seven or eight ex-students, and the designers trained therein work also for the cotton, linen, silk, and woollen textiles of other towns. Designs are wanted for almost everything that Macclesfield produces, and it is found here, as elsewhere, that the school course provides higher standards of excellence than are demanded for the customers for whom the manufacturers have to provide. The ability of the students is, however, utilised as fast as they can be trained, and it is expected that the demand will be further stimulated when a technical school is also established, and gives instruction side by side with its artistic neighbour. At Belfast the artisan classes are most numerously attended, and the trades of the town, including linen damask weaving, cotton printing, embroidery, ironwork (wrought and cast), lithography, and engraving, have all been directly benefited, most of the designers having been trained therein, several having had the advantage of a course of study at South Kensington; and the students include a large number of persons employed in the establishment of Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. It is, however, regretted that the staple production of the town—linen damask—has not been more largely affected by the work of the school, for, though the patterns show a marked improvement, many of them are still execrably bad. A local museum of art objects, and especially of textile fabrics, is greatly needed, for the place is singularly devoid of artistic objects and influences, and, as the Free Library Act has recently been adopted by the town, it is hoped that

that steps will soon be taken to establish such an institution. At Birmingham great strides have been made in art manufactures during the last thirty years; public taste has been largely developed; and designers and art workmen trained in the school of art are now generally employed. Here, owing to the nature of the trades carried on, there is a great demand for good handicraftsmen; and one of the principal firms, which formerly employed many foreign designers, modellers, chasers, &c., now relies almost exclusively on native ability. At Colebrookdale the modellers and most of the designers for ironwork are, or have been, students of the school of art; and the same may be said of the factories of Messrs. Maw and others. At Glasgow the majority of those filling important posts in the factories have had the benefit of its training; and it is to be hoped that the town will not allow an institution of such great value to its manufacturers to continue so badly housed as it is at present. At Manchester some of the manufacturers are earnest supporters of the school; but complaints have been made that its work is not sufficiently comprehensive, being at one time too exclusively an art school, and at another too much a school of design. It is now, however, making good headway, and increasing its hold on the estimation of the public. At Stoke-on-Trent the school of art had in its earlier years a staunch and generous supportor in Mr. Herbert Minton, who insisted that his apprentices should attend its classes, and paid the fees of the girls during five years of their apprenticeship. His successors still insist on the attendance of the boys, and the school has turned out skilful workmen for the factories in large numbers, besides which ex-students are to be found in the several establishments, engaged as directors, painters, or designers, and in many cases they have superseded foreign aid. Pottery painting at Stoke has entirely changed its character since the establishment of the school of art, so far as its technical treatment is concerned, and the school has produced hosts of art workmen. At Halifax, sixteen years ago, all the principal appointments as designers were held by foreigners; now, however, matters are altogether changed, for they are almost exclusively filled by ex-students from the school of art, which is also largely attended by youths whose business it is to transfer "to point" on squared paper the designs of their masters, so that a thorough acquaintance with freehand drawing is highly essential to success. At Lambeth, a most important and extensive art manufacture owes its very existence to the influence of the neighbouring school of art, cordially welcomed and allowed free scope through the enterprise and encouragement of Messrs. Doulton, whose art pottery is distinctly original in conception and treatment. The Lambeth school always had a class of design, and about the year 1865 it occurred to Mr. Sparkes, then its master, that the students might as well make their designs in enamelled colours on the clay used for making tiles and other coarse ware as upon paper in water-colours. He thought this course would add interest to the work, but had no conception of the extensive industry to which the experiment would lead. This beautiful and popular ware is a most excellent result of a genuine experiment made with the capital and artistic taste of a manufacturer, developed by purely local means. No local school in any part of the Continent could have done more than the Lambeth school has done to back up by its best efforts the demands made from time to time by Mr. Doulton. It is a truly national production, and at the same time a local one, the direct outcome of the proper co-operation that ought to exist between schools of art and local manufacturers. This modern development of industrial art, in which some 350 persons are employed, mostly females, could not have taken place but for the school of art, which has supplied, almost without exception,

exception, the entire staff of the establishment, and continues to have the warm support of Messrs. Doulton, who, as one means of encouragement to the students, arrange that every certificate gained at the school shall carry with it an increase of salary. The school of art at Stourbridge, also, has had much influence on the glass manufactures of the district, and appears to have founded one important branch—etching on glass—which was started about twenty-five years ago. Cameo glass cutting has also been recently introduced, and great strides have been made in this as well as in other departments of the trade. Of this industry Sir Rupert Kettie says:—“Without speaking of the special manufacture revived in Venice, I can say with confidence that no country has at any time produced such pure brilliant flint-glass as the English makers now give to the world. As to design, whether in cut, engraved, or moulded glass, whether in rock-crystal, or cameo work, no such art glass was ever before seen as that which is now being produced in my own neighbourhood.”

The system of loan collections supplied by South Kensington is of the most admirable character; and, as the Royal Commissioners expressed themselves, it would be well if it could be still further extended, and the collections allowed to remain longer at the towns to which they are sent. All technical schools and art schools should be in immediate connection with a museum. The eye sees in a moment what the mind could not understand from a written description. Hence the great value of object lessons. In most of the German towns I visited, collections forming a museum had been made, and as a rule the State assists the local municipal bodies in providing the funds, and also in supplying the collections for the provincial galleries and art schools. It is this way in France. The State assists and appoints the leading officers or directors, while all matters of detail and management are left to a committee of the municipal body. Invariably the importance of art and the necessity of art instruction are recognised, and local galleries and museums are established in order to make the instruction imparted more effective. Many of these museums are of no great value at first, excepting in the matter of the loans. It is always found that once a museum is established private individuals come forward with loans, which sometimes, and indeed often, lead to bequests and gifts, and in the course of a few years it grows into a considerable collection, proving invaluable to the students as object lessons, while it cannot fail to elevate the taste.

Moreover, special attention is paid to the casts and models, which are nearly always supplied gratuitously by the State to the art schools and academies. They are made under the supervision of its own officers and examples are never refused to towns or districts which desire to open art schools or galleries—the consequence is that the chief town of every district has almost invariably its own museum and picture gallery open on Sundays free to the people.

I may here say that the reproduction of these works of art can be done very economically when the State has good moulds and a proper workshop. We are already reproducing casts for our schools in Sydney, and I trust that the Board of Technical Education will be empowered to do much more in this direction. I shall have a recommendation to make on this subject further on; for no one can dispute the value of such collections to country districts, or the direct influence they give to schools of art or design.

The Commissioners on Technical Instruction report that the question of providing museums of art and industrial objects is still almost in its infancy in
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England; and though Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, and Manchester have established promising art galleries, and in other large towns also some interesting collections exist, there is yet no provision of this sort at all comparable with the amply furnished museums and galleries possessed by many provincial towns on the Continent, especially in France; and although we can scarcely hope to obtain in our provincial towns within an early date, such collections of rare pictures as have been acquired in some foreign towns through the influence of old traditions and special causes of distribution, much is possible for us in the direction both of augmenting our present resources and of bringing them to bear with greater effect on our art manufactures, and in vastly increasing the artistic power of our skilled artizans.

In the case of France, which stands at the head of artistically educated countries, the provincial museums have been largely assisted by the State, both by money and by contributions of pictures and other objects. The surplus stores of the Louvre are freely given to such galleries, and the supply of good copies and casts for the art schools is administered with a lavish hand.

It would, however, be erroneous to suppose that foreign provincial galleries lean entirely on the support of the central Government. The magnificent gifts and bequests of private individuals to the galleries of Limoges, Montpélier, Dijon, Nancy, Lille, and other towns, bear witness to the fact that local effort and enterprise are by no means exclusively British virtues, and they prove also the high value which the presence of a local gallery has in stimulating the task and attracting the munificence of the inhabitants.

Municipal and other local authorities, as well as the ratepayers at large, should be induced by every means to acknowledge and discharge the responsibilities they are under to the community in this respect. And to this aim no more valuable accessory can be provided than that of museums, well supplied with examples bearing on the industry of the town or district and placed, if possible, in the same building with, or in close proximity to the school of art.

Modifications have been made since my last report in the various methods and systems. New schools of art have been founded, and institutions created—notably in Germany and Austria—having for their object the encouragement of the arts applied to industries with a view to the development of commerce.

It is impossible to teach successfully, so that the students may learn how to compose artistically, without a museum, and the more richly this is endowed with art objects of all kinds the more useful it must be. In Europe the great importance of this is fully understood, and the various nations have set about this work in earnest. Collections are sent to provincial museums from a central one, and duplicates of rare works are moulded in plaster, reproduced by electro-metallurgy, while photography is also largely employed in copying such work as may be useful, and which could not otherwise find its way to the provinces. The museums of South Kensington, Berlin, and Vienna keep regularly at work many skilled workmen in the preparation of these reproductions, which answer every purpose of the students, being perfect facsimilies in size and form of the originals.

It is thus easy, and comparatively at a cheap rate, to obtain examples, in these reproductions, of the best works of art in relation to the industries of a country; and these examples should be on view and at the convenience of students at all times in a museum attached to and in connection with the central and provincial

provincial schools of art. By such means a correct taste for the beautiful will be fostered, and as the schools are open to all, the youth of Australia will have the same opportunities as their contemporaries in other countries to learn the best methods of fabrication and decoration, and by studying attentively the grand works before them, to work out original ideas, adapting their designs to the requirements of their country, and impressing them with a sentiment entirely Australian.

I shall now proceed to describe the schools and the methods which prevail in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and America, for teaching drawing, not, as I before stated, that any national system exists in either of these countries, but simply to speak of the schools and their various programmes. It appears that in teaching drawing much more depends upon individual teaching than in teaching the exact sciences. With these, by means of reasoning and experiment, actual truth can be arrived at, but with art it is quite another matter. My experience leads me to the conclusion that if the child were taught to make his own impression of an object in the Kindergarten and infant classes, that is to say, if he were taught his letters by being made to copy them from solid objects, with a piece of chalk or a slate pencil, the great difficulties we now find in bringing together the eye and hand would no longer exist, but that it would become almost natural for a child to draw correctly from the object or model, and that geometry and perspective would eventually be much easier of acquisition. We all know how the drawing of maps on blackboards facilitates the learning of geography, but if with the very first attempts at tuition the hand and eye were brought together, it stands to reason that drawing must be acquired much more readily than when this important matter is left until the child is 8 or 10 years of age, or even older, at which period the child will naturally have more difficulty in trying to produce with his hand the impression any object has made upon his eye.

Up to the present time schools have practically taught that letters were the only possible form of expression. This is not as it should be. In all future there must be such keen and serious competition between nations as regards production and economy of manufactures, that we ought to realize the necessity of going at once to the root of the business and teach the young idea how to shoot in the proper direction from the beginning, economising his time and making the work easier to him.

That this can easily be done I am thoroughly convinced, as the experience of all the great educational reformers goes to prove that the infant mind can be easily exercised and taught to express itself in the language of form, and even of colour. Developed in the manner I have indicated, the mind will be gradually brought to view all things with a correct eye, and whatever work the child may be engaged in later on, it will be treated in a manner more or less artistically. I may quote here what has been stated by an eminent American authority, Dr. Woodward, of the St. Louis Manual Training School. He lays it down as a self-evident conclusion: "That it is the birthright of every child to be taught three methods of expression—(1st) by the written, printed, or spoken word; (2nd) by the pencil or brush, using the various kinds of graphic art; (3rd) through the instrumentality of tools and materials which enable one to express thought in the concrete."

I shall do little more than enumerate the various art schools where the teaching is confined to the fine arts to the exclusion of what we may term industrial art, the chief object of my inquiry being to gain information as to the instruction
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of the masses in drawing, so as to enable them to turn such knowledge to an industrial account. My report will treat fully the methods which have been employed to carry into effect this desirable work, while I shall scarcely do more than to give the programmes of the great art schools in appendices.

The schools of the Royal Academy gratuitously provide means of instruction for students of painting, sculpture, and architecture, students providing only their own materials. They consist of the antique school, the preliminary school of painting, the upper school of painting, the school of drawing from the life, the school of modelling from the life, the architectural school, and the perspective school. There is a most excellent library of works of art open to the students, and courses of lectures on painting, sculpture, architecture, chemistry, and anatomy, to which students are admitted.

The Slade Art School, under the direction of Professor Negros, is a department of University College, and an excellent institution, open to both male and female students. It gives instruction in painting, drawing, modelling, and etching.

Six Slade scholarships in fine arts have been founded—open also to male and female students—and lectures are given on anatomy, the science of perspective, and the chemistry of materials used in painting.

The Royal Institute of Painters in water-colours has schools which provide gratuitous instruction for students of water-colour painting, the student providing his own materials. Applicants are required to produce, as a specimen of ability, two drawings in each department of study they propose to follow. Before sending in specimens of work candidates must obtain from the Royal Institute, Piccadilly, through the written request of any member of the Institute, or other artist or person of known respectability, a printed form of application, which must be filled up and sent in with the specimens to the Institute on or before the 1st day of September in each year so that they may be submitted to the Council. If approved the applicant is admitted as a probationer, and two months are allowed to prepare a set of drawings for the schools. Unsuccessful candidates may renew their applications with a different set of drawings. The period of studentship is limited to two years, but may be extended at the discretion of the Council. The student must be under 25 years of age, otherwise he is ineligible.

Notice of teaching at drawing in elementary schools will be found in Appendix.

I shall not enter into the subject of art history, or have I inquired into the origin and development of schools of art. I shall simply state that comparatively little was done to impart instruction in art in a comprehensive manner until after the first great International Exhibition of 1851. The want of instruction in design had operated for years against English industrials, and Parliament had been often invoked to bring about a better state of things. A far greater development had been given to art, and greater encouragement to industry, by Continental nations than in England, whereas in the latter country it was far more needed, as England was eminently the first of all manufacturing nations. Mr. Dyce, R.A., reported in 1840, and pointed out the differences between English and French teaching. He pointed out that there was "no circumstance in France connected with the application of design, not merely to the silk manufacture but to every branch of industry, that deserves

deserves more special notice than the high estimation in which industrial artists are held, and the free and unrestrained exercise of their judgment and taste which is consequently allowed to them in all matters over which their peculiar abilities ought properly to give them control. A French pattern designer is looked upon in his sphere precisely in the same light as a professor of fine art. You may employ him or not as you think fit, but having given him a commission, it is he, not you, who is responsible for the merits of his performance; and this does not terminate in the design merely; his taste and judgment must be equally allowed to control the manner and process of reproduction." He goes on to say, "It may appear incredible, but I assert it without fear of contradiction that there are few, if any, instances in Great Britain of industrial artists who are employed as responsible persons, that is to whose judgment manufacturers give the least deference, whose productions can be looked upon as original works, or who are allowed even to have a voice as to the mode in which the patterns they are employed to make should be executed."

I mention this to show the state of things as regards art so late as in 1840. How schools were instituted with a view to raise the taste of the great mass of artisans, rather than by special efforts to make a few eminent designers.

The Exhibition of 1851 made it patent to every thinking person that energetic steps must be taken, and that at once, so various attempts were made, and in the minutes for the re-organisation of the schools of design in 1852, and the formation of the Department of Practical Art to which reference has already been made, states the three principal objects of the new department were to be:—

1st. The promotion of elementary instruction in drawing and modelling; 2nd. Special instruction in the knowledge and practice of ornamental art; 3rd. The practical application of such knowledge to the improvement of manufactures.

Examples for drawing were therefore prepared and offered to the elementary schools at half cost, and a class for the instruction of teachers of such schools was opened at Marlborough House. Special classes were also established for technical instruction in art, which classes were supplemental to the courses of instruction in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing carried on at the metropolitan school, Somerset House, where a training class was established with a systematic course of instruction for masters of schools of art.

In August, 1853, the training class was moved from Somerset House to Marlborough House, where temporary school-rooms were erected. In 1854, inducements were offered to teachers of elementary schools to pass examinations in drawing by the offer of payments on the results of their instruction of the pupil-teachers in their schools; and the pupil-teacher system was extended to schools of art, a payment of £15 a year being allowed for each pupil-teacher. In 1855 the Department offered prizes to children in elementary schools taught drawing by masters of schools of art. In 1856 these schools were collectively examined at schools of art by the inspectors of the Department, and in 1857 a payment of 3s. for every child who gained a prize was given to the art master who had instructed him. In the same year an augmentation grant of £5 was made to the salaries of teachers of elementary schools who had passed examinations in drawing, and taught the subject satisfactorily in their schools. In this latter year also, the offices of the Department and the art training schools were removed to South Kensington, and a regular inspection of art schools organised.

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This system was changed in 1864, and schools of art and art classes now send their works annually in April to South Kensington, where they are examined by Committees of Examiners who award the marks on which payments are made, and medals and prizes given.

Aid is given to elementary schools, training colleges, and schools of art, and art classes. This aid may be obtained not only by public elementary schools under the inspection of the Education Department, but also by elementary schools not in connection with it. By the minute of the 26th May, 1885, to which I before alluded, these public elementary schools could elect to receive aid either from the Science and Art Department or from the Education Department after the 31st December, 1885. But grants from the Science and Art Department will cease to be made to schools under the inspection of the Education Department from and after the 31st March, 1887. The children and pupil-teachers of an elementary school are examined once in the year. If the aid be granted by the Science and Art Department it consists of payments of 1s. 6d. for each child who passes in drawing to scale, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. 6d., according to the merits of the papers worked, in respect of the other first grade subjects—freehand-drawing from copies, and from models, and practical geometry. A payment of 5s. is also made for each subject in which a child passes the second grade examination in freehand, geometry, perspective, and model drawing, and of 10s. for each subject of that examination in which a paid monitor or pupil-teacher passes. Grants in aid of the purchase of suitable apparatus is also made. First grade prizes and certificates are given to those children, and second grade prizes and certificates to those pupil-teachers, whose papers reach a certain standard of merit. If the aid be granted by the Education Department it consists of a grant made on examination in drawing as a class subject under the Education Code, amounting to 1s. or 2s. for each child in average attendance if the inspector's report on the examination is "fair" or "good." The examination of elementary schools are conducted by local inspectors appointed by the Science and Art Department.

With reference to the training colleges, annual examinations are held about October at the training colleges under the inspection of the Education Department. The subjects of examination are freehand-drawing, from flat examples, practical geometry, linear perspective, model-drawing, and drawing on the blackboard. Payments of 10s. are made to the authorities of training colleges for each subject of the examination in which a student passes, and prizes and certificates are given to all candidates whose papers are marked excellent. Grants are here also made towards the purchase of suitable apparatus.

In the schools of art, and art classes there are twenty-three stages of art instruction towards which aid is granted to schools of art and art classes, which have been duly recognised by the Department. This aid to schools of art and art classes is in the form of:—

- 1st. Examinations in which prizes and medals are awarded, held at all places, complying with certain conditions.
- 2nd. Payments on the results of examinations, and on the works executed in the school or class during the year.
- 3rd. Scholarships, local exhibitions, and free studentships at the National Art Training School and local schools of art.
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- 4th. Supplementary grants in respect of teachers, art pupil-teachers, modellers, and other students.
- 5th. Building grants and grants towards the purchase of examples, apparatus, &c., &c.
- 6th. Special grants and loans of works of art, books, &c.

Payments are made on the results of the examination of students of the industrial classes, all those whose incomes do not exceed £200 a year being included in this category, or of their children. There are two kinds of examinations, first, second, and third grade personal examinations, held about May; and second, the examination of works executed by registered students in schools and classes, which works are sent to the Science and Art Department for that purpose in April. The payments to schools of art and art classes are as follows:—

- (a) 10s. for every paper of the second grade examination, marked "pass" or "excellent."
- (b) £1 10s. for every paper of the third grade examination in stages 3, 6, 5a, and 5b, marked "pass" or "excellent."
- (c) £1 10s. for every paper marked "fair," and £3 for every paper marked "good" at the annual third grade examination.
- (d) Two pounds, or a sum in proportion to the merit and quantity of the works sent up, but not exceeding £2, on account of every qualified student who submits satisfactory work for examination at South Kensington.
- (e) Payments of twenty-five or twenty shillings, according to its merit, for every satisfactory work in elementary modelling, executed at the local examination by a student who has attended at least forty lessons in modelling during the school year.

Other payments which are made to schools of art only are:—

- (f) Three pounds on account of a free studentship for every draughtsman, designer, modeller, or handicraftsman, who having been two years in a school of art, is recommended jointly by the local committee and by the examiners of the Department, and who submits a satisfactory year's work.
- (g) Fifteen pounds for an art pupil-teacher in a school of art in which twenty students of the industrial classes are satisfactorily taught, and £30 for two art pupil-teachers in a school in which fifty or more such students are satisfactorily taught.
- (h) Five pounds for every student, being or intending to become an art workman, or a designer for manufacturers, trained in a school of art, who obtains a national scholarship or admission to the national art training school.

Prizes are awarded to all registered students of schools of art and art classes whose papers are marked "excellent" in the second or third grade personal examinations. Medals and other prizes are awarded for the best work which have been sent up for examination, and have been selected to enter into a national competition between the works of all the schools of art and art classes in the Kingdom.

Certificates as teachers are granted to candidates who pass certain examinations. They are termed the Elementary School Teachers' D, second grade; the

Art

Art Class Teachers' intermediate, and the Art Master's certificate (third grade) respectively. Other grants are also given for building apparatus, works of art, and other purposes.

National scholarships in the National Art Training School, with allowances of from one to two pounds (£1 to £2) a week, are granted to a limited number of duly qualified students from schools of art and art classes who are handicraftsmen engaged in producing works of decoration or art manufacture. Studentships in training in the National Art Training School, with allowances of from fifteen to twenty shillings a week, are also granted to students of schools of art who propose to become teachers. There are also free studentships in the National Art Training School awarded to students who have paid fees for two consecutive terms at that school, or any school of art, and have distinguished themselves by passing certain of the Department's examinations in art.

In 1855 there were 200 schools of art, with eighteen branch classes, and a total of 36,960 students; 488 art classes, with 23,410 students; 4,637 elementary schools, at which 810,079 children and pupil-teachers were taught drawing, of whom 530,236 were examined. There were also fifty training colleges, with 3,578 students in training examined in drawing, of whom 879 students and teachers obtained certificates.

The whole number of persons who received instruction in art in some form through the agency of the department was 889,149. All further details will be found in Appendix.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction above referred to, and to make the teaching of rudimentary drawing a part of the regular instruction in elementary schools, drawing has been included among the class subjects in the code of the Education Department laid before Parliament in 1885, and arrangements have been made to cover the period of transmission ending the 31st March, 1887. Since the issue of this minute 376 schools have applied for examination in drawing as a class subject, but other schools have discontinued instruction in drawing on the ground that the grant for it will be no longer in addition to the annual grant from the Educational Department. This clearly proves the necessity for further legislation, and that teachers be compelled to work in a given direction or be superseded. Incompetence in teachers needs also to be more strictly attended to by the inspectors, for where national interests are concerned the whims and caprices of individuals must be determinedly swept aside, and teachers must be made distinctly to understand that if they will not honestly and energetically teach drawing their positions will be filled by those who will.

Mr. Bowler, the Assistant Director for Art of the Science and Art Department, states that drawing was introduced as a class subject into the code of the Education Department for 1885 and 1886 with the following specification:—Standard I.—Drawing freehand and with the ruler of lines, angles, parallels, and the simplest right-lined forms, such as some of those given in Dyce's drawing-book. To be drawn on slates. Standard II.—The same as standard I, but drawn on paper. Standard III.—Freehand drawing of regular forms and curved figures from the flat; simple geometrical figures with rulers. Standard IV.—Freehand drawing from the flat and from simple rectangular and circular models; drawing to scale geometrical figures with instruments.

Standard

Standard V.—The same as Standard IV, with the addition of easy common objects; plans and elevations of plane figures and rectangular solids in simple positions; simple scales.

Standard VI.—The same as the 5th, but with objects of greater difficulty.

The same as 5th, with sections.

Standard VII.—Drawing any common objects and casts of ornament in light and shade.

The same as VI, but with circular solids and sections.

To these instructions is added a note that "in order to interest the children it will be advisable to teach them to draw as early as possible from actual objects, such as the doors and windows, furniture, and apparatus of the schoolroom.

The minute issued by the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council on Education, at South Kensington, on drawing as a class subject under the code of the Education Department is as follows:—

1. Drawing having now become a class subject under the code, all grants, including those for payments on results, prizes, and examples for the instruction of drawing of children in public elementary schools will cease to be made by the Science and Art Department from and after the 31st March, 1887.
2. An elementary school, the school year of which terminates before the 1st January, 1886, will be examined and receive grants from the Science and Art Department according to the present provisions of the Art Directory.
3. An elementary school, the school year of which terminates after the 31st December, 1885, and before the 1st April, 1887, may elect to be examined during that period, either for grants from the Science and Art Department under the Art Directory, or for grants from the Education Department for a class subject under the code, provided that in the latter case arrangements are made for teaching the subject throughout the school in accordance with the schedule of the code six months before the end of its school year, and that notice to that effect be given to the Science and Art Department at the same time.
4. In schools in which drawing is now being taught under the Science and Art Department, the examination in the first year under the code need not extend beyond the requirements of the fifth standard, and the higher grant, 2s., will be awarded if the results of the examination be good.
5. In schools in which drawing is taken for the first time, the examination need not for the first year extend beyond the requirements of the fourth standard, and the higher grant, 2s., will be awarded if the results of the examination be good.
6. In schools in which it is desired to make a separate classification for instruction in drawing, managers shall be at liberty to class the scholars for examination in standards which do not correspond with the ordinary standards in the school. In every such case a schedule must be prepared, and a duplicate preserved, showing the names of all the scholars and the standards in which they have been respectively presented for the drawing examination. No scholar should be presented a second time in the same or in any lower standard.

7. The examination in drawing as a class subject under the code will take place within a month before the end of the school year, and it will be conducted by the local superintendent of the Science and Art Department, who for this purpose will be deemed an inspector of the Education Department.
8. Pupil-teachers may be examined at the same time in the second grade art subjects, or they may sit at the ordinary May examinations at any centre. Payments on their account will continue to be made by the Science and Art Department as at present.
9. This minute does not affect the grants from the Science and Art Department for the teaching of drawing in elementary schools which do not receive grants from the Education Department, or from the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland.

I have reproduced the approved illustrated syllabus of the course of instruction in drawing as a class subject in plates. (*See Appendix.*)

The following observations were also issued with the plates:—

It must be clearly understood that the diagrams which are here given on a reduced scale are intended solely to illustrate the schedule of the code, and to give an idea of the nature and the degree of difficulty of the drawings which children will be expected to practice in each standard.

Children in the first three standards should make their freehand and model drawings of a size to fairly fill slates or paper 6 or 7 inches in length. Children in the higher standards should be exercised in enlarging and reducing their freehand examples, and should generally draw on a larger scale than the children in the lower standards.

In the use of instruments children in the first three standards should not be required to do finer work than is involved in making circles of half an inch radius.

In the higher standards smaller dimensions may be employed.

The authorities of the Art Division of the Science and Art Department wisely recognised the fact that in order to teach drawing the first thing to do was to provide teachers. The development just described of art instruction in England would not have been possible had it not been for the institution of the National Art Training School. This school is by far the most important element in the English system of teaching drawing, and to the excellence of its direction may be ascribed the many admirable teachers who have wrought this marvellous change.

To have brought this school to its present position has been no ordinary task, and perhaps it is only to those who have made the subject a close study, that the difficulties are thoroughly apparent. It must be a work of time to adapt the subject of drawing to the varying capacity of the pupils, and to approximate towards a systematic arrangement of work in all the different grades. At the beginning students enter without any great skill, and have in the first place to be taught to draw. The attention that is now paid to this subject, to a great extent, does away with this difficulty, for, although somewhat tardily, the importance of teaching drawing in elementary schools has been recognised throughout all civilised nations, the only question being, how to teach in the most perfect manner. It is obviously the duty of all directors of training colleges and normal schools to address themselves earnestly to this question, for upon the graduates of to-day will depend the results

results of the future, for it must be borne in mind that it is no longer sufficient for a student, aspiring to become a teacher, to be able to draw and gain prizes for his work in the schools, but he must know how to teach, and he can only obtain this qualification by constant practice in teaching, combined with skill and experience of educational methods. As soon as this is fully understood and acted up to, children will learn to draw as easily as they learn to read and write, and by these means, development of the elements of judgment and good taste will be provided by the instrumentality of those future teachers who are now learning their profession in the normal schools. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this class of school. Teachers must be taught how to teach. The pedagogics of art must be thoroughly studied. Conferences of normal school-teachers should be frequent, so that every opportunity of comparing notes and hearing each other's opinions should be secured, as mutual help is indispensable in order to secure uniformity of action and more perfect development. It is therefore greatly to be desired that the National Art Training School of South Kensington will exert itself further in this direction, now that drawing has been introduced under the code of the Education Department as a class subject into all elementary schools; that it will collect all the information as to methods of instruction from other countries, and determine, by actual experiment, upon the best means of teaching drawing in all elementary schools. I am aware the matter rests with the Education Department, but virtually the success of this great progressive movement will remain with the institution from which all the teachers will emanate; and, as yet no definite or comprehensive system has been determined by experience, I trust it will be the province of the National Art Training School to develop some rational method, thoroughly test it by experiment, and then, when assured of its value, strenuously insist upon its application.

This school, which has already been the means of doing so much good, is a development of the former School of Design and Central School of Art at Somerset House, which in 1853 was removed to Marlborough House and opened under its present appellation. In 1856 it was transferred to South Kensington, where the number of students rapidly increased. The Royal Commission report that an important change has taken place in the school since 1871, when, in order to fulfil more efficiently its primary object of training teachers, an entrance examination was imposed. In the year 1880-1 there were 128 students—94 males and 34 females—attending the schools without paying fees; 47 students were admitted on payment of half fees, and from 759 students—359 males and 400 females—the sum of £3,022 was received in fees. The course of instruction includes 23 stages, in the highest of which, stages 22 and 23, the student takes elementary and applied designs.

Certificates of competency to teach the subjects comprised in these various stages of instruction are given to candidates who pass the necessary examinations. These are:—

- (a.) The preliminary or art teacher's certificate.
- (b.) Art certificates of the third grade.

Accompanied by Mr. Sparkes, the principal of the school, I made myself thoroughly acquainted with the building and the various classes. I examined the work in progress on many occasions. It was most satisfactory, especially the drawing

drawing and modelling from the antique and the life. The lectures on anatomy, decorative art, and perspective are most excellent, and leave little to be desired in the way these subjects are taught.

The stages of instruction, in art alluded to above, are as follows, but the progressive arrangement is varied according to circumstances :—

- Stage 1. Linear drawing by aid of instruments, including linear geometry, mechanical and machine drawing, perspective, details of architecture, and sciography.
- Stage 2. Freehand outline drawings of rigid forms from flat examples or copies.
- Stage 3. Freehand outline drawing from the "round."
- Stage 4. Shading from flat examples or copies.
- Stage 5. Shading from the "round" or solid forms, and drapery.
- Stage 6. Drawing from the human figure, and animal forms from copies.
- Stage 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from copies.
- Stage 8. Drawing the human figure, or animal forms from the "round," or nature.
- Stage 9. Anatomical studies drawn or modelled.
- Stage 10. Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history, from nature.
- Stage 11. Painting ornament from flat examples.
- Stage 12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.
- Stage 13. Painting (general) from flat examples, or copies flowers, still life, and landscapes.
- Stage 14. Painting (general) direct from nature, flowers, or still life, landscapes, and drapery.
- Stage 15. Painting from nature, groups of still life, flowers, &c., as composition of colour.
- Stage 16. Painting the human figures, or animals, in monochrome, from casts.
- Stage 17. Painting the human figure, or animals, in colour.
- Stage 18. Modelling ornament.
- Stage 19. Modelling the human figure, or animals, and drapery.
- Stage 20. Modelling fruit, flowers, foliage, &c., from nature.
- Stage 21. Lime sketches in clay, of the human figure, or animals, from nature.
- Stage 22. Elementary design, including studies treating natural objects ornamentally, ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in monochrome, or modelled ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces in colour, and studies of historic styles of ornament drawn or modelled.
- Stage 23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies, including machinery and mechanical drawing, plan drawing, &c., done from measurements of machines, buildings, &c., architectural design, ornamental design with figures as applied to decorative or industrial art, both flat and in relief.

Students

Students of schools of art who propose to become teachers, and who have taken the first certificate of the third grade, are eligible to compete for admission to the training school, with a maintenance allowance of ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings weekly, which may be increased to thirty-five shillings per week. Students who have taken the art class teachers' certificate may compete for admission as free students. Students of schools of art may compete for national scholarships of the value of from £1 to £2 per week, tenable at South Kensington for one, two, or three years.

The staff consists of a principal (Mr. Sparkes), a registrar, six assistant teachers, an instructor in decorative art, lecturers, occasional professional assistants, and a visitor (Mr. Poynter, R.A.)

Mr. Sparkes says that "in the National Art Training School technical matters connected with various art industries always receive attention in the lectures on design; and the provincial masters, many of whom are acquainted with the technique of several trades, do their best to meet the needs of local manufacturers; if they do not acquire sufficient technical knowledge to make their schools the school committees have the remedy in their own hands. The National Art Training School is now so much in demand that additional accommodation is much needed, and several more studios might be utilized. The greatest good fellowship exists among the students, who have various accessory organizations for cricket, boating, music, &c.; and in October a holiday sketching club produces some 700 or 800 works for adjudication. At Halifax and other places there are also art clubs in connection with the schools of art, and the members are from time to time represented on the walls of the Royal Academy. It may be added that the students of the National Art Training School are invited to the Royal Academy lectures, and the academy in return receives from the schools of art some of its most promising recruits. It has been suggested that the training imparted in the schools should lead up to a certificate or degree, which should be to the student a recognized stamp of merit, akin to that which is conferred at the Universities for scholarships; such a distinction would be both acceptable and useful, and the proposal is worthy of consideration. The national scholarships, of which there are twelve, were established to enable advanced students, who have given evidence of special aptitude for design, to prosecute their studies for a time in the training school and museum of South Kensington. The competition for these scholarships takes place in February and September, and students already engaged in designing for or producing works of art manufacture, are regarded as the most eligible candidates. When elected they receive free instruction and allowances for maintenance. National scholars and students in training may also in special cases receive grants to assist them in visiting foreign schools and galleries.

From 1863 to 1884, 145 national scholars, including 5 female students, have been received at the National Art Training School. Of this number 90 left it to enter upon engagements as designers, modellers, draughtsmen, decorators, &c., in connection with various art industries; 9 were employed in like capacities by the Department of Science of Art; 14 received appointments as masters or assistant masters of Schools of Art, 2 were drowned, 2 died, 2 resigned, and 1 was dismissed before the period of training expired. Respecting 8 others there is no information, and the remaining 17 are still in training at South Kensington. Of those

those who steadily devoted their attention to the object for which they were trained, many have since become distinguished for the excellence of their work, a fact which is the more gratifying when it is remembered that they have for the most part risen from a comparatively humble position. An excellent etching class forms also a part of this institution, conducted by Mr. F. Goulding.

The students of the National Art Training School have immense advantages in the proximity of the South Kensington Museum, to which they have free access. Here objects have been collected with a view to illustrate the history, theory, and practical application of decorative art. These are reproductions of the most celebrated masters, standard works of decorative art, modern pictures, sculpture, and engravings, architectural illustrations, building materials, naval models, educational apparatus, books, &c., &c.

The Picture Galleries were commenced by a princely gift of the late Mr. Sheepshanks, which was accepted by the Board of Trade in 1857. Thus a gallery of British art was founded, comprising British paintings in oil and water colours, drawings, etchings, and sculpture.

The Art Library of the Museum contains upwards of 52,000 volumes, 19,000 drawings, 51,000 engravings, and 53,000 photographs relating to art, while the educational and science library contains 59,736 volumes, chiefly on educational and scientific subjects. Free tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the secretary of the Science and Art Department, by (*a*) persons engaged in teaching, and certificated either in second or third grade art; (*b*) teachers of public elementary schools, holding certificate of merit of Education Department; (*c*) students of Royal Academy of Arts; (*d*) students attending local schools of art; art classes, or training colleges, who have been successful in second grade examination, or who have taken medals, medallions, or other Department prizes; (*e*) persons qualified to earn payments on results of science instruction. All students must apply through the secretary, head teacher, or principal of their school, class, or college.

A course of twelve lectures on anatomy, as applicable to the arts, is given in each term. The Spring course may be attended by ladies. Any person may at any time when the Museum is open to the public, sketch or make notes of any objects in the museum, provided such copying does not necessitate his or her using an easel or extra seat, or otherwise obstructing the circulation of visitors. Any person wishing to copy by using an easel, can do so on any students' day, under proper arrangements to prevent inconvenience to the public. The following are exceptions, viz.—(*a*) the paintings in water colours, to copy which no permission is granted; (*b*) objects on loan can only be copied on production of the written permission of the owners; (*c*) pictures in the Sheepshanks' gallery, to copy which special permission must be obtained. Forms of application for permission are supplied by the attendant in the gallery, or will be sent in reply to a letter addressed to the Director, South Kensington Museum. No application to copy the works of any living artist can be entertained, unless it be accompanied by the written permission of such artist. Such permission will only allow of works being copied by means of water colours or on porcelain, or by drawing or engraving, copying in oil not being permitted. Applicants must, if required, send specimens of their competency. No copying can be permitted, except on the days devoted to study, and not more than four persons can be admitted at the same time to work in any apartment, and no work can be removed from the walls for the purpose of copying.

By donations and purchases the Museum has been greatly enlarged from time to time. The grand cast of Michael Angelo's David, presented by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with specimens of decorative and other sculpture in marble, stone, and terra-cotta, together with the Guardini collection, laid the foundation for the present collection of decorative carving, modelling, and sculpture.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in 1863, directed that future purchases should be confined to objects wherein fine art is applied to some purpose of utility, and that works of fine art not so applied should only be admitted as exceptions, and so far as they may tend directly to improve art applied to objects of utility. The decorative art of all countries should be completely represented. Second-rate works should only be acquired as substitutes until better work can be obtained. Where the taste of the age or country has been low, few specimens only will be necessary. Original works are to be obtained as far as possible; but where this would seem to be impracticable, the system hitherto pursued of representing the finest known examples of electrotypes, casts, and drawings will be followed,—it being always kept in mind that the aim of the museum is to make the historical and geographical series of all decorative art complete, and fully to illustrate human taste and ingenuity. All this was carried into effect in the most perfect manner; and, as a collection of decorative art, South Kensington stands at the head of all museums. Mr. Donnelly, in his history of the Science and Art Department, states that the expediency of obtaining reproductions, by casts, photographs, and electrotypes, of valuable works of art, had been early recognised by the council; and in 1864 a minute was passed with the view of establishing relations between the Department and continental museums. A list of such works of art was prepared, and the publication of an international art inventory was commenced, but was discontinued in 1879. Many of the finest objects of art are preserved in continental churches and palaces, and it is not probable that they will ever become purchasable; but admirable substitutes of them may be easily obtained by various modes of reproduction, with perfect safety to the originals. In 1887, therefore, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales entered into a convention with several of the princes of the reigning families of Europe for promoting the reproduction of works of art, for the benefit, by exchange, of the museums of all countries. A number of important reproductions of monuments of various styles of art were thus procured—such as the Trajan column, the fire-place from Bruges, and Adam Kraft's sculpture from Neuremberg.

The collection of casts of classic sculpture illustrating the history of Greek art emanated from a proposal by Mr. Walter Perry, who was deputed to visit the principal galleries and museums of Germany and Italy, and to make the collection.

There is also at the far east end of London a branch in connection with South Kensington, known as the Bethnal Green Branch. A constant exchange of pictures, decorative works, &c., is constantly being made from South Kensington. It, moreover, contains departmental collections of animal products, illustrations of food, waste products, &c.

The collection of national portraits is now at Bethnal Green on loan from South Kensington, consisting of 633 paintings (mostly in oil colours), 32 miniatures, 28 busts in marble, 14 in terra-cotta and plaster, 11 electrotyped, and

18 electrotyped effigies from ancient tombs, &c. The central floor of the museum is now entirely occupied by oil and water-colour paintings, and a variety of art objects, all lent by various owners. This museum has been productive of a great deal of good.

South Kensington Museum extends its usefulness to the provinces by loans of objects to local museums and art exhibitions. The influence on public taste is by these means much enhanced for this circulation of objects of art workmanship is very acceptable and highly useful to a provincial public. During the period from 1864 to 1880 no fewer than 258 collections were thus sent out from South Kensington, extending the influences of its teaching throughout the entire kingdom.

The Finsbury Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute gives instruction in applied art by art lectures, studio courses, in which practical instruction is given in drawing and design, in elementary design, and application of design to special industries.

Elementary design includes ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, decoration in monochrome, in colour, in relief plants and flowers arranged ornamentally, and drawn without backgrounds, with suggestions for colour derived from them. In the application of design the chief topics are—Internal decoration, domestic, ecclesiastical, and general furniture, with special reference to the requirements of cabinet-makers; fabrics; metals wrought, chased, and cast; the precious metals, silversmiths' and goldsmiths' work; stone-carving, inlaying, and moulding; wood-carving, inlaying, and staining; glass, stained, painted, and engraved; mosaic, &c.; engraving, etching, and lithographing; lace and embroidery, pottery, wood-drawing for illustration and typographical ornamentation.

Technical painting includes (1) painting in water colours, tempera, fresco, and water glass; (2) painting on canvas, silk, satin, or cloth, in oil, encaustic, or wax; (3) painting on furniture, panels, and on metal grounds prepared with different textures; (4) painting on pottery.

There is also a life class where painting and modelling from nature are practised; modelling in clay, terra-cotta, or wax for carvers, plasterers, art metal workers, &c.; and instruction will be given in modelling from casts, showing good examples of the different styles and periods of architecture and ornamentation, from plants, flowers, and objects of natural history, from the antique, life, costume, and from drawings and sketches, moulding and casting.

There are also classes for ornament in plaster, raised and incised; tapestry painting, by means of a process which produces durable and marketable results; pottery painting, repousse metal work, cabinet-making, and design in wrought-iron work.

Mr. Brophy has special classes for cabinet-makers, designers, and others. His system of teaching is to make the students make a firm outline, ink it in, and sometimes to complete in colour, to form a simple design for inlaid work, or to fill in a space for decoration. He sets good work for his pupils to copy from, such masters as Durer, Rembrandt, giving them a *précis* of the history of the period and of the art. The students who were in the lithographic class, sketch with the pen, thus
habituating

habituating themselves to its use from the beginning, and to the effect it produces. The students, both in this and the other classes, were doing their work well, and seemed intelligent and earnest.

The South London Technical Art School is also a branch of the City and Guilds of London Institute, where the course of instruction is arranged to meet the requirements of all persons working at plastic art, such as carvers in wood, stone or marble masons, plasterers, die sinkers, potters, &c. The practice here is carefully adapted to the technical wants of individual students.

There are excellent classes of design, elementary and advanced. The Superintendent of studies is Mr. J. C. Lewis Sparkes.

Mr. Hugh Stannus is both lecturer and teacher in the class for advanced design. He directs the attention of his pupils to practical work, and the designs for tiles, decorative panels, pottery, and textile fabrics by the students are satisfactory and highly creditable.

The pupils in the wood-engraving class, under Mr. C. Roberts, also do fair work. Four students work at each table which has an elevated block in the centre to carry the lamp and water lenses. Students are admitted to this class after having taken the second grade certificate of the Science and Art Department. Specimens of their work can be seen at the offices of the Board of Technical Education, in Phillip-street.

In the class of elementary design, now taught by Miss Mary Butterton, students must also have taken a second grade certificate of the Science and Art Department. Instruction is given by lectures, and the students practice the drawing of flowers, foliage, and natural forms, afterwards arranging them as designs. The work is arranged to suit many industries, such as decorators, lithographers, engravers, and designers for textile fabrics, pottery, and surface decorating of all kinds.

There is also a very good life school, with Mr. J. H. Smith as teacher. In drawing and painting the study of the nude figure is carried on to its utmost limit, and is arranged with a special view to give adequate instruction to students engaged in painting figures for pottery decoration, wood drawing, and all other applications of figure work to industrial art. The students work chiefly in charcoal, and the great aim is to make rapid and effective sketches rather than laborious and highly-finished drawings. This is working in the right direction, for a good realistic effect is produced, which answers admirably for decorative purposes. Modelling occupies a large number of the students, as they are chiefly employés at the various Lambeth potteries. The class for china-painting meets twice a week, is fairly attended, and I was shown some excellent work.

Many industries, and more especially the potteries, for which Lambeth is now famous, have developed in consequence of the influence exerted by the Lambeth School of Art, of which Mr. Sparkes, now Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington, was formerly headmaster, and who, as treasurer at the present day, practically superintends it. This gentleman, who has, perhaps, done as much as any man living towards instructing the masses of the people in art, gave it as his opinion before the Royal Commission that instruction in art in Elementary Schools should be made by the schoolmaster himself or by his assistants; and that the art master should inspect his work, keep it on departmental lines, and that he

had

had at one time some 5,000 children under inspection in the neighbourhood of Newington and Lambeth; that the method of imparting instruction was by means of the black-board. The master would draw a line which the class of children would imitate on their slates or on paper, as the case might be; that this line would then be divided into half; then a line was drawn between them at right angles; and the children always showed what they had done by reversing their slates, so that supervision was kept over them. Thus a square was produced, and the square was explained, and then was filled with any pattern that might be the result of any further subdivision. It might be simply done, or it might be a complicated figure that the teacher would explain, according to the capacity of the children. Then practical plain geometry was taught, and to the elder children drawing from objects. Mr. Sparkes' description of the development is so graphic that I must give it in his own words:—"A few months after I went to Lambeth, in 1857, I had one student from the potteries, and I asked him to make some trials for me. I went to his master, but he was averse to doing anything. I then asked this man to give me clay, and to make certain trials for me in the kiln. By scratching the clay, by painting the clay with a stopping-out mixture, and dipping it afterwards in colour, and by making use of two or three clays, I saw there were capabilities in the material, but it was not for some years after that I was introduced to Mr. Doulton, and only in 1869 that we made some serious trials to get the clay decorated. Mr. Doulton, myself, and some of the students of the school at that time made some outlines, and they were rubbed in with cobalt and flux, and put through the kiln, and the result was encouraging. Then, for the International Exhibition of 1870, we made more trials, and soon the effort became more earnest still, and three or four students—a room being given to them—went down to the pottery to manipulate the clay while it was wet from the wheel; I thought we could do more with it in that way. The result was that a great deal of attention was attracted by this attempt to decorate stoneware. Mr. Doulton was encouraged to take up the whole question, and from that time he provided rooms and a manager, and all that was necessary to carry on the manufacture on a trade basis.

Mr. Sparkes describes how the Doulton pottery developed: that, in one sense, it was a revival of the pottery made in Germany in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, but that its decoration and the method of firing it are original. The designs are always original and never repeated, except when pairs of articles are made. There is no moulding, but all the articles are thrown on the wheel and treated independently as regards design. There is a strict alliance between the school of art and the pottery, and earnest influence brought to bear to urge a continuance of study. A girl has to pass her second-grade examination at an art school before she can enter the factory, and she gets additional pay for each examination she passes afterwards.

Certain classes, which originally were instituted by Mr. Sparkes, and which languished for want of a subsidy, have been taken in hand by the City and London Guilds, and, with others, worked at the technical school already described. Here they take girls, boys, men, and women, and give them special training for that industry which has been created by the Lambeth Art School. The young girls who are engaged in dotting—or the lower forms of decorating stoneware—have a special teacher of elementary design; they are taught proportion, &c., and they do this every evening alternately during the summer, while they are working at the art school at second-grade subjects. In this way a student may belong to both schools, the art school

school and the technical school. In the art school the work is done according to the regulations of the Science and Art Department, and in the technical school that class of work which is required by the manufacturers. In alluding to Mr. Hugh Stanner's class of higher design, Mr. Sparkes says this is attended by the heads of rooms at the pottery, and by artists who paint and draw on the stoneware. It is assumed that the persons entering this class can draw well and design fairly, and then the teacher tells them how to proceed. The work is arranged in this way: On one day the teacher gives a lecture, for instance on pottery and form, and shows that the form of a vase designed for certain narrow proportions will not be good if it is simply drawn out; that a mere expansion of the thing will not do it; but that if it is this particular width it must have certain other lines in order to be harmonious. In the same way he would show what a moulding is and how it should be decorated, and that is done practically, with clay mouldings, which are then drawn out, and dug out, and decorated, and hung up in proper light and shade to show the value of the work. The students are taught the value and use of mouldings. Then proportion is dealt with from the architect's point of view, and the construction of ornament is carefully worked out. And so they get completely through the subject in the course of a year. Mr. Sparkes further says that the difference between the work done at the Lambeth Art School and the average art school has been that at Lambeth there have always been life classes, designing classes, and modelling classes, three things not common in the art schools because they are costly. The distinction at present is that the City Guilds Institute has taken over the life classes, the modelling classes, and the designing classes for fuller development. They have always existed, but the art school proper is now so much the poorer by the loss of those three classes. Its work still goes on on the same lines in the morning classes, when the city guilds do not assist; in these amateurs are taught to draw and paint the figure, and are taught to design if they wish it. There is in addition to that a class which the city guilds have not yet taken over, a class of pottery-painting; it belongs to their section, but the buildings they use are not large enough for the class which is very numerous. The students of this class pay half a guinea a month, which is sufficient to pay the expenses of the class and its teachers.

Nearly all the persons engaged in the art section of the Lambeth Pottery Works are from the Lambeth School of Art. Out of 250 now engaged there are not more than ten who have been educated elsewhere, and of these ten, two have come from the Central School at South Kensington. Mr. Sparkes thinks that the natural capacity of English people in reference to decorative art is beyond that of any other people or country, as during the last century the English had Derby, Chelsea, Plymouth, Wedgwood, and many other art potteries, established and flourishing without any Government subsidy, whereas Meissen, Scores, Frankenthal, and others, did have either imperial or local subsidies. I should say that the taste shown in those works, to which I have referred in England, was at least equal to that which was shown abroad. At the end of the last century there were steel-works at Wolverhampton, at which the steel ornaments in use at the French Court were almost entirely made. Then England had certainly the greatest artists that appeared in that age throughout Europe, viz.:—Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, and many others. English engravers were far in advance of those in France and Germany of the same date. In speaking of the great advantages of South Kensington as a source of inspiration and information to designs he says that, for example, in a class of
“throwers,”

“throwers,” men who are about to compete for the Turners' Company's prizes, he can take them to the Museum, having first arranged with Mr. Wallis that certain forms selected from all parts of the Museum shall be put in a case by themselves, and can say to them, “Here are certain objects offering to you typical instances of difficulty of manufacture or beauty of form,” and so use the Museum in a very practical way. That he knows nothing in any provincial centres of industry either in England or on the Continent. With reference to schools of art and night drawing classes in Paris, their relative value, compared with the instruction given in corresponding classes in England, Mr. Sparkes thinks that in Paris it is less systematic and exact, and has more reference to higher ornament and the human form than is generally practised in the English schools; and that probably the advantage is counter-balanced by a great looseness of execution and a want of system. That a boy there has to pick up his information: he has to attend for so many evenings drawing in his portfolio in his loose way, and he gets over a certain amount of ground and gets a facility of hand which our men do not. They draw with interest in their subject, but not with the care of our men, obtaining facility of hand but not exactness of drawing; and that consequently the work done in England is more systematic, sounder, and exact than that done in Paris.

Mr. William Morris is of opinion that in training a student for designing that there are two chief things that would have to be thought of in providing facilities for the necessary study. He says: However original a man may be, he cannot afford to disregard the works of art that have been produced in times past, when design was flourishing; he is bound to study old examples, but he is also bound to supplement that by a careful study of nature, because if he does not he will certainly fall into a sort of cut-and-dried conventional method of designing, which is the bane of most of these French designs that we are talking about; and the only way for a person to keep clear of that, especially one in the ordinary rank and file of designers, is to study nature along with the old examples, and to get what is good out of them without making a design, which lays itself open distinctly to a charge of plagiarism. No doubt the only help out of that is for a man to be always drawing from nature—getting the habit of knowing what beautiful forms and lines are; this is a positive necessity. Mr. Morris is further of opinion that a man going to be a professional designer must be taught to draw in a most thorough manner; and the schools of art now instituted in all the large manufacturing towns afford on the whole, the tuition necessary. With reference to the great difference of opinion that exists between the relative merits of the means of imparting instruction in art in England and France, more especially with regard to the rapidity of execution to which so much attention is paid in France, that if not carried too far execution is a good thing, for I suppose that those who regard rapidity of execution as an important thing mean that one should not expect the students to elaborate their drawings. I quite agree with that, that is to say, I think that in drawing from the round and so on, elaborate cross hatching and that sort of thing is a mistake; you want to teach form by drawing, and that while this at one time prevailed at South Kensington to an injurious extent Mr. Poynter, the late Director of Art, tried to correct the evil; he very much objected to what I should call mere mechanical finish in drawing * * * Of course everyone knows that the character of the work done at the different schools depends very much upon the masters at the head of them. There is one thing which I think perhaps might be more impressed upon those masters than it is, and that is that one does not particularly want to train up the students as picture painters. There
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are some schools where this is overdone; but that is a matter of accident owing to the master having a turn in that direction. With reference to the South Kensington Museum Mr. Morris thinks that it would be a great mistake to do anything that was really like breaking up the collection there. People who want to study the objects know that they are to be found here, and they can get at them with a certain amount of trouble. On the other hand, his experience in using the museum—and perhaps he had used it as much as any man living—is that the museum has got rather more things than it knows what to do with. He says:—"I think that to break up a museum which has once been formed is a very great mistake. The things have a certain value in a great collection which they have not in a small one; on the other hand, I do not think that a public museum need set itself to what is called collecting, or need try the sort of things that a private man with a long purse may do. Here the things are only wanted for educational purposes, and not as curiosities. You want types of good work, not a mere multiplication of articles. This typical museum in the metropolis should contain complete collections in all styles; and when an opportunity occurred of purchasing private collections, any gaps in the metropolitan collection should be filled up at the expense of the nation; but a good many things that were not wanted to fill up gaps in the metropolitan collection might be sent to the provinces. * * * A museum to be of any great use to those who are studying in it as artists or as designers, must be arranged in a permanent manner, so that one can come day after day and see the same thing; so that a man who is a lecturer can take his class to the museum and give a lecture on such and such an article, or that a manufacturer can take a designer to the museum and say I want a thing done in such and such a way; therefore I think it very much better that the provinces should have their own museums; if small ones it does not matter so long as they are typical. I would not press too strongly that all specimens should be original;—a good museum might be made up mostly of copies." Mr. Morris was speaking of patterns of art workmanship in metal and wood-work, weaving, dyeing and lace-work. He said he regarded reproductions as very useful; and that when any objects were acquired by the nation for the central museum, those objects ought, where possible, as a rule to be copied, and the copies distributed among the provincial museums; in many cases they would be almost as valuable for study as the originals. He had seen reproductions made by Elkington of things at the museum very good as far as they go, but they do not quite supply the place of the originals, as pieces of execution. Mechanical reproductions of metal-work were not so good, to his mind, as good drawings would be. He attached great importance to good drawings, as the drawing is such capital education for the student. He considered lithography a most useful thing. Mr. Morris thinks that drawing should be taught more or less from drawing the human figure, because it gives a standard of correctness that nothing else can do. I should not say, however, that it was absolutely essential. There are some people who have no great turn for drawing the human figure, who would nevertheless make clever draughtsmen in drawing plant form. I think a designer should continue his general art instruction after he is employed in his trade as a designer, in night schools and so on. It is the only way in which he would keep his mind fresh upon the subjects: he would be taught there. The French innately have style, and they generally take great pains to develope it.

Mr. Mott of the firm of H. Scott, Richmond, & Co., engaged in the production of all manners of fabrics, cretonnes, chintzes, muslins, silks, tapestries, and wall-papers, thinks that not a small proportion of the designs for fabrics are purchased in London, the majority of the designs for fabrics are purchased in Paris. That

That Paris is the chief market for designs and that there are very good reasons why it should be the best market, as manufacturers of all nations go there for their designs. That it is the centre of the designing trade, and it is the natural tendency in all trades to gravitate towards some centre. Designs turned out by Frenchmen are more generally popular than the class of designs turned out by Englishmen. It is difficult to define the difference, but universally French designs are more popular, and that this is the fact of all classes of decorative designs. Mr. Mott does not think the designs are better, but they are lighter, more frivolous, and gay. English designers of the better class are rather steady going,—perhaps over studied for the general taste. That designers on the Continent do not get any special training; that designers of note employ many assistants at a cheap salary who stay long enough to pick up sufficient information to start for themselves. In his opinion designers are accidents; as a rule a man starts with a capacity for drawing, he notices things, and sees what is going on, and then he begins to design and gains experience as he goes on. If a man has good sense he will educate himself and improve himself by study; but many do not; so long as they can produce patterns and sell them they are content. It is difficult to define what are the qualifications for a successful designer. You want a man to have some knowledge of the style of particular periods, and you want him to have some taste. * * * If a man has it in him he will be a designer, training or no training; if he has not got it in him no amount of teaching will put it in him. Hundreds of people can draw who cannot create, in the same way that hundreds of people can write who cannot produce a novel. The best training people can get is that which they get in business; but a good general-art education is of very great use to them. The broader the education the better.

The object of the Science and Art Department is to give the students in the schools such a knowledge and practice of drawing and modelling as may afterwards be applied to the different industries to which the students belong or into which they may go; and also, which is still more important, to furnish the means of educating the country by the training of teachers at South Kensington; and aid is given to (1) elementary day schools, (2) to training colleges for the teachers in those schools, (3) to art classes carrying further elementary instruction, (4) to schools of art, and (5) to the training school for art teachers; and further, aid is given to museums and schools of art either by contributing partly to the cost of objects or by circulation.

In the elementary day schools the instruction is limited to freehand drawing from flat copies, model drawing and practical geometry, all of which are of an elementary character. The instruction is usually given by the schoolmaster.

Mr. Bowler, the assistant director for art of the Science and Art Department, advocates drawing from the flat. He says the French system of drawing in the elementary schools was less exact than in England, and attributed it to the system of drawing from the cast rather than the flat, and the use of charcoal and the stump rather than that of the blacklead pencil; that the tendency of the use of the pencil and flat examples is to exactitude, and that he was unconditionally in favour of the introduction to the study of drawing being from flat examples, and that this should continue until they had passed the second grade examination, or a four or five years' course. The second grade drawing is freehand from the flat model drawing, that is of objects as they appear to the eye, practical perspective geometrical drawing, and drawing on the black board. The teachers of the second grade are masters of the school of arts or masters holding the full D certificate of the Education Department, the drawing certificate of an elementary teacher. I may say that Mr. Bowler's opinion is not the one generally received. Mr.

Mr. Willens, the chief artist in the firm of Messrs. Elkington & Co., and who had had a considerable experience, thinks English lads quite as quick to learn any branches of art workmanship as French lads of the same age. He does not think extreme finish any good in drawing, but that young men who have had a good grounding in art always do better than those who have not; but the best results are those young men who while engaged on chasing *repoussé* or other work in the factory, attend the art classes in the evenings.

Professor Legros, of the Slade School of University College, and who was also formerly teacher of the etching class at South Kensington, a Frenchman by birth and a good teacher, thoroughly understanding any differences that may exist between the methods adopted in France and England, says that in France the students of the art schools who do not become artists become industrial designers. They know how to draw, and have a thorough instruction in art. The principal difference is that the system of teaching which holds good in England is slow, vicious, feeble, and antiquated. What takes place in the English schools is that the students are set to work to copy an apple, or a sphere, or a cone, on which they spend a year; a second year is spent in copying a bad torso; and eventually he reaches thirty years of age and he knows nothing. There may be, of course, varieties or exceptions, but this is the view of a man who looks at the system as a whole. Looking at this question from a student's point of view, a student at a Slade school has to pay nineteen guineas per annum for the instruction. What son of an artizan or poor man could obtain one of the two annual scholarships which are offered in that school? On the other hand, the schools in France are quite gratuitous. My father paid five francs, which is 4s., and that is the whole amount he paid for my instruction. I had to buy drawing materials, but my instruction only cost 4s. Gratuitous instruction, in M. Legros' opinion, has a most beneficial and marked effect upon the French, which are dependent upon art instruction, because the sons of working men can profit by it. Without this gratuitous character instruction is provided for those who do not want it. The drawing of the art schools of the Science and Art Department are defective, from being slowly done—only three or four in a year—the students having to finish up with delicate points. Mr. Poynter introduced the system of stumping, which was a great improvement. M. Legros said he was aware that certain teachers attached great importance to this highly-finished class of students' work, which he thinks enough to drive the pupils mad; he says those who spend their time that way have no head for rapid work, for when they spend a month or six weeks in shading up a sphere how is it possible to get ideas into their brains. What is wanted is to fill the mind with the appreciation of form, and this the English system does not give. Under Mr. Poynter's direction considerable alteration has been instituted, and much improvement made. M. Legros sees no difference between industrial art and pure art; therefore that pure art training ought to precede any training in the art of designing, that the best designers are those who make the best drawings or have the best knowledge of art. A man who knows how to draw well can easily apply his knowledge to industrial designing. Instruction should be the same for students who are intended to be painters as for those destined to follow industrial designing as a profession. That all the best artists of the *renaissance* were designers of furniture or for the industrial arts and manufactures. He would make designers design a fabric which should be actually carried out, or a piece of furniture that should be actually made. Students should be taught practically; *repoussé* work must be made in *repoussé*, or carving
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in actual work. While their designs are only on paper artists are like generals who have never fought, but as long as designs are restricted to the paper nothing more can be done in training than to train in the direction of pure art, because they only prepare projects or schemes, and do not actually execute, and that has been the fault of the great English designers. Flaxman was only a designer and not an actual executor of his designs, or merely to a very small degree, and mostly in pottery. Flaxman was forced to confine himself to working for pottery and to designing work, though he was a real artist who failed to have an opportunity to carry out his work in marble. As to the difference in natural aptitude for art between French and English children, English parents think their children are born with an innate genius for landscape painting or something else, and consequently not enough attention is given to study. There is no inferiority in the capabilities of the English people in regard to the reception of art tuition; that the English youth have great natural energy and a desire to distinguish themselves. The influence of wealth must be eliminated. There is no reason why as high a stage of artistic training should not exist in England as in France, by adopting equally good methods of instruction, but the gratuitous instruction lies at the root of the whole question. The actual artistic power and excellence of the work people of England are as strong as in France. English working men are as capable as French working men. Open free adult classes, and you will prove that the English workman is as good as the French workman, and the great want is that of skilled teachers. The artist academicians do not care to teach, and the English suffer from the want of proper teaching. The national artistic power is increasing, but progress is slow, while it might be much more rapid. In speaking of art, as applied to industry and artistic productions, there has been an enormous change in the last thirty years.

M. Legros further thinks that besides the establishment of cheap or gratuitous classes there must be teachers who are exhibitors at the art exhibitions, who can, by their position, encourage the students and lead them on. The English teachers are not artists, and the artists are not teachers, whereas they ought to be blended. Museums are productive of great good, and their establishment for the collection of industrial and suggestive art would produce an enormous influence for good. These collections should be general in their nature, and not apply altogether to the special industries of the district. If it be confined to one branch, one can only choose the best thing in that one branch. The collection should be superintended by artists, and that is the reason why the collection should be of a general character. Modelling classes are of the highest importance, both in the metropolis and the provinces; and for every three men trained who turned out good artists, five would turn out to be good industrial designers. The art training, with a view to industrial designing, should always be of a general nature. At Sevres the art training is special, and given in exclusive relation to the China manufacture, but there are two classes of artists there—one the men who give the designs, and who are true artists in every sense of the word; the other, the men who are paid so much a year to transfer these designs to porcelain, in order to make presents of them. Lolor was an artist who furnished such designs, and Rodin, the eminent sculptor, was another. The highest walks of industrial art are always occupied by the true artist.

Mr. Walter Smith, who was from 1871 to 1882 Director of Art Education in the State of Massachusetts, United States of America, gave very valuable evidence as to art teaching. This gentleman's experience has been very great in the various methods

methods of teaching. In America he gained enormous experience. In speaking of this gentleman's advent, Mr. T. Edwards Clarke, the distinguished American authority, says :—In the coming of Professor Smith, the hour and the man happily met. The successful result of the efforts in Great Britain to improve the manufactures of that country, by the definite training of large numbers of youth in drawing, which had then been going on for some twenty years, was known to many citizens of Boston and its vicinity. The inferiority in artistic qualities of the products of the manufactories of New England at that time was painfully apparent to all who had an opportunity of contrasting their ugliness with the beauty of the exquisite designs shown in the products of the looms and potteries of France and England ; nor could this inferiority fail to profoundly impress all who were interested in the prosperity of American manufactures. The man who had been chosen as the one to make the experiment of introducing the study of industrial drawing in the public schools of the State, was unquestionably a man of unusual genius, possessing extraordinary powers of inspiring confidence and awakening enthusiasm. Thoroughly trained in the successful methods of the English system, and admirably endowed with natural gifts, Walter Smith was peculiarly fitted to undertake the almost Herculean task—an otherwise impossible task but for the aid of so distinguished an educator and able executive officer as was Mr. Philbrick, then City Superintendent of the schools at Boston, joined with the hearty support of Mr. Charles C. Perkins, Professor William R. Ware, and of numbers of like public spirited citizens. Professor Smith's duties were equitably divided between the City of Boston and the State. As State Director he had to visit those cities and towns which were by law compelled to introduce drawing, and by lectures and teacher's institutes to initiate the teachers in their new studies ; to visit the State Normal Schools ; to organize and set in motion the evening classes in industrial and mechanical drawing ; and, subsequently, also to organize and take charge of the Boston Normal Art School. He also prepared carefully-arranged schedules of instruction for the public schools through all grades, as well as courses of study for the evening drawing schools, and for the Normal Art School.

In his evidence Mr. Smith says of his experience in Art matters, that in the year 1848 he became a student at Somerset House, which, at that time, was the home of the School of Design, then under Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Townshend as the three head-masters. The National System of Education was merely a local one, and the whole organization was based upon advice given by a few artists who were not educators. “It will be within the memory of most of the members of this Commission that the English Government commissioned Mr. Dyce to make a drawing-book as the basis of art education in England, and that all the students and the future teachers were brought up upon the infant food which we obtained from Dyce's drawing-book. In 1851 the Great Exhibition—the first International Exhibition—proved one thing very decidedly, and that was that England was drifting to leeward, and losing her grip on foreign and even on home markets, through want of skill and taste in her manufactures, and that the schools of design had really very little influence upon the manufactures—they had some, but it was not very sensible. There was no art education for the masses of the people, and consequently there was no appreciative constituency for good work, even if it were produced. As a boy, I used to go through the Exhibition of 1851, and even then, being far away from my twentieth birthday, I could see how inferior English work was to French, for instance ; and it was the general and common
opinion

opinion, both among students, and critics, and masters, that England was very much behind in the points in which, as a manufacturing country, she should have been foremost. You will know that this public conviction led to the establishment of South Kensington Museum, the nucleus of which I saw drawn in one waggon into Marlborough House courtyard. It started the South Kensington Museum, it started a system of public education in art for national and other day schools, and it started the training-class for art-masters which has since become the National Art Training School at South Kensington. Now, I was one of the first six students chosen out of the London School to form the nucleus of the training-class for art-masters, and therefore I was in at the birth of this Department of Science and Art, and have watched it very closely, both as a student and as an art critic, ever since; I do not think there has been a publication issued by it which I do not possess; and being a student of art history and of education, I have felt a great deal of interest in watching its development. It is necessary that I should say this in order to show you what I have to say presently is not a hastily formed opinion, or one formed on insufficient data, but that it has been arrived at deliberately by experience in the first place, and by ample opportunity for observation and study in the second place."

"In comparing the art instruction of this country with that of the State of Massachusetts, and in the other States of the American Union and Canada, both past and present, I must say the work was chiefly mine, and it was not my fault if there were so few helping hands and so many hostile ones. In the year 1870, when I was head-master of the Leeds School of Art and Science, the officials of the Science and Art Department communicated with me, and said that the State of Massachusetts wanted some one to organize a system of art study in the State and its chief city, the city of Boston, and they sent me the documents relating thereto, which were simply an application on the part of the city of Boston for a competent teacher. I think the application was made to Mr. Cole first of all, and he selected me for the work—so, at least, I was informed at the time—and after a certain amount of preliminary investigation I crossed the Atlantic, to see the land, study the institutions, and find out what they wanted, and I wished them to see whether they thought I could do what they wanted. I went and found that art education did not in reality exist. There were specifics in the shape of drawing-books, more or less quackish in their nature, and none of them bearing on education, even indirectly—neither artistic education nor industrial education; but they were made so as to give copies to children with paper to draw upon, and, I suppose, to pay their makers, both authors and publishers. This was a distinct feature in the *modus operandi*, which, I think, was of value, viz., that the examples for instruction were printed in books, so that the pupil always had his copy and his paper close together, occupying very little room, and the whole class drew together on the same pages, and from the same example at the same time. This feature of their instruction was, I think, valuable, but that was a part of the process of teaching which really had nothing to do with the character of the instruction or with the treatment of the subject. I went to Boston and the State of Massachusetts to organize something in the way of art education that should be general and practical, and not dependent upon special teachers. They were suffering there from exactly what we suffered from in England before the Normal training school was established,—all the teaching of drawing was given by special teachers, and not by regular teachers, and their special teachers were few and ignorant, and could not teach. The great work of this Science and

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Art Department really has been to put the drawing into the hands of the regular teachers, so that it is not dependent upon accident or extraordinary outlay, or payment of extras by the parents of the pupils. I mean by a regular teacher, not a visiting teacher. I call a national schoolmaster a regular teacher. The great desideratum or need were to put the drawing into the hands of regular teachers. We began to do that here in London in 1852 or 1853, and afterwards it spread to the provinces, and finally the whole kingdom has adopted the principle. But then in America it was a matter of extras, or a speciality, a special subject taught by a visitor, and the regular teachers never took it up at all, or so seldom that we may practically say never; they considered it to be one of those things that came from outside the school-room, not from the inside. Being trained here—having taken part in the business from the first—I saw the great thing to do there, as it had been here, was to get the subject of drawing taught by the regular teachers, and until that could be done anything in the way of general success was impossible. I wanted this done in all the public schools of each class. The public schools of Massachusetts are divided generally into three grades—the primary, grammar, and high-school grades. Broadly speaking, these represent the ages of children thus:—Primary, from 5 to 8 years of age; grammar, from 8 to 13; high, from 14 to 17 or 18 years of age. Everybody pays taxes for these schools, all classes send their children to them, and you may say that the public schools of America really educate the whole of the people. Private schools are so few and insignificant that they do not count, being only for the very rich, and under no control from without. I saw that the important thing to do there was to do what had been done here, and I repeat and emphasize this, because it is a vital principle, and the keynote of all art education, nationally, viz., to get the teaching of drawing into the hands of the regular teachers, and take it out of the hands, therefore, of the special teachers, so that every child who attended school should have the opportunity of being taught to draw, and not only the opportunity, but that he should be taught in the regular process of education, without any reference to any special ability or skill on his part, or to what is sometimes called genius—that if he were taught to read he should be taught to draw, and by the same person, and in the same inevitable and regular way. That of course involved two things. It involved getting the teachers qualified to teach, and it involved taking out of the hands of the special teachers a profitable occupation in an illegitimate field, and finding them legitimate employment in special schools. The accomplishment of these results has been a very long process, but one which has, I think, somewhat justified the patience and hard work that has been put into it. I propose to show you some of the results of the instruction, in the form of exercises by the pupils under the instruction of both special and regular teachers, to justify what I have said about the results. I went to work in America with the training that I had, and began, I think, three days after I landed, teaching the teachers of Boston, giving them, in one of the large schools, regular lessons in the ordinary subjects of elementary drawing and instruction, freehand drawing, model and object drawing, as I had been taught it. So, by degrees, getting a corps of regular and special teachers and educating them, I was enabled, by their co-operation and training, to spread this work in the State of Massachusetts to begin with, and finally over the whole of the United States, and Canada as well. We went upon the plan which we had introduced here, a *wrong one I think now*, but we worked according to the light I then had, and we taught those elementary subjects

subjects—freehand, model, and object drawing—at first to all the teachers, and then after they had studied and practised them sufficiently they passed an examination in them, and were certificated to teach. They reproduced every lesson which I prepared for the course of instruction, and every design which I made, in their own class-rooms, so that if I designed an example for instruction, say, on the Monday of one week, and it was given to them on the Tuesday, the day following, before the Saturday every child in Boston would have made a copy of it, or studied that subject which I had designed in, so that I thus reached into every class-room and to every child in the city by those means. There are 1,200 teachers in the city, and they came once a week to receive lessons; and what I designed and what I prepared, and gave to the special teachers of drawing, the special teachers of drawing, with myself, gave to the whole of the teachers, and the teachers to their pupils, and thus we reached every child in Boston through their teachers. The instruction was given to female as well as male teachers; they make no distinction in the United States. They do not recognize sex in education, either in pupils or teachers. Nine out of ten teachers are ladies. Then, after the first preliminary work had been done by the teachers during one year, we took up other subjects of study the next year, such as geometrical drawing, perspective drawing, and a subject, I think, peculiar to the country, and that is design (elementary and applied) in day schools. I believe that I am right in saying that we commenced the teaching of the subject of design to every child in the public schools for the first time in the world—that was in the city of Boston. Elementary design had been taught as one of the subjects of study in art schools by the Science and Art Department, but it has been taught by us to adults or youths in technical schools, such as schools of design. I am not aware that it has ever been taught as a subject of study in the public schools of England, national schools, board schools, sectarian schools, and others * * We began to teach the subject of design to every child, and that was a very important movement, because you see it involved the belief that every child had the power to design, which is in theory somewhat new, and therefore to some extent was an experiment, and the theory was very much questioned by a large number of people, and ridiculed by a few. Nevertheless, we went to work and did the deed, and left the doubters to doubt and keep on saying that it was impossible after it had been already accomplished—a way those people who talk but do not work have with them,—whilst others looked on and wondered. This was in the autumn of 1873, or the beginning of 1874. It followed up, you see, from the preparation made by freehand drawing and object drawing in the first years. Then we came to geometrical drawing and perspective drawing and design; we got our materials and training in the other elementary subjects, and we then employed them in the practice of design. The whole thing was based upon one very striking thing; it was based upon faith. I had faith in human nature. I believed we were all of us endowed with great faculties in one way or another, and that if we did not develop them it was because we had not opportunity, and this being my faith, and having tried many experiments to ascertain this fact in this country, I discovered the truth of several things which seemed to be questioned by many persons. I discovered, for instance, that every one could learn to draw, and that every one could learn to design, as the word (and the process of) design should be interpreted, viz., not *originating* things, but *arranging* things; and having this opportunity on a still broader scale in the United States, I went to work grounded and founded upon this faith I had in human nature, and supposed that if one person could design all persons

persons could design—with different degrees of success in this as in all things—if they had the opportunity ; and therefore I proposed that we should teach the subject of design, properly interpreted, the arranging of natural forms or details of historical ornament in new combinations, to all children. It was a startling proposition, and very difficult to carry out, because so few people had faith. Then those five subjects, viz., freehand drawing, model drawing, geometry, perspective, and design having been taught to the teachers, they carried them out in the public schools as well as they could, and the special teachers were withdrawn from the lower grades of schools at once, and the regular teachers did the work. We began, as I said, upon the basis of what was done in England, but we introduced several things into our work which were not copied from England in any way ; in fact, I think I may say that they were purely of American origin, only that they came from an Englishman. The great principle was that we taught original design in the lower grades of schools in the form of what is called elementary designing ; in the higher grades, the high schools, we taught applied design. Thus, in the lower grades, the primary and grammar schools, we simply taught the arrangement of natural forms and of conventional ornament in regular geometrical shapes. First, in the primary schools as an amusement, and then in grammar schools, in order to get proportion and balance, and an inkling of the principles of design ; and then having taught that in the higher schools, such as the high schools and evening schools, we taught applied design, that is, design applied to the ornamentation and decoration of some useful object. When the work was begun it was begun as an exercise in arranging, and was afterwards carried on as an exercise in decorating or ornamenting some object of use which was capable of being manufactured. I think I can show you that my faith was perfectly legitimate and justified in the work which has been produced, not by a few picked students, but by 100 per cent. of all the students. We also introduced two other subjects or branches of drawing—one called drawing from dictation, the pupil drawing without a copy from the oral description of the teacher, first regular forms, and afterwards irregular forms, or an effect of light and shade, or an effect of colour. Drawing from dictation is a branch of drawing that I hardly think is practised in England now ; and another branch which is of equal importance we made a regular subject of study, viz., memory drawing, the drawing from memory of everything that had been previously drawn, to begin with ; and then the drawing from memory of things which had not been previously drawn, but had only been seen by the eye. Pupils in the day schools do not practise this, though I know that school-teachers are examined for it in their certificates. So we introduced three original branches : Drawing from dictation, design—that is, we applied it in the day schools—and memory drawing. Now, that has been going on in the city of Boston, and through the Normal school, which has had from 300 to 400 students in it every year since 1873. This school, of which I was Principal, was established for me by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1873, and through the instruction given in it this work has nearly spread over the whole of the United States. I think I may say that the work originated first of all partly in South Kensington, and then was developed further in Boston, and that that was the commencement of the crusade in the States and Canada, for the same may be said of Canada. I was told a few weeks before I recently left the United States that there were from six to eight millions of children being taught to draw from designs which I had made ; so that you see the drawing is becoming very general, and the value of our experience in the new countries

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is that drawing has been put on the right basis; it has not been made a speciality, but destroyed as one. We had first to assume that every child could learn, and that every teacher could teach, and that makes the plan very practicable, and reduces the expense. The hours devoted to drawing in the public schools in the city of Boston are as follows:—In primary schools for children of from 5 to 8 years of age they give two hours a week in four lessons, drawing on slates or in book, taught by the regular teachers. In Grammar Schools, where the pupils are from 8 to 14, they give one and a half hours per week, in three lessons of thirty minutes, or two of forty-five minutes duration, drawing in text-book, and taught by the regular teachers. From the age of 14 to 18, in the Latin and High Schools, they give two hours a week, in two lessons of sixty minutes each, taught also by the regular teachers, except the first class or seniors, who are taught by special teachers. My object was to abolish special teachers in elementary schools, and we have cleared them out of the city of Boston from all elementary day-schools. There is not a special master teaching drawing in the public day-schools in the city of Boston, not even in the high schools and classes. That is what I went to do, to destroy the specialism in drawing, and to make it an elementary subject of instruction, and I have done it."

Evening classes were established in 1870, by the same Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, which required drawing to be taught in the day-schools, and these were free. "My first work in connection with them was to visit them, or persuade the localities to establish them, and to find teachers for them. There was exactly the same difficulty there as here. When the schools of design were established here, the trouble was to find masters, and we could do nothing seriously in the way of art education until the normal school had been established, except to establish classes or schools and see them fail, and see people get disgusted; but, finally, after the Massachusetts Normal Art School was established in America, and when I could get trained teachers, we managed to get something like a scheme or system, and men and women to work it. I have very little to say about the evening schools, because they have been the most unsatisfactory part of my labours there, on account of the difficulty of getting teachers of any experience or ability to carry on the work. There is really nothing serious going on in many of the evening classes; and I do not suppose there will be until the students trained in that normal school of Massachusetts, or elsewhere, are matured, and have got their experience in education from the public schools first, and onwards and upwards."

Professor Smith found in the United States entirely an open field. He saw there were millions of children to teach, but comparatively no teachers, consequently the first thing to be done was to provide teaching material. His experience in England had taught him that to obtain these a normal school was necessary. While many educators in the United States, such as W. B. Fowle, the Hon. Henry Barnard, Rembrant Peale, and others, had strongly advocated that drawing should be a class subject in all State Schools, nothing was really done until Professor Smith took the matter in hand. Thinking people had seen the advantages resulting from instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, and were anxious that no further time should be lost. From the want of skilled workmen with a knowledge of drawing and designing, that manufactures competed under disadvantages with the manufacturers of Europe, that workmen of this class were not taught in the United States, but were imported from Europe. They had also seen the change effected in England by the institution of Schools of Art, that boys and girls could readily acquire considerable

considerable skill in drawing by the time they had to leave the school. Men of all classes became so deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, that an agitation was commenced and the State Legislature resolved that the Board of Education be directed to consider the expediency of making provision by law for giving free instruction to men, women, and children in mechanical drawing, either in existing schools, or in those to be established for that purpose. To this the Board replied that as every branch of manufactures in which the citizens are engaged requires, in the details of the processes connected with it, some knowledge of drawing and other arts of design, had no doubt but that the greatest good would be accomplished by proper instruction in the public schools, and that great efforts should be directed towards this end. Teachers should be required to be qualified to instruct in freehand drawing, and the work should be began in the primary departments and continued with zeal and fidelity through the period of school life. The Board recommended (1) that an enactment requiring elementary and freehand drawing to be taught in all the public schools of every grade in the commonwealth, and which shall further require all cities and towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants to make provision for giving annually free instruction in industrial or mechanical drawing to men, women, and children, in such a manner as the Board of Education shall provide. (2) A resolve to authorize the printing in pamphlet form, under the supervision of the Board of Education, of the communications above-mentioned on the subject of drawing, or of such portions of them as may be deemed advisable for the use of the Legislature and for distribution by the Board of Education. This referred to reports furnished by educators and competent men of all classes, whose opinion had been asked upon the subject by the Board, of which the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Charles Sewall is a sample. He says:—"Of the importance and utility of such a measure I entertain no doubt. I have long been questioning others and considering myself how this might best be done in the schools of this town. I have observed here many instances of peculiar aptitude for sketching and drawing upon the black-board. Quite young children sketch capital representations of animals, houses, steam-cars, &c. Older children draw very correct maps with great facility, indicating a power which rightly directed, and a taste which properly cultivated, might lead to acquisition of great practical benefit in after-life. The important art of penmanship appears to be most easily acquired by the same class of scholars. And the possession of facility and excellence in both of these arts will prove an advantage in after life for which much that is now acquired in common school education will be no equivalent."

The Act was passed and Mr. Walter Smith was brought from England in the manner I have mentioned. He found the ground cleared of all obstacles, and immediately set to work in the right direction. His distinguished ability as a teacher and acquaintance with the English and European systems of art instruction had shown him, that in a country unhampered by established opinions and red-tapeism, and where every one was eager to put his shoulder to the wheel to assist in the great work, that here was an opportunity of constructing a comprehensive system. Adapting all that was good of the old methods to the requirements of the new country, and, on the contrary, omitting all that was bad. Mr. Smith's object was to recognize all the good features in the systems of the older nations of western Europe, where the subject was not a new one, and adopt them to American circumstances and requirements, thus to establish a sound system of art education. He began at the right end, and made the state school-teacher the art instructor. This was a grand initiation.

initiation. It laid a broad foundation for art culture by universal instruction in elementary drawing, and provided instruction in the higher stages of art by means of art schools and special drawing classes. All this work was followed by complete success. Pupils flocked to the classes from their industrial occupations eager to learn and sanguine of success, and at the time of the Centennial International Exhibition, some five years later, absolute proof was shown, in the work of Mr. Smith's pupils, that a complete revolution had been effected, and that by a most gigantic effort the people of the United States had sprung forward, and under the direction of their enthusiastic art director had not only recovered their lost ground, but were fast coming to the front in matters pertaining to elegant and artistic design.

Feeling the absolute necessity for a Normal School of Art, Professor Smith never ceased to advocate its institution. He invariably recognised that the only real difficulties in the way of success in art instruction are the want of good examples with which to give instruction, and the want of teachers with sufficient acquirements to teach the subjects coming under the description of industrial drawing. He set himself energetically to work to overcome these difficulties. He taught himself the necessity of doing the work at home. The cost, delay, and risk of getting models, altogether disproportionate to their value, were so great that he induced American manufacturers to produce such examples as were required, and so obtained them at first cost. He taught indefatigably, never losing an opportunity to address and advise the public school teacher. He says, "In my addresses and lessons given to teachers I have endeavoured to inspire them with a confidence in their own abilities to teach drawing, which is not commonly felt, and to point out the simplest way of giving instruction to young children: also to impress upon them the need of varying the character of the lessons as much as possible."

The State Normal Art School^{*} was founded in 1873, the second year of Professor Smith's art directorship. He was at once placed at the head of the new institution as director of the school, and by his advice a very able staff of instructors was secured. He had secured the provision for the proper training of teachers which he had so earnestly desired, by which the ultimate success of his system was assured.

I cannot praise too strongly this courage, energy, and persistence of the American people and their art director. They grappled determinedly with the ignorance existing throughout the length and breadth of their land. Statesmen, educators, art masters, men, women, and children, all strenuously took up arms against the prevailing ignorance, and honestly determining to succeed, accomplished it.

In the Director's report for 1875 it states how much difficulty was experienced in qualifying the regular teachers to impart art instruction; but at that period, two years after the Normal Art School, had been opened, the difficulty had disappeared, and qualified teachers could readily be obtained. That the only way in which industrial art education can become general, and its influence extend to the final object contemplated, is by the teaching of drawing to every child in the day schools. The evening drawing schools will do little good until the pupils approach them prepared by their practice in the day schools, and the only means by which public taste can be improved is by cultivating a perception and love of the beautiful in the mind and heart of every child by means of drawing.

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“The drawing as taught in the schools should be essentially a preparation for the understanding and practice of industrial art—the first kind of art practised by all nations. The instruction should comprise both instrumental and freehand drawing; the first to cultivate a love for and habits of accuracy, the second to develop power and skill in the observation and expression of the inexact. One is not more important than the other, but either alone is a very helpless accomplishment, whilst the boy or the man who can handle pencil and compasses with equal facility is independent of either, and master of the situation, whatever may be required of him in industrial art.”

He goes on to give the subjects which, in his opinion, are required to be taught in elementary schools:—1. Geometric forms and definitions; 2. Practice in drawing, from flat copies and the blackboard, of simple objects and ornamental details; 3. Elementary design, *i.e.*, exercises in filling simple geometric forms, such as the square, triangle, circle, or hexagon, with short lines, curved and straight, arranged symmetrically, as practised in the Kindergarten schools; 4. Drawing from dictation of exact forms in defined positions; 5. Drawing from memory of previously drawn exercises; 6. Learning the names, though not drawing the forms, of geometric solids. And here it might be well to observe that it is not the manual skill displayed in the children's drawings which determines their educational value, so much as the thoughts they have induced, and the habits of accuracy, observation, and self-reliance they have helped to create.

1. In primary and secondary schools, the pupils should be taught the use of the ruler and compasses in working out plain geometrical problems and in executing the mechanical repetitions of the elementary designs.
2. Design as practised in the workshops should be taught in the schools, and in the grammar schools, the first features of applied design, *viz.*, the invention or adaptation of the forms of nature or historical ornament and their exact repetition as required in design. This has been proved to have been easy of attainment.
3. Object drawing, from the copy to learn principles, and from the object itself to learn their application in drawing from nature, is a very important branch of grammar school work.
4. Enlarging and reducing from flat examples of natural forms or historical details of ornament, are necessary for practice to give knowledge of proportion and of accepted types of the beautiful in design and ornament.
5. Drawing from memory, of forms already drawn, is a very direct mode of fixing in the mind the essential characteristics of any form, and is an exercise which should form a part of any system of instruction in drawing.
6. In every class the imagination of the pupils should be exercised by drawing from the teacher's dictation such forms as can be exactly described, as, for instance, geometric patterns varied by other forms, such as leaves and flowers described by their names, or details of ornament previously drawn, and whose names recall their shapes and characteristics. Thus by regular alteration of exercises, the thinking, inquiring, executing faculties of the pupils will be aroused and exercised, and in one direction the senses of sight and touch will be utilized for the purpose of acquiring information and of creating or developing habits of accurate observation and fructifying incipient taste.

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Mr. Smith says, "I have always considered that the work of drawing in primary schools was to learn names and interest the scholars; in grammar schools to apply those names, and utilize this interest in practising the branches of drawing, whose names and first principles have been learnt in the primary schools; whilst in the high schools the processes of drawing should be applied to some useful branch of industrial art, so that the pupil may realize that drawing is not an amusement, but a help towards the serious work of life,—a practical help, either to the active agencies which minister to the progress of society, or a practical preparation for the incidental duties which all will be called upon to perform, though it may be in a variety of ways. In the high schools the pupils are old enough to be taught special subjects in drawing, but it is apparent too often the case that they are ignorant of the elements of drawing, and are therefore unable to take up the advanced subjects. This will be remedied when the children who have been well taught in the classes below take their places in the high schools, and we shall not see how very general is the ability to draw, or how the practice improves the taste, until a younger generation than the present become high school scholars."

Professor Smith, when asked by the Royal Commission whether his experience in America led him to the suggestion of any improvement which the Art Department of South Kensington might introduce or foster in our English schools, replied that he has serious ones, and as a patriotic Englishman, desired to make them. He said "he thought they began in England upon a wrong basis—a very unphilosophical principle—and that they had been misled entirely by choosing that wrong principle. He had been misled himself, and until recently had made as many mistakes as anybody. He had only reproduced in his public work and teaching that which he had been taught, and there was not in his opinion one man who could be described as a thinker, or even as a great teacher amongst all the men who started the schools of design. He did not think a single man amongst them would ever live in history as an educator. "We began wrong," he said; "we began by trying to teach people to draw the outline, for instance, of an object, which is the last thing the eye sees; we began to teach pupils to draw precisely that which does not exist, and that is the outline, and we have kept at it ever since. Herbert Spencer has got a little towards the right idea, when he says that every child should begin the study of drawing with a colour box, and copy what the eye first sees when it looks at anything, and that is the colour; and then he should get towards roundness and projection, as expressed by light and shade, and finally it will be found that the object will have an outline if its colour and roundness be expressed or aimed at. We began utterly wrong in England, and we have gone on wrongly, and the consequence is that it is only the exceptional person who learns to draw very well. Now, in my experiments, I have reversed that process, and I find that not only does every person when he is taught rationally and intelligently in the same way that he is taught Latin and Greek, and mathematics, learn to draw well, but also to paint well and design well. But it is on a totally different principle from that on which he is taught here in England. I do consider that in the Normal School of Massachusetts, and more thoroughly in the Conservatory School of Fine Arts in Boston,—of which I am now the principal,—we have developed an intellectual method of teaching drawing,—more industrial, more practical, more artistic, and infinitely more successful than anything that I have seen in England; and I propose to show it at this new college of Bradford.

I propose to show how art education can be as sensibly treated as Latin and mathematics. * * * There can be great change on the old lines by which greater encouragement can be given to the art of designing as applied to industrial purposes. The thing that is really wanted is to organize the whole scheme of instruction *ab ovo*, and to begin with faith, the faith that is said to remove mountains, and to suppose and believe that every human being is fairly treated by the Almighty, and has the faculty of design in him or her, and to teach it from the first day of school life to the last, as a precious inheritance. It is no use catching your bird old and wild, in a matter of this kind; it must be caught in the egg or in the nest. I consider that what we have done in the United States has been the result of faith and knowledge of human nature, that people could design if they chose and wanted to do so, and we have taught them from the age of five, and the Kindergarten people have taught them in their way before the age of five, and the result has been that every person has learned a little, and the door has been opened wide for genius to walk through, and we never missed a genius in that way. If we teach 100 per cent. of the children, and one out of 10,000 is a genius, we are sure to catch our genius as well as to educate the mass of the people, whilst the instruction of the mass of the people makes them intelligent and appreciative constituencies for the genius. * * * It is not that in England we have been going wholly in the wrong direction without very much thinking about it, and that there has been a fatal defect; in that we have supposed designers were geniuses, and that they could not be produced by education, and therefore we have neglected to teach design until people were too old to learn it. It is not the reversing of the direction that is needed, but the underpinning of the whole fabric by a little more of the philosophy of education. It means this, that we have been working at random, first in night classes, and then a little in day classes, and there is no thorough organization, as of a tree from the root to the flower; no connection between one part and another, as there should be, in a great national scheme. This is the way in which I understand it, after seeing and working out a more practical and successful scheme in America. So far as the technical power to draw well is concerned, I think my system is satisfactory. To draw well and to think well; the drawing well is not, in my opinion, a very important thing, more than as an exhibition of intelligence. People have a false idea that a drawing or a painting is the result of a great deal of labour and work. It really is not, it is only the result of what an intelligent person of taste knows and can express. A good drawing is not made by accident; it is the representative of the intelligence of the person who makes it, and if that person's intelligence is in a very low condition the work will be low, and the process of education is to clear up the thinking power, so that if a human creature wants to make a drawing, he shall make it from something he knows and understands, an intelligent drawing. If the drawing be bad it does not distress me, as it shows me the student has failed in some part of his mental dynamics—his process of thinking—and I go to work to explain the process by which the wrong drawing could be made right, truthful, and by which a beautiful result would ensue. In education it does not matter whether the drawing is good or bad, because the process going on is the improvement of the thinking powers of the pupil, the wrong drawing is the system of a complaint, ignorance, which the teacher has to eradicate. The manipulation, the handling of any process in art, comes as of necessity, from right thinking, and from nothing else. It may be a trick, but then it is contemptible only. Improvement comes with time, and then no students should ever make finished drawings, they
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immediately frame them, and fall down and worship them, and then their progress is at an end in idolatrous imbecility. The results, when instruction is given to all, generally accord with those obtained in other branches of education, and the pupils proficient in other subjects are also proficient in drawing. The teaching of drawing is of great collateral advantage in other subjects of education. It develops the intelligence and the power of observation, and such a process as I have called dictation drawing, for example, is the most educational subject taught in a public school, because it involves the habit of the correct use of language by the teacher, and the closest attention on the part of the pupil. If a word is left out by the teacher in giving the lesson to the pupils, it is shown in the drawing; if a student misses a word it is seen in the drawing, for he has left a line out, or placed it wrongly, and you see he was not attending when that feature was described. It involves on the part of the teacher a correct and clear, and even economic use of language, and it involves on the part of the student the habit of patient attention, and in that alone it is of great advantage to education. But drawing is of great advantage also in other branches, such as the cultivation of taste, the opening of the eyes to see the beauties of nature, and this very irritating process of teaching design, exciting the faculty of originality at an early age, entirely irrespective of whether the work is good or bad, is emphatically education or leading out. The point is, here is a human faculty, one of the most beautiful of all, usually left to run to waste in most people, unless you begin at an early age to exercise it gently, and thus put it in operation. So that I think drawing and designing may be said to be a valuable training, in what it is, and in what it influences. * * * No good results can be got from the teaching of special teachers in the general elementary day schools; not only is the teaching by ordinary teachers the best way, but it is the only way. A special teacher going into a school does this harm, that the children think that the subject must be difficult, or their own teacher would surely be intelligent enough to learn it, and then they draw their inferences and get frightened. Then the special teacher overbears the pupils as a rule; he is a specialist, often without sympathy with children, and then he fires above their heads. He goes away when the hour or more is over and the lesson is done, but he has not applied it to individuals; he does not know the class separately as individuals. It is like preaching from the top of a cathedral to the multitude below: the few only hear, and fewer, and still fewer appreciate. On the other hand, the regular teacher knowing every individual in the class would adapt the general instruction to the individual needs of the pupils, and all of them would make great progress.

“Art education in England has never yet been organized. I think, to begin with, we want to have the subject brought down to the present day. It has been carried on now for a great number of years without any, or with very little alteration or improvement, and without taking advantage of the experience of people in other parts of the world, so that it has become antiquated or fossilized. There is no new subject being taught, and no improvement, or very little improvement, in methods of teaching. Whilst we have been teaching these new things in the States and have secured that wonderful transformation in the taste of the country which has taken place there, education has found no development in England to compare with, or to be equal to it. It is the same old jog-trot thing here that it has been for a long time past, and very little result is produced. There has not been organization from the seed to the flower; there has not been sufficiently experienced direction of the whole thing from professional people, whose business it has been all their lives, and
who

who ought to be made responsible to the country for seeing that it does not get behind as a country. I think that that is where the evil is; the system and methods are hide-bound and aimless and drifting. The children in the States draw according to the school; the method I have gone to work on has been to practise in every medium, irrespective of surface or vehicle—to draw in pen and ink, in charcoal or in water-colour, to paint in oil, and to model in clay, and to do everything irrespective of the vehicle, and attending only to the subject, not the process. If you ask me in what way do the children in the primary schools draw, my answer is that for the first year and a half they draw on slates, and for the second year and a half on paper in little books. Then when you come to the grammar schools, they draw also in books, and in high schools they draw on loose sheets of paper and in books, and all of them draw all the time on a large scale—a colossal scale—on the black-board with chalk; one-third of the class invariably draws a full-sized object, or an object larger than nature, sometimes a yard long, or high; sometimes they are obliged to have seats to stand upon to reach the upper parts of their cartoons, so that from the very first, they get practice in drawing on a bold scale, and thus express all their ignorance. They are not always copying from bold examples while doing this; sometimes from bold examples, sometimes they draw from the imagination, and sometimes from little cards that are handed round—animals and leaves, and the whole practice all the time is very interesting. They, of course, sometimes make caricatures, but they are not much worse than those that some academicians make and exhibit, and the children do not exhibit theirs, but they are interested and therefore happy, and learn the nature of things. Of course, when they draw a waggon and horses, their horses will all have a strong family likeness and strike the same attitudes, and the children will sometimes make the horses larger than the waggon; but they are kept working in an interesting way, and exhibiting their mistakes and their misconceptions so that the teacher can correct them in a general way; and then when they get to an advanced stage they draw in oil or water-colour or charcoal on a scale which gives them the opportunity of showing all their knowledge as well as all their ignorance. My way of teaching is to execute the example in the presence of the class, whether elementary or advanced, drawing from the living model in oil or in water-colour or in charcoal. My pupils have lessons four times in the week, from two till four in the afternoon. On Monday we will say they draw in charcoal from perhaps a cast; on Tuesday they draw in water-colour from a natural object; then on Thursday they will paint in oil, and on Friday they will model in clay from the living model, and then perhaps the next week we shall vary the practice by having pen-and-ink drawings, and so on.” When asked at what age they model from the living subject, Mr. Smith said “the minimum at the Conservatory School at Boston is fifteen, but that that was a professional school; but more particularly with regard to the training of very young children I say exactly the same to them as to others, modelling in sand and clay should begin with school life. I find, for instance, that if children are allowed to make a map in sand or clay they never forget the geography of the district represented. I go down into a school where they have little tables and sand, and I say to them, now each of you make a little model of the geography of your road from your homes to this building, and show how it goes up and down, and where the houses are situated. They can do that either in sand or clay. Or, if I take a bunch of beautiful leaves into a school and explain to the children their form and construction, and give the common name, and describe their capacity for design, and where they are found in nature, and how people have used them to ornament their buildings

buildings and vases, or what not; I find I can say to the children, now suppose we make a little model of one leaf, and I break up my handful of leaves and distribute it round, and set these children to work modelling leaves they do not want much threshing to make them work. They feel so intensely interested in doing something from nature, that there is no watching required, and there is not much waiting either. I have no means of comparison of the development of modelling with other than the branches of drawing and painting. I do not know whether a child would get on faster with his arithmetic than he does with his modelling. I know if it makes a modelled map it must have a better knowledge of geography than it would have without it; but I do not know whether it gets on faster with modelling than with other subjects I have never taught. I do find that when the subjects of drawing, modelling, and design are properly taught, and this abominable thing called finish is ignored, and when pupils are not allowed to finish things, but are required to make a great effort to show all their intelligence in various mediums, including clay, the whole subject of form and colour is studied in a way to make it perfectly delightful, and that this study very much develops the intelligence of the pupil, and no one finds any difficulty in learning. I do not mean that modelling should be made a too important or prominent subject, or should take up too much time, but it should be begun at the first and continued to the last, so that people should be introduced to the fact by modelling, on the one hand, and to its appearance by drawing, on the other. A drawing or painting or a design are all more or less imitations of the fact, whereas modelling introduces you to the fact itself, and you learn things about it which you never would learn from drawing imitations or copies of it. In my profession of a sculptor, if I model a portrait bust of a man I make a dozen views of his face, but if I make a painting of him I make only one view of his face. The study of a fact, as a fact, appeals to certain parts of our intelligence that the study of the fact through its appearance does not appeal to."

As to Professor Smith's predilection for the regular teacher, he was asked by one of the Commissioners whether it was not paradoxical that the regular teacher, whose knowledge of art was so much less than the Professor's, should obtain results equally good if not better. He said "it resulted from one of the first principles of education, viz., that there should be frequent and patient repetition, and that the information should be given in a simple form—in a way in which it will be easily understood by the pupil and often repeated, until the right impression is made; and I have come to that conclusion, not as the result of a desire to establish a theory, but from a close and long observation of the facts. The facts are as I have stated; and these works demonstrate that a specialist does not obtain as good as those of the generalist or regular teacher when teaching the same pupils under the same circumstances. Those are the facts. Now, my explanation of them is that the regular teacher administers instruction in small doses frequently, and adapts it to the individual needs and educational digestions of individuals, and, therefore, by careful watching, gets better results than the specialist, who comes only occasionally into the school, does not adapt his instruction to individuals, fires over the heads of most of the pupils, cares less for them individually, knows less about them, and really administers this educational food in a way in which it cannot be digested and assimilated by the mass of the scholars; that is my explanation. Inasmuch as the facts are so definite, and are established beyond all controversy, and, further, are so unassailable, and clearly demonstrated by the drawings I have shown you. Now, coming to the more advanced schools, in the more advanced classes, I have

endeavoured to make somewhat of a revolution in the teaching of drawing and in art education, by going exactly to the opposite end to that from which we started in England. We began in England with Dyce and outline. I begin with colours and light and shade from objects; and perhaps the greatest and most distinct feature of the method or system, or whatever you may like to call it, that I have developed, is, that we abolish flat copies. We go to nature or we go to the cast; we copy a well-chosen piece of antique statuary or a detail of nature; or we study from the human figure, or the living animal, or from a bunch of flowers or an object; and from the first lesson to the last we make no use of flat copies, except as illustrations. And the teachers under me have this instruction: You have to give a course of lessons in artistic botany, in anatomy, in architecture, or in engineering drawing, and you can draw what you choose on the black-board, the pupils will follow you wherever you like; but you are never to require them to do anything you do not do yourself before their eyes, so that you may get rid of the mystery. So, in taking up the study of colour, I say, for instance, the subject for to-day will be a Savoy cabbage, to-morrow a live lobster, perhaps the next day a huge piece of broken ice or a piece of drapery. Now, the teacher teaching that subject to the class has had, before the class comes in, to make a study of it, so as to show the class, before they begin, the right way of doing it. Then the subject is put before them on a platform in a room of the lecture-theatre shape. Every one has room and space and materials, and the teacher (generally a lady), taking her place before the object, begins a vast cartoon of it, and makes a powerful effective sketch of the subject before the whole class. She gets one view, and they all get different views; but this is in order, every now and then, to show them the best process and the best methods. Now, I give you an illustration. Suppose on the Monday, from 2 till 4, the subject is a sketch in oil. The teacher has a large ball put up, and that ball is copied by all the students on smaller sheets of paper; and at the end of the time these are collected and taken away and pinned up in my office. Then on the Tuesday, we will say, it is a charcoal subject that afternoon; this is a little bit larger, we make them smaller to begin with, but afterwards we have them life-size. On Tuesday afternoon, say, there is another subject taken, like this bit of the human figure, and this is to be executed in charcoal. Then that is fixed or set up, and the sketches are taken into my office and pinned up, so that I can look at them, and during the week I judge and arrange them. Then the next subject is a water-colour sketch. On the Friday it will be a model in clay or a pen and ink sketching, or something of that sort. At the end of the week, on Friday, I examine the whole of these works, and mark them, and percentage them. There is no signature on them, no mark at all by which I can identify them as the work of any particular student. They are simply brought to me to judge and examine them and classify them; and they are arranged in the order from 100 to 0 in the lecture-room. Then on the Friday afternoon the whole of the scholars come into the lecture-room, and I criticise the whole of these exercises, and tell them why one is good and another is bad. I judge them, being absolutely ignorant of the person who made them. This is how the work is carried on in the normal art school, in the second year of training. I must tell you that quite as good work, nay, I believe better work, has been done in the high-schools. This abolishes all fear of not making a nice thing. I say, make these things as badly as you like, it will not distress me. You will find it better to make them nice, as a matter of fact; but all I want to know is this,—do you see colour? do you see light and shade? As to matter of outline the students sometimes dab a bit of colour here and there. We have forty school weeks in the year, four
afternoons

afternoons in a week, that is 160 in the year. At the end of the year, besides having done all the work in the mornings from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m., every student has drawn 160 drawings. They begin with the ear and then end with a life-sized bust in the same time. Some of the things done in two hours at the examinations are perfectly startling in their power and beauty."

I look upon Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Smith the men of all others in England who have given the teaching of drawing that comprehensive consideration which it deserves. Further, they are both *facile princeps* as teachers, good artists, and heads of training colleges or normal art schools. In all the countries I have visited—and in everyone, without exception, the most extraordinary efforts are being made for the advancement and perfection of instruction in art—I have found no men so thoroughly conversant with the subject they have made their special study, and I have extracted so much of their evidence as will directly show what these distinguished men think should be done for the advancement of this class of instruction, which is, and always will be, the foundation of nearly all the technical knowledge required in industrial occupations, and which exercises so much influence for good in that education, having for its object the provision for gaining a livelihood.

I devoted the greatest attention to this part of my inquiry, and have been, through the instrumentality of the Imperial Foreign Office, placed in communication with the most distinguished teachers and educators of western Europe. I shall place the opinions and methods of these gentlemen before your Excellency, so that the authorities may have full information not only as to the class of work accomplished but the method of its production. In France, Germany, and Belgium art instruction is far more general and thorough than in England; and probably this is the case because these countries have been much longer in the field, and in which instruction has been given in the elementary schools. The practice of the Science and Art Department of payment by results has in the past, and must in the future, act as a powerful deterrent. I shall again refer to this subject after having reported generally upon technical instruction.

France has made, since 1878, a great change in teaching drawing. This national work was undertaken by M. Bardoux, and followed up by Messieurs Turquet and Proust, under the direction of the most eminent men distinguished by their knowledge of teaching. All the lyceums and colleges are furnished with experienced professors of drawing; and there is no town of importance without its school of art, and, in a very short space of time, the normal schools of art teachers, both male and female, will be in a position to furnish special professors for instructions both primary and secondary. This cannot fail to bring forth excellent results, as teachers will be taught to teach in the most effective manner from having been taught themselves how to impart knowledge. This change has necessitated another, viz.: the reform of special professional teaching. In nearly all European countries, workshops are attached to the schools of art, in which pupils are taught, practically, to make use of the theoretic instruction they have received. The city of Paris has organized professional schools and schools for apprentices from which foremen in the decorative and other arts can be recruited; and this is found insufficient. It is in contemplation to establish these professional schools at all the schools organized by the state throughout France.

In every European country there is a thorough agitation in the world of art. It is absolutely necessary in order to keep *au courant*, that the deepest and most profound

profound attention should be paid, not only to the best methods of instruction but to the formation of museums, where objects of art are exhibited gratis, so that a better and more correct taste might be engendered. Every nation is trying for the prizes to be gained in the establishment of great industries, leading to a general increase in its commerce, and providing labour to keep its people employed. Those that can make the most beautiful articles out of the same amount of material and labour will undoubtedly get the largest amount of trade, as the facilities of carriage by sea and railway are every day bringing the most distant countries into nearer and closer relations with each other, and will doubtless ultimately bring about a general uniformity in civilization and taste. The struggle for supremacy in the manufacture of original, ornamental, and artistic products is already keen, but nothing to what it will be. It will be a struggle for existence, and woe to the vanquished. It is felt among the western nations of Europe that the time has arrived for a determined endeavour to be made by each individual Government to give its artisans the instruction that is necessary to enable them to compete successfully. This explains the *renaissance* which is at present taking place in every branch of science and art.

The French have had such excellent schools for so long a time that they have naturally gained advantages which time alone can give; among others they have much more facility for drawing quickly than the English, and they have also greater facilities for learning the art of designing, as numbers of young men are trained in the workshops and studios, where if they show no special aptitude they have to leave and take up some other trade or profession. It is not that the genius of France is superior, but simply that England, not having started so early in the race, is at present behind. French taste has been so largely cultivated and developed, owing to the constant care of its various Governments to train and form it, that it invariably has held the field. From this standpoint no Government, whether monarchical, republican, or revolutionary, has ever swerved since the days of the *Grand Monarque*. Therefore these many generations of training in art and in the manufacture of artistic products have produced a permanent effect; and their influence is not only among artists proper, or the higher class of decorative artists, but it reaches the workmen and their homes through the museums and the workshops. An eminent authority says:—"The groundwork of all design that is worth anything is art. If the student has any talent or art-feeling within him, his power of drawing will enable him to give it expression; but without thought and imagination there can be no originality of design. Mere knowledge of drawing will not make a man a good artist any more than a knowledge of language will make him a poet; but designer and poet are helpless without the knowledge of the language by which their art can be expressed to others. Teachers need to study the peculiarities of their students, for all cannot be dressed in the same clothes or combed with the same comb." Nothing can be done without drawing. The student must draw correctly and thoroughly, as drawing is certainly the language of designers.

For opportunities and facilities to acquire this knowledge the French are far and away better placed than the English. In France, from the National School of Fine Arts to the rudimentary class at the elementary school, all is free. Moreover, throughout the whole of France there are departmental schools of the fine arts, and classes both in the daytime and evening for giving instruction gratuitously in every branch of art and design. The French evening art schools are of utmost importance, as they were established for the special instruction of artisans, and have always exerted the greatest influence on the development of art industries.

First

First of all, and standing at the head of European institutions for instruction in fine art is the *Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts*, which gives instruction in the arts of design, painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and in the engraving of medals and precious stones, and comprises (1st) Courses of oral teaching upon every subject relating to art; (2nd) The school, which is divided into three sections, viz. : Painting, to which is attached copper-plate engraving, sculpture, together with medal engraving and engraving on precious stones and the architectural section.

There are eleven *ateliers*, viz. : Three for painting, three for sculpture, three for architecture, one for etching and engraving, and one for engraving medals and precious stones. Students are not admitted until they are 15 or after they are 30 years of age, and foreigners are admitted on application, furnished with a letter of introduction from the Ambassador, Minister, or Consul-General of their nation. These ateliers are under the charge of artists having the title of *Les professeurs chefs d'atelier*.

Besides the work done in the ateliers, the following courses of theoretical study are prescribed under other professors, viz. :—

1. History of art and æsthetics.
2. Anatomy.
3. Perspective.
4. Mathematics.
5. Descriptive geometry.
6. Geology, physics, and elementary chemistry.
7. Strength and cost of materials, superintendence, and accounts. *Administration et comptabilité, construction et application sur les chantiers.*
8. History and archæology.

These courses are obligatory, but not equally so upon all. All must pursue the courses upon history, æsthetics, and archæology. The students of painting, sculpture, and engraving are required to study in addition anatomy and perspective. The students of architecture can omit the course upon anatomy. Besides the professors already mentioned, extraordinary instruction upon subjects connected with art is occasionally given by persons not connected with the school on receiving permission. Connected with the government of the institution are a director, a secretary, an inspector, a conservator of models and works of art, and a librarian, with their respective assistants, all nominated by the Minister and placed under the immediate authority of the director, appointed by Imperial decree for a period of five years. The director alone has charge of the execution of all regulations, corresponds with the administration upon the affairs of the school and control of the funds. Besides these officers there is a superior council (*conseil supérieur d'enseignement*) of which the professors having charge of the ateliers can not form a part. It is composed of the superintendent of fine arts, who is its president, the director of the administration of fine arts the vice-president, and certain professionals appointed by the Minister, namely, two painters, two sculptors, two architects, an engraver, and five other members. It performs its functions gratuitously, and one-third of its members can be immediately reappointed.

The

The great feature for the encouragement of the study of the fine arts is the prize which gives the opportunity of a residence at Rome (*grand prix de Rome*), which is open to competition not only to members of the school, but to all French citizens between the ages of 15 and 25. Members of the school can also compete, without being compelled to study for any specified time, so that no obstacle is put in the path of the more energetic, and those inclined to make rapid progress. These examinations are held in the school annually for painting, sculpture, and architecture; every two years for the engravers upon copper-plate; and every three years for the others. After two examinations, the best ten in each class are selected for a final examination for the great award, the successful aspirant to which is sent to Rome (*grand prix de Rome*), the mode and programme of all the examinations being drawn up by the superior council. This council selects also a list of names of judges for each class, which list is presented to the Minister, who chooses from it the five juries of award, consisting of nine members for each of the three classes—painting, sculpture, and architecture—and five members for each of the other two classes, the engravers of medals and precious stones forming one class. Each jury passes judgment upon one class only, the results of both the preliminary and the final examinations being laid before it; hence the result cannot fail to be more fair than if the decision depended upon one examination alone.

The successful aspirants—one in each class—are now sent to Rome, where they are obliged to remain two years, after which they can travel two years longer, following their own tastes, but must previously notify the administrations of their intentions. During these years they receive a regular annuity from the Government. An exception is, however, made for the fifth-class—the engravers of medals and precious stones—who receive this annuity only three years, and must remain in Rome for the same length of time as the others. During the stay of the students at the school a regular report of their progress is made every three months by the professors placed over the ateliers to the director, who transmits these reports to the superior council. If any of the students appear to possess unusual talents they are recommended by the council to the Minister as deserving particular encouragement. A report of the progress and occupations of the prizemen is made to the Minister every six months by the Director of the Imperial Academy at Rome.

The *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* has an extensive and excellent museum; (1) containing plaster casts from all the greatest works of antiquity, the middle ages, and the *renaissance*; (2) a museum of copies of painting and sculpture after the works of the great masters; (3) the works which have obtained the *grand prix de Rome*, *le prix de demi-figure peinte*, *le prix de la tête d'expression*, *les prix Jauvain d'Altainville*, all of which are of great importance in the *concours* of students in painting, sculpture, and of architecture; (4) a collection of designs serving to demonstrate the lectures in the courses of anatomy, descriptive geometry, stereotomy, natural physics, chemistry, and construction; and (5) all the objects of art given or bequeathed to the school. These collections, together with the library, are open to students.

The *Ecole Nationale des Arts Décoratifs*, situated in the *Ecole de médecine*, was founded in 1765, by J. J. Bachelier, for the purpose of giving instruction to workmen, and two years later it was called the Royal Gratuitous School of Design, *Ecole gratuite de dessin*. Afterwards it was called the *Ecole nationale de dessin et de mathématiques*, and it was not until 1877 that it received its present title. It has been
known

known among students for many years as the *Petits Beaux-Arts*, and is, next to the Beaux Arts, the most important of all the French schools of art. Instruction is given both in the day time and during the evening, and includes freehand drawing and ornament, modelling, drawing from the antique and from life, mathematics, geometry, architectural construction, history of ornament and decoration. There are sixteen professors and teachers, inclusive of Mr. M. A. Louvrice de Lajolais, and these meet every month under the presidency of the director, to decide any questions that may be submitted, to examine the progress of the students' work, to study new methods of instruction, and to formulate and arrange the programmes for competition, and to decide upon the pupils to be recommended to the Minister for Instruction and Fine Art for any bursaries that may become vacant.

After admission into the school the pupils are classed in their respective divisions by actual competition, and no one is admitted into a division by a simple example of work done outside. Parents and guardians of pupils have the right to furnish them with a book, which is examined each day by the professor in charge of the class, who not only indicates the presence of the pupil, but his conduct also during his presence at school.

I visited this school several times and both M. de Lejolais and M. Menard showed me every attention and gave me all the information I desired. There are over 800 students. Day scholars must be able to read, write, and cypher, and 10 years of age before they can be admitted. Evening pupils are not admitted before they are 14 years of age. The lower class draws from the flat, but upon asking M. Menard's opinion upon this debatable question he stated "that drawing from the round should be employed exclusively with pupils of intelligence, but that if the pupils were dull of comprehension, they got a quicker perception of what was required, by permitting them to copy drawings either of ornament or the figure." The system is one of constant competitions which take place monthly in every division of the school. Students get admission to a superior class or division at these monthly competitions, but he must have obtained a minimum of fifteen points. All the advance classes draw and model from the antique and from the life. They learn linear drawing and drawing from models; also composition or designing. The examinations and classifications are made for the monthly competitions by three professors, under the presidency of the director, while for the annual competitions the judges are six professors, and the President, besides other judges, which may be appointed by the Minister.

Designs are made for decorating all kinds of materials and special workshops for the study of industrial designing. These classes are daily, from 1 to 5 in summer, and 1 to 4 in winter. Many of the works done by the students, in their annual competitions, are conserved in the School Museum, and among them are many excellent drawings and models. Another phase of this institution, which is indeed common to the National Art Schools in all the departments of France, is the public lectures on art subjects which take place every Sunday morning. The instruction is entirely gratuitous and of the most excellent character. In management and discipline the school leaves nothing to be desired.

This school has perhaps more than any other school of art in the world been the pattern which other nations have taken for their model. It has been directed by eminent men ever since its foundation, nearly a century and a quarter ago. It is

is the model school of the national system of art education by the State, for this class of school has been established in all the chief cities and towns of France.

My object being to furnish types of the schools of art in different countries, together with an exposition of the system or method of instruction employed, I shall not enumerate all the schools I visited, but simply describe a typical school of each class. Of the departmental schools in France, I shall describe the *Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Lyons*; the *Ecoles académiques of Lille*; the *Académie communale de dessin, peinture, sculpture, architecture, &c., of Valenciennes*; the *Ecole régionale des Beaux-Arts of Angers*; the *Ecole Municipale des Beaux-Arts et des Sciences Industrielles of Toulouse*; and the *Ecole Municipale et Régionale des Beaux-Arts at Nancy*. These, together with the schools of the municipality of Paris, will suffice to show the manner in which art schools are managed and conducted in France.

The *Ecole des Beaux-Arts* of Lyons was instituted with especial reference to the needs of the industrial arts and particularly for those who are to be employed in designing for the silk looms of the city. The school is placed under the supervision of a director appointed (by imperial decree) whose office is properly only executive. His duty is to supervise the work of the professors and the scholars, and he is responsible for the archives, models, and other apparatus belonging to the institution. He is ordered to allow no change in the prescribed order of instruction, this being carried so far that he must prevent the use of any models except those furnished and recognised by the school. All infractions of these rules must be by him reported to the prefect of the Rhone, he himself having no power of punishment over the pupils, beyond fifteen days' suspension. Under his orders are the secretary, the monitor (whose care it is to see that all the pupils are present and orderly), and the janitors and porters. The professors are not subject to his orders, although they are to look to him to supply their places in case of their absence.

The director and professors form a council of administration, presided over by the prefect or his substitute, holding its meetings once a month. The secretary is present, but simply as a clerk. The most important duty of the council is to decide upon the degree of advancement arrived at by the students, in order to classify them properly. But their decisions are not valid without the signature of the prefect himself.

The branches taught are the following:—

- Class 1. Elementary drawing, and drawing from the antique.
2. Drawing from the living model.
3. Painting from the living model.
4. Sculpture and ornament.
5. Architecture and ornament.
6. Engraving upon copper-plate, wood, and stone.
7. Drawing and painting in water-colours from flowers.
8. Composition applicable to manufactures.
9. Course of perspective.

The third-class and the painting of flowers in oil are optional. But the study of the human figure, being useful in both art and manufactures, is required of all. The painting of flowers in water-colours is especially directed to the benefit of those who are to be engaged in drawing patterns for the manufactories. To become a pupil
of

of the school the applicant must be of French birth, must have completed his twelfth year, and must be able to read and write, besides having some elementary knowledge of arithmetic. It is also required that he have been vaccinated, unless he has had the small-pox. If his parents are not residents of Lyons he must find some citizen to be responsible for him.

No foreigner or child of foreigners can be admitted except by permission from the Prefect, and until recently such were not allowed to contend for the prizes. If there are more applicants than can be admitted, those are preferred who intend to become draughtsmen in the silk manufactories of the city. If the applicant is somewhat advanced he is permitted to enter an advanced class, but must first execute one or more designs under the eye of the professor of the class into which he desires to enter. These drawings are presented to the Council, which decides upon his petition. Before this Council are brought such designs executed by the newly-admitted members as the professor of the elementary class selects for that purpose, and the Council decides whether those who have drawn them shall be admitted into the school, a regulation designed to prevent the admission of all not endowed with sufficient talent to profit by the instruction.

The school is well placed in the best quarter of the town, and the buildings are well laid out, and in good taste. The teaching is entirely gratuitous, the funds for the purpose being furnished by the Municipality, assisted in a small degree by the Central Government. It has been productive of much good, and turned out many distinguished artists. The city of Lyons provides funds also for five municipal drawing schools, so fully do they recognise the necessity for giving instruction of this kind to all classes of the community.

Manchester is already becoming a powerful rival to Lyons in the silk industry, and many of the manufacturers seemingly are lulling themselves in a sort of false security on account of their natural advantages. Great stress is laid upon the fact that French taste is superior to the English, and nothing can be truer, but one can easily divine the reason. In France for generations the children have been taught drawing as a part of their education. This drawback will cease to exist if England will provide the same high-class gratuitous schools, in which a love for the beautiful will be engendered, and the taste of the artizans improved.

The *Ecotes Académiques* of Lille are an excellent type of an art school. The teaching comprises linear drawing, drawing from the figure and cast, modelling, the study of painting and composition, anatomy, perspective, geometry applied to the Arts, and the elements of mechanics, elementary architecture, and a class for the training of teachers. Linear drawing comprises outline drawing of the figure and ornament and mechanical drawing. This course takes two years. The first year the pupils are exercised in freehand drawing upon the blackboard and upon paper, and in the second they are taught the use of the scale and compasses. The minimum age for admission is nine years, and the pupil must be able to read, write, and cypher. Where however a child is endowed with a precocious love of and talent for art, the administrative commission of the school can dispense with the usual conditions. The classes are open every day excepting Sundays and Thursdays. In drawing the figure from the life and antique the School of Design is divided into six classes. The first class is entirely occupied on the living model, while the second studies the cast from the antique. Both these classes are under the particular charge of the directing professor. The third-class studies academical

figures from engravings, the fourth are engaged on enlarged heads of the human figure, while the fifth and sixth are elementary and advanced classes of designing. These four classes are under the second professor.

In the month of October, which is the beginning of the school year, the professor director and the second professor compose and arrange the classes for the year, placing the pupils according to their several capacities. No pupil is admitted to this course until he has gone through the previous course of linear drawing and ornamental drawing, or otherwise has given the Commission such proofs of his aptitude as in their opinion are sufficient. In every such case the decision is made by the Commission.

The course of painting comprises the study of the figure from life, and the study of composition.

Young men desirous of becoming students in the school of painting, if they have not followed the course of drawing from the life, must make a drawing of the figure under the eyes of the professor, to enable the professor to form a judgment as to whether he is sufficiently advanced to be admitted to the course.

This class is open every day, excepting Sundays, for three hours in the morning, commencing at 6 in the summer and 8 in the winter. The pupils are expected to frequent the picture-gallery, and there to make such studies as the professor may direct.

Independently of two annual competitions in which all pupils are expected to exhibit a figure painted from the life, there is a competition for an historical composition. The first Monday of each month the professor gives out a subject for a composition for treatment in the class. At the close of the class each pupil gives his sketch to the professor. These are all forwarded to the Commission for examination, and are afterwards returned to the pupils, with the remarks of the Commission and professor to be painted or drawn in accordance with the directions. When the pupils show they have become sufficiently advanced there is a special competition, at which each student is compelled to exhibit. The subject for this competition is chosen by the professor, and approved by the Commission.

The course of anatomy was specially instituted for the pupils of the painting classes, of drawing from the life, and of modelling. All students on leaving the class of drawing from the antique are obliged to follow this course, until such student has been honourably mentioned at one of the school exhibitions. The professor teaches particularly osteology and myology, in order to give the student that knowledge of the physiology of the human body by the description of the skeleton and of the muscles that cover it.

The modelling class has for its object to model in clay or wax from the life or from the cast. No pupil is admitted to this class until he has followed the classes of elementary and advanced design, or shown such aptitude for the work that his case may be particularly referred to the administration. It is open every evening from half-past 7 until half-past 9.

The course of geometry applied to the arts, comprises:—(1) elementary and descriptive geometry, with application to the projection of shadows; (2) the applications of geometry to the various handicrafts, such as the carpenter, blacksmith, and
mason,

mason, and to teach the first principles of mechanics; (3) the description and construction of the most common machines, such as the lever, screw, wheel and axle, cranes, capstans, hydraulic presses, steam-engines, &c. This course takes two years, and no pupil is eligible for admission who has not previously followed the course of linear and mechanical drawing, or to give such other proofs as the Commission may require, to show he has the necessary knowledge. This is usually done by an examination by the professor. The classes are open every evening, excepting Sundays, from half-past 7 to half-past 9.

The special object of the course of elementary architecture is to teach (1) the knowledge and usage of the materials employed in building, the practical processes of the constructor, the drawing of plans and sections of buildings, and levelling; (2) the study of ornamental drawing, and the various orders of architecture; and (3) the study of architectural composition. Every year, at the end of the course, the professor gives practical lessons in the plans and sections of buildings, and in levelling. The course takes two years, and no pupil is eligible until he has duly graded in the courses of linear drawing and applied geometry. The classes are open every evening from half-past 7 until half-past 9.

The course of perspective drawing comprises the class of perspective that is useful to the painter and architect, aerial perspective, theatrical perspective, the reflection of objects in smooth water and in mirrors, and the perspective of shadows. The course lasts two years and is compulsory for all students of architecture, for the classes of drawing from the life and the antique. It is understood they follow this course until they have obtained an honourable mention at one of the annual competitions. The class is held on Thursdays from 5 p.m. until 7 p.m. during the first year, and on Sundays from 8 a.m. until 10 a.m. for the second year.

The *Écoles Académiques* are open to all the youth of the region who can read, write, and cypher, otherwise, as before stated, they cannot obtain admission.

At the end of the year a competition takes place in each class, when medals and prizes are distributed to the most meritorious pupils. Those who have obtained a first prize pass by right into a superior class; the administration decides on the others after the competition, according to the advice of the professor. The names of the students who obtain medals in the painting, modelling, and architectural classes are inscribed upon tablets placed for that purpose in the halls. The works that have gained first prizes remain at the school, where they are framed and hung at the expense of the administration, the author's name and the year being indicated on the frame.

In the school for the training of teachers for art schools, municipal schools, and high schools, the instruction consists of pedagogic exercises, which take place every morning. For admission to this normal school aspirants have to pass an examination before a jury composed of the administrative Commission, the professors and the delegates appointed by the inspector of the drawing classes. The subjects for examination are (1) a written composition of general history, for which 2 hours are allowed; (2) drawing after an ornament in relief, 6 hours; (3) a drawing from a bust, 8 hours; (4) a sketch of any common object, 1 hour; (5) a geometrical drawing of the same object, 6 hours; (6) an examination upon the elements of perspective and anatomy, 2 hours for each subject.

Besides

Besides the pedagogical exercises, the student-masters are obliged to regularly follow the other courses of the school, that is to say, in the first year: The courses of architecture; drawing from the round; drawing from the antique and ornament alternately; course of geometrical, perspective, and freehand drawing; anatomy; and the history of decorative art. In the second year: Architecture; drawing from the round and from the life; perspective, geometry, and freehand drawing; anatomy, and art history.

The museum and library are open every day to the students where they can draw from the antique, or consult the books in the library.

The *Académie communale de dessin, peinture, sculpture, architecture, etc.*, of Valenciennes, for boys and girls, was reorganised in 1883, with the concurrence of the Government of the French Republic, and is composed of the most distinguished artists of the town of Valenciennes and members of the Administrative Commission, of which more will be said hereafter. When an artist desires to join the academy he must present an example of his work. This will be judged at a meeting at which all the members of the academy, together with the professors, can vote. If the work is approved, the artist will be admitted in the quality of candidate, and he will be given a subject in his particular class of work for his reception picture. Afterwards, another vote will determine whether he is to be received in quality of an academician or not. The academicians only who have passed this double proof have the right to vote upon all matters of art with the members of the Administrative Commission, the *agréés* having only the liberty to speak, and not to vote. The members of this Commission are appointed by the mayor, excepting two, who are appointed by the Inspector of Instruction. The details of the duties of this Commission are given in Appendix —.

The *Ecoles Académiques* comprise:—

1. The study of classic drawing up to the point insisted upon to obtain the *diplôme d'aptitude à l'enseignement du dessin*, in the high schools and universities.
2. The study of classic modelling.
3. The applications of drawing and modelling to the different professions and industries.

The programme of instruction is as follows:—

- (A.) An elementary course of freehand drawing, elementary drawing from the round, of 7 hours per week.
- (B.) A course of decorative drawing after the cast, or from living plants.
A course of modelling from the life, after the antique and the living plant; antique ornament, *renaissance* ornament, composition, &c.
The duration of these courses are seven and a half hours a week during the summer season, and fifteen hours during winter.
- (C.) A course of sculpture applied to different matters, in marble, wood, and stone, &c.
This course will occupy seven and a half hours a week.
- (D.) An advanced course of drawing and painting. Painting from nature, from the antique, plants, landscape; drawing from the life and from the antique, &c.
- (E.) A course of drawing and painting applied to different industries.
- (F.) A course of anatomy.

Five hours a week are given to the E. class, and two and a half hours to anatomy. (G.)

- (g.) A course of art history will be given once a week during an hour.
- (h.) An elementary course of geometrical drawing and projections, obligatory for all students, will be given by a professor, who will give six hours a week to this instruction.
- (i.) A course of descriptive geometry, shading, drawing to scale, study of architectural orders, the elements of construction in wood, stone, and iron; general construction, and architectural composition.
- (j.) A course of perspective, compulsory for all students. These two courses will be given by the professor of architecture, who will give ten hours weekly to the first and two hours to the second.
- (k.) A course of mechanical drawings for workmen. Nine and a half hours weekly.

Evening classes will be held during the winter season from 7 till 9 o'clock, by the professors of painting and sculpture, which, with the exception of the study of the living plants, will reunite all the day classes.

Students are expected to draw from the antique in the museum, and also from such paintings as the professor may indicate.

The course given to girls is essentially professional, and comprises, besides a class of ornamental drawing, a class for decorative and ceramic painting, imitation of tapestry, &c., &c. This course is divided into two groups, and six hours a week given to each.

The instruction in the Normal School for the training of teachers is precisely the same as that described in the *Ecoles Académiques* of Lille.

At the end of the school year a grand competition will take place in each class. The time and duration of this competition, together with the subjects of the compositions and their dimensions, are determined by the administrative commission. The works are judged by the general assembly, professors being admitted for consultation.

Prizes, consisting of medals, drawings, or books relating to art, will be distributed after the competition to those students who shall have distinguished themselves, by the mayor and corporation, the administration, and the academicians, assisted by the associates and honorary members.

An exhibition of the work of the pupils will take place every year, the commission determining what students shall take part in it. The names of those students who gain the first prize will be inscribed in letters of gold upon a tablet fixed in the hall of administration, and the student receives a certificate to the effect that he has gained the first prize, and his name is duly registered in the academy.

The *Ecole régionale des Beaux-Arts* of Angers was until 1885 a municipal school, but was then transformed into a regional school, and took the above title.

The budget of the school is fixed at £600, which the municipal authorities furnish, assisted by a subsidy of £200 from the central government. They also provide the school building, the furniture, and everything necessary for the maintenance.

As a regional school it is under the inspection of the Minister for Public Instruction. Its officers are appointed by the prefect, having been proposed by the mayor. The appointments are confirmed by the administration of the Beaux Arts.

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The staff is composed of a director, two professors and an assistant professor of drawing, a professor for each of the following subjects: anatomy, geometrical and architectural drawing, linear drawing and descriptive geometry. Three professors of stereotomy, and two superintendents.

This school, which is a fair type of the lower grade of regional establishment, teaches artistic and industrial drawing with their various applications. There are eight classes, viz.:—1. An elementary course of drawing twice a week, comprising the first elements, freehand drawing from the round, &c. 2. A course of imitative drawing three times a week. 3. An advanced course of drawing, including freehand drawing from the round, drawing from the life and from the antique, natural objects, painting and modelling; this class is held five times a week. 4. An anatomical class once a week, and its application to the fine arts. 5. One course of art history, comprising the history and composition of ornament, twice a week during the second part of the school year. 6. A course of geometrical and architectural drawing, including linear drawing, shading, freehand, sketching from models with dimensions, projections, and perspective, twice a week during the first part of the school year. 7. A course comprising the elements of linear drawing and geometry, also descriptive geometry in its application to mechanics. 8. A course of stereotomy, including the teaching of handwork in stone-cutting, carpentry, and blacksmiths' work, six times a week, from October to February inclusive. The pupils to be admitted to the school must be 12 years of age, and be able to read, write, and cypher. The other regulations are much the same as those of the regional school of Valenciennes, with the same class of competitions.

Considering the small amount of the school budget, this type of school is very remarkable. Of course the salaries of the professors and teachers are necessarily low, but nevertheless the quality and quantity of work done are to be highly commended, and, as reorganized under the late regulations of the central government, these schools are calculated to do an enormous amount of good. In short, instruction in drawing of the highest class is furnished gratuitously to all the youth of France, and plaster casts of art subjects, inclusive of the famous antique statues, are most liberally furnished by the nation. Every facility is given in art instruction, and the cultivation of that good taste for which France has been, and continues to be, famous. Nothing is left to chance, but, from the public school to the art classes, all the French nation is thoroughly grounded in art and its various applications.

Toulouse has had an artistic reputation for many years. Its ancient documents and precious manuscripts, illuminated with the rarest of greco-bysantyne miniatures, establishes conclusively the fact that correct taste, together with a practice of the art of drawing, were preserved after the Roman conquest, in spite of the inroads of barbarians and the violent lawlessness of the nobility. At all events, from the Thirteenth Century to the present time, the progress and development of art can be correctly ascertained, and even the names of painters have been preserved since the time of the Renaissance. Nicholas de Troy, pupil and successor of Chatelle, was the originator of the idea to found a school of art in Toulouse. This was in 1640. His son, Jean de Troy, also a painter, wished to follow in his father's footsteps, but finally he retired to Montpellier, where he founded an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture. During this time, however, his friend, Dupuy-Dugrez, a parliamentary advocate, and an impassioned amateur of the fine arts, and an author of a treatise on painting, created at Toulouse a society for the protection
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of the fine arts, and instituted a silver medal in favour of local artists. The project of Nicholas and Jean de Troy was vainly followed by their successors, Jean Pierre Rivalz and Jean-Michael, but Antoine Rivalz, the son of Jean Pierre, succeeded, where all the others failed, and opened the first public school in which drawing was taught from the living model. This school at first was only composed of the pupils of Rivalz and several other artists connected with his studio, but, little by little, it gained in importance, and in 1746 was regularly and definitely constituted under the direction of Guillaume Caurmas, the successor of Antoine Rivalz, and in 1750 was, under Louis XV, called the Royal Academy of Painting. At the time of the suppression of academies, in 1793, the national convention did not suppress this school, but preserved it, under the name of *l'école de dessin et de peinture*, as an establishment dedicated to giving instruction in art. The academy of painting, founded by Antonie Revalz, was therefore maintained as a free society during the whole time of the revolution, by the side of the *Ecole Centrale* created by Lallanal in 1795. In 1804 a ministerial decision appointed an administrative commission to the *Ecole spéciale des sciences et des arts de Toulouse*, which commission was afterwards called the school council. This administration was composed of the mayor, who was the president, and two members of the Municipal Council, of two laymen, and two directors. The first work of the administration was to organize a staff of officers. This was in 1805, and chairs were instituted for drawing, painting, and modelling, from the living model; (2) elementary drawing from the round and the antique; (3) painting and anatomy; (4) sculpture; (5) architecture and perspective; (6) history and costume; (7) stereotomy and practical geometry; (8) mathematics; (9) natural history and botany; (10) experimental physics; (11) chemistry; (12) astronomy, with librarians and curators for the museum. The budget of 1808 amounted to £1,288.

The school of Toulouse is therefore the legitimate child of the academy, founded by Antonie Revalz, in 1726; that the teaching has varied little since the time of the revolution; that it has always been and continues to be the oldest and best organized school in the province. The English Commission of 1881 report that "this school is well known as being one in which by its special system of instruction a knowledge of drawing is very rapidly acquired, and some of the most eminent artists of France owe to it their early training. Among others, M. J. P. Laurens is a past student of the school. It is absolutely free in all its departments." No admissions to the schools are made under 10 years of age, and the applicant must be provided with a certificate of having received his primary instruction; they have also to produce a medical certificate stating that their health is sound and that they are free from any contagious malady. They have to be obedient and respectful towards their masters and to everyone of whatever title who may be charged to direct, teach, or superintend them. Any infraction of orders, morals or discipline, is severely punished. All regulations are strictly adhered to, and the professors assemble under the presidency of the sub-director upon the first Saturday of each month, and at such other times as the sub-director may appoint. These reunions take place for the purpose of discussing the programmes of competitions, to choose the three professors to judge the monthly work of the students, and to discuss and deliberate upon all questions relative to teaching method.

The method of teaching is as follows:—The professor takes a number of his pupils (say) six to eight, and places them in front of a black-board, upon which he draws in their presence the object or form he desires them to copy. This

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is copied on slates by the pupils. Sometimes these are geometrical forms, and the pupils draw on slates that have been scratched into squares in the same way as those used by M. M. Jessen & Stuhlmann, in Germany, which method will be described hereafter. From drawing geometrical figures they pass to the next class, where not only the plain slate is used, but sugar paper, upon which the pupil draws with charcoal. The geometrical solid is used as a model in this class, and the pupils are encouraged to use rulers for outlining the work, instead of the free-hand. The models are the usual solid forms, squares, cubes, prisms, and spheres. From this class they pass into another which copies from the flat, which gives them some idea of composition and pictorial effect. The next class is engaged in copying ornament from lithographic engravings, and afterwards from the round, from which they make careful drawings, very nicely shaded. They then pass on to the cast, and are occupied upon fragments of the figure, hands, arms, feet, &c., and from this they go to the antique.

The classes are now divided, and the students who intend to become painters are separated from those designed to be sculptors. The former draw or paint from the life four hours every morning, from 8 to 12. The model posing 45 minutes in every hour. The sculptors model directly from the life in a separate class, which takes the living model and the antique alternately week by week.

The students have competitions monthly, quarterly, and half-yearly, for the purpose of emulation and the proper classification of the students. There is also an annual exhibition where prizes are given. The best work at the monthly and quarterly exhibitions are hung in the exhibition gallery of the school for a week. The first and second prizes in the classes of architecture, painting, and sculpture at the annual competition are exhibited for a week in the *grande galerie* of the museum.

Besides these competitions there is each year a competition for the grand municipal prize, which is successively awarded to painting, sculpture, and architecture. This prize is an exhibition of £60 a year, to enable the student to go to Paris and continue his studies at the *Ecole Nationale des Beaux-Arts*. In the case of the student going into competition for the Prix de Rome, the subvention is prolonged for another year. No student can take part in the competition at the end of the year, unless he has regularly followed the courses at the school for at least one year, and the works gaining the municipal grand prizes, belong to the school, and they are framed and hung in the museum.

Elementary morning and evening classes exist. The former meeting from 6 to 8 on summer mornings, and the latter from 6 to 8 on winter evenings. These are mostly attended by apprentices. The mechanical drawing classes are largely attended, and the progress of all the pupils seems most satisfactory. There are twenty-five professors and assistant professors. No professor can be appointed under thirty years of age, and the appointment is made for ten years. The salary is about £50 a year. There is an excellent library attached to the school, and also a very good museum.

The Ecole Municipale et régionale of Nancy is another of the latest reorganizations of the municipalities assisted by the Government of the French Republic, wherein the instruction is entirely free, and carried out on the most useful and economical lines. It is placed under the authority of the mayor, assisted by a council of superintendents,

superintendence. Instruction is given in (1) linear drawing and geometry, perspective, and the elements of architecture; (2) drawing, modelling, and comparative anatomy; (3) ornamental design; (4) the history of art; (5) painting in oil, water-colour, and distemper; (6) a normal course for the training of teachers. The instruction is well arranged, and the classes follow each other in admirable sequence.

The school is managed by a director, appointed by the prefect and proposed by the mayor, who is the chief of the staff, and president of all meetings of professors. It is also his duty to forward minutes of all meetings to the mayor, together with his own opinion and advice. He is also president of all juries, and makes a yearly report upon the general situation of the school, suggesting any improvements that may be made, either in the method of teaching or in the better administration of the establishment. He authorizes and controls all expenses within the limits of the school budget, and conformably to the rules of the Government as regards the public accounts. He may be a professor of the school. He is assisted by an administrative agent, appointed by the mayor, who is charged with all the details of administration. This officer sees that all the orders of the director and the decisions of the committee of superintendence are duly carried out; he is the secretary of the council of professors, regulates the admission of students, and is responsible for the books and works of art belonging to the school.

The teaching staff comprises:—

1. A titular professor of architecture, who teaches elementary geometrical drawing, isometrical projection, perspective and shading, mechanical drawing in construction, carpentry, masonry, machine work, architecture and architectural decoration.
2. A titular professor of drawing and painting, who teaches drawing, practical perspective, painting, ornamental designing, decorative painting, designing for room-paper, woven fabrics, painting on porcelain, &c., &c.
3. A titular professor of modelling and sculpture, who teaches modelling in all stages, carving in stone and wood, and sculptured decorations in all its forms.

Each one of these titular professors is assisted by assistant professors, according to the regulations. He confides to them the care of certain courses, directs them, and is responsible for the instruction they give.

On the 1st of each month the professors assemble under the presidency of the director, or, if occasion requires, the director can convoke a meeting at any time. At these meetings the school programme is decided upon, any change in the classes or methods of instruction are discussed and decided. These decisions are submitted to the mayor and other municipal authorities for their approval.

One of the special features of these new regional schools is the course which is always given for the training of teachers, who here graduate and obtain their diplomas in the first and second classes, which are required by the State from professors of drawing in the various lycées, colleges, and normal schools.

No pupil is admitted in the upper division and to the special course if, on competition, he is not found by the jury to be eligible, either from direct competition or by other proofs showing him to be thoroughly conversant with each of the subjects of the programme of the elementary division. On being admitted he cannot maintain his position unless he regularly follows the courses of drawing, ornamental design, and the history of art.

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The elementary drawing classes and the modelling class are open to the children resident in the town, without their being inscribed upon the register of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*.

The municipal drawing schools of the city of Paris are of a more elementary character than the evening classes for the special instruction of artisans, and which have exerted so large an influence on the development of art industries in France. There are sixty-five of these schools open in Paris each evening of the week for instruction in drawing—this is given entirely from the east, the drawing from the flat being entirely excluded.

By the courtesy accorded me by the Prefect of Paris, M. Antonin Cougny, *Inspecteur principal à l'enseignement du dessin* was instructed to accompany me to all the types of school belonging to the municipality of Paris. I was highly gratified with all I saw, and fully recognize the prodigious efforts made by the authorities of this marvellous city to instruct everyone, from the street *gamin* to the children of the *bourgeoisie*, in the love of the beautiful. Herein is the secret of that good taste which is Parisian; the French people have worked for it, they engraft it upon their children, and in their schools, from infancy to manhood, they are constantly studying how best to improve it. There is no royal road in the study of æsthetics—the love of the beautiful is innate to all, but the cultivation of its study has for many generations received more attention from France than from any other nation. I am of opinion, and experience teaches that if other nations gave the same amount of time, study, and perseverance to acquire correct and refined taste, based upon that knowledge and appreciation of the antique for which France has been famous since the period of the Renaissance, then they also would reap what they had sown, and learn absolutely that drawing is the foundation of good taste.

The French begin at the earliest age, the (*Ecole maternelle*) maternal school is an establishment of education, as well as an asylum or shelter school. Infants of both sexes, from 2 to 7 years of age, are admitted, and receive such care as will best develop their moral and intellectual qualities. Here they are guided, as it were, into the first elements of drawing, the instruction being conveyed more as a recreation than as a task. The senses are trained in these schools according to what is known as the Kindergarten system, comprising:—

1. The first principles of moral education, knowledge of common things, the first principles of drawing, writing, and reading, exercises in language, notions of natural history and geography, and little recitations.
2. Manual exercises or school hand-work.
3. Singing and graduated gymnastic movements as in the Kindergarten. These schools are exclusively directed by females, and much importance is attached to the training in these schools by all who advocate the development of manual work in the elementary school. The next school in the Parisian system is that of the primary elementary (*Ecole primaire élémentaire*). The instruction given includes moral and civil duties, reading and writing, grammar and elements of French literature, geography, particularly that of France, some notions of law and political economy, the elements of natural science, physics, and mathematics, with their applications to agriculture, hygiene, and industrial arts, manual work and the use of the tools employed in the ordinary trades, the elements of drawing, modelling, and music, also military drill for the boys, and needlework for the girls.

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In the primary schools the instruction is divided into three courses, viz., the elementary course, the middle course, and the superior course. Each of these courses are divided into as many classes as the number of pupils require. The number in a class ought not to exceed from thirty-five to forty.

To all these schools evening classes are attached, where drawing, singing, and technical subjects are taught, open from 8 to 10 for men and women, and attended largely by artizans, apprentices, and young people who work in factories during the day.

Then come the superior primary schools where freehand and geometrical drawing, also drawing from the cast, are all taught and made an important feature of the instruction, after which there are special establishments for instruction on technical and professional subjects.

In 1884 there were 128 maternal schools with a total of 20,215 children. These required 128 directrices and 231 assistant instructresses.

There were 188 primary schools for boys with 64,556 pupils, and 174 for girls with 57,242 pupils, making a total of 121,798. To carry on the work of instruction in these schools there are 2,553 masters and mistresses employed.

There are also sixty-two half-time schools, where apprentices of both sexes can obtain that instruction required by the terms of the law of 19th May, 1874, specifying that no young people of the scholar age should be employed in factories or other industrial works unless they attended a school for a certain number of hours each day. In these schools drawing is made a most important subject. Of the manual work taught in the superior primary establishments I shall speak when treating of technical schools. What I wish particularly to point out here, is that drawing is everywhere recognised as the foundation of industrial enterprise, and that it is everywhere taught and taught well. It is considered absolutely essential, therefore the municipal administration has, for a long time, assigned it a most important position, not only in the primary schools but also in the institutions which serve as a compliment to those schools. To make a *resumé* of the teaching of drawing in all its different degrees, in the municipality of Paris, we have first the *Ecole maternelles*, where the instruction commences and where it precedes that of writing. It comprehends the combination of lines by means of latbs, pieces of wood, and papers, which can be folded and cut; afterwards to make representations of these combinations upon squared slates and paper, which simple designs are made on the blackboard by the mistress; and afterwards the representation upon slates of the most simple object.

2. In the primary elementary schools for boys and girls the teaching of linear drawing is by the freehand, without the use of instruments, and this is continued throughout the elementary and middle courses under the direction of the masters and mistresses. These lessons are given twice a week, an hour each lesson. After their admission into the superior course the pupils draw direct from the plaster ornaments and figures under the direction of special teachers who are not eligible for this class of teaching until they have obtained from actual examinations a certificate of aptitude. Four hours a week in two lessons are devoted in these classes to instruction in drawing.

3. In the superior primary schools, *Ecoles primaires supérieures*, the teaching of drawing is confided to special professors, and comprises, as well as free-hand drawing, and drawing from the cast, geometrical drawing, architectural drawing, mechanical drawing, plans, descriptive geometry, and the theory of shading.
4. The special courses of drawing and modelling for young persons and adults opened in the ordinary schools during the evening for young people, apprentices, and adults. The instruction in drawing comprises—geometrical drawing in all its applications; mechanical drawing, including that of machinery; architectural drawing, with plans and sections; sight drawing, both from the cast and the life; modelling and sculpture. These classes are open every evening from eight to ten hours. They are directed by special teachers who must be duly certificated, the same qualifications being required as those from the day teachers. There are sixty-three courses organized in this manner, attended by 3,200 pupils.
5. Drawing schools for girls, *Ecoles spéciales de dessin pour les jeunes filles*, have been established by the municipality to offer to girls who desire to learn an industrial or artistic trade, such complete instruction in drawing and its applications as will in a great measure enable them to carry out their desire. There are fourteen of such schools.
6. In order to mark the extraordinary interest which the municipal administration attaches to drawing, it has attached special sanctions to this instruction. So far as concerns the day classes, the drawing competitions take place at the end of each year between the pupils of these schools, and such prizes as can be afforded are awarded to the most distinguished. A competition also takes place at the end of the year between the pupils of those schools subsidised by the municipality and the pupils of the evening classes. The prizes awarded at the close of these competitions consist of books, medals; and for young men, purses to enable them to travel (*bourses de voyage*), permitting them to study in other parts of France or in foreign countries.
7. The superintendence of the instruction of drawing is confided to special inspectors, male and female, paid by the municipality. The staff consists of a principal inspector, charged with the pedagogical direction of the instruction, four inspectors and two female inspectors.
8. The instruction in drawing given in the various establishments we have described, have both a general and theoretical character, therefore the municipal administration has to a certain extent completed the organization by instruction having specially in view the various applications to industrial operations of drawing and designing. To this desirable conclusion it has established two new schools by way of experiment, the one of preparatory practical design, and in the other the application of the arts of design to a certain number of industries. The school of practical design has been established in *Rue St. Elizabeth* in the *third arrondissement*. The instruction in this school comprises:—Applied mathematics, drawing from relief, the ornament, and the living model; decorative sculpture and decorative painting; architectural design and the history of art; history and composition of ornament. The second school which is the complement
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of the first, is situated in the *tenth arrondissement, Rue des Petits Hôtels*. It comprises three workshops, one for the various kinds of painting, &c., on porcelain, one for the different kinds of engraving, and the third for designs for textile fabrics and for furniture.

These industries are the most important of the district in which the school is placed, and it is for that reason they have been chosen. The experiment has been made and it is in contemplation to create schools for all other industries to which art can be applied in the various parts of the city, always taking care that the classes shall have special reference to those industries which dominate in the locality of the school.

M. Guillaume, Inspector-General of Instruction in Drawing, is a member of the Institution, and was delegated by the French Administration to attend the International Congress at Bordeaux, and he there informed us that for over twenty years a reform in the teaching of drawing had occupied the French authorities in the central union of the arts supplied to industry, which is now called the Central Union of Administrative Art. In 1865 this association instituted an inquiry into the state of the instruction in the arts of design all over France. It opened a special exhibition for work executed by the pupils from all the schools where drawing was taught. The Minister of State, interposed his authority and influence so that all the Lyceums and Colleges should take part in this exhibition as well as all private sources of instruction. It was said that this inquiry proved that the real teaching of drawing did not exist, inasmuch as the copying of plates, photographs, &c., was really not drawing. M. Guillaume understands by drawing that it is to represent what nature places before our eyes; for example—it would represent, say a hall in its proper perspective, the designer placing himself to the right or left. The place chosen depending upon his own good taste. To draw, therefore, from reality is really drawing. He says that this idea seemed to come at the same time to his neighbours in Belgium, who since that period have advanced very rapidly upon this principle. He is of opinion that it is necessary to teach children in the maternal schools to draw as they are taught to read, write, and cipher, in a correct manner, and further states that he thinks there are general subjects of knowledge for which the State is responsible, and that provision should be made for development of the human activities and graphic faculties, and with this object drawing should be placed in the programme of public instruction.

As the instruction is gratuitous and the attendance at school compulsory it is clear that all the children of France are taught drawing, not in a spasmodic unhealthy way, but truly and honestly in a way calculated to bring about the most successful results, and generally speaking, the foundation laid in the ordinary elementary schools by this general teaching of drawing, affords the best possible preparation for the technical instruction which follows. The English Commission say that they are of opinion "that the ordinary schools of France excel those of England as a preparation for the technical school:—(1) As to the primary schools, in the greater attention given both to geometrical and freehand drawing, the latter almost entirely from models, to the excellent provision of these models, and in so far as it has gone in teaching the use of tools, and (2) As to the secondary schools in giving more time to mathematics, especially in the upper classes of the Lycées." Of these secondary schools I shall have a good deal to say when I come to the
second

second part of my subject; it will be sufficient here to observe that the *Conservatoire des Arts* of Metiers has no less than five chairs devoted to the various subjects of applied art, viz. :—Geometry applied to art, descriptive geometry, mechanics applied to art, civic constructions, and physics applied to art.” A *précis* of the history of this institution, which was begun by Vaucauson in 1775 upon a plan conceived by the illustrious Descartes, will be found in my report on school buildings and technical education, 1879, from pages 113 to 118. In short, it may be said that from the most elementary school to the Polytechnic and the University, instruction in drawing and designing holds a most important position is never lost sight of, and is therefore constantly at work developing that taste for æsthetics for which Paris is famous.

Belgium has for many years paid great attention to the teaching of drawing, designing, and the industries with which these are inseparably connected. There are four art schools in Brussels, the average attendance of students being about 1,200. The most important is the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, and the others are the Molenbeck, St. Josse, and Ixelles. I visited all these schools, accompanied by M. G. Rombaut, the Inspector-General of Technical Schools, who in the most pleasing and courteous manner placed himself at my disposition. At the Royal Academy of Fine Arts pure art is taught together with the sciences with which they are allied, viz., anatomy, descriptive geometry, perspective, architecture. The history of art, &c., of which these are excellent courses, and the programme of these courses are determined by a superior council—*conseil superieur*—and approved by the Minister. The administration fixes the days and hours at which these courses take place at the commencement of the school year. The courses are followed by the academy students, by the students of special studios, and by any other person who may have obtained a special card of admission. Each year special prizes are given. These are awarded by special juries—following upon competitions arranged by the professors—to the students who have shown the most aptitude throughout the duration of the course. I shall at once pass on to the consideration of those schools that teach drawing with a view to its being of service in the industrial life of the pupil. Drawing is taught in Kindergarten and primary schools, in all apprentice workshops, in the professional schools, and in the industrial schools, besides in a number of special institutions.

The Molenbeck drawing school was founded in 1865. It now occupies a large and commodious building, erected in 1877 by the Communal authorities in the workmen’s quarter of Brussels, and has in connection with it a secondary school for girls. The arrangements are excellent, and there are about 300 students. This school was at the time of my visit in full progress, all the classes being entirely filled.

The method of teaching is different from that of most other countries, although other countries are following in the same track, or adopting some modification of the same principle, as the general opinion of the whole of Europe has changed. It is now generally recognised that to teach drawing from the copy is, as a rule, bad. Monsieur de Taeye says that to the working population (that form the majority of those who attend the public schools) drawing is not only of equal but superior importance to any other school subject. The natural welfare of an industrial people is involved in it, and that the subject should be rightly taught is a necessity in any system of elementary education. These principles governed the
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ideas which provided for the teaching of drawing to the youngest pupils in the elementary schools, when the educational programme came into force under the new *regime*. Lessons in drawing then commenced simultaneously with lessons in reading and writing with children of 6 years of age. The general principles of the method adopted are—(a) intuitive notions of form and colour are first ascertained and developed; (b) concrete forms or objects in relief are presented before abstract forms or flat models; (c) everything must require to be understood before it is required to be reproduced or imitated. The instruction is given in four stages:—

- (1.) The first year's studies for children aged from 6 to 7; (a) dots or points in lines, groups, and other combinations; prints cut out of paper and applied as ornaments; (b) depths of tone or shading produced by making the dots denser or sparser; (c) notions of colour, experiments to ascertain the existence of colour-blindness, distinctions, and denominations of colour; (d) imitations of common objects in relief; (e) straight lines, vertical, horizontal, and oblique, exercises to train the hand to trace straight lines; (f) parallel straight lines and their application to ornamentation towards the end of the course, when the exercises have become familiar they are all repeated from memory. The black-board, the slate, or the paper respectively upon which the exercises are worked in the first year are ruled in squares. All exercises are done with a freehand, no instruments beyond the pen, pencil, or crayon being used.
- (2.) The second year's course for children from 7 to 9 commences with a recapitulation of the preceding lessons, but the board, slate, or paper is marked with points in place of lines in squares. Curved lines are now introduced, and combinations of straight and curved lines, the object being to induce suppleness and firmness of hand by very copious exercises. Depth of tone and colours again follow in the order of the first year's studies, with the exercises upon common objects in relief, the applications of the curve to the profiles of vases are now explained, and then combinations in gothic letters and arabesque and other figures are studied. The course finishes with combinations of interlaced bands of straight lines and curves, and, as before, the repetition of the whole of the exercises from memory.
- (3.) The third year of study commences with children of eight years of age, when already the aid of squares and points on the exercise paper is dispensed with. This system of lines and points, called by the Germans *Stigmographie*, continues for a year longer in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland, their aid being only dispensed with at the age of nine. Under the Belgium system the exercise paper is at this stage quite plain, but it is figured on the margin with the divisions of the metrical scale. After the usual recapitulation, the simplest elements, lines, again form the subject of study. Lines in all directions are bisected, trisected, and divided in a given number of equal parts, and the exercises are very numerous. The chief object here is the formation of the *coup d'œil*. The eye is trained to seize accurately, at a glance, the various relations of lines to each other. Curves are next introduced, firmness of hand, as well as accuracy of glance, being developed by the second step. Then follow, in the same order as in the previous years, tones or shading or colour and other ornamentation, and the reproduction of common objects, and lastly, drawing from memory.

(4.)

- (4.) The last year of studies carries children of ten, eleven, and twelve, and sometimes up to fourteen years, on to the study of geometrical drawing and perspective, and it includes both freehand and the use of instruments, but no help is given in aid of measurement by marks on the exercise paper. Solid figures and natural objects of the most complicated forms are now taken, and the finest models of antique art are set before the pupils.

This system, says M. de Taeye, is logical throughout, and a complete negation of the old and vicious system of drawing from "the copy." In its various stages it might be said to be the work of several nations; in England, Herbert Spencer had enunciated the principle that intuition should precede instruction. In France, M. Guillaume had declared that "the teaching of drawing should be based upon science"; the principles on which the method should be constructed were indicated by a German minister. An Austrian, Herr Hillart, has the credit of formulating the details of such a method, and finally to a Belgian, M. Germain, was due the honour of practically carrying the system out, with certain modifications, as a portion of the national system of primary education in Belgium.

The system is in harmony with the spirit of the instructions given by Herr von Müller, the German Minister of Instruction, from which I will quote the following passages:—"The teaching of drawing has not for its object to produce artists, but to exercise the pupil in the elementary practice of art, to enable him to acquire a knowledge of the laws of form, to give him a quick and sure eye, and a firm but light and accurate hand. It is less important that the pupil should draw picturesque objects than that which he draws should be exact." The aim was not to give a child a special education as professional and industrial, and schools serve this purpose, but to train him so that he would be apt to learn whatever occupation he was placed at, and do it tidily and well. M. de Taeye said that "the success attained had been most encouraging, for while the system was only initiated in 1879 the pupils were already apt in applying the knowledge of drawing to practical purposes. They had found after the fourth year of study the pupil had a decided bias towards a particular vocation, and that when this bias was followed it was rare to find that a mistake had been made in the choice of a profession."

It is to be noticed that while the neighbourhood of Molenbeck is very poor £12,000 was ungrudgingly raised by the Commune for building this school. Its annual expenditure is £1,280. With such a preparation and thorough teaching it is not to be wondered at that the pupils of these evening drawing schools of Brussels have great facility.

The St. Josse school was inaugurated in 1862, and has 400 pupils, many of them attending the primary schools. The teaching is of the same practical character. Lectures are given on the elements of geometry, and the theory of perspective illustrated by explanations of the professor on the black-board, which are copied by the pupils. The classes are from 7 to 9 in the evening.

The drawing school of Ixelles occupies jointly with the communal elementary school a commodious building erected by the commune at a cost of £12,000. It has 230 pupils. Classes from 7 to 9 in the evenings, and the advanced classes are also taught on the Sunday mornings. Emulation is kept up in these schools by means of competitions which take place every three months. In Brussels the salaries of the teachers are very low. At St. Josse the nine teachers altogether only received

received £160 per annum; the total budget of the school amounting to £760 for the tuition of 400 pupils every day of the week and on Sunday mornings.

Mechanical and architectural drawing are also carefully taught, the students beginning these subjects in the second year. It is an established rule that the students must draw well in outline by the freehand before they are allowed to use instruments. Special divisions are set apart for constructive drawing for trade purposes, and architects, builders, stonemasons, carpenters, joiners, &c., have special teaching suited to their respective trades, and draw from examples likely to be of service to them in their every-day work. In the third year original designs are made by the students. I examined some of these and found them highly creditable. Those students residing in the respective communes in which the schools are situated obtain their instruction free, but the non-resident can only be admitted on payment of from 18s. to £1 16s. per head per annum, which is done by the authorities of the commune to which the students belong. They provide their own materials, and usually begin by drawing geometrical forms on black-boards which surround the walls of the room. Thus rapidity and boldness of work are induced, and they quickly acquire sufficient power of drawing for the purpose of their respective trades.

In the apprentice and artisan schools drawing is made the most important subject, although the aim of these schools is to give the workman that scientific instruction which he cannot obtain in the workshop, and to procure for him the means of improving his material condition and of developing his intelligence; to take him away from the old rule-of-thumb method, and to increase the economic value of his labour, and thus place him in a position to contribute to increased production, not only for his own but for the national benefit. I shall have a great deal to say about these schools, as well as the industrial and professional schools, in treating of technical instruction in the second part of my report, but just here I will only say that they are all more or less drawing schools, as instruction in drawing is at the bottom of nearly all industrial teaching. M. Rombaut, in his report on industrial and professional education in Belgium, gives a graphic description of the peculiar method of teaching drawing adopted almost universally throughout Belgium in the evening schools. When the workman arrives at the school, his hands having been rendered clumsy by the coarse work which has occupied him during the day, it is first necessary to lead him to obtain delicacy of touch, while, at the same time, giving him exact ideas of dimensions. In order to do this, black-boards are in each class-room fixed against the walls, each pupil having placed before him a square metre of black-board surface. The teacher shows him how to draw with chalk, without the aid of any instrument, various forms of lines—straight, inclined, curved, and their various combinations. It is only when the workman has thoroughly acquainted himself with the idea of these lines by the use of chalk that he begins to draw with charcoal on paper. This instruction lasts about a year, being carried on every evening of the week, after which the pupil passes on to the study of projection and ornament. This leads him up to industrial drawing bearing on his special trade, as also to original designing and drawing to scale. The instruction is given at night after the termination of the day's work. The duration of each lesson is one hour, two hours being employed each evening, one hour of oral instruction always preceding the drawing lesson. The course lasts from three to five years, according to the locality and the importance of the subject. On Sundays the instruction is given throughout the morning. The last hour is generally devoted to

a lecture given in the form of a discussion which is opened to the public. These lectures include industrial economy, constitutional law, and hygiene. There are forty-five apprenticeship schools, thirty-one industrial schools, and four professional schools, besides many of a special character, such as the Antwerp Superior Institute of Commerce, the Hainaut Provincial School of Mines and Industries, &c.

The industrial and professional schools are essentially communal institutions; the greatest autonomy is therefore left to the communes by the Government in the direction of these establishments. It is the communal authorities who appoint the teaching staff, decide as to the budget, and who elaborate the programmes of all regulations and courses—in short, they administer all the affairs of the school. The Government only reserves the right of approval of all budgets, programmes, rules and regulations, and the nominations made to the teaching staff. The Government is also represented in the administrative commissions by their inspector, who controls the working of these schools on account of the subsidies granted by the State, and to assist in the improvement and development of such useful institutions. These subsidies, which have been successively accorded since 1879 to advance technical education, have improved the situation of many of the schools, by ameliorations which were considered necessary. Thus it may be said that, in a general manner, a sensible progress has been realized since that period. The salaries of the staff, which were absolutely insufficient, have been arranged in a reasonable tariff, the teaching has been rendered more complete, and repairs and improvements made in the school buildings. The teaching materials and the collections of casts and models, which were very faulty, have been replaced and added to in a notable manner; the teaching of drawing has been entirely reorganized and placed upon a national basis, whilst theoretical teaching has been placed within reach of every workman. Libraries are beginning to spring up in the schools, many of which latter have been completely reorganized.

The industrial schools of Ghent, Antwerp, Liège, and Louvain are types of the excellent class of schools in the provinces that teach drawing in all its branches; therefore what I say of them may be applied to most of the others. Observers of facts, and amongst other things the progress of students in drawing in establishments that have precisely the same regulations, the same hours of study, the same class of students, all drawn from the artisan class, that while the progress made in one school is everything that could be desired, in others it is quite the contrary—so much depends on the teacher. Where an affinity, so to speak, is established between the teacher and pupil things go on well, but where this does not exist, no matter what the qualifications of the teacher may be, the reverse is universally the case. Therefore, in many of the provincial schools of Belgium, I have found great difference in the work of pupils under apparently the same circumstances, and indeed I have found this in every country I have visited; and it leads irresistably to the conclusion that pedagogy in art must be thoroughly studied, and that all teachers of drawing should be carefully and systematically trained to teach under the supervision of a professor who has that quality, among others, of identifying himself with the individual student.

I shall only describe here that section of the industrial school that teaches drawing. It carries on towards completion that which has been begun in the primary school, and, in order to be within the reach of all the working classes, the instruction is given in the evenings and on Sunday mornings. Drawing is taught
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entirely from *relief*, copying engravings, and working from the flat have been entirely banished; and, as I before stated, the pupils during the first year draw with chalk upon a blackboard, while in the second year they draw in outline geometrical figures and their combinations. They also learn projection, and by the end of the second year are able to draw detached pieces of machinery, such as bolts and nuts, pins heads of connecting rods, and other simple examples of engine work. In the third year all the mechanical drawing is done from the actual object. The student makes his own measurements and an outline sketch with dimensions thereon, from which he makes a finished drawing in plan, sections, and elevation. In explaining the system and work at Ghent, Mr. Rombaut informed me that the method had given the best and most beautiful results. The system never aimed at making draughtsmen, but that when the professor discovered among his pupils a student who had special aptitudes for drawing, then such an one could be encouraged to carry on his studies in a particular direction; but this is the exception. The rule and object of this method is, first of all, that the workman should be able to thoroughly understand a drawing of his work, to be able, if a piece of machinery be broken, to make such a sketch with dimensions that a proper drawing may be made from which the actual work can be carried out, and to be able to place any idea upon paper. Boys are received into these evening classes at the respective ages of twelve and fourteen, according to the locality, having passed an examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic. At Ghent, for example, where cotton-spinning, weaving, and dyeing are the principal industries, in the courses of industrial drawing they teach all the applications of art to the divers branches of industry, in which form constitutes an element of value, and not all the composition and execution of the various kinds of designs employed in manufacturing industry, such as designs for weaving with the Jacquard loom, designs for lace and for calico-printing. At the close of their studies the pupils should be able to execute commissions for designs for the manufacturers. In these drawing courses workmen are formed for the furniture, bronze, and ceramic industries, as well as for general decoration. This school was established in 1852, and until 1861 the drawing classes were held only in the day time; but from that time the professor was instructed to give, besides the ordinary day lessons, a course of ornamental drawing in the evening, where only young artisans were admitted who possessed a certain knowledge of academical designs.

To enter the special course of industrial art the pupils ought to be specially prepared. The course is not so effective as the courses of the academy, where the hours of study are much longer, while here the studies are only in the evening. It follows that many of the young men who would devote themselves to applied art, and who would commence their studies at the earliest possible moment, enter the school with too little knowledge of drawing. To obviate this inconvenience there was a preparatory course organised, in which, during two years, pupils completed their academical drawing. This permitted them to get completely through the courses of the school in four years. This course was confided at first to the care of an artist of great talent—Pierre Drovigne—and is now given by a gentleman who is an artist and a sculptor. He at the same time teaches modelling. The courses of the special section of industrial art being given in the day time numerous apprentices could not attend; therefore, to give these the opportunity of obtaining the desired instruction, the course of ornamental drawing is given in the evening.

A course of instruction in photography has been definitely introduced in the programme of studies, and is well attended. There

There is also a course of industrial drawing for young women. The instruction comprises ornamental drawing from the cast, study of fruit and flowers from nature, elementary drawing of the figure, studies of animals, composition and disposition of ornament in their application to textile fabrics, embroideries, carpets, lace, &c., and elementary designing generally. This school presents a good example of judicious organisation, and the results of its teaching have been in every way successful.

The same may be said of the Antwerp Industrial School, which was organized in 1866. It is an evening school for workmen who go through a definite course of instruction. Drawing is taught in its various applications; the teaching is free, and special attention is paid to it, the method of instruction being the one I have already described.

I visited the Industrial School of Liege, where I found the organization similar in most cases to the Ghent school. A new and commodious building has been erected for this school at a cost of £20,000. It contains excellent class-rooms for teaching drawing, as well as for chemistry, physics, and other purposes; museum for collections, library, rooms for teachers and director. The English Royal Commission, who visited this school in 1882, thought so highly of it that they appended drawings of it to their report. I reproduce them, as nothing could be better arranged as a model building for an industrial school. (*See Appendix.*)

The Liege Industrial School was founded and supported by the Municipality of Liege, its object being to instruct artizans and workmen in the great variety of industries which are carried on in the district. It is an exceedingly well-managed practical school. The classes are held in the evening, and comprise courses in free-hand and geometrical drawing, arithmetic, and geometry the first year; machine drawing, geometrical drawing, descriptive geometry, general physics and mechanics the second year; while in the third year the course comprises machine drawing, drawing for smiths and masons, joiners and carpenters, besides the other industrial subjects. There are 410 students. The students are very proficient in freehand drawing, chiefly attributable, in my opinion, to the teaching power of the professor, M. Thomas.

The Industrial School of Louvain is installed in the same building as the Academy of Fine Arts (*Académie des Beaux Arts*), and is placed under the same direction as that establishment. Although its creation has been so recent it has made excellent way, and may be considered one of the best examples of this kind of institution. The drawing classes are especially well organized, and the drawing very good. Instruction is given in freehand drawing, study from the cast, sketches of large models, ornamental figures, and drawings of the elements of machines, as well as the machines themselves. A new subject is given every week. All the students in the class work at the same model for a week, when it is expected that the drawing will be finished. The director is M. de Taeye, whose system of teaching I have described. I may add that with his own pupils the system is eminently successful. The instruction in drawing is carried on in five large and commodious rooms, formerly belonging to one of the old colleges of the University. Boys begin with geometrical lines on the blackboard, and proceed to geometrical curves. The elementary room has places for 140 pupils, with blackboard for each. It hangs by hooks on a rail in front of the student, and rests on his knees while he is drawing. In the second room the pupils were engaged shading from simple models. In the third room they were drawing simple models of architecture with charcoal and stump. In the fourth room more advanced students were at work on the cast and antique, while in the
fifth

fifth they were doing finished work in shading. I noticed hanging in the various rooms some excellent examples of students' work in drawings of the human figure, and was informed that they were time drawings, and done in four hours. There were also some good designs for decorative and industrial purposes. I was informed that many of the students here continued their studies at Paris.

In Holland there is no national system of education. The law requires that there shall be sufficient schools to give primary instruction to all children. Teachers, however, are not graded, and any person of a good moral character may establish or give instruction in a primary or secondary school. The communal authorities are responsible for providing the schools for primary instruction, the Government contributing to the expense of maintaining these schools at the rate of 30 per cent. of the cost. Elementary schools are divided into two classes, ordinary and superior. Attendance is not compulsory, and about one-half of the school children pay no fees. The system is not perfect, but fairly satisfactory. The communes administer the elementary education by committees and local funds provided by subscription; and public opinion and public spirit have pressed forward and fostered good teaching and good schools. From one cause and another, although there are no compulsory measures for building schools or compulsory acts of parliament to secure attendance, there seems to be a sufficient number of good schools, and the percentage of children attending school is comparatively a very good one.

The lowest grade of elementary school is free, and the next—a grade higher—are also free to the poor who make application for a remission of the fees, but fees are charged to those who can afford to pay. The average fee is only a little over a penny a week. They are called five-cent schools, and, like all the other public schools, must be under inspection. The State education begins at 6 years of age, but most children attend infant schools or *kindergartens* at a much earlier age. Many of these infant schools are maintained by private patronage, but some are under the commune. Night classes are held, and attended by boys and girls after the age of twelve. In these schools they can continue their education.

In art matters there is at the Hague an Academy of Art, in which the classes are held in the daytime from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4, and in the evening from 6.30 to 9.30. The day student pays a fee of 8 florins (13s. 4d. sterling) for six months—about sixpence per week, and the evening classes are free.

The students (400 in number) attend on three evenings a week. The classes are open every evening excepting Sundays, half of the students attending on alternate evenings. The school is well conducted, and the students enthusiastic in their work. Modelling in clay is also taught. There are a good many female students who attend the day classes, and some attend also in the evening. They are chiefly elementary teachers, qualifying for teaching drawing. Some of the work of the advanced students was very good, especially in the architectural classes.

A silver medal is annually awarded to the best drawing exhibited at the competition, which is retained by the school. A number of these prize drawings are on view, and they form an excellent means of judging of the artistic merits of the school, showing altogether the best work of a number of years.

There is an art library open to the students of the school. The school budget provided by the municipal authorities is about £835 (10,000 florins).

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The artizans' (*ambachts'*) schools are institutions founded by private enterprize for teaching the handicrafts. Pupils are admitted at 13 years of age. I shall say more in the second part of my Report as to their organization and management, and mention them here for the purpose of showing that they are largely the means of teaching industrial drawing, which forms an important part of the curriculum. It comprises linear, free-hand, ornamental, decorative drawing, modelling, architectural drawing, and drawing from nature. The course of instruction extends over three years.

The Dutch immediately after the Exhibition of 1851 recognized the necessity of teaching all workmen the use of the pencil in connection with the work he is engaged upon, as by its exercise he must be a more competent workman than if he knew nothing of drawing.

In Rotterdam I visited the *ambachts'* school, which was established in 1869. This school was erected by voluntary contributions, and commenced teaching in 1869. Drawing is carefully taught and made thoroughly practical. The system adopted in Belgium is pretty generally practised. The boys begin with copying rectilinear and curved figures, simple ornaments from the cast, &c. In the architectural course, as soon as they have acquired sufficient skill, the students are made to do practical work by drawing details of construction and in making drawings to scale from actual measured work. In the advanced classes they learn mechanical projection and simple perspective as applied to architectural details and parts of houses. The full course lasts three years. Altogether the work is not, generally speaking, of the high character I saw in some of the Belgium schools, but on the whole highly creditable and much in advance of the ordinary art school in many English large towns. The Dutch appear determined to thoroughly well ground their youth in art, have introduced its teaching into their elementary schools, and have opened, or are preparing to open evening classes at every place where an artizan population is to be found. They feel that in order to secure a permanent prosperity that the artizan must be educated in his calling, and that the nation whose artizans are the best artists and scientists must excel the others in industry and manufactures. The schools, therefore, must be good schools, not only for the sake of the individual but for that of the State.

In Germany education is compulsory, and nearly all classes of people are educated in the public elementary schools or the people's schools (*volkschulen*). Children enter these schools at the age of 6 and remain until they are 14. Those who intend to continue their education in a secondary school may go at first to a preparatory school, but these are the few. The system is not the same all over Germany, but generally the secondary schools consist of higher elementary and what may be termed the proper secondary school. The gymnasium, or what we term a grammar school, is the classical school; the real gymnasium, where the Greek language gives place to science, but where Latin is taught. The ober-real school, a commercial school in which no Latin or Greek is taught, modern languages, drawing, and science taking their place. In order to complete the course of instruction in either of these schools the pupil should leave the preparatory school at the age of 9, as it takes fully ten years to get through the course. Pupils from the gymnasium, which ranks as the highest secondary school, who have passed the examination and obtained the certificate can enter any of the faculties at the university or the polytechnic. The leaving certificate of the real gymnasium gives a right to the polytechnic school or the faculty of philosophy at the university, while the same class of certificate on leaving the ober-real school only qualifies for the polytechnic.

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Both elementary and secondary schools are under the supervision of the Government, and all teachers must be certificated. The elementary schools are supported by the municipality, except in those which are very poor, where the State assists. There is no fixed rule or law respecting secondary schools, but generally they are carried on by the municipal authorities. In some cases the building only is furnished; in others the State provides the cost of maintenance. Sometimes the whole cost is borne by the State; and again in others by the province. Primary education is generally gratuitous, and the fees for secondary teaching are always very low. Where parents are too poor to pay fees they are remitted both for primary and secondary education, so that instruction of the best kind is absolutely within reach of the poorest.

This also may be said of the industrial schools, where a good commercial education is provided. Modern languages are taught instead of classics, with excellent courses of chemistry, drawing, and manual work in the workshop. It is, however, with the industrial art schools I have to treat at present, so far as drawing is concerned, and the system of teaching, which has undergone great alterations within the last few years. In the first place, drawing is taught in all the elementary schools, in the continuation schools (at which in many parts of Germany attendance is compulsory, and at which drawing is chiefly taught in its various applications to the trades), the *Handwerker Schule* (a purely technical evening drawing school), and numberless evening and Sunday classes. Evening technical instruction, chiefly in drawing and its applications, occupies a most important position in Germany, and drawing is recognised as the foundation of technical instruction, and treated accordingly. The English Royal Commission visited Germany in 1882, and they report of the evening classes as follows:—"In forming any estimate of the school system of Germany, the Commissioners believe that great importance must be attached to the influence of the evening and Sunday schools, which in many States train large numbers of young persons leaving the primary school at 13 for an additional period of from three to four years. Drawing, together with the ordinary elementary school subjects, is mainly taught, and great care is taken to make the instruction of a kind suitable for the young workman. In South Germany the continuation schools are sometimes simply drawing schools with special application to various handicrafts. In some parts of Germany attendance at these schools is compulsory. In addition to the State schools, there are schools provided by powerful associations of workmen, in which instruction is given on week-day evenings and on Sundays, including literature, drawing, and elementary science. As examples of the latter organizations, we give an outline of the Berlin Artizans' Society (*Handwerker Verein*), and a short account of the German Association for the Diffusion of Popular Education, which has its headquarters in Berlin, but possesses branches in all parts of Germany.

The Berlin Artizans' Society was founded in 1859 in order to encourage among its members general culture, sound knowledge of their callings, and good manners—*gute sitten*. For this purpose lectures, conferences, a library and a reading-room, classes for the promotion of general and technical instruction, as also for gymnastics and for singing, together with amusements in which all members, together with their families, can participate, are provided. Any youth on attaining the age of 17 may become a member if he presents testimonials of good character, and is duly introduced by a member. The number of ordinary members in 1882 was 2,246. During the year 137 lectures were given by fifty-four lecturers, who
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are members of the society, on the following subjects:—Technology, trade, commerce, and political economy, literature and art, history and geography, natural history, hygiene, popular education, jurisprudence, and history of civilization. There are also classes in book-keeping by single and double entry, mercantile arithmetic, English, French, drawing, singing, and shorthand writing. Adults pay 4d. per month for instruction, and youths and apprentices 3d. The instructors mostly give their services gratuitously.

There are three evenings devoted to declamations, in which regular facts are assumed. Many meetings are set apart for free discussion on social questions. At the close of all lectures the audience are invited to ask questions on any points not clear to them. Frequently on Saturday evenings there are social gatherings of the members and their families, in which the band and choir take part.

The public lectures of the *Handwerker Verein* are delivered by men of the highest eminence in literature and social science, and form one of the striking features of interest in the Berlin winter season. The addresses of the late Dr. Lasker were attended by all the most remarkable persons of Berlin society. Grants to the society's funds were received from the municipal authorities and from the Education Minister of £50 and £25 respectively. Summer excursions, visits to places of public entertainment at reduced charges, children's gatherings, and opportunities for recreation as well as instruction for the members, are largely provided. There is an important building trades' school connected with the society. It is purely a winter school. The instruction commences on the 31st October, and ends on the 29th March following. There were in all seventy-nine students, who were distributed over the full course of three winter semesters as follows:—Forty of the first year, twenty-eight of the second, and eleven of the third year.

To the cost of the building trades' school the Minister of Public Instruction contributed £255, the municipality £125, and £50 was received from the Wever bequest; the school fees and entrance-money amounted to £403. Among the members of this flourishing society were 148 carpenters, 131 tailors, 95 locksmiths, 82 masons, 75 bookbinders, and 681 commercial and other clerks. The expenditure for the year was about £1,500.

“The Association for the Diffusion of Popular Education aims to encourage the discussion of questions relating to free popular education at public meetings conducted by the society, to aid the formation and support of societies having similar aims, to assist in the creation of continuation schools, libraries, reading rooms, &c.; to aid in obtaining teachers and in providing lectures; the issue of a journal and of publications bearing on public instruction; the employment of travelling instructors,” &c. It has between 5,000 and 6,000 members, and some 750 affiliated societies. These branch societies appear to do much excellent work. Thus the Frankfort-on-the-Main society reports that the continuation school in connection with the association had between 500 and 600 scholars, the classes comprising German, English, French, arithmetic, bookkeeping, writing, and drawing.

The teaching of drawing has undergone considerable change within the last few years, chiefly owing to the admirable teaching of M. Jessen. This became so remarkable that the Government has adopted it to a large extent, and the method is certainly worthy of being profoundly studied by all teachers of drawing.

Twenty years ago, M. Jessen, a civil engineer of Hamburg, established, at his own expense, a special school wherein to experiment with a new method of teaching the rudiments of drawing. The first trials were so extraordinarily successful that the municipal authorities of Hamburg took the matter into their own hands, and voted for its maintenance £3,500 (70,000 marks) annually. This went on until 1875, when, on account of the ever increasing number of pupils, the municipality erected an immense edifice for the school, and its annexed museum, costing £150,000 (3,000,000 marks), and at the present time the number of pupils amount to considerably over 2,000. In 1881 the municipality appointed M. Jessen director of all municipal schools in order to bring them all under his system of working. The town voted for this purpose £2,000 (40,000 marks), to which the state added a sum of £900 (18,000 marks).

The system of M. Jessen appears to consist less in the innovation of any new scientific method of teaching the principles of drawing than in the natural organization of the school towards giving the pupil, individually, that particular and special instruction which the necessity of his trade or profession requires. The time of study is not fixed, and the pupils stay at school three, four, or five years, according to their aptitude for acquiring the necessary instruction. Often the very intelligent ones obtain proficiency in two years. All the courses take place in the evening. The first half of the first year is exclusively consecrated to the study of the primary elements of drawing, such as are generally taught in all schools; but drawing from the flat is absolutely forbidden, and everything done from objects. In the second half professional drawing is commenced, and as soon as the pupil really knows how to draw, his work is chiefly confined to models which apply to his particular profession. In the following years the professional work and general artistic work is about equally divided, and one day in the week the work is exclusively professional, under the direction of a working foreman. Sometimes this class is held at the school to teach general principles, and at other times in private workshops to teach the application of those principles. Private workshops have to be used, as the Government have not yet organized any manual professional schools.

Perhaps the great singularity of this method is that the pupils do not receive their instruction in class, but each one individually receives a personal intimate instruction, varied according to his temperament and aptitudes. The professor is always in attendance in the school; he inspects continually the work of the pupils, giving them judicious counsel and reasoning with them; in short, he follows step by step the work of each student placed under his direction.

The tuition at these schools is not gratuitous, nor is it thought that gratuitous teaching would conduce to any greater success. The authorities think that a small contribution by students or their parents serve to interest them in the work, keeping them up to the mark, and the sum charged is about the same as that charged by the Board of Technical Education in Sydney, viz., for eight lessons of 1 hour per week, 6 marks (6s.) per *semestre*; 12 hours, 9 marks (9s.); and for 16 hours or more, 12 marks, which is the highest rate of payment.

These courses of professional teaching aim to give, during the leisure time of the workmen and apprentices, the art of drawing and the science necessary to enable them to practice their trade or profession with success, and they are not admitted to these courses until they have passed the age of 13 or the age determined by law (*age scolaire*) for primary instruction. There is no examination, but it is necessary for students to bring a certificate that they have received the necessary primary education.

These courses take place during the week from 7 to 9, and on Tuesdays and Fridays from 5 to 9 o'clock, and on the Sunday from 8 to 12 o'clock a.m. The *semestre* equals twenty weeks.

The choice of subjects appertains to the students, who have to show that they know something of its nature, so that there is every likelihood of their following the trade with success. The subjects of the courses and of the practical work are as follows:—Freehand drawing, mechanical drawing, descriptive geometry, professional drawing for cabinet-makers, turners, tinmen, lock-makers, carpenters and builders, opticians, goldsmiths, engravers, masons and stone-cutters, sculptors, painters, lithographers, carpet-makers, modellers in clay and wax, decorative painting, mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, arithmetic and book-keeping.

Regularity is kept with the greatest care, in accordance with that of the primary schools, and at the end of each *semestre* certificates are issued. If a student should be too poor to pay the charges the administrator is empowered to give places in the school gratuitously. An exhibition of the students takes place in April of each year.

The outline of the system, as taught by Dr. A. Stuhlmann, of the General Industrial and Builders' School (*Allgemeinen Gewerbeschule und der Schule für Bauhandwerker*) in Hamburg, is as follows:—The instruction extends over nine years, in three courses of three years each. It is arranged that pupils should commence at 6 years of age by drawing simple forms on squared paper. This form of commencement exercises the hand, develops perceptive power, communicates the intelligence necessary to elementary designs, and enlivens the powers of imagination. The aim of this work is to obtain a certain knowledge and true perception in the representation of that class of designs which fit into a net-work of squares, and in the completion of partly drawn symmetric designs; also to be able to draw elementary forms from memory, and to make changes from one geometrical form to the other.

This teaching comprises:—(1) perpendicular lines of various lengths; (2) perpendicular and horizontal lines; (3) perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal lines; (4) a variety of squares, stars, &c., whose component elements can be explained by the teacher; and (5) curvilinear designs.

All these designs are partly or wholly drawn by the teacher on a square-lined black-board, or they may be only verbally described. The pupils draw the perpendicular lines on squared red-lined slates, and in the succeeding practice upon squared blue-lined exercise books, and later on using exercise books with points instead of lines.

Instructions are also to be given in class three times weekly for an hour each time. Half-an-hour in the summer months, about once a fortnight, should be devoted to exercises in distinguishing and naming the various colours, according to their different shades, brilliancy, and purity. By these means colour blindness is at once detected, and such pupils in the future can be restricted to monochrome. These various courses extend over three years when the middle courses follow, for which it is arranged that as nearly as possible the pupils shall be of from 9 to 12 years of age. These courses comprise freehand drawing of flat forms for the purpose of cultivating a disposition to comprehend and grasp the subjects of level and flat design in the improvement and stimulation of the imaginative faculties. The aim here is to secure accuracy in perception and the correct rendering of the
outlines

outlines of level forms and shapes, to this is added the completion of partly given designs, drawing from memory, changing and inventing more complicated forms. Then follows the introduction to object drawing, and the designing of decorative and arabesque forms. The pupils begin with straight-line forms and the filling in of square spaces, curved ornamental designs, with others in relief in light and shade outlines of more difficult figures, the pupils copying from the dotted black-board, on which the teacher draws the design, to their books dotted in the same manner on a smaller scale. Afterwards they draw from models hung on the walls, and later on from the objects themselves. The exercise books are of the common kind, and Faber's black-lead pencils No. 2 for outlying and No. 3 for finishing. They are also allowed a strip of paper with which to correct the lines.

After this the advanced pupils draw from the wooden models. The teaching is first given in class, and afterwards individually. One hour is at first given twice a week, and afterwards two hours once a week during the summer season to exercises in a practical exposition and explanation of coloured objects in a direct light, also in a reflected light and in the shade.

The third series, or course, where all the pupils are advanced, and from 12 to 15 years of age, is devoted to the freehand drawing of objects, having for its aim firmness in the true and exact rendering of the outline, and the light and shade of plain solid objects.

The instruction consists in drawing: (1) smooth and level objects; (2) the front view of smooth cylindrical objects; (3) the side view of these objects; (4) objects with curved surfaces; (5) drawing from plain casts and shading. The backward pupils still draw from the board, as at the beginning, and all instruction is given individually, two hours once a week. In girls' schools one hour weekly is given for the drawing of patterns, and in summer-time half-an-hour fortnightly in exercises for judging and examining coloured patterns, with a view to their æsthetic effect. In the boys' schools there should be an hour weekly devoted to the sketching of arabesque patterns from natural plants; and the girls should do this, with the view of applying their work to lace patterns, embroideries, &c.

The instruction in the drawing classes in the primary and industrial schools is a methodically-arranged course, and consists (1) in teaching the foundation of the system; (2) the drawing of flat designs on square-lined paper; (3) freehand drawing of designs; (4) the freehand drawing of objects; and (5) the drawing and projecting embroidery and other patterns.

This system has found a great many partizans in Germany and other countries. In Sweden it has been introduced into all the primary schools, teachers' training colleges, and high schools. Dr. Stuhlmann's practical handbooks, explaining the system, have been translated into the Swedish language for the use of these schools.

The value of drawing is exemplified by the fact that bodies occupying space can be more easily drawn than described; and further, that the drawing is far more comprehensible than the most elaborate and painstaking description can possibly be; that the language of drawing is universal—and this insures to drawing the high importance it holds, not only in the arts and manufactures, but also as a means of general culture.

This importance is also enhanced by the training it gives to the eye, the improvement of taste as regards the sense of the beautiful in form, and the greater liveliness it imparts to the imagination.

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The object of teaching drawing has been generally regarded as simply improving the disposition, to comprehend, expose, and invent different forms; but as to how far this education should be carried, there exists the most different opinions. While on the one hand too little is demanded, on the other the aim is placed too high both in a mathematical as well as an artistical direction.

Opinions differ at present more than ever on the practical methods of teaching. To individual instruction is opposed class instruction; and in many instances customary drawing from models is cast aside for copying from engravings or from the board.

The aim of Dr. Stuhlmann's handbooks is not to enter into the details of the different systems, but to give a comprehensive and detailed exposition of the methods of teaching, which has already gained a vast number of supporters.

Before proceeding to explain the system, the aim and scope of teaching in the school has to be considered more closely, and suitable means sought to carry it into effect. The draftsman wants to call forth from the spectator the same representation or conception of the subject which he has himself conceived of the body he has designed. This representation or conception the draftsman must necessarily possess before he can draw it,—

- (1.) From his acquired knowledge of the subject.
- (2.) Through the exertion of his imaginative and inventive faculties; and
- (3.) Through systematic reflection in the way of geometrical construction.

For the first of these cases he must be able to grasp the visible or the described objects with sufficient lucidity, in the other case he must have enough versatility, in changing and making conformable the elements of form; and in the last more or less fundamental knowledge of the laws of geometry, and the capacity for their application. However, as these cases seldom appear singly, but nearly always in a variety of combinations, the draftsman cannot entirely succeed without the qualifications and knowledge above referred to. It is not less clear that these capacities when combined act far more effectively than when single, therefore the purity of production depends essentially not only on the degree of accomplishment in each branch, but in a greater degree on the combined performance of the whole.

The education of the perceptive faculty being so important, the great question is, how is it to be obtained in the best and surest manner. The fundamental point demanded pedagogically is to combine everywhere the productive with the receptive faculty, the pupil must grasp what is offered to him mentally and reproduce it after putting the object aside.

The teaching of drawing has two different aims—to reproduce (1) a given form or shape, and (2) an invented form by the designer.

The school instruction in drawing natural objects is limited, to the school building, its contents and surroundings, notwithstanding this local limit the material is so plentiful and various that only a small portion of it can be made use of. The scholars whom we may expect to be able to draw the school building and surroundings (say from the garden) are comparatively few. It is far easier to instruct an advanced pupil to make a drawing of a neighbouring house, a fountain, a tree, or other object so far as it may be seen through the window. On the contrary it is the part of a good instructor to lead all those pupils who are not too slow to draw a part of the classroom, together with its plain furniture and other objects in it, and to do this without many faults in regard to perspective. Advanced pupils may try living plants with large plain leaves.

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Although shading consists in the reproduction of the light thrown on the objects, the exercises must not be altogether confined to the comparison of the different degrees of light and shade, but the exercises should tend as far as possible to the accuracy of the whole design.

To enable the intuitive faculty of the pupil to properly understand the light and shade, he cannot be expected, nor should he be allowed, to draw the objects within his reach promiscuously or without regularity. Transparent objects must be preceded by those which do not transmit light. Strongly shining objects should be used after those which do not reflect light; these should be without polish and light coloured. Exercises with angular and more or less geometrical forms must be drawn before the pupil is allowed to try his hand on circular or curved work. There is little use in copying finished drawings for instruction in light and shade. The explanation must be made while the model is before the pupils, and although in no school can the artistic finish of a drawing be unnoticed, the spare time allotted to class work should not be wasted on any particular manner of execution. The pupil in the first instance must be kept to reproduce with fidelity the appearance he has understood, and only the one who has done so with confidence, can successfully be lead forwards to the more advanced art of finishing.

The truly artistic method of drawing, which with few bold line strike the characteristic appearance of the object, require far less time and trouble than the laboured minute finish by stippling; but to do the first it is necessary to possess the required artistic skill.

It would be unjust to force a pupil to any particular manner the execution of which he is not able to appreciate; while on the other hand it would be preposterous to expect him without assistance to find out its merits and advantages. It is for the master at the proper time to instruct the pupil of these advantages or demerits in following, either one or the other method, in order to attain the desired result.

The subject should, in every way, be well adapted to the pupil's standard of knowledge. The more this is studied the better the scholar will appropriate the instruction given him. The selection of a subject by the teacher is easier when the boys of a class are fairly equal in elementary knowledge. A more even degree is obtainable through having many succeeding grades of classes. Equality, however, is not even then to be attained. It is only by individual teaching that it is possible to give every pupil an adequate task to perform, answering exactly to his requirements, and which he is convinced at the outset, by the exertion of all his faculties, he can master without outside assistance. The more this succeeds with individuals, the more time has the teacher to employ the boys usefully.

The individual instruction which is carried on successfully, permits us to take into particular consideration every boy's capacity; this is a most weighty circumstance, because in drawing solid objects the clearness and liveliness of the perceptive powers, the accuracy of the eye, and dexterity of hand, must be brought out, these qualities are very important and are found to differ exceedingly in different boys; by individual treatment those in every way naturally gifted need not be held back, while the weakest need not be dragged along, in order that the medium forming the majority should not suffer.

The laws of form and proportion comprising the main features of the model must in the first place be gauged by the pupils without assistance. The frequent faults occurring in these exercises can only be properly rectified by immediate measurement

measurement before the eyes of the pupil. A verbal admonition is not sufficiently convincing to him, and therefore not nearly so effective. Yet it is absolutely necessary to train children to work with accuracy from the commencement of free-hand drawing, and control being easier on account of the simplicity of figures careful work can be insisted upon. In many cases the accuracy of the work cannot be clearly explained by the teacher without ultimate measurement with a strip of paper. The teacher who will not allow these means to be used has to ask the pupil to rely on this sight measurement only, without more convincing proofs than moral confidence. In that case he must always be present to see that no measurement takes place behind his back, and that the pupils do not ultimately make the discovery that the master's eye has proved inaccurate for once.

It is, therefore, advisable to allow measurements to be taken until the sight-gauge has sufficiently developed, a thing which comes to some sooner than others, but by all sooner or later, if the master only strictly insists that measurement shall only be resorted to after careful determination by sight. By proceeding in this manner the pupil will not only acquire the habit to work with precision, and to satisfy himself with a fair performance, but he will be tolerably secure against the disheartening necessity to cast aside a finished work through an error made at the commencement. This officially recommended measurement has many adversaries, not because it is in itself objectionable, but because it leads to abuse. It is contended that if the pupil is allowed to measure what he has done by sight, he will no longer be anxious to determine with the necessary carefulness with the eye alone, or eye measurement may be dropped altogether. The reply to this is: (1) The teacher will know how to prevent this abuse, as well as, for instance, that of straight lines being drawn with a ruler instead of the freehand. (2) Any method of teaching, rightly employed, has nothing misleading in itself, and should not be excluded on account of its possible abuse. If this were school law, how many things would have to be excluded from school. For example, the home lessons of the school-boy are equally liable to be done by somebody else. Moreover, if there is a foundation for belief that deceit is practised, which could not be prevented in any other way, the pupils should be prohibited at all times using measurements; but then the teacher himself must, in all cases, measure where necessary, in order to convince. Besides all this, pupils have very much gratification at seeing their sight measurements gradually become more accurate through continued exercise of free gauging, and the teacher will invariably find that the pupils gain in self-reliance in the direct proportion their perceptive powers gain in precision.

I find that in Germany, as in Belgium, the great aim is not so much to form industrial artists, professional designers, and professors of drawing, as to give to all the working-classes that special instruction in drawing and professional knowledge which cannot fail to improve them as artizans and workmen. It is to this great end the systems of M. De Taeye and Jessen are directing the minds of the greater part of their pupils. When, however, exceptional talent is recognised the pupil is encouraged to persevere in the direction to which his talents point. As observed by Professor Walter Smith in England, it is impossible for extraordinary talent to be overlooked when all are taught drawing, and while the instruction given does not make all pupils, designers, it cannot fail to make them better workmen. Mr. Philbrick's experience is that when drawing is properly taught it will be acknowledged by every enlightened mind to be an indispensable element in the education of every human being, whatever may be his destination in life. Here general education and technical education coincides. The child needs drawing whether he be destined for a course of liberal culture, or for any industrial pursuit. The

The Berlin Industrial Art School (*Kunstgewerbe-Schule*) is a combination of art school, normal school, and industrial museum, something after the model of South Kensington. Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany who has invariably shown the greatest interest in and most assiduously promoted everything relating to art, whether pure or applied, has endeavoured to carry out here the initiative of her illustrious father, the late lamented Prince Consort of England. The institution is an admirable one and worthy of being taken as a model of what a combined industrial art school and museum should be. The building is a very handsome one, built of brick and terra-cotta in the Hellenic-Renaissance style. It is detached on all sides with uninterrupted light, and excellently arranged class and lecture rooms, with accommodation for 800 students. The school was originally founded by a private society and is now supported by the State. About one-fourth of the teaching expenses are supplied, the remaining three-fourths by the State. The museum has been formed to suit the trade requirements of Berlin. In pottery, glass, and metal work it is exceedingly rich. The arrangement is very similar to South Kensington.

The school is divided into day and night classes, but, as at South Kensington, most of the students attend both. Those who attend the night classes only do work of an elementary character. The professors, masters, and teachers, are forty in number,—twenty for the day classes, and twenty for the evening classes. They are appointed specially on account of their attainments as teachers, and their capabilities in the several departments of technical art.

The whole system of instruction is under the superintendence of a director, from whose decision there is no appeal, and who is never interfered with in his professional work, as he is the only responsible person to the Minister for Instruction for the success or otherwise of the school. The director of this school is also the director of the Normal Schools for the training of teachers (*Kunstschulen*). The school year is divided into two sessions, summer and winter. The fees for attending all classes during these sessions would be £3 12s. (72 marks) for the summer session, and £1 16s. (36 marks) for the winter session. The school year consists of nine months. The director can expend the school budget in any way he thinks best for the success of the school. The museum is always available to the students who are entitled to study within the museum or library. The museum is under a director assisted by two assistant directors. The schools are specially for instruction in industrial art as no pupils are admitted unless they intend to become trade designers, or otherwise engaged in occupations in which applied art is one of the leading elements. Both male and female students are eligible for admission to the classes.

Professor G. Ewald, the director, gave me every possible information, and personally conducted me over the school, making me thoroughly conversant with the method of working the school, and the many excellencies of the management. The male and female pupils work together in all the ordinary classes. From the number of drawings which the students have to make—charcoal and stump—there is no time for loitering and gossiping. The greatest interest is taken by the teachers in all the work of their pupils. They are always with the pupils to advise, correct, and teach. Order and discipline are most excellent, and steady, hard work is observed everywhere, both from the male and female students. Men are only admitted to work in the studios of the professors, excepting in the one devoted to textile fabrics. Here the pupils are mostly women: The hours of study are from 8 till 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The evening classes are from 5.30 to 7.30, and from 7.30 to 9. The

The system, as described to me by Professor Ewald, is as follows:—On entering all the classes work from Jacobstat's copies, which are arranged in a most systematic manner in order to allow of a gradual development of the student's power. They are divided into frets mouldings, inclusive of the volutes of the Greek and Ionic orders of architecture, authenicons, scroll *renaissance* ornament, principally Italian and naturalistic foliage. These, again, are subdivided into frets, single, double, and triple; mouldings, painted and sculptured; authenicons of the single unib; then a combination, as on the hypotrachelium of the columns of the Erectheum; and then flat combinations of several forming a design; Roman scrolls, *renaissance intarsia* patterns, some copied from Meurér's examples of the choir stalls of the Church of St. Maria in Oscagna, in Verona, care being taken by the teacher to explain thoroughly the treatment of the acaultices foliation and the contrast between the work of this period and that of the Greek and Roman; then the more ornate style, where animal and figure form are introduced, naturalistic foliage, flat treatment of such plants and shrubs as the acanthus and laurel; then sculptured treatments of the same.

After the second copy of Greek frets has been made, the pupil must do at home either a memory study of one of them or a design combining the principles already learnt. Thus, at any early period his future as a designer is kept in view. Prizes to a small amount are offered for the best drawings. Tinting is also insisted upon, especially if the student intends to become a decorator or lithographer; and here also is seen a great advantage in commencing with the fret. The tint is laid on with one stroke of the brush, the various changes of direction of line enabling the students to get over the difficulty of flat-washing. No retouching or stippling is allowed.

The next step is to draw from the simple casts, mostly of *renaissance* details and special forms of ornament, designed by the teacher, in a firm and vigorous outline, some using the brush, others the charcoal and chalk point. All drawings had to be larger or smaller than the example. The student had to supply any defect in the cast, and could introduce slight shading if it assisted in giving expression. Throughout the whole system of the work the pupils are instructed to endeavour to make the drawings look nice. To assist them in this, good examples done by the teacher, or published under the direction of the director, treating the same or similar casts, are shown them.

This is precisely the same as is now carried out in many of the national art schools in France. The Company Quentin have published a series of reproductions of charcoal studies by Jean Paul Laurens, to show the pupils in drawing from the plaster how a master treats the subject. Of course the pupils are not permitted to copy these reproductions, or even to look at them when they are at work. The reproduction can be seen, its technique studied and imitated by the student. He has then an idea of what his work should be, if done well when drawing from the model, and is far more likely to make his work look well than he would if he had not seen how a master had treated it. Designs have also to be done at home introducing the details learnt in the class.

Shading of simple forms, such as prisms and casts of high relief ornament is the next stage. The forms used in the classes had been designed by the director, then modelled and cast in the schools. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent some of these forms

forms and the order in which they are studied by the pupils. The shading throughout every department of the school is done on gray paper, this being the half tone, the broad shades drawn by the stump, the high lights being put in with the chalk point or Chinese white, the dark shadows with black chalk or Conté crayon. The reason for using the tinted paper in preference to the white is this; Tempera painting is largely done, the method adopted being in the first place an uniform flat tint, equal in depth to the prevailing half tone, is put over the whole surface of the drawing. When this is dry the shades are put in the deepest part of the shadows, and highest lights coming last. As this kind of decoration is much used, students are accustomed from the beginning to work in this manner so that they may the more readily acquire the facility necessary for actual decoration.

It will be seen from the illustration that the objects and casts are simple in character, and the teacher is careful and particular in explaining the necessity of giving broad planes of light and shade. The cylinder is first studied as an object of many sides, where the gradations of shade are easily seen, and in shading even from the perfect sphere the forms of these gradations are drawn first. Professor Ewald attaches the greatest importance to this method of shading, which is carried thoroughly out in all the departments, life, antique, and still-life painting.

Antique and life study come next, and excepting the architectural pupils all are obliged to pass this course which forms the longest and most important period of study. The time of study is, for the antique from 4 to 7 and from the life from 7 to 9.30 on four days in the week, the fifth being devoted to practical and theoretical anatomy. In the studio of the decorative figure class a living model, usually a female, is posed, and rapid time sketches made, to be afterwards adapted to a design. The drawings as in the other classes are done on gray paper. In the general classroom the highest credit is given to those who treat the subject in a large manner, expressing in the best manner its action and pose. The life model here is always male. When a study is particularly good the teacher suggests an adaptation, the study being placed side by side with the adaptation when submitted to the director. Some students work in the outline only, in the style of Durer, others, and these more generally, shading on gray paper. Before the pupils commence drawing the teacher gives an explanation of the proportion, pose, and character of the model, illustrating his remarks on the black-board. Where the long bones of the limbs were sub-cutaneous, special reference would be made to the form in these parts.

All the arrangements of the life school are excellent. Forty students can sit to work. These seats are fixed, so there is no time lost in adjusting places. Anatomy is taught in this room one day in each week. Lectures are given, and bones, ligaments, muscles, and tendons, &c., are studied. Before each lecture students are required to make drawings of what they heard at the previous one, and submit them to the teacher. Life-size drawings, with the lengths of the principal long bones of the extremities, and groups of bones marked, were drawn in oil colour upon a black-board in three positions—front, side, and back. The teacher explained from these drawings and the skeletons, pupils making notes. All the drawings are done life size from actual measurement of the bones. In teaching the muscles the pupils had to come with drawings inked in similar to those upon the black-board, and to a proportionate scale. The teacher explained the origin, insertion, and use of muscle, then made a drawing of it upon the black-board in red chalk over the bones previously drawn there, the pupil carefully following upon his own drawing. This excellent mode of teaching has answered admirably, the pupils greatly profiting by it, as is well shown in their life studies.

Most

Most of the pupils have a knowledge of elementary perspective, and lectures on advanced perspective are given, which all students must attend. The method of teaching is the one used by architects. Students of decorative art, furniture designers, iron workers, figure decorators, and architectural subjects are expected to follow this course most thoroughly. It consists of some twenty lectures, and large objects and subjects, sideboards, book-cases, flights of steps, arches, interiors, &c., were drawn in perspective, the system of using small objects, such as are used at South Kensington, being condemned as impracticable. The drawings are always done to scale, and the advanced students often made measurement drawings of suitable subjects selected by the professor; thus the student understood the actual shape and the appearance of the object at the same time.

Sciography formed a portion of this course, and was most excellently taught. Modellers, applied relief designers, decorators, and architects made very elaborate studies in this department. The tinting is done by a series of flat washes, commencing with the lightest, no softening with a water brush being allowed. The gradation, as spoken of with respect to figure drawing of rounded form, is invariably done in this school by flat washes, the greatest care being taken by the teacher to explain the true shape of the most subtle tint either on a sphere or a vase.

It is a rule in this school that should the pupils not have determined upon their trade after two years' study, it is compulsory for them to decide and to inform the director, as they are not permitted to remain longer at school without making known their decision. If the pupil desires to be trained as an artist or sculptor, instead of a designer for trade purposes, he must leave and join the academy schools. The line of demarcation between the school of fine art and a school to train designers has been here always strongly marked, although for my part I cannot see so much difference, for in studying, the antique and the living model are at all events good studies for both sculptor and artist. In addition to the subjects already mentioned, many of the younger pupils draw in sepia large-sized studies, and painted in a manner suitable for decorative work. Still life groups are arranged for compositions in colour. These groups are arranged in festoons and bouquets, and would always be useful to the decorative artist as a scheme of colour. Some paint in oil, but the pupils chiefly use water-colour or tempera. Directness of aim and precision of touch are the primary considerations with the professor, and no retouching or stippling is allowed. All work is timed in the advanced classes, which, I think, a most excellent plan, and one indeed which is almost of general use on the Continent. The decorative artist must know exactly where to put in his highest lights and deepest shadows, and to do this rapidly teaches him to do it firmly and well. All the studies made in the schools must be submitted to the director, who thus identifies himself with the whole of the school teaching. Marks are given for the work, and at the end of the year are all added together, so as to show the position of the pupil with reference to a scholarship. These scholarships are worth about £4 a month, and are reserved for poor pupils.

The students are requested to attend courses of lectures upon the history of art and the principles of design. Professor Lessing is an excellent lecturer, and his lectures of a most practical character. His system is to take some feature of decorative art, say "panels" for example, then to treat of their distinctive character, shapes, and chronological groups, illustrating the subject with drawings on the black-board, photographs, and printed examples. The pupils take copious notes and copy the lecturer's sketches on the black-board. After the lecture these notes are submitted for inspection, the teacher criticising and giving advice thereon. The

The arrangements of this school leave little to be desired, and the class-rooms and ateliers of the architectural, decorative art, life school, chasing and engraving, copper plate engraving and etching and modelling courses, are in every way commodious and well lighted. Mr. J. A. Pearce, a gold medallist of South Kensington, who was at Berlin studying at the Kunstgewerbe school while I was there, has furnished a report thereon for the South Kensington authorities. I append it to this report, as it is full of valuable information. (See Appendix). In Mr. Pearce's opinion the most important element, and no doubt the principal cause of success of the wedding of art to trade in Germany by the Kunstgewerbe schools, lies in having technical professors, the best in the country, to teach in the schools. These professors are men of recognized ability in the several departments of trade art, architects, engineers, ornamental and figure decorators, modellers, &c., well known throughout the country as being at the head of their several professions, and are thus able not only to give thorough practical teaching, but to assist in getting employment for their pupils. Generally their experience in the matter of design has not been confined to a knowledge of German art, but from a large acquaintance, by the means of personal study extending over several years, of similar work in France and Italy. Their salaries range from £150 to £300 a year, according to the importance of the subject taught. A studio, with appropriate fittings for private work and an adjoining atelier for pupils, are also given them. They are supposed to be present daily. The director holds them responsible for the students' work, though he does not in any way interfere, and it may happen that the whole time of the pupil is occupied by doing private work of the professor, providing the director's approval has been previously obtained. Employment is always found for the pupil during the three months vacation by either the professor or through his personal influence with the manufacturers, or by the manufacturers applying to the school, or by the director. The careful pupil is thus able to provide sufficient money during this period of practical work to keep him the remaining months of the year, supposing he is not in receipt of scholarship allowance. In the vacation of the year 1884 the pupils of Professor Schaller were occupied in assisting him in the decoration of the theatre at Leipsic. The year previous the advanced ones were sent to Verona to copy some frescoes, also for the professor. The instances, unfortunately so very common in our own country, of seeing the skilled and trained designer, after being educated in the Government schools, not able to get employment and obliged to turn to picture painting are unknown.

The Kunst school is a training school for teachers, and entirely a State institution. Before the Kunstgewerbe school was built it was attached to the Berlin Academy. Its entire system of teaching is adapted to the training of teachers of drawing. Admissions are limited to students who intend to make teaching a profession.

The system pursued is as follows:—Elementary—To copy from the black-board diagrams illustrating the principles of ornamental construction. As soon as the pupils can draw sufficiently well they have to draw them on the black-board before the teacher, at the same time giving such verbal explanations as they would use in teaching a class. The pupils have to submit from eight to twelve drawings, the course taking about six weeks.

The pupils then draw from models and casts of ornaments, and as in their future capacity they will have to correct drawings away from the cast, should there exist any defects in the model, such as broken leaves, missing portions, &c., the
pupil

pupil must give a restored rendering of the part. Many good modern casts are in use in this section. Interesting models of hands and feet in planes only, showing exaggerated treatment of sub-cutaneous parts, a head upon a pivot with lines drawn through the eyes, mouth, nose, &c., to illustrate the principles of construction. The pupil is not only required to draw these, but to give a lecture thereon before the director.

Next, the pupils have to draw objects of still life in outline, and afterwards to shade them. The study of botany had to accompany this drawing from nature. The pupils work in classes, eight or ten working from one group of models or cast.

Geometrical and perspective drawing are taught, and the advanced pupils have to attend a series of lectures upon architecture by some well-known professional architect. Seaman's history of art is the text-book used, and plates are supplied referring to the history or period under explanation by the teacher. Composition or design is not taught, as the ordinary teacher of an elementary school is not expected to know much in matters relating to designing. This institution has an excellent library and copying room adjoining it—over 100 students can be comfortably accommodated at the same time.

The management of the various courses is entirely in the hands of the director, who sees every drawing and marks it, and when he considers the pupil capable of teaching he grants him a diploma of efficiency. The time taken to do this depends much upon the ability and industry of the pupil, generally from two to three years.

I may mention that before admission into this school all the male pupils have to pass an examination as strict as the matriculation examination at a university. This also entitles the student to have two years of his servitude in the army remitted.

At Munich, the Kunstgewerbe school is under the direction of Professor Lauge, a gentleman well acquainted with South Kensington, and its method of teaching. It was reorganized in 1868, before which time it was a private institution. Now it is entirely supported and controlled by the State. The building is imposing and convenient, and very complete in all its arrangements. The entrance hall is most artistically designed with painted ceiling and mosaic floor. It serves the purpose of a small museum for students' work. Its decorations were all designed by the students, and the cases of metal-work, groups of models, in relief, objects of ceramic art, all done by the students, show clearly to what an excellent position the school has already attained.

The students are admitted by examination. They must have passed their elementary studies and be proficient in freehand drawing. All the work bears immediately upon practical industry. Elementary and advanced designing for textile fabrics, carpets, and wall-papers occupy several well-attended classes. The designs are made on a large scale on *squared* paper, and supplied in that state to the manufacturers, who arrange them for the loom. The professor thinks it would be better that the weaving and designing should go together—to instruct the designer how to put the design into the loom, and the weaver how to draw the pattern, which is done at Ghent, Crefeld, Roubaix, and other places. I do not think this of much consequence, as pure art must be studied by everyone who aspires to distinction, and once the artist is made, the application naturally follows. Professor Ewald's opinion is, "That a knowledge of pure art forms the basis of all applied art. You cannot expect a man to write essays and poetry before he has received some education, and you cannot expect a student to become a designer until he knows how to draw."

A society of German potters send their apprentices to this school, and they draw, model, paint, and fire the pottery as at Sevres, but of course on a small scale. Students who are going into the pottery trade, and sons of proprietors of pottery works, have the most excellent opportunities of receiving a thorough ceramic instruction, as they have before them the most excellent examples of art applied to ceramic purposes.

There is nothing new or peculiar in the method of teaching drawing at this school. The antique, life, ornament from the cast, &c., are invariably studied and practised. There is a good lecture theatre, where lectures are given by the professors on all subjects connected with industrial art.

Special instruction is given in ceramic work; flower and plant painting from the living models; perspective drawing, which class serves also as a sort of normal school for the training of art teachers; ornamental drawing by young ladies from models; textile designs; lithography, and wood engraving; designing for wall-papers and carpets; architecture, house-painters' and decorators'; chasing, engraving, and other metal-work; glass-painting, modelling, and wood-carving.

The work done in all these classes was well done. In the Royal Museum there is also a large collection of antiquities.

A general scheme for instruction in drawing in use in a great number of schools in the United States is as follows:—

First grade, or elementary drawing; and in connection with it inventive drawing and copying.

Second grade, application of free offhand drawing; including copying, geometrical drawing, drawing from nature, and inventive drawing.

Third grade, or outline sketching; with a continuation of copying and inventive drawing.

Fourth grade, perspective drawing exclusively.

This plan is in accordance with nature, as relates both to the pupil and to the subject.

General directions for further practice in different departments are:—

First.—To draw various forms; for if the instruction given is to communicate any formal culture, the child must, as has been said, comprehend its entire scope. It is an error to choose artificial forms only, or natural forms only. The teacher utterly misapprehends the character of the common school who causes architecture, or tools, or flowers, or landscapes, either of them exclusively; nor is it the business of the common school to educate especially for any one occupation, such as that of the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, potter, &c.

Secondly.—It is the universal rule to begin with what is easy, and to proceed from that only with great caution. Now the easiest part of drawing is that with right lines; not, perhaps, where the fewest lines are used, but where the relations of lines and angles are easy of comprehension. Of the regular forms, for instance, an easy one is the regular octagon, and a difficult one the regular pentagon. Irregular forms are easy if they are derived from regular ones, as, for instance, the semi-circle, but difficult otherwise, as in the case of the eye, nose, ear, hand, &c.; all animals, most flowers and fruits, all trees, most tools, &c. Thus many of the designs most frequently given to children are improper for the purpose.

Thirdly.—

Thirdly.—The pupils receive the necessary explanations and assistance. Here failure is frequent. Perhaps the pupil is set to copy a flower. He begins at once at one of the extreme points, and goes on to draw leaves, anthers, petals, pistils, &c., one after another, as zealously as possible, down to the minutest parts and details. After long and careful labour his flower is finished, an excellent flower, but unfortunately quite different from the original. There are schools where drawing is practised in this manner year after year; but how easily would the pupil have accomplished his work in the case proposed if he had at first been taught how to see the blossom correctly. The fundamental form would have perhaps been laid out by three or four points, and all the details would then have fallen into their places of themselves. It must be plainly said that in most drawing schools instruction in intuition and apprehension is unjustifiably neglected. Many teachers have scarcely an idea of the basis of all drawing, of which the judicious Brauer, in his "Theory of Free Apprehension, has observed, "Before any figure is drawn it is necessary that it should be seen or understood in all its parts and relations." Here is a principal reason why so little progress is commonly made in this study.

But supposing that all the conditions hitherto laid down have been complied with, then—

Fourthly.—It must be strictly required of the pupil that he draw well—that is, with entire neatness, and correctly. No botching or working over, indistinctness or fancifulness, smearing or rubbing, trifling or talking, will accomplish this. The whole of the pupil's power must be earnestly and perseveringly exerted upon his work. It is only by this means that drawing will become the important educational instrumentality that it may be made.

Working in company is much to be recommended. The task may be given out, the mode of performing it stated, and then followed at the same time from point to point by all. This trains to intelligent, orderly, and regular labour. It is unnecessary to argue that all possible means should also be tried to enlist the interest of the children in the work which they are to do, and to conciliate their love of it.

Details—Elementary Drawing.

- (a) Should elementary drawing follow geometry, or geometry drawing? Neither, and for this reason: that the order of study of the two subjects must often be very different. Geometry considers the triangle before the square, while in drawing many squares may be considered before many triangles are. And much that pertains to geometry is of no importance to drawing; for it results from the nature of the case that the portion of geometry which is of use in drawing is studied during intuitional instruction, and therefore long before drawing is commenced. Such points are—ability to recognize a right angle, a square, a circle, &c. I find no use in connecting geometry with drawing. But it is a difficult thing to repeat while drawing the fundamental forms—that part of geometry which relates to them. This will aid in thorough comprehension of the case, and it is to be recommended.
- (b) There are elementary exercises which consist in drawing right and curved lines by the children together by beat, large free lines, if possible with a movement of the whole arm. These exercises are of great importance; they should be practised at the same time with such others as require the closest care, and where, therefore, the pupil is working more by himself and in detail.

(c)

- (c) Exercises in estimating the lengths of such straight lines as may be found at hand, by natural or artificial means, may, from time to time, be introduced between the drawing exercises proper, but should not be carried too far. In arranging the subjects for practice, the objective and subjective order should be, as far as possible, united. According to the purely scientific or objective arrangement of the fundamental forms, the equilateral triangle should come before the rectangle; but in drawing the order should be different, because the latter is much the easiest to draw. The same is true of the pentagon and octagon. A course of instruction arranged with reference to subjective principles may, it is true, at first seem disorderly rather than orderly, but a more acute vision will discern the "red thread" which leads through the whole.

Copying.

- (a) Subjects beautiful in themselves should be selected for copying. For example, a finely-formed vase should be selected rather than a common kettle. The faculties used in drawing will be as well trained by one as by the other, while the former is of greater value in developing the sense of beauty.
- (b) For beauty of execution, only the very best designs are sufficiently good; those only moderately good cannot be applicable.
- (c) For the purpose of working in classes together, the use of designs large enough to be seen by the whole class—those made to be hung up—is much to be recommended. An industrious teacher will, if necessary, prepare such himself.

It is still more important that the teacher be able to design on the blackboard. Hippius says:—"The children can see the drawing constructed; can watch the beginning and the end of it; and can obtain more thorough ideas as to apprehension of objects. They should themselves proceed to imitate these drawings, which should be suited to their capacities, on a smaller scale. The manipulation of the work should be such as to serve as a model to the children; the teacher locating in the proper places the necessary initial points in a careful, I had almost said learner-like, manner. When the figure on the blackboard is complete, it should be analysed, and understood both as a whole and in the relations of itself to its parts, and of the parts among themselves. After this mode of intuitional study has been sufficiently practised, the teacher should again go through with the process of drawing the figure as it were in his thoughts, by dictating the work point by point. At the same time he should pass round among the benches directing and assisting wherever necessary, reproving or praising, and endeavoring to keep all the pupils in cheerful activity.

- (d) Even when the children draw each by himself after small separate originals, they should often be made to draw their copies on a larger or smaller scale, for the sake of gaining in freedom of conception.
- (e) With an eye to the ultimate and principal purpose of instruction in drawing, it will be better for the pupils to sketch many objects with few strokes, than to occupy the same time over a few drawings more elaborated. But these latter should not be entirely excluded. The best mode is to produce from time to time some larger work, and to draw between or along with these many sketches not so much finished in detail as full of meaning.

(f)

- (f) For copying, more reference should be had to the sex of the children than was the case in elementary drawing. Thus, architectural subjects should be chosen for boys, and beautiful vases for girls, weapons for the former, flowers for the latter, &c. One-sidedness in selection should, however, be avoided. The girls should be made to comprehend the beautiful forms of the higher departments of architecture, and the boys the characteristics of leaves and fruit. In short, to repeat the principle once more, it is the whole world of forms which the school should prepare its pupils to comprehend.

3.—*Inventive Drawing.*

- (a) This may be practised both upon spontaneous conceptions and upon real things. In either case, the pupil may be required either to complete a design, to decorate it, to vary it, or wholly to invent it. For instance:—
- 1st. Ideal representations.—Completion: To draw the whole of some figure from half or a third of it. Decoration: To ornament a rectangle with lines all converging to its centre. Variation: To change a regular octagon into an irregular one. Entire invention: To draw a group of equilateral triangles, and decorate them at pleasure.
- 2nd. Real objects.—Completion: To draw a window, having one quarter of it given. Decoration: To ornament a design for a table top. Variation: To change a quadrangular window into one with curved lines at the top. Invention: To design a beautiful trellised gate.

The usual order of these exercises should be—first, free representations of real objects, together with drawing mathematical figures. Completing a design is usually easier than decorating it, and that again than varying it; while absolute invention is the most difficult of all. The lessons should be arranged in accordance with these principles.

- (b) Occasionally an entire class, or at least a section of it, should work together at invention. If, for instance, the problem is to decorate a square, the children may step up to the board one at a time, and work upon a square drawn upon it. This will furnish many opportunities for remarks, and the inventive faculties of each pupil will benefit all.
- (c) Sometimes the pupils should merely sketch their conceptions without completing them, and the teacher may then criticise the sketches. In this way several designs may be sketched at one lesson. The slates may be sometimes exchanged about in such a manner that each pupil can see the designs of all the others.
- (d) Invented designs, which are to be finished in detail, should be approved in outline, to prevent expending hours of the pupil's labour on a design which may perhaps at last be rejected.

4.—*Drawing from Nature.*

First, as to geometrical drawing from Nature:—

- (a) Either actual objects, such as are about the children, should be drawn—doors, gates, floors, trellises, windows, cupboards, stoves, monuments, &c.—or there should be used, as Otto very judiciously recommends, an apparatus on purpose, by means of which all sorts of figures can be set up together on a ledge of the blackboard. The drawing may either be of the natural size, or on a reduced scale. In the latter case much care must be taken that the children shall justly estimate the relative sizes of the reduced objects.

(b)

- (b) Just at this point it is of especial importance that in the beginning especially much work should be done in common. Before the children put pencil to paper, they must fix upon all the relative dimensions, not by means of a mere cursory view of the object, but of a careful survey of it. It should be a point of honour to come as near as possible to correctness. When all the estimates have been made, the teacher may name the dimensions before the class, and then they may proceed to draw.
- (c) This is a very appropriate way for tasks to be performed at home: "Draw the front of your father's house, the windows of the sitting-room, &c.; I will take occasion to compare the drawings with the originals," and so on.

About this time a beginning may be made with perspective drawing, as follows:—

- (a) Practice the children in seeing real objects in a perspective manner. This is not very difficult, and has the advantage of showing the pupil what perspective is, even if he does not become able to draw on its principles.
- (b) Perspective may be taught by copying. Perspective designs may be given to be copied, arranged in a progressive manner, and instruction on the laws of perspective may be given at the same time. This is the method of Soldan, Warmholz, and others, and is not liable to any weighty objections.
- (c) Exercises both on copying and seeing should be practised.
- (d) Drawing from real objects should be practised either by section of the class at once or singly. Drawing is of course a more useful exercise than mere seeing, and drawing from real bodies is better than from another drawing. And it is better to display the article to be drawn conveniently upon a table for one, two, three, or at most four scholars, than to elevate it somewhere for the whole class to draw from. The circumstances must govern in each particular case. I would, however, have some exercises in seeing in every school where drawing is practised at all. I add a few limits for such as have proceeded far enough to draw real bodies.
- (a) To complete the shading of what is drawn should be unconditionally forbidden. The common school has no time for this, if the children are to be made at all acquainted with perspective.
- (b) The subjects should not be too difficult, as for instance plaster heads, landscapes, or groups or animals. The principal thing is to teach the children to comprehend and represent with ease the simplest perspective appearances.
- (c) The children should not be troubled with difficult theories of perspective, nor, on the other hand should they be restricted to the brief rule "Draw what you see." Some knowledge of the laws of perspective is indispensable for the less capable pupils, as well as an acquaintance with some simple means of aiding in seeing in a perspective manner.
- (d) These laws of perspective should not be given but discovered. It is wrong to tell a pupil that a circular surface or thin body can be seen as a straight line, and then to hold it up to him that he may be convinced of it.
- (e) The most practical possible application should be made of the principles which lie within the scope of common schools. These should be joined to the exercises on cubes, and prisms, for instance, a drawing of a chimney, a chest of drawers, an open door, &c., and the best scholars may afterwards draw a house, a bridge, a gateway, &c.

5.—

5.—*Outline Sketching.*

(a) The common school is not the best place for designing pillars, capitols, and architectural constructions; they belong to the industrial school. The business of the common school is limited to this—

1st. Geometrical lines, angles, and figures.

2nd. The application of these to the drawing of simple sketches and ground plans.

(b) Great skill may be attained in this, so far as it can be carried with the aid of the simple instruments which the children can be trusted to use. Without using these the practice does more harm than good.

(c) The use of the circle and ruler must be industriously practised in order to acquire skill. Many simple problems should be given one after another, each half as large as the preceding, to magnify to many times its own size.

(d) As to selecting subjects for ground plans and elevations these suggestions may be of service—

1st. Select for drawing a plan of a school-garden, the church-yard, or a building, a church, an elevation of the school-house.

2nd. Let the children copy some plans—ground plans, elevations, etc.—in order to become acquainted with the usual method of doing such work.

3rd. Let the pupil himself make out some such plans, ground-plans or elevations, of his father's house or garden.

Drawing is the language of industry, and whether it is in schools where art is applied to industrial purposes, or in those where science is placed at the service of our producers, it is always drawing that must be encouraged and developed, and we must not remain stationary while all around us the whole world is progressive.

Our business is not to servilely copy but to apply; to see what other nations have done in the matter, and then, having in view our own circumstances, surroundings, and conditions, devise such methods as we are convinced will meet with success, and from the experiences of others, noting their successes and failures, develop and organize something to meet our own case.

Another method which has also been extensively practised in many schools, and which has given tolerably fair results, is that the course of the study of drawing in common schools of three classes should be practised only in the middle and higher classes, not in the lower. It is safe to calculate that children of at least three different grades are always to be found in each class, so that division must be made. More than two such divisions are usually too many, as experience indicates. Thus each class will have a two years' course, and each pupil will, at least in that part of the study where the whole section works together, go twice through one of the halves of the course.

(a) Middle Class.—Here it will be well to permit the capacity, industry, and progress of each pupil, to determine which half of the course he shall go twice through with. The course should be as follows:—

First half,—

1. Elementary Drawing—Lines, angles, the easiest divisions of lines and angles, the rectangle, isosceles triangle, square, rhombus, rhomboid, equilateral triangle. Straight and curved lines together, by beat.

2.

2. Copying—The simplest forms with straight lines, partly representations of real things, partly variations of fundamental forms.
3. Invention—The easiest exercise in completing and varying forms; usually to be executed in common.
4. Beginning of estimating dimensions—Usually of those where one of the dimensions to be estimated may serve as a measure of the others.
5. Examination of the model drawings.

Second half,—

1. Elementary drawing—Continuation of the division of lines and angles; the regular hexagon; the regular octagon; different curves on straight lines, and half and quarter circles; irregular polygons; waving, serpentine, and spiral lines; the circle, ellipse, and oval; curved strokes together by beat.
 2. Copying—In the first half-year of designs with straight lines only; in the second, of those with curved and crooked lines. The straight lines should always be in simple combinations, the curved ones in connection with straight ones; and easy flowers and fruit given only to the most capable of the children.
 3. Invention—Tastes somewhat more difficult, but no designs of real objects yet to be permitted.
 4. Drawing from nature—Very easy elevations, and only to be practised as a secondary exercise.
 5. Study of model drawings.
 6. Estimating dimensions—Partly with and partly without the use of the legal measures of size and distance.
- (b) Upper Class.—Here the scheme must be a little more carefully arranged. I suppose the children to draw in perspective only during the last year of school, and then during both lessons; so that their copying and inventive drawing must be done at home. The children of 13 years of age, again, should form one section (section 1), and those of 11 and 12 another (section 2). Then the instruction for the year may be arranged as follows:—
1. From Easter to St. John's Day: For section 2, off-hand drawing; exercises in copying and invention. Section 1, perspective, first beginning.
 2. From St. John's Day to Michaelmas: Section 2, off-hand drawing, copying, invention, elevations. Section 1, perspective, continued.
 3. From Michaelmas to Christmas: Section 2, outline drawing. Section 1, perspective, further continued.
 4. From Christmas to Easter: Section 2, outline sketching, ground plans, and in off-hand drawing, copying, invention, elevation. Section 1, perspective, concluded.

Observations on the foregoing plan,—

1. In the first quarter section 2 is so employed that the teacher may busy himself with section 1, where his aid will be quite indispensable; and in section 2 also the exercises, in copying especially, can be adjusted to the capacities of each individual scholar.

2. In the second quarter section 2 will have advanced far enough to work by themselves for, say, half an hour at a time. That time may thus be spent in introducing section 2 to the department of drawing elevations. The pleasant summer days will be found quite suitable for drawing in the open air, and the pupils, while unoccupied during vacation, may execute many drawings. Towards the end of this quarter, section 1 may be set at drawing easy buildings in perspective in the open air.

3. The third quarter will find section 2 busily employed with circle and rules. The pupils of 12 years old, who are going over the ground a second time, will be able to assist those of 11, so that the teachers will get time to do some pleasant open-air work with section 1. But if he does not think it safe to leave section 2 alone he may take them out also and let them sketch elevations.

4. When winter comes round again section 1 will be employed again in the house in learning something of drawing bodies bounded by lines not straight. Section 2 will take up off-hand drawing again in the departments of copying and invention, and some ground plan may also be drawn.

5. The exercises in copying and invention should continue what was begun in the middle class, but not too rapidly. For copying, pictures of flowers, fruit, ornaments and characteristic animal forms may be gradually introduced. The inventive drawing may be in part of imagined forms, in part from real objects. No teacher who pursues his subject with a really vivid interest can fail to find abundance of materials for lessons and models.

2. Common schools of two classes.

(a) Lower class.—If the pupil remains five years in this class he should draw during the last two. Thus we shall have pupils of 8 and 9 years of age in one section, so that each will go twice over the year's course. The course should include all the first half of what was prescribed for the middle class of a school of three classes.

(b) Upper class.—Here there are many difficulties. I shall suppose two sections to be formed. One of the pupils of 10 and 11, and the others of those of 12 and 13, so that each section shall go twice through the course. The lower section should draw what was directed for the upper division of the middle class in a school of three classes. The first division may alternately draw in perspective one hour, and in the next partly make outline sketches, and partly work at copying and inventing. There are many disadvantages in this arrangement, but I have not been able to make a better one which was not too intricate, and our pedagogical literature affords very little aid on the subject.

3. Common schools of one class.

Nothing can here be done in perspective. The pupils should draw from their tenth year upwards in two sections. The course of study should be that for the middle class of the school of three classes, except that the children should learn something of outline sketching during the last half-year of their schooling. Some of the better scholars may perhaps be permitted to copy some of the exercises laid out for the middle class.

It is necessary to beware lest the instruction in drawing educate the children in falsehood. Where every drawing which is shown at an examination is more than half done by the teacher, or by his assistants, such a result is certain to follow:

“ Act

"Act honestly," says Hippius, "let your examinations be a proof, not of what your powers as an artist are, but what you can do as a teacher, through the efforts of your pupils. Honour truth and she will honour you in return."

2. The purely technical exercises of off-hand drawing should chiefly be done on the slate; but copying, elevations, finished inventive drawings, &c., on paper. It is necessary to be economical, but then pains should also be taken to enable the children to enjoy repeated examinations of what they have drawn with care and industry. It is always unpleasant to children to see a piece of work which is carefully finished thrown away at last.

3. Avoid all luxury, especially in poor neighbourhoods, in pencils, paper, &c. The children should understand the necessary truths that man must always learn to accomplish the greatest possible results with the simplest means.

4. It is not judicious unsparingly to cross out every ill done work from the pupils drawing book, for this may frequently destroy in a moment the work of many laborious hours, besides disgracing the book, as the children say. Only evident idleness should undergo so severe a punishment.

5. The strictest care should be taken to make the children sit correctly while drawing; for carelessness in this particular will very easily lead to crookedness in weakly children. It is a great evil for the pupil even to turn constantly towards the right hand to look at the design to be copied. A conscientious teacher will use every means of avoiding such habits.

6. The pupils must be protected from too bright sunshine, by curtains or some equivalent means.

7. All conversation should be strictly forbidden during the drawing lesson. It is astonishing to what an extent the looking off from the work, which is inseparable from whispering, interferes with and defeats the comprehension of the design and success in reproducing it.

8. The frequent use of India rubber is decidedly to be prevented. This is, in many schools, practised to a miserable extent; no drawing being finished without having been rubbed out in every part, nobody knows how many times. Instruct the pupil in a truly elementary manner, teach him to apprehend, make him work with attention and care, and away with the India rubber!

9. Whatever work is given to the children to be done at home must invariably be shown and examined when completed.

10. If possible, let the most skilful pupils be employed as assistants in instruction.

I have set down these rules at length as they may be found useful by the teachers in the public schools of New South Wales.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The question as to what is the best method of giving a technical education is the great problem of the age. Upon its proper solution the prosperity of a country, as regards its agricultural, industrial, and commercial relations may depend. The fact that it concerns the masses of the people, the working population, over whom the Government ought to watch with an ever increasing solicitude, gives it this interest. It is exactly this class of instruction which assists to enable the future man and woman

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to earn their living, and by producing a good class of workmen to place the country in the best industrial position. The desire of all countries to produce a class of work by which the population can live extends itself year by year in direct proportion to the relative numbers of its population, or to put it in its plainest language, its importance increases according to the number of mouths there are to fill. It is, therefore, not only a social question but a political one of the most serious character, and its development must become a general and irresistible law. Its imperative necessity is self evident, and its practical utility is conceded by every authority who has carefully considered the subject, although these men are not altogether unanimous as to the form the instruction should assume. It is to these opinions and experiments that I shall direct your Excellency's attention, setting forth the work that has been done in different countries and the particulars of the various systems adopted, with a view that in the development of technical education in New South Wales we may be in a better position to judge as to the class of work which has to be accomplished. In carrying out this intention my personal examination of schools and general inquiry have been chiefly directed to what has been accomplished since the time the Royal Commission appointed by the Imperial Government completed its inquiry. And although for the purpose of making comparisons it may be necessary to go over some of the same ground, this will be avoided when possible, and only acted upon when desirable to express definite opinions of any particular type of school which has been thoroughly successful or otherwise, and I shall only occupy myself with those that have stood the test of experience.

If we divide the future occupations of the youth of all countries into agriculture, production, manufactures, distribution or commerce, and the learned professions, we find that in the provisions made by the public schools the teaching is of such a character that it would seem that all our young men were to become parsons, clerks, or lawyers. There is nothing industrial in the curriculum, or anything really adapted to the requirements of the country in the entire system. There is no effort made in any direction but in that stereotyped method of cramming for certain class standards, made absolutely necessary by the method of inspection adopted by the Department. The endeavour seems to indicate that the culture of the masses should precede industry. This must be wrong in principle, as it has been invariably acknowledged that the ornamental should wait upon the useful. Dr. Sullivan, the able President of Queen's College, Cork, in his report upon the Cork Industrial Exhibition, says:—"The most useful kind of knowledge we could have is to know the extent of our knowledge, or to put it otherwise, to know the extent of our ignorance. Now hand-skill comes of use, consequently if we have not certain branches of industry among us, and that all or nearly all our trades are languishing, we may fairly assume that we lack altogether certain kinds of hand-skill, and that the condition of all is relatively low. This should be self-evident to all who are not wilfully blind. The talk about technical education is a vague recognition of the fact. Nevertheless some of our artizans and many manufacturers not only do not seem to see it, but in two many cases act as if they entirely disbelieved it. When the Irish workman, and here I include agriculturists and all labourers engaged in work requiring more or less skill, becomes thoroughly conscious of his want of technical skill, both of brain and hand, the prospect of Irish industry will be more hopeful than now. In pointing out our deficient technical skill I hope I shall not be misunderstood; in the first place, I do not depreciate the capacity of the head or the capability of the hand of Irishmen—
perhaps

perhaps I am prone to over-estimate both—what I want to convey is, that compared with our neighbours and the other peoples with whom we are directly or indirectly in contact, we lack many qualities essential to industrial success, namely, systematic well-organized school training adapted to our wants, the acquired habit of steady persevering work, forethought, and well considered enterprise. Our farmers are slovenly and careless, and, like old world farmers everywhere, wedded to old habits and indifferent to the teaching of science, and to the help which they might derive from a course of instruction in a good agricultural school. Our artizans are in many cases good all-round men, that is, men capable of doing every kind of work belonging to their trade fairly well, but not perfect masters in any one branch. This defect is the inevitable result of the absence of extensive works which admit of division of labour and consequent higher skill of workmen, who devote themselves exclusively to one branch of trade. It is not peculiar to our workmen; but as it is a defect which strikes the eye of every one, while it is only experts who can recognize the real merits of the work of our artizans, our workmen should acknowledge the defect and strive in every way to overcome it. One of the most disastrous effects of small and desultory trade, especially where it is in a state of gradual decay, is the absence of a desire to learn new methods or adopt new processes, or new designs. The worst effect of all is when a workman thinks any kind of work good enough and takes no pride in his work—that noble feeling which transforms the workman into the artist. Scarcely any of our workmen know how to draw, and very few know mathematics and mechanics, at least in a way to be practically useful. These defects, though grave in themselves, are the result of circumstances which are not permanent and could easily be remedied. A good system of technical education would go far to do so; but everything depends upon its being sound. The science which the workman wants must be real, not the kind of plaything which does for public examinations and conversaciones. The mathematics should not consist of schoolmaster's conundrums; the physics and chemistry should consist of an accurate knowledge of laws and their useful applications, and not the usual kind of legerdemain which, though it may excite the admiration of the public, is of no practical use. Every workman should learn to draw as he does to write, and be able to make the working drawings required in his trade."

The old trade guilds were admirable institutions when in their bloom, and before they degenerated into respectable clubs of trade monopolists. They encouraged high technical skill, they gave a dignity to labour by uniting the master, the artist, and the workman in the same society, inculcated mutual respect, and above all encouraged trade probity and honor. But old age came upon them and having become privileged bodies in the enjoyment of monopolies, they naturally resisted those changes which all institutions undergo when free to modify themselves in accordance with the ever-changing wants and circumstances of the time. Except where there was some property to which the managers of the guild could cling, as in London, the good old trade guilds have disappeared, leaving behind, however, some wrecks of their customs and usages, such as apprenticeship, very much out of gear with the existing state of things. "Irish workmen if they wish to see manufacturing industry and trade revive in Ireland, should speedily recognise the fact that modern industry is the outcome of the greatest revolution ever effected in the work of mankind. There were, however, some usages of the old guild brothers, both masters and workmen, which, being adapted for all time, might be revived with great advantage to-day: trade probity and honour, self-denial, a high sense of duty, and a feeling

feeling of pride by the workman in his handiwork, and by the master in his craft and in his craftsmen. When sound technical education shall have taken the place of rule of thumb and mere length of servitude shall no longer be considered the equivalent of brain and hand skill, two great impediments to Irish industry will have been removed."

As in Ireland, so in England. Scarcely a generation has passed since the necessity of educating the masses of the people technically was thoroughly recognized, and not more than half that time since the subject was undertaken in earnest. Mr. Henry H. Cunynhame, one of the representatives of England at the Bordeaux International Conference, says :—"Though England was late to begin, as compared with foreign nations, yet her progress in this respect has been surprisingly rapid, and bids fair shortly to place her in possession of a system of schools in no way inferior to those of the continent of Europe or America."

But an opinion is steadily growing up, and every day finding more adherents, that our elementary training, whether for rich or poor, is still incomplete, and that it will not become fitted to the wants of the time until it has undergone some grave modifications. For since the framework of our educational system was put together in the Middle Ages, great modifications have taken place in modes of thought. The criterion of truth is no longer the voice of authority; the schoolmaster must therefore modify his system. He has no longer the right to require the assent of his pupils by a mere *ipse dixit*. His true province is how to teach his class how to observe and how to experiment and learn of nature for themselves, rather than to supply them with an encyclopedia of facts supported only by the voice of authority.

In the Universities this change of system is silently but rapidly progressing; science laboratories are springing up everywhere for the experimental method of study, and mathematicians, imitating the example of men like Newton, Gauss, Pascal, Clarke, Maxwell, or Sir W. Thompson, are going to experiment for the basis of their theories, instead of for ever proceeding by a deductive method based upon a series of unverified assumptions. So that it is now no uncommon sight to see a senior wrangler in the physical laboratory. Even classics, the former stronghold of didactic teaching, is taking the same line. Visits are made to Greece, and scholarships awarded to enable Egyptologists to study upon the spot; and thus understood, classics instead of being confined to an imitation of the style of ancient authors, is becoming expanded over the whole field of ancient philosophy, history, and art, and therefore glows with a life, a truth, and a reality that it never previously possessed. In the great public schools, too, the same influence is spreading; laboratories are being constructed, prêsided over, not as before by the nearest country medical practitioner, but by men who have regularly taken their degrees in chemistry and physics. There are botanical and entomological clubs, and in the corners of the playground carpenters' shops are being erected.

These shops are, it is true, not yet on a satisfactory footing. Patronized with perhaps a shade of contempt by the classical masters, they are often left to the mercies of some superannuated carpenter, who has never received any sort of scientific education. This neglect, perhaps, proceeds from the entire ignorance that the whole of the principles of geometry and mechanics can be learned in a carpenter's shop, with pieces of wood, nails, and string, in a manner in which they can never be acquired in the class-room. Not for a moment is it intended here to depreciate the use of high mathematics, but the principle of virtual velocities, or the conservation

of

of energy, is not half so vivid or real to the boy who has never gone beyond paper work, as it is to one who has been allowed to construct a wooden scale-beam, or been permitted to handle even a home made gyroscope.

Little children have nearly solved the question for themselves, by refusing to learn except through the eye and the hand, and for them the Kindergarten system, when properly used, serves as a method of experimental education.

Board Schools have very properly been framed after the model of the best public schools, and will, therefore, probably have to follow in their wake. For if some sort of experiment has been found beneficial in the case of those who are to follow learned professions, how much more valuable must it be to the artizan?

Moreover, other influences are at work, making the need of it still more imperative. Up to the present century industries were secrets, they were the property of cliques and classes, they were mostly carried on on a small scale, and the workmen, as well as the industries, were localised in centres, often fixed for them by political considerations, but from which it was very difficult to move. But printing has almost destroyed the secrets of industries. The growth of ideas is destroying trade corporations and privileges. The invention of machinery has diminished small factories; and the railway, while it has increased the localisation of various trades, has enabled the population of artizans to flow freely from one place to another. And thus, in less than a century, the whole industrial system of the country has been revolutionised and reconstructed.

This reconstruction has its good and its bad side. Manufactured articles of all kinds are incredibly cheaper than they used to be, regard being had to the change in the value of the money standard. Moreover there is, for all who choose, far greater chance to enter the class of skilled artizans. But, on the other hand, the mechanic is kept week after week and year after year, at the same monotonous employment; and specialization of labour pushed over-far tends to the degradation of the workman and the diminution of the art-value of his work.

This evil produces the result that although the entry into any trade is more easily open to a mechanic, yet education in his craft becomes more and more difficult, and it becomes more and more hard for him to rise from the ranks; and in all trades in which individual skill, adaptability, and thought are required complaints are increasing that the skilled workman will soon disappear.

Under the old system apprenticeship was the only road to learn a trade. The apprentice paid a fee for instruction, and received his board and lodging as an equivalent for his work. If idle his master corrected him; if he ran away his chance of employment elsewhere was very small. The master who took an apprentice often gained a friend, a future partner, or perhaps a son-in-law. There was then every inducement for a master to teach his apprentice, and accordingly apprentices were carefully instructed. There were abundant numbers of good artificers in proportion to the demand for their work.

Apprenticeship is defined by Professor S. P. Thompson as the process by which a boy or an inexperienced man apprehends or learns to practise any craft, art, trade, or profession. This formerly was made the subject of a legal contract whereby the master binds himself to instruct the apprentice, and the apprentice to serve his master faithfully. The term is, however, sometimes applied to the period of time during which such process of learning is continued. Apprenticeship is a process of

learning a trade, and should be subject to definite principles. There must be a right and a wrong way of teaching it. For education is a science, the general principles of which are equally applicable to learning to read and write, to building houses, to making machinery, to printing books, or to moulding pottery. Where the trade was taught with intelligence and a general knowledge of the principles of science underlying it, the apprenticeship would be an excellent way of learning it; but, on the contrary, where these principles are ignored and nothing performed but by the rule of thumb, it must be equally clear that the apprentice is never likely to become a good workman under that tuition.

In order to realise the vast difference which exists between a scientific and unscientific apprenticeship, Mr. Thompson takes a definite example. He selects from the various trades, crafts, and professions, that one in which, in his opinion, the idea of a scientific apprenticeship is the most nearly fulfilled. This is the profession of medicine and surgery. He says:—"Supposing we had the duty of training a youth for the medical profession, what kind of a training should we give him to prepare him for his career? I presume we all know that no man can practice in this country as surgeon or physician without a diploma or license, and that such a diploma or license is only granted to those who have been for several years pursuing a course of studies in the theory and practice of their future profession, and have attained to a certain degree of proficiency, as attested by the certificates, they form one or the other of the various recognised medical schools."

"Suppose, however, that leaving the accepted routine of lecture-going, reading, dissecting, and hospital practice prescribed in the schools of medicine for our young aspirant, we were to adopt the following course:—Keep the youth for five years studying metaphysic and dialectic; then, at the end of this period, send him straight to work amputating and drugging, under the directions of an overlooker, whose best qualification was that he could drive the young student through the greatest amount of paying work in the shortest possible time. Suppose, moreover, all theoretical instruction, all access to books, to be carefully eliminated, and that meantime he should be taught to laugh at and despise the notion that theoretical knowledge was of any service to him; even dissection, for the sake of adding to his knowledge and experience, being forbidden him, as not being paying work. Suppose this to go on for seven long years, the only change in the routine being that towards the close of his time he should no longer be required to perform such menial offices as washing floors or running errands. Suppose, I say, this course to be adopted, and deliberately defended as a system of medical education, what would be thought of it?"

"Yet, strange as it may seem, the outrageous course which we have allowed ourselves to suppose, is a faithful analogue of that which in thousands and hundreds of thousands of cases is going on to-day, not in the apprenticeship to the medical profession, but in the apprenticeship to the handicraft trades. For the five years of metaphysics, read five years of purely literary study in the elementary school; and for seven years of unintelligent and uninstructed work, read seven years of unintelligent and uninstructed drudgery in a workshop under an uneducated, unsystematic overlooker, selected for that post simply because he is a good slave-driver; and you have not an overdrawn picture of that which goes by the name of 'apprenticeship' in too many of the handicrafts of England."

Mr.

Mr. James Hopps, who reported to the society of arts on mechanical engineering at the International Exhibition of 1878, gives his opinion as follows:—

“In England at the present time, as soon as a boy is sent to learn a trade, all mental instruction is discontinued. He conceives that he has only to learn to work, and in this he is encouraged, both at home and in the factory; at home by the indifference of his parents; in the factory by the indifference of the master and foreman. In fact, he is looked upon as a nuisance, and in the way, for the first year or two; he is set to do the most trifling jobs, and discipline is often so loose that he becomes a confirmed skulking sloven, his powers of mischief being the only faculties that evince development. The reason for work being done in a particular way is rarely put before him, and it is only when he is grown to man's estate that he begins to be regarded of any value. The foreman perhaps notices what branch he shows most aptitude for, vice, bench, or lathe; and to this he is put and kept for the remaining term of his apprenticeship. By this means he becomes perhaps a fair ‘turner’ or ‘fitter’ but rarely both. The neglect of mental training during his apprenticeship is so absolute, that he is a worse scholar by far than when he left school. He lives and works—it may be steadily and soberly,—but to the best like a mere machine. In many cases he does not know how to make the simplest calculations in relation to his work.”

Professor Huxley's opinion is that the old system of apprenticeship is as thoroughly doomed in the different branches of ordinary handicraft as it had long been doomed in physic. Circumstances had altogether changed, and it was quite impossible to think that by the old system of apprenticeship it was possible to obtain the results required for technical education. Under these circumstances there appears to be only one alternative. We might bring within the reach of the young people employed in our great manufactures the means of carrying on their education, in the particular branches of business with which they were respectively occupied, beyond the time when the necessities of practical life obliged them to be at work in the workshop, and also to establish in the neighbourhood of the great centres of industry schools whither those who were learning various trades could resort, and there receive that sort of education which would qualify them to work skilfully and intelligently at their trades.

Mr. George Howell says that trades unions feel that the old system of industrial apprenticeship was breaking down, and that nothing was being put in its place. They had of late been pitchforking children into the workshop without any possibility of his learning a trade. In former days the master knew his trade, or, at any rate, if the master did not the foreman did, and he had a certain amount of responsibility over the boy. But now it appeared that neither master nor overlooker knew anything of the trade, and the boy was put into the workshop supposed to be taught by some one. The workmen had not only no interest in teaching him, but the whole of their interest went the other way. A workman was paid nothing for teaching the boy, and yet was expected to train somebody else's child to supplant him and his children in the workshop. If it were not for the innate generosity of the men the boy would go out as ignorant as he went in; but, generally, if the boy showed attractive qualities, someone would take him by the hand and show him how to do this and that. It was not the working man who opposed technical education.

The manner of educating young artizans is a question that daily becomes more important. I have quoted the opinions of both theoretical and practical men upon

upon the subject of apprenticeship, and these clearly show that the day is past when the seven years of apprenticeship is the only way of entering a trade. Mr. Jevons, writing upon the "State in relation to labour," complains of the practice of binding youths to long periods of apprenticeship. He confirms his own views by reference to Adam Smith, who treats upon this subject in his "Wealth of Nations." But neither of these writers suggest any other method of learning an industry, and it is not so many years ago that Professor Huxley said "the condition of England in matters of technical teaching was simply scandalous." Nothing can afford more positive proof than what occurred in the watch and clock making industries between the Swiss and French workmen. The Horological School of Bessans taught the French artizans how to make good and cheap work, and in ten years (from 1864 to 1874) the Swiss importations into France fell in value from four millions of francs to one million and a half, while the French importations of clocks and watches into Switzerland during the same period rose from less than four hundred thousand francs to over a million and a half. The Swiss then, seeing their trade forsaking them, immediately reorganised their three horological schools, and established three new ones as the only means of placing themselves in a position to get back their trade. Here we have an incontestable proof what can be done, and done quickly, by means of technical education. Lambeth affords another brilliant illustration of how a school of art may afford the most direct stimulus in establishing a new industry in the beautiful productions of the Doulton pottery.

It remains therefore to create institutions in which a rational and scientific apprenticeship will be provided, otherwise we may look for a much fiercer competition than that which already exists between the foreigner and Englishmen in those industries wherein the latter have always thought themselves so very superior to all the rest of the world. However the Government and the wealthy manufacturers of Great Britain have found out the necessity, and have of late years evinced a considerable amount of energy and activity in these matters.

France and Germany have for years been alive to the education of workmen in scientific subjects, and have had institutions to popularise science, if I may be allowed to use the word. The *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* and the *Ecole Centrale* have been established since the commencement of the century, and Germany has had magnificent institutions for the teaching of science almost as long as France. Now, however, both countries have found the necessity that a lower grade of technical education is required, and so they have established in France *Ecoles d'Apprentissage*, and in Germany *Fortbildungs-Schulen*.

The technological schools of Europe are very numerous, and increase day by day, and have proved their value over and over again in forming the most thorough artizans in all kinds of skilled labour. France exports millions of value in commodities, of which the chief value lies in the labour consumed in making the article. Every nation contributes to her prosperity in purchasing these commodities. This success owes its origin to those art schools which were established for her children, and in which drawing and designing were taught to thousands. Here is the great secret of success. These schools have formed the taste of the workmen, besides the advantage the Parisian citizens have received in having such Museums as the Louvre and Luxembourg, where they could further improve themselves by the study of the great masters. France sends to the United States of America some £75,000,000 worth of its artistic productions, and to England it also exports very largely.

I shall describe these schools further on in their latest development; but before I do so I will briefly state what has been accomplished during the last thirty-five years by Great Britain; briefly, not but what the subject is replete with interest, but that I simply wish to show how the movement first made itself felt, the necessity that arose for prompt action, and the result. Afterwards I shall speak of the various classes of schools already established in England and on the Continent, pointing out the progress that has been made since the English Royal Commission finished its inquiry in 1883.

The grand inventions of Watt, Arkwright, Cartwright, Compton, Stephenson, and hosts of others, made a complete revolution in the manufacturing industries of Great Britain. Instead of the spinning wheel and handloom, machinery was introduced by which one hand could do the work of fifty. Factories and mills were erected where thousands of hands could be kept at work, and millwrights and operative mechanics made a speciality in producing the requisite machinery to furnish these huge establishments. For a considerable time the exclusive possession of this improved machinery was held by British manufacturers. This position was guarded at all points, and it was made a penal offence to engage English artisans for foreign employment, and until the commencement of the present reign the export of spinning machinery was prohibited. A change, however, had gradually taken place, and British manufacturers began to feel that Continental nations were beginning to erect factories and mills on the English models. They had not only organized their establishments in the English manner, but had engaged English hands to work the machinery, and at the same time instruct their own cheaper labour. Then followed the institution of technical instruction, whereby thousands of intelligent workmen received a class of education that eminently fitted them for work in the factory which employed them. As a consequence, the manufacturing supremacy of England began to decline, and about twenty years ago the position was described by a competent authority as follows:—"The time is approaching when, through the rapidly increasing acquisition of the best machinery by countries already highly advanced in design, the struggle for supremacy in manufacturing will have to be fought out on other grounds than mechanical power or novelty of material; and should narrow jealousies and false notions of economy operate against the skill of our artisans being cultivated in at least the same proportion as other countries amass mechanical aids, we may have to realize in sorrow the narrow views and improvidence of our prosperous season." The time had, however, arrived when the manufacturing public had become seriously alarmed, and the necessity for having more extended facilities to our working classes in the matter of that education which alone can make them first-class workmen.

South Kensington was established, and became the centre from which emanated science and art schools throughout the length and breadth of the Kingdom. Here was founded the National Art Training School, and soon after the Normal School of Science and the Royal School of Mines were incorporated with it. These were the first training schools that provided a practical and comprehensive course of instruction in science and art, and they have provided in a very large degree the science and art teachers in the United Kingdom. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1870 to inquire into.

The report of these Commissioners was published in 1872, and drew public attention to the necessity of a more extended system of teaching for the artisan classes. The Society of Arts lent its assistance in bringing this into practice, and in 1874 established a series of technological examinations, and granted certificates.

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The Mason College in Birmingham is another institution for providing a thoroughly practical, mechanical, and artistic education adapted to the requirements of the manufacturing and industrial pursuits of the Midland District, to the exclusion of mere literary education.

We now come to the period when the city and guilds of London came to the front, and began to give their attention to the important subject of technical instruction. It began by the Company of Clothworkers giving direct pecuniary aid to technical instruction relating to the textile manufactures of Yorkshire. Their support was first given to the erection and endowment of a new wing to the Leeds College, and the establishment there of valuable scholarships, open to the surrounding district. They next extended their assistance in the formation of technical schools at Bradford and Huddersfield, the two most important centres of the woollen trade. In both of these towns large and handsomely appointed buildings have been erected, and complete instruction offered in the arts of dyeing and weaving, as well as in other industrial subjects. The Bradford Technical College, which was opened in 1882, is probably the most extensive and efficiently equipped institution of its class in this country up to the present time, and is well worthy of inspection. More than 800 pupils attend its classes. It has separate departments, under experienced professors and teachers, for pure art, weaving, designing, chemistry and dyeing, mechanical engineering, and the sciences connected with building and its allied trades, elaborate and systematic instruction in the nature and properties of the raw material, and the immediate application of design to woven fabrics.

The success which has attended the industrial schools established by law in Belgium, Germany, France, and Switzerland, to give such technical instruction to the masses, who have to live by the work of their brains through the work of their hands, is simply marvellous. M. Rosset, a Frenchman, and a considerable authority, positively says that the technical or practical work and exercises never injuriously affects the theoretical studies, but, on the contrary, in the subjects of descriptive geometry and industrial drawing, manual labour acts as a stimulus to the pupils. He states that in his school (Charleville) practical work in the workshops and laboratory occupies two hours a day, and that the pupils beg to have the time extended. Many of them possess great skill. The shops and all the works are under the direction of a civil engineer, and under him are three foremen—one in the fitting, another in the smiths', and a third in the carpenters' shop. The proceeds of the labour of the pupils, if any, go towards the maintenance of the workshops. In the fitting shop the most skilful pupils are occupied in putting together high-class work, such as engine work, while others are making tools and other machinery. In this school there are thirty carpenters and fifty smiths and fitters, besides the pupils who are occupied with manipulating in the laboratory. This is a fair description of the middle-class French industrial school, and applies also to those schools where trades are taught. It affords independent and direct testimony that the mental and physical powers are in direct accord, and can be simultaneously or concurrently educated with advantage to both.

Professor Smith says:—"That unless the technical education of the producing classes in America is provided for better than it is now—that is, general education in the elements of art and science for every child, and in the practice of industrious skill for youth and workmen—all the great natural advantages of this century

country in extent and variety of native products will be neutralized and destroyed." The same author says:—"I would impress upon you that this is a question of general and not of special education. The establishment of special industrial schools only, which after all is only patchwork veneering and remedial, not organic and preventive, will not meet the difficulty. That has been tried and failed, and will do so again. You did not dispel illiteracy and ignorance by educating one quarter of one per cent. of the population, but by teaching all; and you will not, by any system of special industrial schools that a community will willingly support, be able to educate even so small a percentage of the whole people as that very insignificant fraction, nor accomplish more for industrial skill by them than the education of a few months in the Middle Ages did for the general education of the people without common schools. Our general education must include the elements of art and science, taught to every child in every school, during the whole period of school life, and in reasonable proportion of time to that devoted to other profitable subjects, before special industrial schools are sought but playthings, which they have been, and will continue to be, whenever and wherever they have been established without the preliminary preparation for them has been provided in the common schools. There is no country in the world to-day that can absolutely ignore public education in art and science without becoming impoverished. There is none inhabited by white races that has made so little provision for it as we have, and, as a consequence, no other country imports so large a proportion of the products of skilled labour as America; and that means a national leakage where there should be a spring of wealth; raw materials exported, manufactured goods imported, pennies worth sent away to pay for dollars worth, brought here. It seems perfectly unaccountable that while the general education of the people has been so admirably provided for, even if too limited in scope, through being too exclusively literary and theoretical, and the technical education of the professional classes developed in the most complete manner, yet, though apprenticeships to trades have gone out of fashion, the artisan and mechanic are left without technical education, and, generally speaking, the American workman has to work by rule of thumb. Yet, so it is—while you cannot find in any country a body of men with more average intelligence and brightness than American mechanics, you can find none with so few opportunities of improvement in their several crafts by education. As a consequence our public taste and industrial skill are about in a similar position as the same were in England in 1851. If we are to make a change as radical and complete as was made in that country we must adopt similar means; and if the political economists are wise in their generation they will find there is no time to be lost in providing technical education for working men."

It is always asked how the State is to be paid for her expenditure in providing for this class of instruction. If the application of the saying that it is better to pay for a boy's education than to pay for his keep in prison is clear as regards general education, then much more is it apparent as regards technical instruction. The apprentices' municipal-school costs Paris a large sum a year, and the working expenses also reach a considerable amount. The return to the city is made in the beauty of her fabrics, and has proved a good investment. The art and taste developed and applied in these schools give the city wealth and magnificence. Her workmen can design and decorate, carve and engrave, model and paint, in a way superior to others, and this has been obtained by means of art schools. It could not possibly be effected without them. Therefore the French are wise in their endeavours to keep the position Paris so long ago acquired—the mistress of the world, as regards all kinds of art industry.

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Many alternatives have been proposed in order to obviate or diminish the evils referred to. The difficulty in getting masters or directors of joint stock companies to take a sufficient interest to have apprentices taught seems to be too great to be surmounted. There are two antagonistic forces. The one endeavours to take the boy as he comes from school and teach him as an apprentice to learn his trade in the best and most economical manner. The other is to take him and set him down at a machine and actually to make him a part of it, because his labour at once pays, and he is neither trouble nor expense to the establishment.

To revive the old system of apprenticeship is impossible in manufacturing industries, because the division of labour is carried out in these establishments to so large an extent that it is impracticable for a youth during a term of apprenticeship to learn more than two or three operations. He either works a lathe, a planing machine, or a boring machine; and in order to get the most out of his machine it is absolutely necessary for him to devote all his energies to it in order that the company to whom he belongs, quite as much as the machine he works, may get the largest possible money value out of him. It certainly were much to be wished that the old system of apprenticeship could be revived, and the apprentices taught the science that underlies their work in evening classes.

There is a vast difference in trades, and for our purpose we may roughly divide them into two classes, viz.,—Those trades or handicrafts, such as masons, bricklayers, plumbers, builders, and such like, whose work is carried on with hand-tools, and a workman has to carry out and produce work without the aid of heavy machinery; and, secondly, those manufacturing trades for the production of machinery and of articles made by machinery in the workshops, such as steam and gas engines, watches, sewing-machines, textile machinery, wood-working machinery, and the work these machines fabricate, such as doors, sashes, machine forgings, &c. It will be seen in the first place that what we call technical teaching will be of much more benefit to the first class than to the second. I will, however, refer to this subject further on, but in considering the object in view, viz., the best method of giving technical instruction, this classification must not be lost sight of.

There are two systems of teaching, each of which has many powerful and learned advocates, and all tuition of a technical character may be referred to one or the other of these two systems. The one combines instruction in the principles of science, the actual teaching of the trade in schools, where not only the science is taught, but the trade carried on, the scholar learning the handicraft and applying the scientific principles at one and the same time.

The second system is to add to the usual instruction in science classes instruction in the practical application of scientific principles in the usual operations of the trade in which the student is engaged by workshop practice as well as by lectures. The student therefore having acquired a certain amount of general scientific knowledge as the foundation of a higher education, is afterwards taught the application of science by workshop experiments in the trade he is to follow. Lectures and work go together in this system, but lectures are made subordinate to real work.

All the differences as to the right mode of giving technical instruction, as I before stated, can be referred to these two systems. On the continent of Europe the first-named system prevails, as there the claims of industrial education are recognized with the most pronounced emphasis. In France the balance of opinion is

is in favour of apprenticeship schools. Great changes have been made, both by the State and by the municipal bodies. Many schools have been organized to give instruction in the manual processes of art and trades to workmen. The most important of these institutions may be classified as schools which propose to give a training sufficient to qualify the pupil to enter a factory forthwith as a skilled workman. These are called apprenticeship schools (*Ecoles d'apprentissage*). Secondly: Schools which prepare pupils for subsequent apprenticeship by giving them some manual and technical instruction along with an ordinary schooling. This is the class of instruction that is now given in primary schools, to which is attached a workshop in which the manual instruction is given; and thirdly, schools for giving technical instruction to apprentices of a regular factory or workshop, as is exhibited in the school attached to Messrs. Chaix's great printing office at Paris.

In most of these institutions the instruction is free; and, wherever practicable, there is a technological museum and library attached to the schools, together with portfolios of architectural designs and drawings of machinery. The Municipal authorities of the City of Paris established in the boulevard de la Villette a model school of apprenticeship. This school began its work in 1872, and has been so successful as to induce not only the Municipality of Paris, but many other municipal bodies to establish schools of a similar character. Further on I shall give a thorough description of this school, which I visited many times under the guidance of M. Bocquet, the thoroughly practical and energetic superintendent.

The Royal Commission appointed by the English Government, visited this school in 1882 and reported its unvarying success. They state it had only seventeen scholars in the beginning of 1873, while in 1881, there were 250, of whom 107 were of the first year, eighty-one of the second, and sixty-two of the third year. That the boys of the second and third years were distributed amongst the two trades that in Paris command the highest wages; and that the students in leaving the school, with few exceptions, earn wages varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per day.

In Austria, Belgium, and Germany, industrial schools constitute a part of the national system of education, and commence with elementary instruction, afterwards admitting pupils at the proper age into industrial schools, and from thence into technological schools and the universities.

In Belgium the Government has evinced the most thorough regard for the instruction of the industrial classes, and professional schools have been established for almost all varieties of trades and industries. Not only in Brussels, but in Antwerp, Bruges, Charleroi, Ghent, Liège, Soignies, Tournay, Verviers, and numerous other towns, throughout the kingdom professional schools have been created, in accordance with the leading industry of the place. Thus, mechanical engineering and metal working obtain at Liège, weaving machinery and lock making at Tournay, mining at Charleroi, spinning, weaving, and dyeing at Verviers.

There are, moreover, some sixty apprenticeship schools for the teaching of weaving; and numbers of intelligent educated workmen are yearly turned out specially qualified for designing patterns for the most beautiful productions of the Jacquard loom, as well as thoroughly instructed in the preparation of materials. All these schools are either subsidized by the Government, or established by the municipality.

Germany and Switzerland are famous for their excellent trade-schools, and technical evening schools. The *Fortbildungs-Schulen*, and *Handels Lehranstalten*,

stalten, are technical schools, of a lower order than the polytechnic. These have all been established chiefly for the benefit of apprentices, and give an excellent supplementary education. *Glwerbe-schulen* or trade-schools are established in almost every German town. The amount of good effected is marvellous, and the teaching, in almost all cases, of an excellent practical character.

The *Fortbildung*, signifying continued culture, from fort, continued, and bildung, culture, are a sort of adjunct school attached to the district school, or what is there called the public municipal school. They were founded by the law of 1873; and is in reality a compulsory carrying forward the education given in the ordinary school for two years longer, in evening classes of four hours weekly. Its main object is to consolidate the instruction already received, that it may not easily be lost. It does excellent service in this way, and is entirely for the children of the working classes. Children who have gone into real or other higher grade schools, and have passed certain examinations, are absolved from compulsory attendance in these schools.

Mr. H. Solly, a most competent authority, says:—"There cannot be a doubt that workshops are as necessary for completing the technical and scientific training of artisans as the laboratory for chemical and mining students, or the dissecting room and the hospital for medical pupils."

Is it to be thought for one moment that what is right and necessary for improving and completing the technical education of English and Continental workmen is not as absolutely necessary in Australia, where the workmen have far less opportunities of improving themselves than their *confères* in Europe? Our only aim is to bring the standard of our workmen up to that of other countries, and to impart to them that class of instruction as will effect this when they work in wood, iron, stone, plaster, or clay.

Speaking of compulsory technical training, Mr. Solly says:—"It is true when rules of this sort are made imperative by law, the government which enforces them is sometimes sneered at under the title of a 'paternal' government, or even the more contemptuous epithet of 'grandmotherly.'" Now, there is no doubt that there are great advantages in the possession by any nation of those qualities of self-reliance which enable a community to do all sorts of useful things by means of voluntary effort. Too often this sneer at paternal government is simply a device to excuse Governments for shirking their rightful duties; and whatever else we may have to be proud of, we have certainly great cause in this country to be ashamed of the extent to which both people and Government have lagged behind Continental nations in the matter of technical education.

Wendell Phillips says:—"One of the great problems which confronts republican statesmanship is how to manage the population of cities. The tendency of our time is to gather men into cities. These treble and quadruple while the country only doubles. In every large town and great city is always present a vicious class, a burden and check on the welfare of the community, ready at any moment to become dangerous. The education and moral training of these is of the first importance. Lacking this, republican institutions are sure to be a failure. Every city has two kinds of education for this class; one is the schools, the other is the tolerated temptations and houses of vice. These
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educate men just as much as other schools do. Their results are more immediately visible and more easily measured than those of the book schools are. While there lies on the Chief of Police's table a perfect list of every house in the city devoted to vicious indulgence, and such houses are not closed, they must be considered a tolerated and recognized means of training the masses. Now, idleness is one of the first temptations to vice. Children should be taught how to work, and, if possible, trained to love work. Again, one of the first safeguards against dishonesty is to know how to make an honest living. Seven out of ten who come out of our public schools will prefer a trade, or be obliged to make a living by the work of their hands. My experience is that hundreds leave school at 15 years of age wholly unable to do anything for which any man would be willing or could afford to give them a dollar. Here is the ready and fruitful source of vice and danger in large towns and cities. In my judgment, we have no right to take a man's child from him and keep him till he is 15, or to induce a man to trust his child with us until he is 15, and then hand him back unable and unfit to earn his bread. We have done the boy and the city a harm rather than a good. Education means fitting a man for his life. We have rather unfitted than fitted such a boy for the life of labour which is to be his life. Of course I do not object to any liberal knowledge we give him; neither do I now and here intend to notice or criticise the perfection or imperfection with which this is done. On that I have my opinions, and I do not consider our success in that line anything to be proud of. But I maintain that, as respects that large class of young men and women who are to earn their bread by the labour of their hands, our system is not as good as that which prevailed a century ago, and still prevails in our small towns. The boy went to school six months, and helped his father on the farm or in his trade the other six. At 16 or 18 such a boy came into life able to maintain himself, to stand on his own feet, a help, not a burden or danger to the community; his life a career, not a lottery; the city an opening and opportunity to him, not merely a temptation. Men wonder sometimes at the extraordinary success of what we call self-educated men. Most of them had such a training as I have described, and if they had failed when competing with men merely book-trained that would be more matter of wonder than their success is. I do not ask to have this old system back again, but it gives us a good hint how to amend ours. The boy who is going to college has two or three more years of education given to him to fit him for his future. Why should not the city extend to the children, who prefer some mechanical trade, equal favours, parallel advantages, the same amount of training for their future that the college boy has for his? The discrimination against those who prefer to work with their hands is very unjust."

"Our system of education helps the literary class to an unfair extent, when compared with what it affords to those who choose some mechanical pursuit. Our system stops too short; and as a justice to boys and girls, as well as to society, it should see to it, that those whose life is to be one of manual labour, should be trained for it; the system proposed by Mr. Ruggles seems to me admirably adapted to this end. Its main features must be added to our public school system, which daily becomes more unequal to the task it assumes."

"The developing school is an entirely new suggestion, an instrument and help to education of great value. We put a child into a hall or school, where he sees every variety of mechanical work going on. He tries his hand at any he fancies. Soon his natural bent or taste shows itself. His peculiar genius chooses and clings to
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to some one kind of work. He has found his calling. The square peg, as the saying is, has found the square hole, and is not obliged to stagger and stumble through life a square peg in a round hole. This natural bent once found out, we hand the child over to that school-shop which teaches his particular trade, and thus fits him for his life."

"In this school he should be broadly trained in all that pertains to his chosen calling; not be crippled by being confined to some one small item, or portion of it. He should not be crippled by being set—as we used to say when pins were made by hand—to make a pin's head or point all his life. If one portion of his chosen trade fails him, he should have some insight into all its particulars, and be thus able in almost any event or emergency to stand on his feet an independent man. Never let us lose the well known characteristic of the Yankee race, that no shock can ever shake one off his feet, and no fate place him where he would not be worth his keep."

Reverend E. Hale, D.D., says, "The great duty of the State is to make the most out of every child born in the State. These children are born with great diversity of ability, and they must be trained to every variety of calling, if the State be wise. If Jenny Lind be born here she must be trained to music, if John Milton be born here he must be trained to letters, and none of the follies of Adam Smith, or of the other economists must condemn them to heading pins or spinning cotton. But as we live we are fast losing the opportunities for this variety of training. We begin bravely on the broad system of the public schools, but it must be remembered that it is said that the average Boston boy leaves school for ever before he is twelve years old. What is it then for which you have trained him? Anybody who knows the real openings for these boys will tell you that it seems as if they were fit for nothing but to be newsboys, or cash boys in the great retail shops, or sellers of lozenges at the door of the museum. Now, these are not good preparations for life; nobody ever saw a grown up cash boy, or a grown up lozenge boy. My friends, the manufacturers, say that they are glad to have a few of these boys in their mills, but I have to say to them that ten hours a day at the loom or spinning frame is not a good education for manhood or womanhood; and I have to remind them that the prime business of a Christian state is not to make cotton, but to make men and women. We want the trained mechanic as much as we ever did. What follows this difficulty in teaching boys to use the powers God has given them? Why, there grows up a race of inefficient men who have not learned to do anything at all; they are left in the grade of mere brute labour, because they have learned no art or handicraft in their boyhood."

Mr. George S. Angell said that "out of 1,368 prisoners in the Auburn State Prison, N.Y., 1,182 had a greater or less education in colleges, academies, public schools, and elsewhere. This is only about five years since; it is clear therefore that ordinary education affects very little the criminals. Crime arises in a great measure from idleness, and the want of knowing how to work. These criminals had never had any manual or technical training, had been taught no useful art or trade, and their intellectual training had no apparent influence in counteracting their criminal propensities."

"The cost of the depredations of property, the detection and detention of criminals, their trials, the cost of their support in prisons throughout the United States, and all the paraphernalia of criminal jurisprudence might be set down at the least

least calculation, at \$500,000,000; put this sum of money in industrial schools throughout the country and it will give \$50 a head for every child in the land. This would be a cheap investment compared to the expense of detecting, adjudging, and maintaining criminals, for this is a stone that can never be rolled to the top of the hill, but ever rolls back again, while industrial education would give us, out of one generation of children, a cheerful, orderly, serviceable people, self-respecting and respectful of law. What is the remedy? Work. That would be the substantial remedy. Let us train those who are to become citizens in the fundamental rudiments of the arts of necessity. Let us teach them to do something. We cannot teach them trades, but we can teach them how to work, how to handle tools, and how to be independent."

Mr. M'Arthur, the great American authority, writes:—"Who can doubt the salutary influence of practical teaching upon the great evils of society—idleness, and the consequences which flow from it? The pupils would find as much interest as profit in manual lessons—lessons at once scientific and useful—in harmony with modern demands, and preparing the future citizen, the future artizan, and the men of action who are to carry on the great industries of society, in which the laws of God are to be respected, justice upheld, intellect cultivated, taste diffused, and human existence embellished by industry, morality, and genius. In the relations of life there is a moral obligation to know something practical in order to live, and a knowledge of exterior things is necessary to guide us surely in regard to what is either useful or good. * * Give the people lucrative employment and you will do as much for their morals as for their comfort. Skilled labour commands the highest wages. A man must have a pleasant home, clothing suitable for his family, the means of educating his children, and a proper reception in the circle of society to which he belongs. Now the same industry, mechanical skill, and ingenuity combined in the productions of useful art, will also procure these different but equally indispensable ends to human happiness and moral excellence. The skilled artizans, by the exercise of his profession, becomes refined in his tastes, and he provides his family with innumerable comforts which 'with sweet succession taught e'en toil to please.' If industrial training alternated with mental exercises it is not unreasonable to conclude that the habit of industry would make a lasting impression upon the pupils, and that upon leaving school many would enter upon some useful pursuit, according to the bent and aptitude which had been developed by their studies." Early impressions often exercise a controlling influence during the whole of a man's life. Zalmon Richards, in his premium essay upon the true order of studies, writes: "Children should be so trained in their early education that they may constantly feel that all their intellectual attainments are valuable only as they use them in the legitimate employments and duties of life. Right here we find some of the gravest defects in our systems or methods of training—thousands of our youth come from their schools of every grade with aimless purposes, and many of them spend aimless lives; or else, perhaps, they think their intellectual training entitles them to a living anyway without hard work. The industrial training needed, and herein advocated, is not a special training for a trade, nor the learning of a trade, but such as will fit all children for any trade or occupation, and show their capacities and aptitudes for any desirable employment, so that they will not be liable to make a mistake in choosing an employment for life, as thousands do."

This accomplished educator is certainly right, for he is entirely of the same opinion as all those who have made the question a close study. There is not a shadow

shadow of doubt that the school-life of a child gives a bias to his after-life. Ignorance of the principles and practice of industrial art, and the unfavourable opinion which their exclusively intellectual training has given them of handiwork or handicrafts work is so inveterate that but comparatively few will enter upon industrial careers. They disdain useful employment, thinking it beneath them. They require something to do that will not dirty their hands or soil their dress and they develop into loafers, shabby-genteel beggars, and often become criminals. The education provided by the public schools does not obviate this, but if industry were taught and exemplified in practice for several years when the mind is susceptible to influence, and when habits can be moulded into any form for good or for evil, then it could not fail to obtain such an influence over the mind as would last a lifetime, and would in all probability develop itself into a more healthy morality, which would give a strength and force to character.

The feeling of disdain for handicraft employment of various natures springs from petty pride and has become almost universal, and unless the State can find some method of checking it and bringing about a more healthy tone it must eventually cause an immense amount of evil, leading directly as it does to anarchy and rebellion. Mr. M'Arthur says the intellect is the reasoning faculty of human life; but the passions are greater in intensity, and work in restless agitation to control the whole character and conduct of the man. Idleness is the well-spring of their power, but industry is one of the limitations to this influence; and a powerful check to chastise and endow it, moderation. It would at least curb those degrading views of labour, which drive such multitudes of the young into the genteel professions from a feeling of petty pride. The connection between idleness and vice is so constant that statisticians assume it to be phenomenal, and their statements, supported by figures, exhibit a frightful view of its extent and progress. The evils of intemperance, of crime, and of poverty, generally originate with those who, for want of manual instruction, are unwilling or unable to earn their living by honest industry; and it is to be feared that unless a general system of industrial training can be extended to all classes, good, bad, and degraded, the best efforts at reformation by individuals will be altogether insufficient to counteract the immoralities engendered by this evil.

Having consecrated a large portion of the last ten years to the study and observation of the effects of technical education, I am of opinion that, where carried out under the influence of practical ideas, the results have been uniformly successful; so much so, that the benefits arising from industrial schools, as against any other form of learning a trade, constitute an advantage which cannot be obtained under any other system. The special instruction that is given by these special means is simply the material demonstration of theoretical principles associated with the manual work, thus bringing handwork and headwork together, less by the pupil's ears than by his eyes. This is the whole secret of the success invariably obtained—a proper combination of head and hand work made to operate together.

It is evident then that the means of carrying out the method in its best form is that nothing should be left in the abstract, everything should be tangible; for it must not be forgotten that young people who have to gain their living by a handicraft have only generally received the elementary instruction afforded by the public schools, not trained to determine logically difficult questions. It is necessary that in speaking of an object that object should be brought before their eyes. It is found by adhering to this principle much time is economised,
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the impression of the interpretation cannot be a false one, or can any doubts remain after the professor has explained his subject by means of the object itself. For example, let us suppose a class of persons who had never seen an egg. The professor in his descriptions and drawings of its exterior, its colour, its contents, and of everything relating to it, however minute and scientific, would only leave a different impression upon each, according to his particular temperament and imagination, neither of which would probably be the true one, and only more or less approaching reality; whereas if the professor commenced by showing his pupils an egg, and then breaking it before them, the view would be sufficient to render in a moment a just and uniform idea; the image seen by the eye would give each one the same impression, and would never be forgotten. The eyes are the doors of intelligence, and those who argue that object-lessons tend to materialize the intelligence of the student are altogether at fault, because as a rule anyone interests himself more in what he sees than in what he only hears. His curiosity is excited, his attention is caught when he sees the object before him, and the dryness of the object concealed, for the experiment at once appeals to the senses.

Let any professor who describes a machine with a piece of chalk on a black-board give his experience on this question. He will find that in spite of his best efforts only a portion of his class will clearly follow and understand him, while the others will look on with more or less indifference; but let him place on the table a working model, so disposed as to show the working of the machine, and all eyes will at once show their anxiety to hear their teacher commence his demonstration. They see the working of the model, they hear the explanations of the master, and learn more in one lesson than they otherwise would do in ten. This conclusively proves the superiority obtained by this last method. Their attention is not only aroused, but they are irresistibly attracted to learn and understand. All who have made technical instruction their serious study have been satisfied that a great progress in human affairs has been effected in the introduction of handwork in the education of youth—not simply because it develops the activity and skill of the fingers, and familiarizes the pupil with the properties of the matter upon which he works, but because it awakes in him the power of conception in the first place, and, as it were, intuitively to determine the correctness of his judgment in the next. These sentiments of creation and appreciation are natural to mankind, although possibly he would never know he possessed them unless a simple path were shown whereby these powers should be awakened, and the practical man taught how to make the most of them.

Inquiries have been made without number, and commissions appointed to inquire into the best methods of teaching, and while all agree as to the utility and advantages that would accrue from the establishment of institutions similar to the school of apprentices (*école d'apprentissage*), the expense necessarily attending such a course has naturally stood in the way. Moreover, there are jealousies to overcome on all sides, both from the side of the masters and of the workmen. Some masters have virtually a monopoly in certain directions, while workmen have what they call their trade secrets, and as the schools of apprentices give the very best instruction, they are calculated to turn out hundreds of men eminently adapted for masters and foremen with a full knowledge of everything relating to the trade or profession they have been taught. The fact has been established fully and completely that on leaving the school the student is not only a good workman so far as regards the handicraft, that he has a real knowledge of the science which underlies it,

it, as both the theory and practice have been made to march step by step with each other. In order, however, to show the class and character of the gentlemen who have been commissioned from time to time to inquire and report upon this question I will submit for your information that such men as Sir Bernard Samuelson, Mundella, Magnus, Guillaume, Jules Simon, Desmoulins, Bressan, Etienne, Rombaut, have given their opinions, and I submit their opinions for our guidance in New South Wales.

In the oldest European countries, France, for example, it has been unanimously conceded that an absolute necessity exists to create and establish institutions similar in character to the *Ecole Diderot*, or the *Ecole d'apprentissage de La Villette*, where the various handicrafts are taught in the best possible manner. This school was established and carried on by the municipality of Paris, and receives no assistance whatever from the State.

The necessity which existed for establishments of this class has been brought about chiefly by the extreme division of labour in large manufacturing establishments, so that scarcely any of the workmen know how to perform more than the particular work allotted them, and which they have always been accustomed to. Hence managers and foremen have been found extremely scarce, as, where the work is so divided, none of the hands learn how to complete any particular work as a whole. In the old times of trade guilds every apprentice was taught to make the entire article or goods of his trade. A millwright, for example, was capable of making the drawings and erecting the mill, and it can easily be imagined that such work gave great scope and constantly excited the inventive faculties of such skilled workmen, but the discovery of the steam-engine facilitated the creation of great works and led to the introduction of machine tools. Mechanical labour superseded hand-work, and the artizan became a specialist, and latterly scarcely any men have been found to take the place of those who formerly, by their own hands, produced such exquisite workmanship. A lad now goes into a factory and is taught to work a machine tool. He obtains a thorough knowledge of this particular instrument, and can, by the skill so obtained, do a much larger quantity of work than he possibly could if occupied with every operation. This, however, is attained by the loss of his individuality as a handicraftsman, and the dryness and sameness of the work, which blunt any inventive faculty he may possess. Apprenticeship is no longer understood as it was fifty years ago, and not many workshops are really in a condition to instruct an apprentice in the whole work belonging to a trade. This is how the difficulty of obtaining managers and foremen has been brought about, and to remedy this in France the Commissions appointed by the State to make the inquiry unanimously recommended the system adopted in the *Ecole municipale d'apprentissage de La Villette*.

With this view of general professional tuition for boys and girls, the Commission also studied thoroughly the financial side of the question. It was evident from the first that a gradual procedure would be the best one, and consequently the method to be adopted had to be thoroughly considered.

The Commission having made a thorough preliminary inquiry, determined that all the industries carried on in Paris resolved themselves into two categories, which they termed mother industries and special industries. It appeared certain that in working wood and iron a rational course of theoretical and practical instruction, similar to that given at La Villette would enable a lad leaving that school to obtain employment

employment in several branches of industry, whereas such trades as tailors, hatters, and shoemakers are confined to their respective specialities. Therefore it is especially in the first class of industries—or mother industries—which embrace several trades having numerous points of resemblance, and which often employ an analogous class of work, and in a great manner the same class of tools, that apprentices become more and more rare; and this occurs without the master or director of the works having any remedy for the evil, as the most minute division of labour is necessary in order to compete not only with other establishments but with other countries. For these great industries, then, there was no method that offered so many advantages, and which so absolutely tended to raise the level of the artizan, as the schools of apprenticeship.

The Commission having thus grappled with the question, there still remained a difficulty to surmount, and this was that as manual work, or the handling of the principal tools had not been introduced into primary schools which would enable the masters to judge accurately in drafting boys from the primary schools, chance would necessarily play a most important part in recruiting the apprenticeship schools, therefore that the instruction so well organized would not give the results which might be expected if those who had the best talents for the work could be picked out from the others.

In the absence of all preparation at the primary schools, it is impossible to forecast which of the pupils are particularly adapted to mathematical science and mechanics, or which have artistic sentiment latent in their young minds. This inconvenience will be obviated so soon as workshops are attached to primary schools; and it is the opinion of the greatest authorities that these workshops would shorten the apprentice's time by at least two years. This in reality would add two years to the active life of the artizan; or supposing the average duration of the working life of a mechanic to be 25 years, then it would add 8 per cent. to the national work. This is a question worthy the attention of our statesmen and political economists.

The French Commission decided to group a certain number of trades in the same apprentice's school, and that during the first year these pupils should have the same sort of tuition, so that in a way their taste may become developed, leaving them free during the second year to devote themselves to a profession where taste is only required, or to that where precision is absolutely necessary.

In following out this idea, the Commission has proposed to establish in the faubourg St. Antoine a school of apprenticeship for making furniture; a school which, in teaching the various methods of working in wood, will turn out capable workmen—carpenters, builders, cabinet-makers, wood-carvers, chair-makers—and for the iron-work, that generally used in furniture, enabling the workman to be a locksmith in a general way, or in the execution of the artistic work which is employed in the iron-work of doors and windows of houses and public buildings of the best execution. The Commission thought in making such an experiment they would attain their object of creating the greatest number of high-class workmen in this extensive branch of Parisian industry. The various branches or particular trades are grouped during the first year, when theory is taught, and the manual exercises common to all, and permitting, in the succeeding years, the lads to choose those particular branches or trades to which their faculties, as regards science or art, are best adapted. This is really an example of what the Commission has defined a mother industry; and with respect to the conditions which should regulate

admission into these schools, it was decided unanimously that it should be gratuitous, but as far as capacity was concerned, it was debated whether entrance should depend on a certificate stating that the applicant had passed his school term creditably, or that a simple examination by the school authorities should be deemed sufficient. The advocates of this simple examination contended that intelligences varied, and that certain natures, and indeed the greatest number, ought to begin with the practice, and not by the theory; that to insist on a certificate of study would limit the number of applicants, and reserve the schools for the children of the well-to-do workmen class, whose parents could maintain them at school until they had obtained the necessary certificate. The gentlemen who held these opinions were, however, outvoted by the men who had occupied themselves in the study of primary instruction. These affirmed the beneficial effects a certificate of study would cause, setting forth that, if it were not deemed necessary, the emulation of applicants would be weakened, and the powerful stimulant it engendered would be altogether lost. It was therefore decided that all applicants should be certificated scholars of the primary schools.

With reference to the cost of this class of school, one of the Commission, a distinguished architect, thoroughly examined and reported on the subject. He found that to erect a suitable building for the apprenticeship schools, with the addition of lecture-halls and amphitheatres for evening classes, to give instruction to double the number of workmen and others not apprenticed, the cost would be from 1,800 to 2,000 francs (from £70 to £80) for each apprentice; thus, if the school were laid out to accommodate 300 apprentices, the cost would amount to between £21,000 and £24,000, and this in addition to the cost of the ground.

I may mention here that this Commission proposed to create three of these apprentice schools for boys. The tools approximatively will cost from 50 francs to 60 francs (£2 to £2 8s.) for each apprentice. The cost of keeping the school of La Villette shows the annual general expense amounts to £10 (250 francs) for each apprentice.

Concerning special industries, the Commission are of opinion that manufacturers themselves should take the initiative, and report that many proprietors of works have done so. Some have already erected in connection with their works, apprentice schools, while others have formed classes to teach both apprentices and workmen the science which underlies the practice of the workshop. Here also the state assists by subsidising, provided municipal superintendence is permitted and apprentices chosen who have passed in the workshops of the primary schools. As before stated, the commission has confined its attention to these three projects, because until the municipal authorities have decided to adopt and carry out these projects it would be useless to go on.

The first is a school for boys to learn the trades of making furniture and the ironwork required in furnishing hinges, locks, bolts, &c. The woodwork includes cabinet work, marqueterie chairs, wood-carving.

The second is a school for teaching generally wood and iron working, upon the model of the school of La Villette, but with additions permitting other trades to come in, such as stone cutting and setting, foundry work, carpentry for constructive purposes, roofing and plumbing, making, in point of fact, a school absolutely for teaching the trades employed in construction and house-building.

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The third school, which is intended for the centre of Paris, is for the purpose of teaching the trades when absolute precision is required, such as the apparatus required for telegraphy and other scientific purposes, clock and watch making surgical instruments, and all objects of this class.

These schools have not yet been established and some modification is proposed. Premises are to be rented and instruction commenced without incurring the very considerable expense of purchasing land and building new schools. Had the public finances been in a better condition the expense would have been incurred without demur or doubt, but in waiting for better times the professional instruction is to be commenced on the lines advocated by the commission.

I must mention another institution as an example of what is done by the proprietors of large industries in the way of special technical education. M. Chaix is the proprietor of a very large printing establishment in Paris, and in connection with his works he has established a professional school with a view of making clever workmen, without any idea of their becoming foremen or managers.

The apprenticeship is for four years, and boys are taught to be compositors, lithographers, engravers, and machine hands. Theoretical classes are held in the works by the employees of the firm—two hours daily for compositors and engravers, and one hour for stereotypers and machine hands. The practical classes are the different classes of work on the establishment in a room specially devoted to the apprentices, where they are attended by foremen charged with their instruction. Each month there is a competition between the lads of the same year, which is duly recorded in order to establish a proper classification. In this competition time, quality of work, and every essential element of appreciation are taken into account, for the great object is to form workmen who can perform their work quickly and well.

From the time the apprenticeship is commenced the lads receive pay—averaging 1 franc (10d.), 1 franc 75 centimes (1s. 5½d.), 2 francs 50 centimes (2s. 1d.), and 3 francs 75 centimes (3s. 1½d.) per day during the four years according to the respective years. Besides this pay to the parents of the lads, a fourth is entered on the books, and at the end of the apprenticeship half is given to the parents and the other half invested for the benefit of the apprentice, part of which he receives when he becomes of age. Besides this there are other advantages provided according to the work and conduct of the apprentice—a fund for aged and superannuated workmen, a life insurance, and also an insurance against accidents. To these funds a portion of the profits of the concern is contributed, thus making a sort of co-operation in the establishment, which induces an *esprit de corps*, productive of the best results. This system assures to the proprietors a class of workmen clever and capable, working quickly and well, with no incentive to strikes, which are alike detrimental to both masters and workmen, while from an economic point of view it is far ahead of any other system.

The professional schools of France, therefore, resolve themselves into three types, the first of which is Municipal, and is represented by the school of La Villette, the second by the school of Horlogerie (clock and watch making), created and maintained by the trade or guild, and the third that represented by the printing works of M. Chaix, and which is entirely maintained by those immediately interested, viz., the proprietors of the works or manufactories.

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The cost of tuition for the three years at the La Villette school is about 2,000 francs (£80), to which must be added the cost of keeping the apprentice during that time, which at 2 francs (20d.) per day comes to about 2,000 francs (£80), making altogether a total of £160, half of which is paid by the Municipality, and the other half by the parents.

The cost of the school of clock and watch making is about the same, although it extends over four years. The tuition costs 1,200 francs (£48), while the *nourriture* amounts to £115, or altogether to £163.

The cost of forming a workman by the system employed by M. Chaix is neutralised by the payment made to the apprentice, which, taking the mean of the four years, pays the parents for the nourishment of the apprentice.

The question as to the possibility of organising workshops in primary schools has been definitely considered, and the decision arrived at that it would be highly advantageous to do so, and the discussion which arose as to whether it should be conducted as the first step in a technical education, or a necessary complement of a national education was emphatically for the latter. It was seen at once that in a primary school the practical teaching of difficult trades would be next to an impossibility, as it would require workshops to correspond to all the principal trades; moreover, it would require schools of three or four times the accommodation of existing schools, and on leaving these schools the boys would not be finished workmen, as their youth and strength would be against them. They could only enter workshops as novices, and probably have to serve two or three years, thus losing the science they had originally been taught in their school, and unless they had a particularly kind master no account would probably be taken of their industrial preparation. For these and other reasons it would not be profitable to teach trades at a primary school. Moreover, it would be impossible to keep the boys there long enough, as another three years would be necessary to develop them physically. It is certainly more simple and far more rational to create establishments of a superior degree in which children can be further taught on leaving the primary school, and where for another three years they receive technical instruction and at the same time carry on their primary and scientific training. On leaving the technical school they have the strength and skill necessary to rank them as artizans, and experience proves that the youths of 16 from La Villette find ready employment at a fair rate of wages. They thus altogether escape the hardships which have to be endured by small boys in large workshops.

An experiment on a small scale was made at a primary municipal school in the rue Tournefort, at Paris, to teach children trades, which, while extremely interesting in an educational point of view, was found practically insufficient. Children could not be kept at this school after they were 13 years of age; they were neither strong enough or sufficiently expert to be employed in workshops other than as apprentices. Nevertheless, the experiment was useful, as it showed to what a point children could be brought forward in manual dexterity without interfering in the least with their intellectual studies. It seems, indeed, that the contrary is the fact, and that the increase of manual liability increases also the facility with which the child learns his ordinary lessons.

It is not, therefore, found practicable to teach trades in primary schools, but to generalise, and to teach that class of work which is common to all handicrafts, and of which every person is capable whatever may be his social condition—work
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just sufficient to develop manual dexterity, and actually to take the place of amusement in the play-ground. This is not at all a question of theory. It has been applied in many Municipal schools, where it has immediately given results eminently satisfactory.

The work adopted as the most convenient is that which is the most simple in its character—the easiest class of carpentry and wood-turning. Of course, iron or other metal work could be taught in the same way, but there seems to be innate a sort of longing to use carpenter's tools, and in the first place this is quite sufficient to set in motion the constructive faculties, and to develop dexterity with the hand. These elementary exercises do not require large workshops or expensive tools, they can be easily taught in the play-sheds of public schools.

In France, where these exercises have been carried out provisionally, they have been voluntary on the part of the pupils, and have not interfered with the ordinary class work. Children under 10 years of age are not permitted to use tools, and those boys above that age have shown the greatest *empressement* to be allowed to work, and in working they show the greatest interest, giving their two or three hours to this instruction outside their ordinary classes, with the same hearty cheerfulness they would exhibit in the play-ground. In fact, it is simply carrying on the system of Froebel with object lessons for games, of a character that teaches manual dexterity, which will be of after use in the real business of life.

From the time the infant child leaves Kindergarten at the age of 6 (say) to the age of 10, when he is permitted to use tools, there is an interval of four years; the question therefore arises as to how the liability acquired in the Kindergarten can be carried forward during the interval. The solution of this interesting problem is being solved in France at the schools provided with tools, where the boys who are being instructed in their use employ them in the first place in providing the instruments of instructive games for their small comrades, and it is quite astonishing to see the ingenuity displayed both by the master and his pupils in this respect. The instructors have to be kindly patient, and they are well repaid by the attention of the child. It must never be forgotten by the teachers that the school is for the children and their instruction, and not for the teachers convenience; it has been established for the better development of all the faculties of the pupils, and automatic exercises too often repeated are not of the character to do this. There can be no doubt that instructors imbued with the true spirit of their calling are animated with a sincere desire to do their duty in every way, and will doubtless zealously forward the system inaugurated to the immense benefit of the pupils committed to their care.

It is a great truth that every nation is doing its utmost to develop the innate dexterity of its youth. Nor is this confined to those who are considered as the most highly civilized. Russia has long been in the field, and latterly Japan has been sending commissions to every other country to see what is being done, and learning what they deem necessary for their benefit. They see clearly with the price of labour in their respective countries that all they want is skill, and that this skill can be given in the quickest way by commencing with the child. In Russia, for example, where the silk industry has made such rapid strides, this has been studiously and thoroughly accomplished. They fear no competition in fabricating articles of the
most

most costly character, and the Government places a high import duty on all foreign goods. For the raw material they have to go to London and Lyons, but I am informed on the highest authority that they are beginning to trade direct with Japan and China, and are creating establishments that will lay the foundation of a great future trade with the entire East. Some of these establishments employ already from 1,000 to 2,000 workmen. During the last six years it is almost impossible to conceive the vast progress that has been made. It appears that the social organization of the Russian workmen, their character and temperament, give the masters an exceptionally favourable opportunity to succeed in their respective industries. These workmen are invariably recruited from the peasants in the agricultural districts, and travellers who have lately visited for the express purpose of reporting on their capabilities state that they are endowed with an exceptionally high intelligence. To the faculties of imitation and assimilation they are quiet and good tempered, very patient, and obedient to their masters, who must in order to succeed with them take care to exhibit firmness, decision, and absolutely fairness and justice between man and man. Excepting their love of drink, to which they religiously consecrate the Sunday, and which ordinarily confines itself to that day, they are sober, honest, and economical, living in common, and purchasing weekly rations for the community; their nourishment costs very little, and their clothes less. They camp in barracks attached to the factory, and during their industrial life, which lasts three or four years, and during which they save every rouble they can, they acquit themselves as good soldiers during a campaign, for their real home is some farm in the interior, which belongs to the family, and at which they spend every harvest. In fact the Russian workman, (says M. Marius Vachon), is the most perfect living machine, and under foremen, intelligent, patient, and competent, who knows how to show him his work and correct his faults, he learns thoroughly how to work a machine in a month or six weeks, and produces stuffs of exquisite elegance and delicacy. Their wages vary from about 2s. to 5s., the latter only given to the very best workmen, and M. Vachon says he has seen work which the best Lyonese workmen would not be ashamed of. The employer has no dread of strikes, as all industrial establishments are under the surveillance of the police, and moreover the ease with which they can recruit any number of workmen from the teeming thousands of the agricultural population.

During the last ten years the production of silks, linens, and cottons have more than doubled and must go on increasing, and so also have the dyeing and calico printing trades. They also make furniture, all kinds of draperies, goldsmiths' and jewellers' work, paper, and indeed almost everything that is required by their immense population. This has been all brought about since the first great National Exhibition of 1851, or rather perhaps that of 1855, and the immediate means have been technical education of the very best class. Engineers have been turned out by thousands by the Government schools, of a character that it would be simply impossible to surpass, as they have been the pick of their secondary and superior schools, technically trained to do the most perfect work without any limit as to time or expense. The Russians became aware that as they progressed it was wise to manufacture for themselves, and they consequently set about it in the right way. They had at their command materials and labour in abundance. It was only necessary to transform this rude labour into skilled labour. There was no insuperable difficulty in this, only the time required to operate the transformation. They made every inquiry as to the proper means, and laid the foundation truly and well. No niggardly spirit was shown by the Government, no expense was spared. The question was

was to produce workmen, to create from the semi-barbarous inhabitants industrial armies. It was shown that without teachers it would not be practical to make workmen, consequently establishments like that under the directorship of M. Della Vos were instituted. The students on graduating at these superior industrial schools were each one capable of making a clever workman himself, and so it has gone on and will continue to progress until Russia is not only able to provide for herself, but, with her unbounded resources and numerous population, will, in another half-century, be in a position to supply the entire East. With roads, bridges, ships, and manufactories, and thousands of the cleverest industrial officers and workmen, they can do anything. They are not dependent on any other nation, and can, moreover, manufacture their own arms and ammunition. They have imported men from America, England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy for the express purpose of instructing them in all the arts of war and peace, and their own officers and *savants* never lose an opportunity of personally learning by voluntary active service wherever there is anything to be learned, either in military or civil engineering, or in manœuvring troops in the field. It is easy, therefore, to conceive the power and greatness that must inevitably result from such energy, perseverance, and sacrifice, and Russia is marching at this moment with gigantic strides towards the object of her ambition, and cannot fail to become the most powerful nation of the world. Already she has made herself independent of other nations both artistically and in works of skill and industry; nay, more, she rejects their work, for by the system of political economy adopted by the Russians they either entirely prohibit the importation, or place such an import duty upon foreign goods as to render foreign competition almost an impossibility. Russia is actively engaged in trying to secure for her market—the commerce of the east, to which she has the most direct route by the Caucassian, Turkestan, and other lines of practical access, and over which they will soon construct railways. The historical affinity which exists between Russian and Oriental art must facilitate a rapid and complete assimilation of the various processes of fabrication, but with the traditions and tastes of the great Eastern people. It certainly is the design of Russia to obtain this trade, and it will require all the activity, energy, and audacity of the Anglo-Saxon people to retain it. This feeling towards the East on the part of Russia is ingrafted in the nature of the seas. It forms part of their poetry, their sentiment, and their religion. One of their distinguished literary men, M. Boutowski, writing with reference to the establishment of the Moscow Museum, says:—"The museum has for its chief object the desirability of bringing into exclusive usage the ancient Russian ornamentation, wherever art is required, so as to stamp the industry as absolutely Russian, and more especially to restore the art of the sacred iconography. This is of the greatest importance, and would exercise a most salutary influence upon all the Russian people in developing nationality and patriotism. All the work of the museum will not be accomplished solely by increasing the knowledge of the people in advancing the material progress of their manufactures; they must be inspired by higher objects; they must have a moral effect and a religious influence; they must aid us to follow the traditional historical development of our nation." It is clear that Russian authorities press forward towards the goal of their ambition. Commerce and manufactures are alone wanting, and under the flourish of M. de Boutowski's writing there is the underlying political inspiration of political mysticism. The people who come under Russian authority, whether by conquest or otherwise, are made to learn that Russia means to govern, not only in a military point of view, but morally and socially. She requires a strong and healthy bond of

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union to cement her peoples and to make her one vast nationality, and she knows that national art is at once the most delicate and the most powerful both for this purpose as well as that of refinement. Russian art is the simple reflex of the temperament and character of the Muscovite, for in spite of all official attempts to transform its character, and endeavours to cultivate a taste among the people for what we may term European art, it keeps its originality intact, and its love for the wild images it employs in its decorations shows that the innate character is still not far from its original fanaticism and superstition. Russian art is eminently both religious and political, and its statesmen are endeavoring to make its influence felt over the whole empire.

In my report of 1879 on school buildings, I described at some length the school for engineers of M. della Vos. There are many other schools of a similar character for other trades and professions; in short, Russia, recognizing the facility of creating good workmen, embraced the opportunity, and she is now in a position to teach herself.

Some fifteen years since this national feeling took the form of a general movement of an artistic *renaissance*, chiefly promoted by a society of young architects of real merit, and all students of the Russian *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. These artists had for their aim the institution of pure Russian architecture. They were assisted and applauded by all the national newspapers and the professors of the various colleges. This movement became exceedingly popular and acquired all the significance of an intense political agitation. It was warmly taken up and patronized by the Court. The Emperor modified the costume of the army in accordance with the popular excitement, proclaimed that at all the Court balls the officials should attend in national costume, and gave the Court jewellers and goldsmiths orders for works of art designed and modelled exclusively after Russian types. Both the French and German artisans and *industriels*, which before this had command of the market, exerted themselves to combat this new departure in Russian art. Moreover, the workmen had not at that period gained sufficient experience and reliability, nor was the ground sufficiently tilled to take advantage of the seed sown in such a broadcast manner. The adaptation of Russian models was made without proper discernment or taste, the artists making use of designs in goldsmith's work which were adapted only to architecture or woven fabrics. The research of the picturesque was not understood sufficiently, and jewellery modelled in the Byzantine style is generally too massive and heavy to come into general use, and the preference for lighter work hindered the efforts made by the Court to restore the ancient types. Nevertheless the *renaissance* of Russian art has taken a firm hold, and the directors of Schools and Museums of Art and Industry have never relaxed their efforts, and are constantly exhibiting exceedingly precious original works by historical publications, and by the execution of work to serve as models for Russian work. There is no doubt that a great National School of Russian Art will gradually but surely establish itself, as the people themselves are patriotic to a fault.

Mr. Chas. G. Leland, of Philadelphia, says:—"The universal truth that man develops the ornamental before he develops the useful is illustrated in every individual during the infancy of the human race. The child who cannot as yet make a shoe, or fill metals, or master a trade, can, however, learn to design decorative outline patterns, mould

mould beautiful pottery, set mosaics, carve panels, work sheet leather, *repoussé* or emboss sheet brass. He or she can cut and apply stencils, model *papier-mâché* or *carton pierre*, inlay in wood, and make a great variety of elegant objects. If a child can learn to sew, sing, draw, and model in the Kindergarten, it can surely pursue higher branches—both literary and manual—in higher schools. The system on which this industrial artwork should be taught is as follows: It does not merely consist of certain definite branches, such as modelling or carving according to patterns—it is the learning how to design the patterns, and then working them out in any material, such as wood, clay, brass, embroidery stuffs, or stencils. There are fifty or a hundred such minor arts, and anybody who can draw or design can, with very little practice, in a few days execute them fairly in any substance which will retain impressions. It is a very remarkable law of nature—or of humanity—that all the minor arts, or such branches of industry as are allied to ornament, are very easy, and can generally be so far mastered in a day by anybody who can draw as to enable the pupil to produce a perfectly encouraging result. But industrial art to be taught in schools need not (and should not) be limited to ornamental work. This is to be at first followed, simply because it is the only work easy enough for children and girls. Carpenters' work or joinery in its rudiments, or, in fact, any branch of practical industry, may be taken up as soon as the pupil is fitted for it. Industrial art in schools covers the ground or fills the time intervening between the Kindergarten and the industrial school, but it blends with and includes the latter. It is characteristic in this that the system, as I conceive it, is capable of being introduced into every public or private school in the country, or into any institution where there is a preceptor who has some knowledge of drawing, with sense enough to apply it according to certain elementary handbooks of Art."

As a preparation for industrial art work it is necessary that the pupil should be able to design. Drawing is therefore the first step, and Mr. Leland claims that by his method of teaching it can be learned in much less time than is usually required, besides teaching at the same time the application of the art in practical work, so as to enable the scholars to earn a living at once, by making something that can be sold. From drawing a straight line the pupil proceeds immediately to outline ornament for decorative work. Tracing and the aid of the ruler are permitted, but are soon abandoned, and in a very short time a boy or girl of ordinary capacity can design beautiful original patterns, which are made to serve exclusively upon the work of the student. Only practical results are aimed at. Great importance is attached to freehand drawing, and it is taught with special reference to the studies of the school. The principles of construction receive some attention, but geometrical forms do not appear to be of much account in the plan of instruction, and perhaps it is unimportant to the purposes of the system. It is recorded that this school began its work in 1881 with nearly a hundred pupils, half teachers and half scholars. The children are from 12 to 15 years of age. Every teacher in the public schools selected one or two scholars. These are divided into two classes, one attending on Tuesdays from 3 to 5, the other on Thursdays at the same hour. When the pupils can make a fair original design they learn painting, modelling, carving, embroidery, or metal work. They are, however, variously occupied—some in painting *plaques*, or tiles, some in carving walnut panels, or in making brackets, doyleys, tidies, chair-backs, hammering brasswork and different kinds of sheet-metal, and again others in a variety of modelling, ornamenting and glazing clay-work, and the girls in designing patterns

patterns which they work in outline embroidery; and the work thus done is of such a character as to be suitable for decorative effect, and as can be readily sold for a good price in the market. The operations in modelling are taught in systematic treatment, and embrace a great variety of plastic objects, such as jars, vases, flowers, fishes, branches, vines and leaves, in which each pupil carries out his own design according to his own liking, and no uniform rule has been adopted, except that it must be original. The work in sheet metals and in wood carving gives evidence of skill even in those who have not practised it longer than a few weeks, showing that this kind of skill can be easily acquired by any child in the Public schools. Very excellent specimens in drawing are exhibited at the table devoted to that study, from the simplest forms up to well developed ornaments, and are afterwards successfully used on the material of their work. Art needlework is taught before plain sewing, as it is said to make the latter easier in the end. The art of stencilling, or flower-printing on cloth, is practised, the picture being surrounded by an outline of needlework, producing very saleable articles by means of their beauty. Practice in drawing and modelling, owing to its great variety, leads gradually to tempered beauty in original designs upon *repoussé* work, on carved wood, vases and jars, and in patterns for embossed leather, wall-paper, carpets, mosaics, inlaying, and articles of furniture, for the execution of all these may be entrusted to the pupils, and sold for their benefit.

It is stated that the outlay for a small school or club, on the humblest scale, is estimated at not more than 20 to 30 dollars. The School Board of Philadelphia appropriated 1,500 dollars in the year 1882 for the maintenance of the school, and it was confidently asserted that it can be made entirely self-supporting, if not profitable, by means of the work done by the pupils. One of the practical results of this class of technical teaching is that there is a great demand for boys with the knowledge acquired at such schools. Mr. Leland says:—"I could without exception find places in a great variety of manufactories for all the pupils in the public industrial school who have had about twenty lessons in design and modelling. * * * In a few weeks all who have advanced beyond design produce work that has a market value."

The plan of this institution revives the art instincts of the people and utilizes them in numerous branches of remunerative labour. It deserves the fullest recognition for the careful and systematic advancement of industrial art, especially since it is a department of the public school in a city so largely engaged as Philadelphia in the interests of art industry. It has a practical value to thousands of children, as they become skilled in a great variety of hand-work, while it cannot fail to be a source of enjoyment and delight to those who have no need to earn a living, as there is scarcely a situation in life where a knowledge of these simple arts is not useful, besides being a source of happiness to all who practise them.

The Central Institution of the City and Guilds has for its object, in the words of the programme, to give to London a college for the higher technical education, in which advanced instruction shall be provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry, whether manufacture or arts.

The institution is intended to afford practical, scientific, and artistic instruction, which shall qualify persons to become (1) technical teachers, (2) mechanical, civil, electrical, chemical, and sanitary engineers, architects, builders, and decorative artists, and (3) principals, superintendents, and managers of manufacturing works. The main purpose of the instruction to be given in this institution will be to point out

out the application of different branches of science to various manufacturing industries, and in this respect the teaching will differ from that given in the universities and in other institutions in which science is taught, rather for its own sake than with the view to its industrial application.

In order that this instruction may be efficiently carried out, the institution, in addition to the lecture-theatres and classrooms, is fitted with laboratories, drawing-offices and workshops, and opportunities will be afforded for the prosecution of original research with the object of the more thorough training of the students, and for the elucidation of the theory of industrial processes. Courses of instruction are arranged to suit the requirements of—(1) Persons who are training to become technical teachers, (2) persons who are preparing to enter some industrial or professional career, (3) persons who desire to attend special courses with the view of acquainting themselves with the scientific principles underlying their work. Students are required to pass an entrance or matriculation examination, which will include pure and applied mathematics, mechanical drawing, physics, chemistry, and French or German. Besides courses of lectures and demonstrations on special technical subjects, courses of lectures and laboratory instruction are given to technical teachers and others during the month of July, and registered teachers of the institute are admitted to these courses without payment of fees. The director reports the attendance at these courses to have been satisfactory, as showing that the teachers of the institute, many of whom come from remote parts of the country, are eager to avail themselves of the opportunities of improvement now brought within their reach.

In applied art the department was organized partly to meet the wishes of the numerous cabinet-makers, who petitioned the institute that courses of study should be arranged that would be adapted to this industry, partly because it was thought advisable to affiliate to the Finsbury Technical College, the city school of art originally established as a school of design for the Spitalfield weavers, and partly because no technical college is complete which does not provide its students with art instruction. In assisting the cabinet-makers of the neighbourhood, this school will doubtless prove of great benefit in the development of this important industry. For although, cabinet-making is one of the art industries in which the English may be said to hold their own against foreign competition, it is nevertheless a fact which may not be generally known, that foreign designers and foreign workmen have been and are frequently employed on some of the best work executed by English firms.

A theoretic knowledge of principles in addition to manual dexterity becomes every day more and more necessary, for with the progress of modern invention, the extension of science and consequent demand for altogether, novel machinery and instruments of precision, the handicraftsman is no longer the development of the apprentice, even if apprenticeship were what it once was. Every year brings forth demands for machinery and instruments of new types, necessitating a practical skill and scientific knowledge unknown and unasked for twenty years ago. Clearly the object and general aim of technical teaching is to provide the necessary increased skill and science to meet these novel requirements. A great authority says that technical education is taken to mean a general instruction in those sciences the principles of which are applicable to the various employments of life, and all manual instruction in arts and manufactures, whether given in the school, the factory, or the workshop. It is, as some authors have it, a general instruction in science,
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and in the application of the principles of science to industry, in the application of scientific principles to the operations of different trades and manufacture—neither pure science nor mere manual work. Lord Shand says:—“The workman, if he is to be successful in anything beyond mere simple handiwork, must not only be acquainted with the principles of science, which are applicable to his work, and ready and efficient even in the mere manual part of his industry, but he must be able with intelligence to apply his scientific knowledge in carrying out the different operations and processes of his manufacture.”

The originators of the Watt Institution and School of Arts in Scotland appear to have had a correct view of the subject, for it was founded for the purpose of enabling industrious tradesmen to become acquainted with such principles of mechanics, chemistry, and other branches of science as are of practical application in their several trades, that they may possess a more thorough knowledge of their business, acquire a greater degree of skill in the practice of it, and be led to improvement with a greater security of success.

It is not intended to teach the trade of the carpenter, of the mason, the dyer, or any other particular business; but there is no trade which does not depend more or less upon scientific principles, and to teach what these are, and to point out their practical application, will form the business of this institution. These views of technical education are certainly sound, and give a fair view of what an applied science school should be. Professor Perry defines that “technical physics is the application of the principles of natural philosophy to particular trades.” When a boy enters a workshop, however good may be his knowledge of the principles of natural science, he cannot readily understand all the operations going on about him. He must be taught the application of his knowledge to the particular trade. This application of his knowledge is really a higher study of physics. Technical physics is simply advanced physics, so advanced that the boy becomes a specialist. All his future life is that of an experimental physicist, who is attaining a greater and greater knowledge of a particular part of his subject.

I have seen myself, under the guidance of Sir P. Magnus, the system of teaching adopted at Finsbury, under the direction of the Council of the City and Guilds Institute. This grand institution supplements technical instruction wherever it finds good opportunities. Sir P. Magnus says that “One of the determining causes which have guided the council of this institute in the organization of their scheme of technical education has been the desire to supplement where it seemed deficient without duplicating the existing educational machinery. They have consequently regarded primary instruction, which is the basis of all education, and is now happily cared for by the State, as outside their sphere of action, and they have left to local efforts, supplemented by such aid as may be elsewhere obtained, the provision of higher elementary or intermediate schools, the want of which is now generally experienced. Acting on the same principle, they have endeavoured to utilise the science-teaching so extensively encouraged by the Science and Art Department by supplementing it with special instruction in technology; and this department of their work, which is represented by their system of technological examinations, has already taken root in all the large manufacturing centres of the country, and has been the means in many cases of establishing well organized and properly equipped technical schools. This system of the City and London Guilds is not intended to supersede manual work, the teaching of the hand and eye, which

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is certainly found in the workshop or the factory in a more satisfactory manner than in the usual schools, and the training in the workshop should run concurrently with the teaching in the schools. The science taught is first general, and then special. The student must first learn the scientific principles, such as are given in the ordinary courses of physics, chemistry, or mechanics, afterwards advancing to practical instruction bearing on the special trade he is acquiring out of school. Individual teaching here, in a considerable measure, takes the place of lectures, and, in short, the student becomes a specialist, applying the principles of the science he has been taught to his particular avocation.

The City and Guilds scheme or system makes provision for pupils and students at the different stages of beginners, apprentices, and workmen, and also for the more limited number who aspire to become foremen, managers, and directors of industries, and also of those who intend to become teachers in technical schools.

The programme of the Finsbury Technical College is as follows. It states that it has for its objects the education of:—

1. Persons of either sex who wish to receive a scientific and practical preparatory training for intermediate posts in industrial works.
2. Apprentices, journeymen, and foremen who are engaged during the daytime, and who desire to receive supplementary instruction in the art, practice, and in the theory and principles of science connected with the industry in which they are engaged.
3. Pupils from middle-class and other schools who are preparing for the higher scientific and technical courses of instruction to be pursued at the central institution.

There is also a day school attached to this college which represents really a new grade of school in the British educational system. According to the distinguished director of the institute, it is not a technical high school, like the polytechnics of Germany and Switzerland, in which professional engineers, manufacturing chemists, architects, and technical teachers are trained, and in which a wider and more exact knowledge of theoretical science is imparted to the students, and demanded from them as a condition of entrance. On the other hand, it is not a school in which any actual trade is taught, except it be some art industry, in which taste and skill and knowledge of the capability of the material in which the work is to be executed are the main conditions of success. Nor is it a school like the apprenticeship schools of France, which, notwithstanding much that has been said and written in their favour, are not generally regarded by experts on either side of the channel as the best means of training workmen or foremen, and are certainly not in accord with the conditions of industrial success of this country. It is, however, a school in which workmen desiring to become foremen will have the opportunity of supplementing the training of the shop by receiving practical instruction in the principles of science in their application to the industry in which they are engaged, and the evening department of the college has been specially organized with the view to their requirements. But workmen will not learn in this school that rapidity of execution which can only be acquired in the factory or workshop, where, under the severe strain of competition, saleable goods are manufactured.

The day students enter the college between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, but they must not be less than fourteen. They should previously have
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received a sound English education, and have acquired an elementary knowledge of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, as well as some familiarity with the French and German languages.

They are also required to bring a certificate of good conduct from their former school, or other testimony of a good moral character.

With the view of indicating the kind of education that should be given in schools of a lower grade from which students will be received into the college, the council requires that the pupil shall be required to pass an entrance elementary examination in mathematics and English. The former will include arithmetic, algebra, as far as simple equations, and geometry, as far as the subjects of the second book of Euclid.

The courses of instruction are arranged to occupy at least two years. On entering, the student will state whether he wishes to be trained as a mechanical engineer or an electrical engineer; whether he wishes to be educated with the view to some branch of technical industry or of the building trade; or, finally, whether he desires to study applied art. In any of these cases, except the last, he will find mapped out for him a complete course of study, occupying about seven hours a day, and involving laboratory instruction, tutorial work and attendance at lectures, exercises in mathematics, mechanical and freehand drawing, instruction in the workshops, and lessons in French and German. The hours of attendance are longer than in most English schools; but as a great part of the student's time is occupied in practical work, some of which exercises the hand and eye rather than the brain, the mental fatigue consequent on longer hours is not likely to be excessive. On the contrary, the alternation from brain work to physical work, which is a part of the system of education adopted at Finsbury, is calculated to lighten the burden of theoretical instruction, whilst it affords training to bodily organs, which in other systems of education are not at present sufficiently exercised.

Sir P. Magnus says also "that the separate curricula comprise instruction in subjects having a direct bearing on the industry which the student proposes to follow. Whilst the utilitarian side of education has been kept steadily in view, no subject having been included in these curricula a knowledge and an ever-increasing knowledge of which the student will not find it desirable to possess, the methods of instruction adopted are such as will at the same time stimulate and develop the reasoning faculties of the pupil. The instruction will be technical in so far as it refers to the career of the student; but it must not be supposed that because it is in this sense technical, and consequently strictly useful, it is therefore less disciplinary. One of the yet unsolved problems of education is to discover subjects of instruction which a school-boy in after-life shall not cast aside as unprofitable, either for the purposes of his daily work or recreation, and the teaching of which shall have the same disciplinary effect as that of other subjects which for so many centuries have been the sole instruments of education. In Finsbury College this problem has been fairly solved by teaching science with this double object; and we may be certain that whenever methods of science teaching shall have been elaborated and generally approved which shall yield the same mental exercise as classical studies have hitherto afforded the present system of school instruction will everywhere undergo an entire change."

The special features of Finsbury Technical College, which mark out this new departure in educational work, and distinguish it from other schools, are, first, that as an educational institution it is intermediate between what we are accustomed to regard

regard as a college and a school. The instruction afforded is that of a college, the discipline that of a school. A definite course of instruction is laid down for each pupil, and this course, if properly pursued, is intended to give him a wide and cultivated acquaintance with science and art in its relation to the industry he is to follow. No narrow view has been taken of the educational requirements of the student; and in this respect the college curriculum is a protest against the opinions of those who see a practical antagonism between mental culture and technical training. One great advantage of this kind of instruction is that the pupils attending the courses laid down for them will be educated, in the true sense of the word, at the same time as they are undergoing a special training for the real business of their life. Those who have a correct appreciation of the scope and aim of technical education rightly speak of it as the borderland between the school and the factory. It is such. Adopting the methods of the one, it familiarizes the student with the processes of the other. It enables him imperceptibly to pass from books to work, and to apply the theories of the former to the practical details of the latter. Whilst students in each department of the college receive the same class of general instruction, the amount and character of the practical instruction they receive depend as nearly as can be ascertained upon the pupil's future occupation. Thus, all students learn mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and mechanical drawing; each student will be chiefly occupied with the laboratory work connected with the department which he enters, and his lessons in mechanical drawing will be specialized with a view to the trade for which he is being trained. So that should a student show more aptitude for physical than chemical studies, or the contrary, the student will be able easily to pass from one department of the college to the other, and his previous studies will be nearly or quite as useful in the new department which he enters. Importance is also largely attached to the rule that instruction in French and German is obligatory on all students who are not already conversant with these languages. These lessons constitute the only literary training the student receives in the college. It can readily be conceived how exceedingly valuable these lessons are, not only as making them elements of a liberal education, but from the power it will give students of ascertaining for themselves through the scientific journals of France and Germany the progress and position of the industries in which they are specially interested.

In all the departments, except that of chemistry, where the laboratory practice occupies twelve hours per week, every pupil is required to spend a certain amount of time in the college workshops in gaining some acquaintance with the manipulation of wood and iron, and with the nature of the tools employed in working these substances. While the workshop is thus brought into the school, there is no attempt made to teach the different trades. Pupils thus gain a knowledge of materials, and the use of ordinary tools, and the different machines that are now found in almost every workshop; so that whatever may be their future occupation, they will have acquired a certain amount of hand-power that cannot fail to be useful in whatever position they may be placed.

The evening classes according to the programme are intended for apprentices, foremen, and others, are more especially adapted to the requirements of those who are already engaged in specific industries. The students of these classes can ascertain from the head of each department, the courses of instruction best adapted to their several trades. These industries or trades, to which the present course of instruction at the Finsbury Technical College specially apply, are:—Mechanical engineering,

engineering, electrical engineering, industries involving applications of chemistry, the building trades and cabinet-making, and other art industries. The courses of instruction are so far as possible arranged to meet the requirements of persons preparing for other occupations, as well as of apprentices, workmen, and foremen engaged in other trades not comprised under these headings. With reference to these evening schools, Sir Philip Magnus says: Workmen generally make a great mistake in taking a very narrow view of their own educational requirements. Instances of this are continually coming under my notice. It is difficult, for example, to make them understand that a knowledge of intimately associated and cognate branches of their trade is likely to prove serviceable to them,—that in order to become efficient foremen it is necessary that they should possess an intelligent and comprehensive acquaintance with the entire area of the work in which they are engaged. It is partly to correct the cramping influence of the extreme division of labour that technical instruction has become necessary. Speaking from my own experience, I should say that workmen generally care to learn in the school little more than they might learn in the shop,—they only want to learn it more quickly. This desire of workmen to learn those parts only of a subject which seem to them to be intimately connected with their special occupation, reminds me of a fact told me by a medical friend,—that among his students of anatomy was one who expressed his decided unwillingness to dissect the abdominal cavity, because, as a surgeon, he intended to devote himself exclusively to diseases of the eye. This narrow view of the scope and objects of technical education needs to be steadily and persistently discouraged, and it is one of the objects of this college to bring home to the workman the advantages of a wider and more comprehensive system of instruction.

In France, Belgium, and Germany, the views of the workmen take a wider scope. The class-rooms are well filled every night in the week with young men who steadily work at the courses of instruction to which their trades assimilate. It is to be confidently predicted that, as technical teaching becomes more extended and systematized in the United Kingdom, the same interest will be taken in it as that which prevails on the Continent, for the classes that have been established at the Finsbury Technical College have been arranged with special reference to meet the educational requirements of the mechanic, the electrician, the metal-plate worker, the cabinet-maker, the carpenter, the bricklayer, the plumber, and many others, with a view to supplement, without interfering with his workshop training. Young artizans are encouraged to pursue these studies at the college at merely nominal fees, and it is pleasing to know that no less than 761 individual students attended these evening classes, being an increase during the year of 150 individual students. Much has been spoken and written on the subject, and it is a question beset with difficulties. Giving skill to the mind is not so easy as giving skill to the hands, and in the opinion of a great many authorities, by doing both at the same time is the correct way of solving the problem.

To accomplish both these objects at the same time would be to kill two birds with one stone, and is really what is most to be wished. Rudimentary education, we are all aware, does not fit a man to receive that thorough and accurate scientific education which those who are to be directors, masters, managers, and foremen of great manufactures and industries require; but by giving the practical at the same time as the theoretical instruction I believe most material assistance would be given to each, and that both classes of knowledge would be attained in less time than either taught separately. It is therefore, in the first place, highly necessary that
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rudimentary science teaching should be commenced at the earliest stage of primary education. The most distinguished authorities have long since come to the conclusion that industrial training, or the training of the hand and eye, and thereby the mind, is a powerful and invaluable element of education, and must be taught from the child's earliest days. It is not necessary to teach trades, but ordinary handwork and the minor arts. Industrial work can easily be devised for every age, and such training must begin where there are no Kindergartens in the primary schools continued in the grammar schools. This training does not hinder or interfere with other studies; in fact, wherever it has been fairly and honestly tried it has been found that the work, both in the school and workshop, has been done better than either would have been done if carried out separately. Therefore technical handwork should be carried out in all schools, as manual and intellectual dexterity are equally necessary to the welfare and safety of any state. Thus technical instruction and handwork, with tools of a general character, prepare children for a variety of trades; but it must always be borne in mind that a knowledge of freehand drawing is absolutely necessary in the first place, and this should be taught from the earliest period. It should be commenced at the same time a child is learning his alphabet. If the teacher draw a letter on the blackboard, and instructed the infants to imitate it on their slates with a bit of chalk, and then told them what they had made was the first letter in the alphabet, they would not only be learning to read the alphabet but to write it and to draw at the same time. This seems to me to be the foundation of the whole matter; and I am confident the child would learn to read faster than by any other system, although he was simultaneously learning to write and draw with equal facility.

All the distinguished practical educationists of the present day have been impressed with the necessity of introducing the teaching of hand work in the rudimentary instruction of youth. Rabelais, Montaigne, Coménias, Locke, l'Abbé de Saint Pierre, Rousseau, Condorcet, Salzmann, Pestalozzi, and Froebel, all perhaps of different opinions and different periods, have been entirely in accord upon this point. It can easily be shown by statistical facts, that in direct proportion to its industrial skill so is the wealth and power of a nation. While with industry and economy hand work is always pre-eminent, so with idleness and extravagance it decays, and the decadence begins to show itself strongly when young men show a disinclination for handicraft trades, preferring to pass their lives on office stools or behind a counter. Manual skill and mechanical art give form and permanent expression to vague and indefinite impressions, imagination, invention, memory, and emotion are brought into play by the exhibition of skill in handwork; the images of external things are conveyed to the mental faculties, and the mission of our physical organs is to work out the thoughts, impressions, and inventions created in the mind. How different occupation such as this, to standing behind a counter and selling yards of calico. How noble when compared with the other. Look at Quentin Matsys working at his anvil; Cellini at his modelling and his furnace; Watt and Trevethick at their steam engines, and old Geordie Stephenson at his locomotive, and tell me whether these men are not far more noble in their way, been the means of diffusing more happiness, and done more material good to the world than all the traders and dealers. Hand-skill leads to industrial inventions, and whatever metaphysicians may say about the world being governed by ideas, common sense teaches that ideas are without power until they are changed to deeds by the means of man's industry. Power may exist in the mind, but it is latent, it is without influence, while

there is yet no executive capacity, and this must be carried out by means of the physical organs, and chiefly by the hand and eye, and the technical skill of the fingers. It has been well said that the hand is a remarkable example of sinewy power and muscular delicacy of touch; and when its skill co-ordinates with the eye and the will, many of its acts impress us with profound admiration. It produces results so fine and delicate, that it seems as if the spirit itself passed into the variously-formed objects of its exquisite perfections. The hand intellectualizes the body, and in a certain sense the mind itself is dependant upon it. All fineness of work comes from its wondrous adaptability for technic skill; and while it is to the eye that we owe our perceptions of form and colour, the hand transforms these perceptions into visible objects. "So much," says a recent writer, "does the power and dominion of man over inferior animals, crude materials, and natural forces depend upon the hand that, were it possible to deprive the human race of this important member, and put in its stead a mere paw or hoof, it might well be asserted that man would soon find a common level with the beasts notwithstanding his superior intellect." Without its manipulation, where would be the comforts of civilized life? Montaigne says it has even a language of its own. "Would you think it," says he, "with our very hands we require, promise, call, dismiss, threaten, supplicate, deny, interrogate, admire, number, confer, repent, fear, confound, doubt, instruct, command, incite, encourage, swear, testify, accuse, condemn, absolve, affront, despise, defy, provoke, flatter, applaud, bless, humble, mock, reconcile, recommend, exalt, entertain, rejoice, complain, refuse, despair, wonder, exclaim, keep silence, and what not; and all this with a variation and multiplication even to the emulation of speech." Outis declares the great void in education was a training of taste, eye, and hand in behoof of beauty and expression,—that the whole human creature should be cultivated, and not merely the intellectual portion.

That manual work must be taken into account, and form a portion of any advanced educational system, is acknowledged by almost every nation in the civilized world. Its effect upon the social condition and happiness is incontestable, for in its train competence and contentment alone are found.

The work of the artisan invariably necessitates much application. Long hours of work, and many and sustained efforts are necessary in order to make any kind of object or instrument or machine. Those who will not work hard can never attain to any superiority; and this fact cannot be hidden either from others or themselves. The child with *amour propre*—and where does the child exist that has it not—will always endeavour to do his work as well as his schoolmates; he has always in this feeling a happy stimulant, while at the same time he acquires the habit of application. His attention will be continuously attracted by the necessity which always exist for him to study the smallest details of his model, and this habitude when once taken, forces him forward in the class, in order to keep his place in matters of general education. Taste is developed in a large measure in these first exercises in hand labour. The master insists on having the work well finished, pointing out gently and carefully to his pupil where improvement can be made, and showing the necessity of working until the object has attained the form and elegance that it should have. The pupil's imagination is stimulated to produce models of his own by the liberty given to work out his own inspirations, which encourages him and stimulates him to new exertions. The eye is also taught by the part it takes in the work. The pupil finding himself always working from his

his model, whatever it may be, contracts the habitude of forming a correct judgment. He accustoms himself to observe correctly. He enters into the smallest detail of form and dimensions, and after having thus analysed the material phases, he applies his investigating qualities to intellectual matters. Besides this, hand work has the same effect upon the body as gymnastics. It developes muscular force in forcing the child to take up in accordance with his work so many and varied positions: He therefore satisfies at one and the same time the approbation of the hygienist and the schoolmaster. It is therefore necessary above all things that hand work is commenced at the earliest period. In the Kindergarten, the *Ecole Maternelle*, the *Ecole Infantini*, and in the primary school hand work should be more or less cultivated; and the more it can be cultivated the better for the child, both in the dexterity he acquires with his hands and the stimulus it gives to his intellect. This has been borne out by all modern teachers, as well as by those great spirits whose works and whose lives originally solved the problem. When the teacher of hand work in primary schools has directed the manner, and rendered more practical the direction such work takes in the different pupils in making manifest the tendency towards any particular trade, there cannot possibly fail in the future development a better workman. Habituated from the tenderest age to the handling of the tools of his handicraft, he must of necessity have attained to a certain amount of technical skill; and as the trade is his choice, he will love it, and it will become a pleasure to him to excel in its more difficult manipulations. He will have a proper pride in his work, and as a consequence it will be always well done.

Moreover this will be done in less time. The young man at 18 will be as good a workman as he would have been under existing circumstances at 21. There will be thus three years saved to the State; and allowing the time a man is able to work at his trade at thirty years, it would increase by one-tenth the producing power of the State in this respect. Let us take England for example. She has an enormous number of artisans. One-tenth more would mean a money value which would more than compensate for any sum the State might expend in technical schools.

Then again, what an immense benefit it would be to the colonies for its imigrants to have acquired this dexterity at hand work. He would want no instruction in making for himself a comfortable house and home in the wilderness; and what a pleasure it would be for him to make little articles of furniture for extra comfort and refinement. He would have his workshop, his bench, and his forge, and would be always able and ready to do any little job that may be required, whether to mend his plough, put a link in a trace-chain, or a spoke in a wheel. It is impossible to predict the immense advantages that would be gained by the State, or the increase of comfort and happiness to those who make a home in distant settlements, and to whom the use of common tools is such an enormous advantage. But trained to hand work in primary schools the problem is solved. The necessary dexterity of hand is early acquired and never lost. The time necessary to become proficient in any given trade is very much shortened. Habits of morality, order, precision, attention, and application are inculcated. It gives greater number of skilled artisans to our community, men who love the work for the work's sake and not from necessity. It prepares young men to be proud of the fact of their being workmen, proud to say that they can live by the work of their own hands; and what really is greater than anything else, it fights successfully against the pestilence which
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exists and from the effects of which so many nations and people suffer, viz., the growing feeling that hand-labour is not sufficiently respectable.

When people have learned that the industrial training of their children is the perennial fountain of a country's prosperity, and prefer trade and technical schools to prisons and work-houses, and school rates to poor rates, their idleness will be suppressed and ignorance cease to exist. Real will take the place of ideal instruction, and this education must be suited to the condition and wants of the people. Much has already been done in this direction by all the nations of Western Europe, and I have visited the countries and the schools wherever I have thought there was anything to be seen or learned that would be of advantage to my country. I shall endeavour, in as concise a manner as possible, to place the various systems of technical instruction before your Excellency, together with their respective curricula, which will be found in the Appendices. The present position of technical education can then be ascertained upon the direct evidence I have compiled, and which I trust will be thoroughly studied and considered by all who take interest in this vital question.

The Nääs Normal School for the training of teachers in hand-work for schools is situated near the Floda station, in the district of Elfsborg, in Westergötland, Sweden. It was founded by M. August Abrahamson, the proprietor of the Nääs Estate, who has also endowed it with a quantity of land, buildings, &c., besides a sum of 200,000 crowns, in order to ensure its existence. Mr. Salomon, the director of the school, is the son-in-law of Mr. Abrahamson, and is one of the first and most fervent propagators of manual work in primary schools. In conjunction with the founder the director has carried forward this grand work with the greatest enthusiasm. Their wise lessons cannot possibly be studied without appreciating the important results that are achieved from the teaching of hand-work in primary schools.

In order that the master of a school where hand-work is taught may be capable of fulfilling his duties, not only is it necessary that he possesses the requisite qualifications in the practice of this class of work, but it is also necessary that he should be able to communicate this knowledge to his pupils. This normal school has, therefore, to form its pupils from two points of view—(1) from a technical standpoint, and (2) from the standpoint of the science of teaching or a pedagogical view.

Under the head of technical knowledge it is evident that not only must the master dedicate himself to hand-work in a greater degree than an instructor, who has to teach a great variety of other matters. This latter might content himself in acquiring only a passable dexterity, whilst the professor of hand-work must possess in this respect a real superiority. But this superior dexterity is rather in respect to the quality of the work than the quantity.

The future masters of hand-work for employment in the primary schools ought to be taught to make simple objects of a practical utility, and not a high class of furniture. Capable men, who have thoroughly examined this subject, say that it is highly important to make useful articles in the primary schools. Children who are able to offer their parents some little useful article made by their own hands, display in their work a courage and pride which are constantly asserting themselves, besides the emulation of trying to make it as well as the best of their schoolmates. This spirit is never displayed when simple operations are performed on pieces of wood,
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which are afterwards thrown away. The authorities at Nääs are very firm upon this subject. They say to proceed differently would be as illogical as to teach foreign languages in a normal school to the neglect of the mother-tongue. Experience has proved that workmen are often found who are complete cabinet-makers, but who are incapable to shape with proper method models destined to be copied in the primary schools. It is necessary also to consider the question how to form men whose vocation will be to teach how to make these simple objects, for it is an indisputable fact that the natural feeling of teachers, who are always artistic in their tastes, is to think it is derogatory to teach that which appears to them too elementary. The authorities at this school also say the considerations are various which have decided them not to allow anything to enter into the list of things made in the school but those of the most simple form and quality—things which are used in the simplest houses among the working-classes, and these are taught in a logical gradation. More difficult work is not systematically excluded, but toys, or any kind of luxurious work, are absolutely inadmissible.

The students of this school are also taught how to do simple forge work and how to use a file.

The theoretic teaching at the school is all that is necessary for the future master as a teacher in a primary school.

Conformably to the principles of Pestalozzi, which taught that arithmetic was the foundation of all order in the mind of the pupil, an important position is given it in the curriculum, as it is not only considered as a general means of instruction, but it exercises and fortifies the intelligence. Physical science, with laboratory experiments as much as possible, is taught, as this study demonstrates the regularity and order which reigns in the vast domain of nature."

Linear design, which is the inseparable aid and support of manual work, is practised upon a considerable scale. Drawing renders firmness to the hand and exercises the eye in forming a correct judgment; it grasps the grace of symmetry and the delicateness of details. It is moreover considered as an excellent means to inspire good taste by means of order and exactitude, and teaches habits of precision and propriety. At Nääs pupils copy exclusively models of the natural size.

It is considered highly important that those who are destined to direct the study of others should know how to express themselves correctly, and not expose themselves to censure in the violation of the rules of grammar either in speaking or writing. Therefore as much time as possible is given to the study of the mother tongue.

It is also the same in other matters, such as writing and singing.

In order to give to the future teachers of hand-work a high idea of those functions which they are required to learn, they are to follow a course of pedagogy which treats of education in general, and hand-teaching in particular; the master should know how to teach in the best manner the different faculties of the programme. Practical exercises where the initiative is left to the student accompanies both theoretical and pedagogic teaching.

The courses of this school occupy the year, or 42 weeks of from 53 to 55 hours of lessons in each.

The object of hand-work is that children should acquire a general dexterity in the use of the different tools of the carpenter, the turner, and learn to make, in a
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simple and progressive manner, utensils and tools of the most rudimentary character, it includes forge work and the use of the file. The students are taught the following subjects :—

Hand-work	...	...	...	...	...	32 hours per week.
Calculation	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Geometry	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
Physies	...	...	...	...	...	3 „
Linear drawing	...	...	...	...	...	6 „
Swedish language	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
Writing	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
Singing	...	...	...	...	...	2 „
Pedagogy	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 3 „
Method	...	...	...	...	...	2 „

In order to be admitted to this school the applicant must be over 20 years of age, to be in possession of all his physical faculties as well as mental, to possess some knowledge of hand-work, and to be furnished with a certificate of his having passed the usual primary course of education and good conduct. On leaving his examination is at the same time theoretic and practical; it serves to establish his knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, physics, Swedish language, in pedagogy, and in method, and shows his aptitude in linear drawing and in hand-work. A *viva voce* lesson upon a given subject shows the degree of his capacity for teaching. When the result of this double examination is favourable, the trained teacher receives his diploma signed by the director of the school. The students receive their tuition free as well as their lodgings. They can get their board supplied for about 20 crowns per month.

It would appear the country who had the honour of first making hand-work part of the curriculum of the primary school was Finland, and it is to Uno Cygnaeus that the merit is entirely due. In his youth Cygnaeus had been sent by his father into many workshops, where he acquired a certain amount of dexterity with his hands, and some time afterwards he was much struck by what certain philanthropists had stated when advocating hand-work as a means of education; he thereupon set to work to study Froebel and Pestalozzi, and saw clearly how hand-work might be made part of a system of general culture. He understood that to develop the perceptions of form and of a taste for the beautiful, children might be made to acquire a certain amount of dexterity. He found it necessary to introduce into the school occupations that, contrary to the gifts of Froebel, would satisfy the wishes of older pupils. According to Cygnaeus it is not so much a question of attaining a high degree of dexterity in various branches of work, or to perform such work as well as a professional tradesman, but that the children should learn to serve themselves with their own hands, to do their exercises and work methodically, and with order, propriety, and precision, while also serving the purpose of recreation.

With respect to this latter, according to the Finland teacher, the exercises were to be considered serious and not taken as pastime, but rather to serve as a real means of education, and that the teaching was not to be confided to artizans without any knowledge of pedagogy. The hand-work in the workshop ought to occupy the same rank in importance as the other subjects of the programme, and to be taught by persons specially prepared for their task of teaching by the institutor himself. These teachers having acquired at a normal school both theoretical and practical knowledge,

knowledge, were obliged first to have a correct intelligence of the manual operations as a means of education, and secondly, to learn to work with his hands in order to direct the workshop annexed to the primary school.

It was with this conviction of the importance of handwork in the schools—a conviction which had animated him since 1840—that Cygnaeus undertook in 1858 that pedagogical tour with which he had been charged by the Government of Finland. He visited Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Switzerland. Everywhere he advocated his projects of reform, and insisted upon the great necessity of handwork as a means of education. Not desiring to appear before the public, he preferred intimate circles of persons interested, before whom he would develop his educational schemes, which very nearly resembled those of Froebel, Pestalozzi and Dlestorey. In 1861 he was appointed inspector of primary schools, and in 1863, director of the normal school of Jyväskylä, and then Cygnaeus was in a position to put his ideas into practice. The Act of 1866 relating to the organization of primary schools in Finland is, without doubt, the first official act which places technical handwork among the compulsory subjects taught in primary schools. This proves that handwork in schools is appreciated in Finland in a manner equal to other matters of teaching, and the tutor ranks with the schoolmaster. In the normal schools, and in the greater part of the primary schools, the programme of exercises includes carpentry, turning, stonecutting, blacksmith's work, tinsmith's work, and basketmaking.

In Norway handwork was introduced as a part of the school programme in primary schools, but did not meet with much success, and in Denmark it has not yet been fully developed. The Danish Government has, however, subsidised it by an annual grant.

The measures taken in the north to improve handwork in schools was made known to Germany by the Exhibition of 1873. It needed, however, all the ardour and energy of Captain Clausen Kääs to bring the Germans to see the great advantages of this new class of teaching. In 1875, Captain Clausen Kääs held conferences in many of the large German towns and was lucky enough to attract the attention of the public to his subject. In 1876, a society for the promotion of domestic handwork was formed under the presidency of Professor Gneist, of Berlin. The aim of this society was altogether an economical one. Two masters were sent to Denmark to study the application of the new system, and in 1878 a school of this class was established in the capital. In 1880, the Prussian Minister for Public Instruction gave proof of his interest in this practical work by appointing a commission to proceed to Sweden and Denmark to make an inquiry and report upon the new system. In North-western Germany the attempts made to introduce this handwork in schools have been crowned with good results. Saxony possesses schools of this class at Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz, and other large towns. A normal school has been established at Friedrichstadt; Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden have also their handwork schools in all their large towns; and as most German handwork teachers have been trained under Captain Clausen Kääs' system his method predominates; but there are many schools whose teachers have graduated at Nääs.

The law of 28th March, 1882, rendered hand work compulsory in all primary and normal schools throughout France. It will, however, require several years before their dispositions will receive general application. A normal school has been organized at Paris, from which instructors will be turned out charged with this class
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of instruction. The Minister of Public Instruction, in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted, appointed a commission to make an inquiry and report upon the best methods.

Austria, Hungary, Holland, and Belgium have followed, all fully recognizing the importance. In 1883 the Belgian Government sent M.M. Sluys and Van Kelkan to Sweden, in order that they should follow the courses of Kåås. Their report was full and complete, and their conclusions in every way favourable to the Kåås system. The Belgians have experimented with the Swedish method in several schools in Brussels with excellent results. In the United States of America the system has been already organized in the primary schools at Boston.

The great object of teaching manual training in the primary schools is to inspire in the child a taste and love for work, to make him feel the importance, the necessity, and the advantages of order and exactitude, to understand the necessity of attention, application, and perseverance at the same time as he acquires a general dexterity of hand. To comprehend the sense of the term general dexterity, it is important not to lose sight of the difference there is between manual training and learning a trade. Manual training consists in occupying the pupil in such a way that he may acquire the hand-power and use of tools necessary to give him this general dexterity for the purpose of making or repairing such objects and implements as are useful in the common usages of life. A trade, on the contrary, develops a special dexterity for the manufacture of certain articles which are determined upon, and makes part of the category which forms the trade. The first of these is the domain of the school, the second belongs to the workshop. A primary school will avoid all development of a simple mechanical character, but will teach the acquisition of a general dexterity by a well organized system of instruction. The capacity of occupying oneself with useful work is ever an honourable duty to those who possess it, while, on the contrary, its absence is invariably regretted by those who are deprived of it. It is necessary that the school which has neither the power or the will to occupy itself with anything besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, history, and natural science, should extend its operations to the elements of manual training. The result of this application of manual training consists not so much in the acquisition of a large amount of dexterity, but only with what we should call sufficient dexterity to perform the ordinary kinds of manual work. This dexterity will give to those who possess it a facility to use their hands whenever it is necessary, a very useful quality in practical life, not only to the artisan, but to every man, no matter what may be his social position. Well directed manual training inspires its pupils with the love of taste for work. Everyone may remark there exists in all children a constant desire for activity, a necessity of movement which obliges them to be always doing some kind of work. Even with the baby of a year old, we can already observe that it wishes to do something with its little hands. When it finds anything within its reach it immediately seizes it to throw it to the ground, and recommences these movements when the article is picked up and again given to it; and this will continue as long as the nurse has patience to satisfy its caprices. He examines his toys intently, and if he finds the means of breaking them, nothing will persuade him that it is not right to do so. As he advances in age he finds other distractions of the same kind. He builds with pieces of wood, makes houses and carts; he digs canals in the sand, and arranges little gardens. In short, it is clear that there is a lively independent activity forcing him forward to make some figure, in order to
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represent the things of which he has an idea. The intelligent educator, the clever teacher, takes advantage of this actual activity in order to direct the child to apply himself to make something useful. By these means play changes itself to work. The work produces a result that can be foreseen to be at once certain and useful, and which cannot be carried out without giving a certain amount of pleasure to the pupil. The child always finds great satisfaction in making something both useful and durable. The hope of seeing this result, and the power to make it, increase the pleasure and application of the little workman. The objection might be made that in the primary schools the children are always at work, and that instruction, properly so called, is an occupation as well as manual training. This is true so far, but this kind of work differs very essentially from the other as regards the standpoint of the promptitude of results. Manual training produces an agreeable and useful result almost immediately; the result of study, on the other hand, is only seen in a vague and distant manner. A child learns his lessons not because he has any pleasure in doing so, not because he acquires the possession of knowledge, nor because of its utility, or the advantage he will derive from it in the future, but simply because he is told to learn. He occupies himself with manual training in a very different manner. He applies himself with ardour, courage, and pleasure, because the result is fairly seen, and obtained with only a short delay. It is not, therefore, an Utopian idea to pretend that manual training inspires a taste and general love of work, because it is everywhere apparent that the love of action is inherent. There is, however, a consideration that not only merits a serious examination, but which must be carried into effect, and that is in placing manual training in the same rank as other studies, in according it an equally well recognized place in the programme of primary school teaching, in raising its importance by according it this position, until a reaction is brought about against the scorn which is attached too often to manual labour in connection with the domain of the useful arts. The scorn which produces an impression against handicraft trades, and necessarily brings about consequences which are not to be desired in the social harmony which ought to exist in all schools and among all classes. Manual training is founded on the pedagogical principles which require habits of order and the spirit of exactitude being required by the pupils. Experience shows that an intelligent child will try to do his work as well as possible, and that this desire increases in direct proportion as he acquires ability. If the models which are given him to copy and reproduce are proportioned to his ability, and the means at his disposal, the child will at once easily comprehend that it is only by proceeding with order, method, exactitude, and regularity that he will be able to construct, by means of his tools, any regular object, and that without these qualities—that is to say, by acting lightly without plan or method—there will never be anything but a defective result. It is necessary, however, to point out, in passing, that every kind of work will not produce this end. It is essential that the master, without any direct aid, without making the object himself, should inspect its progressive development, and examine with attention the work performed; then he will be able to explain to the child the defects of his work, while at the same time he indicates to him its cause and remedy. Every clever master knows that good progress is not possible with inattentive pupils, and all masters should be careful for the future of their pupils, and endeavour by all possible means to engage the attention of their scholars. The character of the teachers may be judged as well as the degree of their cleverness and ability to teach by the power of exciting and sustaining the attention of their pupils. Experience shows that manual training is one of the surest and best means to assist in the acquisition of

habits of application and attention. These qualities are absolutely necessary to give the work in execution its appropriate form, and bring it to a satisfactory completion. Constant attention becomes thus more and more a habit, which exercises its influence for good in the ordinary studies of the pupils, as well as in the workshops, by the actual concentration of their ideas. By manual training the pupil will not be long in learning that application and perseverance are the necessary conditions in order to arrive at any real success. The necessity of these qualities is not shown in so evident a manner in any of the other branches of study or work of the ordinary classes. A lazy child, but otherwise intelligent, may reply to questions in certain conditions better than a studious but less intelligent one. It is not the same, however, in making or constructing an object. Real work alone produces a definite result. More or less awakened intelligence will not suffice for the production of work, but the courageous and persevering pupil will finish his work, while that of the idle one remains unfinished. This circumstance deserves to be remarked, and may be made to act most efficaciously on a lazy pupil, as it may awaken him from his torpor, and stir up a spirit of rivalry within him, because among all children emulation has a most remarkable and salutary effect. Each child desires not only to do as good work as his school-fellow, but to excel him. This proves the necessity of giving to manual training the same importance which we give to other studies in the primary school. It is to make use of it as a means of general education that it is necessary to accord it a proper place in the programme of our schools. This point must be insisted upon, and it should be well understood, that this instruction should not be introduced into the primary school except as a means of education. It is not to make it a commercial work, or an immediate preparation for a trade, but chiefly for its truly pedagogic principles. It may be said that as a means of general education of the faculties, those faculties which have a definite aim, obtained indirectly from the interesting results of education in general, arithmetic for example (which has for its object the study of the rules of arithmetic), develops the intelligence, fortifies the judgment, and teaches order in the arrangement of our ideas. In the same way, manual training must be used as a means of general education. The primary school ought to give this kind of instruction, while it avoids all combinations and speculations which are opposed to this great object. It has already been said that to teach manual training, should not be to form an handicraftsman, nor is it to give the child a trade, but it ought to serve to teach the development of the physical qualities of the child, as well as the moral and intellectual ones. The study of a trade is the business of the professional school, or of the regular workshop. It is important to clearly understand the difference of these two classes of instruction, because even when established in the same way their direction and organization are entirely different. After these general considerations it will be necessary to examine in a detailed manner the conditions which appear indispensable in the installation of training, with due regard to its pedagogic principals in the primary schools. First, in a special manner the qualities of the master must be considered; secondly, the matters of instruction; thirdly, the pupils; fourthly, of the workshop; fifthly, of the time necessary to devote to it; and sixthly, of the tools used and models of the work to be undertaken; and we will also detail the method that has been followed at the normal schools of Nääs.

The experiments which were made at the end of the last century in the employment of manual training as a means of education, were not crowned with success. The principal cause of this check is easy to explain. The pedagogical aspect of the question was completely ignored and neglected in appointing teachers, which were simply handicraftsmen,

handicraftsmen, or tradesmen. It was impossible for these men to acquit themselves well in imparting instruction of this kind. Accustomed to see nothing outside their trade, they simply considered the school the same as a workshop, and the pupils as apprentices, whom it was necessary, before anything else, to make clever workmen. Every educationist will at once comprehend the barrenness of this procedure. In all instruction, in order that it may become useful, it is necessary that it should contribute to education or culture. Instruction and education ought not to produce contrary results, but unitedly to attain the same end. Education ought to elevate and instruct, as instruction ought to instruct and elevate. The great teacher and philosopher Herbart said, "I don't know how to conceive an education separated from instruction, in the same way that I cannot admit that instruction can ever be given without elevating the pupil." It is precisely the capacity of associating these two functions in an intimate and reasonable manner to instruct and to elevate which distinguishes the teacher from the artisan. The artisan only occupies himself with the technical part.

In a school where education is neglected, the establishment cannot be expected to distinguish itself long. All instruction given in a school ought to contribute, more or less, to culture, and it will readily be admitted that manual training is one of the great means destined to achieve this end. It is the natural consequence therefore, that masters, teaching this subject, must possess pedagogical knowledge. The great obstacle which opposes itself to the diffusion of this instruction does not consist in providing the means for carrying out the object or the necessary time for the work, but it is brought about by the difficulty of finding competent masters capable of directing the classes. This capacity must be found in the teacher of the primary school.

When it has been definitely resolved to confide the care of this instruction to the teacher there appears to crop up at once a crowd of objections. Men, otherwise well-intentioned, pretend that to teach manual training is to lower the class of the teacher, to reduce him to the grade of an artisan, and to convert the school into a manufacturing workshop. They say no instructor who feels his proper position and the dignity of his vocation will ever consent to work with the saw and the plane. Others add that the teacher has already too much to do to think of adding other matters to his programme; and even if he were willing to impose this sacrifice upon himself he would not have either the time or the technical knowledge, so his good intentions would therefore be useless. Though these objections have been fairly answered before, they must be replied to somewhat briefly in order that they may be better understood.

In the first place the master may want the taste for teaching manual training. The taste which one feels for a certain class of instruction naturally depends upon individual dispositions, which are very variable. To acquire a certitude with reference to this subject it is necessary to gather together all opinions on this point, after having interrogated each individual. Conclusive circumstances prove that this want of taste is nothing like so rare as it is said to be. The favourable opinions announced by a number of teachers, and the resolutions taken among reunions of teachers, the energy with which the matter has been taken up by various members, the instruction and organization classes, and the constant increase of the number of schools where manual training is taught, are facts which are a sufficient reply to this objection.

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The word "slöjd" has no exact equivalent in the English language. It means work with the hands and with simple tools. It is an old national word, coming from an epoch when nothing was known of any tools but hand-tools. It does not mean any handicraft or special profession, but in speaking of a field labourer, for example, it may be said of him that he is a slöjdare, which means that, while he is simply a labourer, and not an artisan, that he is able to repair the tools and implements in use on the farm, as well as to work in the fields.

This simple work was originally taught to the children by their parents, but the desire and the aptitude were lessened as factories sprang up, making cheap articles of metal or ware to replace these simple wooden articles which had before been made by the various members of the family, with the simplest tools, while chatting round the fire during the long winter evenings. This continued for some time, and then the State found that the labourer was no longer a slöjdare. On the 6th December, 1872, the superior administration instituted an inquiry, and every district had to report as to the position of the slöjd. It was found, out of the twenty-four divisions of Sweden, only in five did the inhabitants possess the habitude of slöjd sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the authorities.

Slöjd has been applied in Sweden to those schools in which the use of tools for the purposes of domestic industry is taught. Schools of this class appear to have had their origin in Sweden, for although the honor of embodying this class of instruction undoubtedly belongs to Uno Cygnaeus who formed schools on this principle in Finland, but the slöjd, the hand-work united to the primary school in one actual development, belongs exclusively to Sweden. When, for the first time, it was contemplated to teach hand-work, it was only looked at from an economical standpoint. In different parts of the country complaints were rife that this kind of work, for which, time out of mind, the Swedish peasant had been noted, was fast disappearing in the country districts. In former times it was the habitude of the peasant to make and repair everything in his own family—most of the furniture, utensils, tools, &c., necessary to his housekeeping were made at home during the long winter evenings; and in some families many articles of woodwork were made for sale. As it seemed that the desire and the aptitude were fast diminishing to fabricate these articles, it was feared that a considerable source of production and consequent wealth would be lost to the country. On the 6th December, 1872, the Superior Administration ordered the District Governors and the Economical Societies to make detailed reports upon the situation. The reports showed that out of twenty-four districts only five retained anything like the habitude and custom of this class of cottage labour. Among the causes that had contributed to the decay of this domestic industry were cited—the development of factories and great works, the importance always increasing of agricultural occupations, the taste for lectures and attendance at the primary school.

In nearly all branches of industry simple tools had been replaced by machines; the division of labour had diminished the cost of production so much that the necessary utensils for the housekeeping, &c., were sold at such moderate prices that it had become scarcely worth while to make them. The peasant found it easy to procure, for a small sum in money, an article that had formerly cost him a large amount of labour. Not only had the large proprietor introduced new methods of culture, with new and improved implements, but the small farmer also desired to improve his method of working, so he really had not the time for other occupations,

occupations. To these two important causes was added the task for lectures. The instruction of the people being more developed than formerly, it was natural that the workmen should wish to improve their intellectual condition. Whether the object of these lectures was to improve the mind, or whether it was only to get the news from the newspapers and reviews, it was clear these occupied an important place in the leisure of the working man, and all this, however good in itself, was to the detriment of home industry. Religious agitations, taken up warmly by both peasants and labourers, also absorbed a considerable portion of their leisure time, and the primary school having been charged with the education and instruction of children, parents cared less than formerly to give their young families practical and moral occupations.

When we speak of handwork exercised in the family it is necessary to distinguish that which has for object to make and repair the tools and utensils necessary for housekeeping and that which manufactures these objects for sale. The first only employs the leisure of the peasant, especially during the long winter months; the second becomes a means of livelihood, and tends as much as possible to raise the prices of the objects which are made. In the first case the peasant only occupies himself during his leisure time, and most certainly everything he does is profitable; in the second case it is impossible that domestic industry can compete with the organization of work, the division of labour, and the lessened cost of production consequent on the manufacture of articles on a large scale. It is not, therefore, to be desired that this home industry should take the place of manufactories where it would have to compete with improved machinery. The great enemy to home industry is laziness and incapacity to perform any manual work whatever, and it is the great desideratum to bring about another state of things by teaching how to work by the hands. All efforts must be concentrated to give manual work our respect and esteem, as well as to develop a desire and capacity for work. The higher the status we give this class of labour the more good we shall do in raising the condition of the workman. The peasant should always have sufficient skill to keep in repair the ordinary tools of his work, especially the common implements of agriculture.

The first schools of manual work were created in 1870. I am aware many special establishments had for a considerable time before this introduced the subject into their programme, and taught their pupils elementary lessons in carpentry and smith's work. These were not at first very successful, because the directors had adopted a method that neither suited children nor workmen. This error was soon seen and corrected, and the teaching was made much more practical. Common efforts from the partizans who advocated the measure entirely from an economical view, and the others who looked at it in a pedagogical sense, resulted in a great success, and strictly united manual work to the primary school. The marvellous results obtained in a pedagogical sense soon made the economical view little thought of. It was soon understood that instead of employing manual work in the school to form the tradesmen, it was necessary to use this class of instruction to educate men. This idea was not, however, new. It has been known and spoken of for over a couple of centuries. In studying the works of the most distinguished educationalists, and of those philosophers who have exercised considerable influence in the development of human education, it can be easily seen that these great men recognized manual work as a means of education, not only authorized by pedagogical principles, but

but necessary to the normal progress of a well constituted society. For example, the Austrian, Amos Commins, who was born in 1592, and died in Amsterdam in 1671, said:—"It is necessary that children learn the most useful trades, whether it be that they should not be altogether ignorant of what passes in a practical life, or whether it be to show the direction of their natural dispositions." Locke, the great Englishman, who lived from 1632 to 1704, says:—"I have, however, something else to say. I know very well that in making known my thought, I run the risk of appearing to forget my subject, and all that I have previously written upon the subject of education, because I am going to speak of the necessity of a trade, and I have not pretended to educate but those gentlemen whose condition does not appear compatible with that of a trade. However, I do not hesitate to say that I would like any gentleman to learn a trade; yes, a handicraft trade. I would indeed that he knew two or three, but more especially one particularly."

Mr. Henry Cunynghame, who has made a most profound research into the question, says that the decline in the apprenticeship system is due to three causes, which he defines as follows:—"In the first place, the apprentice rarely boards with the master—the factory system has rendered that impossible; and increased means of locomotion have raised the number of apprentices who live with their parents. In the next place, society is now so large, and trades are so scattered, that an apprentice can easily run away from one master and enter the service of another; so that it is hardly worth while for a master to expend pains in teaching him his trade. Moreover, the factory system creates a demand for half-educated lads, and by offering wages which appear high to boys of 18, induces them to leave their masters just when they are learning most, and on the way to become accomplished masters of their craft. The result is that formal indentures are now becoming rarer, and boys generally commence to learn a business by entering a shop at 5s. a week, which is an insufficient equivalent for the board and lodging that was once afforded them." He goes on to say:—"There are other causes which also operate in the same direction. In the factory no provision is made for teaching—the master chiefly desires human machines. If he develops skill in a boy he will soon be met with a demand for higher wages, or a threat to leave and carry away some of the secrets of the workshop. It is, therefore, rarely the interest of masters to do much towards teaching apprentices. On the other hand the men have a direct interest in doing still less, for each apprentice, when taught, becomes a rival whose competition aids in lowering wages. Therefore we find that trades' unions and societies, so far from facilitating the teaching of apprentices frequently try and limit their numbers. The sole idea of parents is too often to get the boy to bring home as much money as he can to help the household; and consequently, when the question arises whether he shall go on at a low wage in the place where he is really learning, or leave it in order to obtain a higher wage at a place where his instruction will no longer be progressive, every home influence is exerted to induce him to take the latter course, to the ruin of his career as a skilled artizan. And lastly, the boy himself has rarely, at the age of 19 or 20, sufficient judgment to resist the alluring prospect of earning 20s. or 25s. a week, and being enabled to marry and have a home of his own."

As for the argument that manual training will lower the class of the teacher who has spent so much time in normal schools and training colleges in the acquisition of the necessary knowledge for the ordinary programme in primary schools, it is both
ignorant

ignorant and useless, and those who think so utterly degrade themselves in making use of it. Where is the intelligent man who would have less esteem for the teacher because he knew how to occupy himself with manual work? No handwork, however modest it may appear to be, can ever dishonour anyone who is occupied with it, whatever may be his intellectual culture or his social position. On the contrary, it is highly honourable to be able to render oneself useful not only to oneself but also to one's fellow man. There is only one thing to be ashamed of and that is to live an idle and vicious life. No teacher, in whatever high esteem he may be held, or whatever his functions, can be believed for one moment to degrade himself in alternately working with his hands and mind. These prejudices will not stand in the way for any length of time as obstacles to the success of the good cause. The courageous and estimable Swedish teachers have always readily occupied themselves in this instruction, and at the present time there are 600 schools in Sweden where manual training is taught.

Then it is said the teacher has not sufficient time to occupy himself in manual training. This objection is certainly the greatest of all. There can be no doubt that the teacher has multitudinous occupations which are very fatiguing. It is not only to teach various and abstruse matters, but it is necessary that he should augment the sum of his acquirements and prepare for his daily teaching. Considerable time is occupied by the inspection of the children and the care of personal matters. But with a little good will it would be easy to accord several hours in the week to manual training. This is the way it is put by M. Salomon:—"The six working days of the week are composed of 144 hours, and in giving eight hours a day for repose, that is forty-eight hours a week, there rests ninety-six that one is able to consecrate to work. The school classes absorb thirty hours a week—let us have the same amount—another thirty hours for arranging the studies and lessons of the scholars; there would then remain thirty-six hours; and out of this thirty-six we will only take six hours a week for increasing the teacher's knowledge in manual training. But the question has, in reality, been solved over and over again, and, as a matter of fact, hundreds of teachers have proved not only that the thing is possible but that the results obtained have powerfully aided the instruction received upon general subjects."

The want of ability in the teacher has also to be considered. No man can teach more than he knows; but it is evident that by industry he can set himself to acquire the knowledge he does not possess. There are certainly aptitudes and a general adroitness necessary for manual work; but it should be remarked upon this subject that it is not necessary for the instructor to attain a high degree of perfection in order to be able to instruct. If it were a question of making clever carpenters, turners, or wood-carvers, it would then be necessary for the master to possess the qualities of an accomplished artisan; but this is not the proposed aim for this instruction in the schools. The teacher has no need to be a distinguished naturalist to teach the elements of agriculture or horticulture, or to explain the phenomena of physics, or the combinations of chemistry; he has no need to be a great artist to direct a drawing class; and it is exactly in the same light that we must regard the teaching of manual training. The teacher ought, however, to be able to awaken and sustain the attention of his pupils, to inspire them with a love of order, to teach them the necessity of order and exactitude, and, in short, to make them acquire a certain amount of dexterity useful to whatever may be the conditions

conditions of their existence. It is just this amount of knowledge, and no more, that is required for this new class of instruction. It is easy to see that it is quite sufficient for the master to possess the general principles of manual work in order to attain the end that is proposed to be attained by the adoption of manual training in the primary schools, and this is our earnest conviction. If he knows the names and employment of the various tools, and how to make a certain number of very simple objects himself, and to class these objects in a methodical manner, he need have no fear of being unsuccessful in this instruction.

The next thing to be considered is how the teacher is to acquire this dexterity in order to be able to direct the work of the pupils in a proper manner. The answer is obvious; the teaching should be organized at the training college. There can be no doubt that this would be the most logical as well as most efficacious method. It is at the normal schools that the importance of this instruction would be made clear to the future teacher, and to do this while obtaining the instruction necessary in pedagogical matters. If there is no normal school in which to train the teacher it will be necessary to organize special classes.

These innovations have given rise to many objections; but the difficulties to be surmounted will not hinder a general organization being formed in the future, and we shall be in a better position to profit by the experience acquired in the superior normal schools, as well as in the numerous training classes that have been established. We are persuaded that the addition of this special work to the other subjects of instruction at the normal school, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the general progress of study. Technical instruction requiring physical effort, alternating with brain work, cannot but have a favourable influence on the intellectual faculties both moral and physical. The manual exercises will give repose from the fatigue of study, will develop the muscles of the body, will give the necessary exercise to the body, while the pupil acquires that dexterity which will be useful all his life long. This work should neither surpass the forces of the master or those of the pupils, but will on the contrary procure that training which is necessary to good health, and bear out the views of a distinguished writer who says that "variety of work is actual repose."

The normal schools of Finland, and particularly that of Jyväskylä, which have been established twenty-two years, and the schools of Carlstad, in Sweden, prove the accuracy of these observations. The want of general organization is especially prejudicial to the uniformity of method. It is necessary that the teacher should gain his knowledge by private study, or by attendance at the special classes established in various localities in Sweden for the purpose.

These classes, when assiduously followed, have considerably advanced the knowledge of teachers who have taken part in them, and have not been without their advantage in general education. To demonstrate the aim which is proposed to be established in the course of manual training, we would wish to report upon that which has been followed, during the last summer, at the normal school of Nääs. The classes commenced on the 19th of July, and lasted until the 23rd of August, that is to say, during five weeks. Twenty-four teachers took part in them, namely, three of whom were French, three German, two Danish, one from Finland, fourteen Swedish, and one female teacher of the same nationality. The course was divided into two sections, one of which was theoretical and the other practical. The theoretical part was in charge of the director of the school, and consisted of a certain
number

number of lessons designed to establish the principles of manual training, its origin and development; the necessary means to effect this, and to impress upon the mind the direction to take in order to make the instruction educational, together with the mathematical foundation upon which it should rest. Three conferences a week, and various reunions for the discussion of these subjects, served to communicate to the teachers the pedagogical as well as the essential social principles which should always prevail at the organization of the normal school. The technical part was confided to the care of the professor of manual training, assisted by two young colleagues who were at one time pupils of the establishment, and consisted in making fifty different models of objects properly classed and chosen with the idea of making the teachers careful and dexterous in the use of tools, and to fashioning the wood in the construction of the objects in a proper manner. Anyone who has seen and followed the working of this course attentively cannot but be astonished to see the progress of the teachers and the results attained. Masters who knew nothing of the subject, and who had never done anything in this kind of work before, were able to use the tools with dexterity after a very short time, and imitated the models fairly well in the production of the desired objects. After five weeks they are able to show a fair collection of work, good enough to be used as models for the pupils in their respective schools. Experience therefore has absolutely proved the incorrectness of the views of those who pretend that teachers are not capable of acquiring sufficient dexterity to carry out the necessary instruction in manual training. As before stated, it is not a large amount of dexterity that is required, but sufficient dexterity to enable a man to use his hands in a proper manner for useful work. This most useful quality for men of every condition, is especially necessary to the teacher who has the charge of bringing up children; and it has been positively proved that the ordinary teacher neither wants taste, time, nor capacity to undertake the teaching of manual training in primary schools. His general culture in pedagogical knowledge, and his ability to teach eminently assist in making this instruction a means to increase his general education.

M. Salomon gives some interesting statistical information, which had been previous to this gathered. In 1877 a circular was addressed to the Swedish teachers, asking amongst others the following questions:—First—Are you acquainted with some branch of manual training, and if so, will you state the branch? Second—Are you disposed to teach it? Third—Will you use your influence to contribute towards teaching manual training in the primary school? The number of circulars addressed to individual teachers was 3,363, of which 1,563, that is to say 46½ per cent., were replied to. The result was, that 597 masters were acquainted with some branch of manual training, while 820, or 52½ per cent., were without practical knowledge, and 146 teachers never replied to the questions at all. As regards the second question, 463 masters were disposed to teach the work, 185 had no intention of doing so, and 318 never replied to this question. In short, the opinion of the masters upon the subject of introducing this class of instruction into the primary school, showed us that 1,090, or 67¾ per cent., desired this without any conditions; that 19, or 5 per cent., admitted its usefulness with certain restrictions; while 239, or 15 per cent., replied in the negative, and 155 never replied at all.

These figures, which are eloquently conclusive, may be modified in a much more gratifying way. Intelligent philanthropists who have interested themselves in this study have followed with great attention the increasing movement which, during six years, has brought about the most notable ameliorations. Clearer and more

precise ideas have been applied. Greater activity and greater reflection have been displayed in the number of classes established; and an amount of experience has been gathered by this very useful consultation, which could not possibly have been obtained in a more expeditious or simpler manner.

After the proceeding demonstrations it will be seen that the teacher ought to be considered as the natural instructor of manual training; but it may happen that an absolute incapacity, or an insurmountable repugnance may hinder him from undertaking this class of teaching; or the school may be taught by a female teacher. Under these circumstances it is necessary to intrust the manual training to persons outside the school; but no workman ought to be allowed to occupy himself with this instruction until he has received instruction in the art of teaching. It is essential that this education should not be confided to ordinary workmen until they thoroughly understand the aim which is sought in teaching manual work, and the grave responsibilities attached to the functions. Those whose primary education have been neglected must not be employed, because a low intelligence, and the want of a moral sense of the duties, cannot give anything except a mechanical and machine-like character to this class of work. Considering with what facility the memory and the mind of the child receive and preserve impressions, be they good or bad, and contemplating how easily their natural sentiments and dispositions take either a good or an evil direction, it is astonishing more discretion and discernment are not used in the choice of a teacher. How many are there, whose lives have become vicious and criminal on account of the improper education they originally received? It is evident the responsibilities are in a direct proportion to the consequences; but it is a remarkable thing that while the importance of the functions of a teacher are well understood, and all the world comprehends that the two factors which produce either a happy or an unhappy future, are the family and the instructor, that notwithstanding this knowledge the choice is often made in a very careless and perfunctory manner. In practice, the field of education is considered as being open to the first comer; and men who would hesitate about giving advice to the gardener in the cultivation of plants, or to the blacksmith on the manner in which he shapes his iron, have not the slightest hesitation in expressing opinions on pedagogical questions to which they are complete strangers. They forget that only those who possess special knowledge are able to give a strong and vigorous instruction with proper method, and a useful education on a sure foundation.

An ancient author said, "The more I learn the more I become convinced that I know nothing." A good teacher, a sincere schoolmaster, may say in his turn, "The more I study the field of education the more I am convinced how immensely difficult is the task to cultivate it. The poet Tegner says, "Those who instruct ought to be considered artists, because they exercise a liberal art; and moreover, a liberal art which is the most elevated and the noblest that I know."

What applies to the teacher in general may also be applied to the master of manual training. He too has need of those qualities, and the pedagogical knowledge, so necessary for the successful teaching of youth. We know very well that the limited time young people pass at the training college is not sufficient to make them accomplished masters; but even their short sojourn there, well employed, is sufficient to make them understand the great responsibilities with which they are invested.

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In order to be able to illustrate the utility of the principle that is here brought forward, and to demonstrate its application, I will give the programme of the studies that have been made during the last two years at the normal school for manual training at Nääs. There are at this school five or six courses of study during each year, designed to give the teachers of primary schools every facility in acquiring the knowledge that is necessary in the practical work of manual training, or to enable them to extend the knowledge that they have already acquired in this subject. Each of these courses lasts for six weeks. They are attended by Swedish and foreign teachers from various countries. A conference is also held every day under the direction of M. Salomon, to discuss matters connected with pedagogical knowledge. Besides this, there are frequent reunions of teachers, where ideas are exchanged in a conversational fashion amongst themselves as to the particular methods, &c., employed by different individuals. It is not rare to find very pronounced divergencies of opinion among the propagators and enthusiastic admirers of manual training. On the one side it is stated that several kinds of manual training should be taught, while the other thinks it should be restricted to one branch only. The one side advises concentration, the other prefers diversity.

Manual training, considered from a pedagogical standpoint, can only be organized in two manners: either by employing, as a means of general education, all kinds of work, or by restricting ourselves to only one kind. In the first place, M. Salomon thinks it is completely superfluous to embrace several kinds of work when one will produce the same results; in the second, it is necessary to suppress those kinds that are the least efficacious, and only conserve those which comprehend the exact qualities that are required.

After what has been previously stated, it is easy to see that it is necessary to confine ourselves to that class of industries which have much in common. This system is the only practical one in primary schools, where the great difficulty will be, for a considerable time at least, to find suitable masters, convenient workshops, and the necessary material.

Let us now consider the general qualities that the class of work ought to possess, in order to be employed efficiently from a pedagogical standpoint. They are, in M. Salomon's opinion, as follows:—First, it should be the means for acquiring a taste for work. Secondly, to develop a general dexterity. Thirdly, to inspire order and exactitude. Fourthly, to induce habits of order and method. Fifthly, to awaken and maintain the attention of the pupils. Sixthly, to assist in the physical development of the children. Seventhly, to exercise the muscles of the body so as to exclude the evils attendant upon a sedentary position. Eighthly, to assist in a methodical gradation, and Ninthly, to develop the taste for the beautiful.

It will be necessary to pass in review the different sorts of work which have been proposed, and examine the particular qualities which each may possess.

In working at the forge it is impossible for the pupils to keep themselves clean. It therefore acts, to a great extent, against a principle that is one of the most important in education. The work at the anvil is also generally of a more severe character than the physical qualities of the child is capable of sustaining; the heavy hammer also makes the work too hard for the children. The use of the file is a very monotonous exercise. It is difficult to use, and requires a long time before a pupil can obtain any dexterity with it. In many cases there is nothing left for

for the children to do but blow the bellows. "It is not necessary," says J. J. Rousseau, "to utilise all the professions in order that all may be honoured; it is sufficient that one should not be estimated higher than another, in order that one child may not esteem himself in a position higher than another. When one has the choice and nothing exists to determine the child either one way or another, why not consult his own taste and inclination with reference to which trade he would prefer? Work in metals is very useful, perhaps the most useful of all. There is, however, at least one particular reason why I would not adopt it in the school—I cannot make your son a farrier, a locksmith, or a blacksmith, and I do not want to see him at the forge with the face of a Cyclops."

Basket-making obliges the child to work sitting down, and fatigues beyond measure the back and the chest. The children who commence it complain dreadfully that the stooping causes them intolerable pain and weariness; and twisting the rods at first blisters their fingers in a very grievous manner, which continues until their hands are hardened by exercise. This occupation cannot be recommended as a means of developing taste; nor does it cause the habits of order or exactitude. The work of the pupils never attains to that degree of perfection which is seen in the models, and the small variety in the movements given to the body of the child renders the work machine-like, and gives a result contrary to the principles we desire to cultivate.

As regards house painting, when we consider the small time which can be given to manual training, a child who would wish to learn this business could not possibly attain any practical knowledge in the most important part of this art, viz., the preparation of the colours. The brush would only serve them in the first place to dirty their hands, face, and clothes, and on account of these objections the parents would not look with favor on this kind of work.

The occupation of book-binding also compels the children to work in a sitting position. It is a comparatively rare occupation. The work executed by a person who is not a regular tradesman is of so mediocre a quality, and corresponds so rarely to the price of the materials employed, that it is easy to see that this work demands greater attention than children are able to give to it.

Fret-saw work also ought to be excluded from the school as not being a suitable subject for instruction. In these exercises the child has to place himself in a position more fatiguing than that which he has to adopt while leaning over his books. The necessary materials are rare and difficult to find, and the objects made are of very little value. While there are so many kinds of manual work by which we may produce useful objects, we should not think of teaching the children of workmen, a class of work which belongs more to the houses of the upper classes than the modest dwellings of the poor.

Tailors' work also necessitates sitting in one place, and is certainly not good for the health of the children. Besides this, the children do not like tailor's work. J. J. Rousseau says, "Young boys never themselves choose the trade of a tailor." This remark of the great philosopher is perfectly true, and conclusively shows what an accurate observer he was.

Shoemaking resembles tailors' work in many points, and is almost as distasteful to children. The boots and shoes made or mended by them are scarcely ever of any solid value. The

The same may be said of the plaiting of straw. It is unquestionably a sedentary occupation, and is not the class of work which the first classes of the primary school should be forced to learn.

There remains only carpentry work, which Rousseau speaks of in the following terms:—"Taking everything into consideration, the work I love best, and which is most to the taste of my pupils, is that of carpentry. It is useful and cleanly; it can be carried out in the house, and is sufficiently hard work to give the body the necessary exercise, while it requires address and industry from the workman. In giving the necessary form to the work it requires also that elegance and taste which should never be excluded." This remark of the philosopher is also well considered and very true. Go into a workshop while the pupils are at work and you will notice at once their vivacity, the constant motion, and their gaiety, showing how delightful they find their work. The management of the saw, the use of the plane, the noise of the hammer, the backward and forward motion of the rasp, produce a picture which animates the heart and rejoices the spirit. See with what precision the little workmen measure off their work; with what serious attention they receive the remarks of the teacher; and with what exactitude they attempt to imitate the minute details of the model. The emulation which exists between these young children is of the utmost use; for that emulation which excites each to work better than the other in a noble rivalry, free from pride and envy, and surrounded by a sweet atmosphere of joy and contentment, cannot but be a great factor in education. They notice the length of time it takes to perform their work, and the degree of success that attends their efforts, without the slightest resulting friction.

Carpentry is therefore that class of occupation which contains in the most complete manner the pedagogic principles which we have proposed. It produces not only the advantages I have before cited, but gives to the young ideas a methodical arrangement, and inculcates a disposition that overcomes difficulties by the easiest method. This eminently educational quality gives it a right of being cited as a subject in primary instruction, which ought to engage the attention of all persons who take to heart the education of infancy in order to give it a place of importance in the usual programme of studies.

Experience has proved that this class of work furnishes results which no other kind of work can possibly produce. In the presence of all these advantages influential persons and the friends of infancy ought to do all that lies in their power, and by every kind of moral and material means to assist in developing this class of work in the school. It must not be lost sight of that carpentry alone gives that general dexterity which ought to be acquired in the primary school; the number of tools required, and the great variety of bodily movements, are far more important than in any other occupation. All these serve to give the necessary exercise with the desired general dexterity which is sought to be acquired.

Turning and wood-carving are closely allied, and are necessary complements to carpentry, therefore they should not be neglected; they ought, however, to be only accorded a place of secondary importance. Wood-carving will certainly assist in an æsthetic sense, which instruction in manual training ought to develop. The work in these two branches of carpentry and cabinet-making ought not to be taught as specialities, but as being mutually connected. We must not abuse one or the other as a means of contravention to the elementary rules of hygiene. The turning-lathe only exercises a certain number of muscles, and wood-carving requires a position
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which is uncomfortable. It is therefore important that these off-shoots of cabinet-making should only serve to complete what carpentry has commenced, or simply to give variety to the work. Carpentry, therefore, combined with turning and wood-carving, possesses the qualities that are desired, and fulfils all the necessary conditions to attain the proposed object in giving instruction in manual training in the primary school.

There are two things to consider in the matter of pupils: first, the age the pupils should have attained before they commence this study; and, secondly, the number of children it is possible to place under one master without inconvenience. As most of the army of technical educators are persuaded that manual training is the most active agent of a good and solid education, it should be taught to all pupils who have attained the scholastic age. Actual circumstances, however, are opposed to this general extension. It is necessary that we should be contented with a portion of the desirable results. The want of success in teaching manual training in some of the Danish schools may be attributed in a great measure to the unbalanced process by which all ages were made to participate in this instruction. According to the opinion of the Nääs authorities the time for this generalisation has not yet arrived. In order that a new idea should have time to take root and spread itself in society, it is necessary that its development should be gradual and its application limited. It is much better to commence in a somewhat restricted manner than to spread at once into too large proportions, with the risk of having to recommence. In the first place, nothing is risked; in the second, everything is lost. The way we should suggest that this instruction should be given in the primary school is that it should be limited, in the first place, to the advanced classes; because these are stronger and more able to manage the tools. They therefore fix the minimum age for the commencement of manual training at from ten to twelve years; but it is evident that this limit should not be applied too strictly. There are, indeed, children of twelve years who are unable to work on account of their constitution, whilst others of eight have acquired considerable and sufficient physical development. The age at which their instruction should commence might well be left to the judgment of the master. From the replies to the circulars we have already spoken about, we learn that in Sweden 135,965 children are placed under 1,563 instructors and instructresses, which makes 87 pupils to each teacher. Of these 87 children we may count 45 boys, of whom 19 are over the age of 12 years; and 42 girls, of whom 18 have attained the same age.

It is important to restrict the manual training to the eldest boys of the school; and it is not less important to limit the number of pupils submitted to the direction of the master. It is the master who has to judge and decide for himself in this case, taking as the base of his calculation his ability for teaching and his experience. If he has not had a large experience the number ought not to be over six at the commencement, and perhaps it would be better to reduce it to four. As the pupils have received no exercises in this work, and consequently ought to be guided step by step, the teaching of any number requires very close superintendence. In writing, for example, there is only one instrument to superintend, whereas in carpentry there may be forty. If the teacher does not perceive that the pupil holds his pen in an improper manner during one writing lesson, he may correct that fault in one of the following lessons. It is not the same, however, with lessons in manual training, where the nature of the tool varies in each instance, and where the improper

improper holding of the tool may cause the pupil to contract bad habits and hinder the regular execution of his work to a considerable extent and vitiate his good taste. The master should commence his class with from four to six pupils. This number may be slowly augmented according to the degree of dexterity shown by the first pupils; this number may be increased to eight and even up to twelve, but in the opinion of the best authority it ought not to exceed this number. Experience has certified to the impossibility to do efficient work with a great number of pupils; and we think it next to impossible for a master to direct fifteen pupils, until several of them have acquired such dexterity that they are not only able to look after their own work, but to assist in the character of pupil-teachers. If, therefore, each teacher has nineteen pupils of twelve years of age, these pupils ought to be classed in the first place into four sections, afterwards into three, and further on into two divisions. It must always be borne in mind that the masters should make a regulation that only those pupils who conduct themselves well, and who perform their duties in the general school work in a satisfactory manner, should be allowed to participate in manual training. This measure, seeing how fond children are of this occupation, cannot fail to produce a favourable influence upon the general discipline, and also in the application of each individual pupil.

The difficulty generally of finding a convenient place to be used as a workshop in the school-building is a great hindrance to the generalisation of manual training. The use of the ordinary class-room for this kind of work is not advised as it would form an obstacle to the maintenance of that propriety and order which are so essential in the school. It is therefore necessary that the workshop should be a special room for the purpose. In building new schools it is easy to arrange that the workshop should be placed in the vicinity without going to any considerable expense. In the school buildings already erected it is not often so easy to appropriate any particular room without disarranging some other class. In towns the garrets are generally the only places to be found in which to work. Sometimes the buildings are of such a class that a lean-to may be attached to them without much expense. In the country this does not apply, and in other circumstances the class-room may be of such dimensions that a portion may be partitioned off. At the beginning it is not necessary that any exaggerated pretensions should exist with reference to the locality; the teaching of manual training being once well organized the administration, the municipality, the parish, and the pupils, will not fail to give sufficient subsidies to the work to carry it on and probably to develop it. The following conditions are requisite to instal a workshop for manual training in a properly organised manner. The workshop should be installed in the same building as the school, or an adjoining one. In the first place the workshop should be placed in such a way that the noise of the pupils at work should not derange the studies of other pupils who may be in the class-room. An outside door should open upon a court in order to facilitate the taking away of shavings and other rubbish. A workshop intended for six or eight benches and a turning-lathe may have a square form. If it is necessary to have eight benches it is better that it should be rectangular, but its length exceeding its breadth, so that the passages between two rows of benches should not have too great a width. The size should be proportioned to the number of pupils who have to work at the same time. The width of the shop should be from 5 to 6 metres (say, from 16 to 20 feet) and we should calculate the surface of the floor in such a fashion that each pupil should occupy about $2\frac{3}{4}$ metres square, or (say) 80 square feet. For the turning lathe it is necessary to increase the length of the shop
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by about 1 metre. In height the workshops should not be less than 12 feet. It is also necessary to avoid, as much as possible, working with an artificial light. For that purpose the windows should be conveniently placed, and sufficiently numerous and large; they should occupy in a general way a surface equivalent to 80 to 100 feet. Three sides should be lighted if possible. The windows of a workshop require more height than ordinary rooms; they are generally made from 5 to 6 feet high by 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 9 inches wide; they are placed as near as possible to the ceiling. The distance between the window and the ceiling ought in any case to be over 12 or 15 inches, and the distance from the floor to the window 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 6 inches. The benches being of about the same height, it is necessary to take precaution, otherwise the windows will be more liable to be broken by the tools and materials coming against them.

In order to prevent the ceiling and walls from injury by being knocked about, it is necessary that they should be boarded. This plan favours neatness, and the ceiling might also be made of varnished wood.

Heating the workshop is done in winter by means of iron or terra-cotta stoves with bent tubes. These give out sufficient heat, and enable the pupils to make their own glue. It is not necessary otherwise that the temperature of the workshop should be as high as that of the class-room, as the pupils who work with their hands conserve the heat much better than those who remain inactive at their desks. A temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit is quite sufficient for the workshop in winter. If the room is not used exclusively for manual training it is necessary that cupboards for the tools should be fitted to it, and these can be arranged along the walls. In cases where the work takes place in the evening, where there is no gas, the lighting will be by means of hanging lamps, suspended in such a way that they cannot easily be displaced or broken. It should be observed in this place that three rooms should be attached to the workshop, one of which is for the storage of the models, the second for the finished objects, and the third for the boards and other materials that are used in the workshop.

M. Salomon believes that each class of manual training should last two hours, in order that the pupils may have an half-hour to prepare, sharpen, and replace the tools in their proper places. It would be even better, perhaps, if the classes could be attended for three hours with fifteen minutes interval for recreation. Each child should obtain this manual instruction once a week. We will suppose that the pupils are divided, as already said, in two or three sections. Thus four or six hours per week will be passed in the workshop by the master. It is not very much, and it would certainly be useful to devote two, or perhaps four, hours more to this study than stated, but it is far better to have a little than nothing.

It is also understood that practical instruction should be placed among the other lessons of the programme rather than to devote, in preference, a portion of the evening to it. It is not needful that a special day should be employed for the workshop exercises, but on the contrary these physical exercises should alternate with the intellectual studies, so that the children should have the same esteem and consideration for manual training as for other matters of study.

It would not be wise to prolong the duration of the classes to give the new instruction. In order to attract pupils to the school, manual training should take place in the time that is subtracted from theoretical exercises. In particular circumstances, as for instance, where in several districts of Sweden the children
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cannot attend the school every day, the workshop studies can be made in supplementary classes, in order that they should not take up any portion of the time that is indispensable to other studies.

The materials of instruction comprise tools, models, and sawn timber. It is useless to give to each pupil a complete kit of the tools that are employed. Measures such as that would bring about an enormous increase of expenditure and create many difficulties in the propagation of manual training.

The following table will serve as a guide for the necessary tools for the workshop of a primary school, these having been found sufficient in Sweden:—

Name of the tool.	Number of tools required for six pupils.	Number of tools required for twelve pupils.
Bench	3	8
Ripping saw	2	4
Hand saw	1	4
Panel saw	1	1
Turning saw	2	3
Do large size	1	2
Fret saw	1	1
Jack plane	3	8
Trying plane	3	8
Smoothing plane	3	8
Toothing plane, with two irons	1	1
American iron plane, smoothing	4	4
Chisels (set of firmer chisels)	1	2
Mortise chisels (set of eight)	1	1
Set of gouges	1	1
Carving chisels and gouges, assorted	1	1
Pincers for iron wire	1	1
Flat pincers	1	1
Small pliers	1	1
Large pliers	1	2
Flat rasp	2	4
Half-round rasp	3	6
Round rasp, rat tail	2	4
Triangular rasp	2	4
Brace, with twenty-four bits	1	1
Small auger	1	2
Draw-knife	4	6
Spokeshave	2	3
Hammer	4	8
Mallet	4	6
Compasses	2	2
Callipers	2	2
Polisher	4	6
Screw-driver	3	6
Square	4	8
Glue-pot	1	1
Oil-stone	2	3
Grindstone, 18-in.	1	1
Broad hatchet	1	1
2-foot rule	2	4
Bevil	1	2
Marking gauge	4	8

Of course this list may be modified, and for small schools much simplified, but it can be seen that the cost of providing tools would not amount to any very large sum.

The Boston Commission says, "The Nääs system can be summed up in the following manner:—(1) To explain to the children the natures of the materials, the names and usages of the tools, the geometrical forms which relates to them, and to initiate them into the principles of work; (2) to apply these principles in making simple objects, which at the same time may be instructive and useful, the difficulties of progression must be rigorously graduated, geometrical solids, boxes nailed together, and the simple implements and articles constructed, and which may be taken away by the children after the approbation of the master; (3) to accustom the children to make these objects themselves without the assistance of the instructor, who should only indicate how the work should be done." It seems to me this class of instruction is highly successful, and that all countries must of necessity participate in its benefits. The movement in its favour seems to be general, and will doubtless engender ideas that will soon determine the most convenient way to achieve perfect success. I firmly believe it will prove a most powerful means of education, in addition to teaching that knowledge of hand-work, which is admitted by all to be so thoroughly necessary and useful. It is devoutly to be wished that the schools to which are confided the care of bringing up the children of the people should be something more than institutions where the only thought is how to form the faculties of intelligence; but it is not desired in any case that manual instruction should take the place or usurp the rights of other matters which have to be taught. What we desire is the simultaneous development of body and mind, of the head and the hand, and of the heart and the eye. It is in this intimate association to which we should direct our efforts, the school of hand-work and the primary school.

M. Desmoulins, who belongs to the Municipal Council and to the General Council of the Seine, who is also Secretary of the Instruction Budget, and perhaps has had more to do with experimental technical education than any other man in France, stated at the Bordeaux Congress that in the City of Paris not less than 25,000,000 of francs is expended annually on education. This budget comprises the entire cost of public instruction in Paris, but in the greater part of the scholastic services technical instruction, both industrial and commercial, was considered of the greatest importance; in fact that it was absolutely the great question that had to be dealt with. Primary instruction in Paris is given in the following institutions:—126 maternal schools, 17 infantile schools, 174 primary boys' schools, and 175 primary girls' schools. This makes a total of 492 establishments in which elementary instruction is given to 145,000 pupils. The staff employed in all the branches consists of over 3,000 teachers, of whom about 1,500 are males and 1,500 are females. The salaries of the teachers are not less than 9,000,000 and a half francs (£380,000). The maternal schools have taken the place of those institutions that were formerly called *salles d'asile*, which in reality were nothing more than places where children were taken care of while their mothers were out at work. The greater part of the maternal schools of the present day are provided with Kindergarten apparatus, and the instruction is carried out on Froebel's system, which is in reality the true commencement of a technical education. Drawing and singing are both taught in connection with the usual exercises of the Kindergarten. One of the drawing inspectors, M. Ottin, the eminent sculptor, has

has already introduced into the greater part of these schools a class of exercises which may properly be termed a system of gymnastics for the eye, the mind, and the hand. These familiarize the children little by little with the elements of drawing, and this leads them later on to arrive at what we may term the "writing of form."

In Paris, at the last exhibition of decorative art, books were exhibited full of the drawings of these little folks of from 6 to 8 years of age—very remarkable for their ingeniousness, their hand power, and originality. It is to be hoped that manufacturers will largely interest themselves in these schools, for who can doubt that children so brought up will not distinguish themselves as they grow up in designing patterns for textile and other fabrics, embroideries, &c.

It has been the subject of much discussion whether it would be beneficial or otherwise to introduce elementary workshops into primary schools, and it was at the Bordeaux Congress unanimously and definitely decided that the utility of these institutions has been fully recognized, and that their introduction should not be delayed. For girls, schools the matter is a much simpler one. By the French law of 1882 manual training was introduced into French elementary boys' schools at the same time that dressmaking and cutting-out classes were introduced into the girls' schools. The result has been that the 175 schools have become little workshops of dressmaking during the proper hours for those particular classes, and excellent work turned out.

Now to speak of the infantile schools. In Paris already seventeen of these institutions have been established, and, as I said before, they have replaced those that were formally called asylums (*salles d'asile*). The children are here taught the elements of knowledge that will prove useful further on. M. Desmoulins says:—"There is nothing more charming than to see these little ones devote themselves to their exercises, which are so designed that they partake of the character of games or pastimes, and the children amuse themselves while being instructed." Their exercises are directed in such a way that the information they gain and the object of their lessons will be useful to them later on in life. This is therefore the commencement of an excellent education. The children are encouraged to ask their instructors questions, to which they at once obtain the answers. They are enchanted with their work, and are much happier at school than they could be at home. When they leave these maternal schools in order to enter the primary schools they have to be somewhat restrained. The discipline has to be more severe, and they have to submit to silence and an immobility which has nothing in common with the license they have enjoyed in the maternal schools. The municipal council have therefore in contemplation to bridge the gap which exists between the maternal schools and the primary schools, and towards this end have created the infantile school. These schools, which are specially for boys of from 6 to 9 years of age, are taught by women, and are found to supply the want so much felt in preparing the pupil for the primary schools. The system and the processes made use of in the maternal schools are continued in a modified manner in the infantile schools. The minds of the children at this age commence to develop and expand—their memory has become more exact, and their judgment more accurate. The experiment has been completely successful, and it has been found that women are much more capable of conducting these schools than men. The seventeen infantile schools already installed have rendered such good service,
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and the female teachers have been so successful, that it is now a question with the council whether all the elementary classes of the primary schools of Paris should not be taught by women.

Teaching by the attraction of games and direct observation prepares children for a new method of learning, which will leave a much greater latitude than has hitherto been considered desirable to the pupil's perceptive and imitative faculties. It must not be forgotten that at present the system is actually only a sort of patchwork education, and the great object with all is to bring about some general method of instruction for all classes of schools. Thus the mistakes which have been discovered in the experimental state of existence will disappear, and at present it is most reassuring to know that the municipality of Paris has established in all the primary schools a commencement of technical instruction.

Allusion will now be made to what has been done in Paris in the schools of a somewhat higher class. In the first place, the Rollin College must be considered the municipal school, in which is taught all the subjects which are laid down in the university curriculum. It may truly be said that this is a State college, and the only part the city of Paris has in its management is to provide the funds necessary to carry it on. The direction is placed under the university authorities. The Chaptal College is of a more municipal character. A great number of youths are trained for commerce in this institution. Some of the pupils on leaving go to the Polytechnic. Several have been received there this year, and from forty-five to forty-six of the pupils have received the bachelor's degree of science or physics in the University of Paris this year. These two colleges instruct about 2,400 young men. The schools which are more particularly primary superior schools, such as the schools of Turgot, Colbert, Lavoisier, J. B. Say, and Arago, are of an excellent character, and to these the best pupils from the primary schools are admitted gratuitously. In many particulars these may be termed professional schools. Thus a thorough commercial education for merchants and their employés is furnished at the School Turgot, where there are 810 pupils, at the Colbert 714, at the Lavoisier 480, at the J. B. Say 683, and at Arago 476, making a total of 3,163 boys, who are being instructed in the best possible way to enable them to obtain a living by trade. Paris also possesses a primary superior school for girls, in which there are 280 pupils. All these boys' schools, excepting the Rollin, have workshops for manual training, and the preparation has been made exceedingly useful, as the greater portion of the pupils embrace those industrial arts which are the greatest source of Parisian wealth. Besides, it is of the greatest importance, in a moral point of view, to teach these young people how to work, and to direct their studies towards those trades which have hitherto been thought to be of a somewhat derogatory character. "We hope," says M. Desmoulins, "to destroy, from their very beginnings, those causes of dislike to manual labour which have been evinced by the Parisian youth, and show them how honorable it is. Paris has always been in the first rank in everything which contributes by laborious activity to elevate a nation by work, and it is high time that manual training should occupy the high position to which it is destined."

I now come to the adult classes, of which so much has been spoken and written. The municipality of Paris has instituted both adult and commercial classes. In the first the number of scholars is falling off considerably, and gradually

gradually becoming less and less, while, on the contrary, the commercial classes have rendered services which the public appreciate in a more marked degree every day. It must be specially noticed that the classes established by various societies, such as the Polytechnic, the Philotechnic, and others, are followed with great ardour by the Parisian youth. The municipal council have, therefore, been able to diminish each year the sum devoted to the adult classes, and been thereby enabled to augment the subsidies accorded to the commercial classes and the free societies for the advancement of education.

The teaching of drawing in the city of Paris costs about a million of francs annually, and it is thought that this instruction does not produce the desirable results that could be reasonably expected from the expenditure of so large a sum. The professors are men of talent, and, for the most part, animated by a truly laudable zeal; but they complain, and with considerable reason, of the faulty method which prevails in not making it compulsory for the pupils to attend the elementary classes in the commencement of the course. They give their instruction in the superior primary schools, but a large number of the pupils have not received the requisite elementary instruction, and this applies also to the middle classes, for which a very incomplete and not altogether well-directed preparation has been made. From this cause a notable loss of time and effort must necessarily take place. It ought, however, to be stated that, by perseverance, the professors have obtained, in spite of these obstacles, some remarkable results. The Workmen's Exhibition, and the Exhibition of Art applied to Industry of 1886, have enabled the public to take cognizance of this progress. These exhibitions have shown the actual work that has been done, both in the day and evening classes of the schools. The progress of the school in the rue Ste.-Elizabeth, and also that of the pupils of the municipal school, in the rue des Petits-Hotels, where the application of fine arts to industry is carried on, is especially remarkable. At these schools work is carried on in four workshops—(1) modelling in clay; (2) sculpture in stone, wood-carving, &c; (3) designing for textile fabrics; and (4) decorative painting, &c.

The pupils can, therefore, employ themselves in the workshops all day, and follow in the evening the classes upon the history of art and other subjects. They are taught the elements of the various arts as applied to industry. For example: They are taught what a Grecian vase is like, and what it developed into at the Renaissance. The professor draws the form of the object upon the blackboard, while the pupils, following him, copy his work into their note-books, making their own remarks of the explanation given to them. These young people can then be instructed to design a wash-basin, inkstand, or any other industrial object, and they will at once indicate the epoch and the school in the character they give to their design, which is left to their own imaginations. I have seen compositions made in this manner where the design has been recommended by its general correctness, and also where the pupil has completed the working drawings and sections ready to be put into the workman's hands for execution.

With results such as these the municipality of Paris are well content, for they have been able to provide for the youth of the working classes schools wherein during the day they can practise real work, and during the evening study the history of art or theoretical science. This is emphatically the case with the school for the application of the fine arts to industry in the rue des Petits-Hotels, where actual work is carried on from the morning until the evening, under the constant inspection of a talented professor. The municipality has also shown
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how much it has at heart the great interests of art and commerce, in the excellent arrangements they have made to develop the highest class of artisan. With reference to the apprenticeship schools, at the head of which we place the school of chemistry and physics, which contains ninety students, who receive a monthly subsidy of 50 francs, the city of Paris is amply repaid for the sacrifices it makes with reference to these young men, as the services of the specialists trained in this school have already been distinctly recognized by the masters as giving a higher tone to their employés.

After this comes the Diderot municipal school, on the boulevard of la Villette, and which is in every sense a school of apprentices. The regular cost of the Diderot school extends over three years. Out of 100 pupils at present, there are sixty-four of the third year, who will complete their apprenticeship at the end of this year—1886. This is a highly satisfactory result. When the municipal council of Paris, the founders of this school, determined to raise the standard of apprenticeship, which had not only fallen into disuse, but, where carried out, it was found the trade itself was not thoroughly taught, it never intended to satisfy all the exigencies of the city in the teaching of handicrafts, but to set a good example, and to make the experiment of apprentice schools. They are now satisfied that it is possible not only to give thorough technical instruction, but even to practise the work in the school. The school in the rue de Tournefort is of a somewhat different character, for there the workshop is really in the school. This combination has been very much spoken against in the past, but it is known to-day that the good results which this school has shown have been universally acknowledged. The Diderot school has also done good service. The young men who leave it can earn from 4 francs to 5 francs a day in Paris, and it must be felt how valuable and precious such examples must be when exhibited in the centre of industries such as those that belong to France. What has been done is only considered to be an experiment, but the work has been faithfully performed, whatever may be said by detractors, and I can bear witness that the results have been excellent in the way of teaching a trade.

The Diderot school is not the first experiment. It was founded in 1873, while the town of Havre had a school of the same class as early as 1866. This is not nearly of so high a character as the Diderot school, but has proved eminently useful, as the pupils, on leaving, generally earn about 2 francs a day. They readily obtain employment, as improvers in the manufactories, at the above rate of wages, and many, I know, earn from 4 and 5 francs to 7 francs a day—3s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. The average wage is, however, about 2 francs for boys of 15 years or thereabouts. There are also at the Havre institution cookery classes and marketing classes for girls, where they are taught everything pertaining to domestic economy. On leaving school many of the girls go into drapers' and milliners' shops, where they earn from a shilling to eighteenpence a day, besides a portion of their board. In Havre the boys employed in the various school workshops are 273, and the total cost is 42,150 francs, and the apprenticeship school for girls have 210 pupils, incurring an expense of 26,270 francs.

There is another fact which is not generally known, but which acted as the great incentive to municipal authorities in the establishment of apprenticeship schools. The jury of the Universal Exhibition of 1867 reported that the quality of the products of French industry had deteriorated and fallen off generally, and
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on an inquiry being instituted, this could only be attributed to faulty apprenticeship, and it was easily seen that the workman scarcely ever deserved the title of artizan that was once so famous in Paris.

The Municipal Commission of Paris sought a remedy for this deterioration, and, upon its suggestion, the council voted a sum of 20,000 francs to be distributed annually to young men who had received their indentures of apprenticeship. The prize offered to each was 250 francs (£5). Very few laid claim to these prizes, for the first year (1868) there were only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the young men who called themselves apprentices that claimed a prize. The same proportion only obtained prizes in 1869 and in 1870. Thus the Municipal Council had in their hands a fund already voted nearly equal to 60,000 francs, they determined to experiment, and, with this sum, they founded the school of the Boulevard de la Villette. During these three years only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the young craftsmen of Paris properly fulfilled the conditions of their apprenticeship. The cause of this is that families cannot sacrifice so much of the time of their children without compensation, hence they find it necessary to send them to factories and mechanical workshops, where they can be employed at specialities. Thus they only become initiated in one or more of the general processes of their trade which may probably be simply to attend upon a machine.

The Diderot school was established to counteract this downward tendency and has now 330 students who are taught eight different trades—six in iron and two in woodwork. The principal difficulty has been to retain the pupils in the workshop until the accomplishment of their third year. The first year is consecrated to a kind of general class-work in wood and iron. During the first eleven months the pupil passes successively through the eight workshops of the school. This practice has been found to give the very best results, imparting as it does a general practical knowledge to the student and enables him to decide upon the class of work he likes best. In the second year, when he has chosen a trade, he has become sufficiently dexterous to do valuable work. So much so that small masters in the vicinity of the school entice the pupils away by offering them wages. It thus follows that only a small number of pupils follow the entire course of the school to the conclusion of the third year. Four years ago the school had 270 pupils, out of which twenty-five only were of the third year. The Council of Inspection endeavoured to get over this difficulty by instituting luncheon prizes for about a third of the pupils of the school. Also in the organisation of a canteen; in giving prizes to the most meritorious students of the third year; and by organising educational holiday trips to visit some industrial towns or manufacturing districts. For this purpose a class was arranged and placed under the care and supervision of a competent instructor. By inducements such as these the difficulty, to a considerable extent, has been surmounted, and this year seventy-five pupils of the third year have completed their apprenticeship and passed into the ranks of the various Parisian industries. The diplomas given to the pupils of the third year are of equal value to an indenture of apprenticeship, and is quite as highly considered and well appreciated by the manufacturers.

A second school of apprenticeship has been just opened in Paris for teaching the manufacture of furniture, and is situated Rue de Reuilly. Further the town of Paris has also opened a school for orphans in the Avenue Philippe-Auguste, in which about 100 boys are learning different trades in wood and metals. If, therefore, we make a total of the number of pupils in Paris who are learning different trades, we find:—In the school of physics and chemistry, 90 pupils; at the Diderot school of apprenticeship,

apprenticeship, 330 pupils; in the furniture school, 60 pupils; and at the orphan school, 100 pupils; making a total of 580. There are therefore 580 young apprentices taught by the municipal schools.

The girls have not been forgotten either. The city of Paris has founded five apprenticeship schools, called professional and housekeeping schools for young women. The school in the Rue Fondary has 180 pupils; Rue Bouret, 123; Rue Bossuet, 200; Rue Ganneron, 130; and Rue de Poitou, 170. If we add to these figures the number of pupils in superior primary schools where professional classes have been established, it will be seen that 1,083 young girls receive lessons in book-keeping, dressmaking, painting, on porcelain and fans, the manufacture of artificial flowers, &c. The tuition in domestic economy and housekeeping is both theoretical and practical, and every effort is made towards giving young women the means of gaining honest livelihoods. The first that presents itself is employment at the desk, and for this the great object is to arrive at perfection as far as possible, in the book-keeping and commercial classes. These classes are so thoroughly considered and carefully taught, that the practical application of the English language both in speaking and writing is one of the subjects of daily instruction. Drawing is also taught, with painting on porcelain and on fans, the fabrication of artificial flowers, and the application of designing and painting in a manner to be actually and commercially valuable. In dressmaking, all the schools which have sent their products to national or international exhibitions have obtained prizes, this gives a good idea of what has been really accomplished. Thanks to modern progress, the good will of everyone converges towards energetic endeavours, to achieve good results in the elevation of the morals of the country, and in the development of that which appears to me to be one of the first and greatest virtues, namely, the love of work. It is indeed a pleasure to see such great commercial and powerful municipalities as Paris, Havre, Lyon, and Bordeaux, encourage everything which is of a nature to honour labour, and place it in a better and higher position. "This," says M. Marsoulan, "tends to render to national education the character which, the Encyclopædia tells us, the French Revolutionists would have carried out—equal and thorough instruction to every child in the country. Let us hope that the movement will not be hindered, and that we shall be able to educate our youth in a way that will contribute more and more to the greatness and wealth of France."

In Switzerland each canton has special institutions and a different legislation regarding technical education. The State possesses a Polytechnic Federal School which is situated at Zurich, and is subsidised by the confederation. Engineers of roads and bridges, mechanical engineers, chemists, architects, and professors of technical education; in short, the principal staff of the arts and manufactures receive special instruction in the different sections of this industrial University.

Among the schools that are subsidised by the different cantons may be mentioned those of the engineering school of Lausanne, and that of arts and trades at Winterthur. Schools for teaching watch and clock making in Jura, those of spinning and weaving at Basle and Zurich, and also the schools of the industrial arts at Geneva and other towns, and the school of wood-carving at Brionz.

The attendance at these schools during two or three years necessitates considerable sacrifices in time and money from families who, with great difficulty can afford to make them. In these families it is necessary that the apprentice should, as soon as possible, gain his own living, and in the factories where extreme division of labour

labour prevails this result is obtained sooner than where a speciality has to be learned. From this cause good workmen are becoming rare and it has been found absolutely necessary to effect some reform in apprenticeship or in obtaining that instruction necessary to the learning trades. This great problem is as difficult to solve in Switzerland as elsewhere, and the question is whether it is possible to give the necessary theoretical instruction in the workshop, or must it be done outside?

M. Etienne, the Bordeaux delegate from the Swiss Confederation, says in effect the situation of a workman on account of the general employment of machines is much changed of late; as often his work only consists in attending a machine which has simply to be oiled and watched. His intelligence has no room for play, nor does the work even physically affect him. This is what causes the degeneracy complained of, for it affects the faculties of the workmen both intellectually and morally. He simply becomes a portion of the machine he works. The duration of the hours of work in Switzerland have been reduced from 12 to 11 hours per day, and this hour may certainly be profitably utilised by both the workmen and apprentices to develop their intellectual and artistic faculties, and classes for this purpose have been very much extended. It is thought in Switzerland these classes ought not to be altogether gratuitous, but that a portion of the disbursements of the pupils should be given as prizes to the most painstaking pupils at the end of the year. The Swiss Confederation has come forward during the last two years and offered subsidies to apprenticeship schools, and also to classes for professional instruction. These subsidies are a means by which the central power may exercise official intervention, for in Switzerland the Cantons themselves are exceedingly jealous of their independent liberty of action. They will never give up their rights except in the presence of the greater interest of the Confederation.

An order of the Confederation of June, 1884, details the mode of the division of the 150,000 francs—£6,000—which had been voted by the Federal Assembly in favour of the development of artistic and professional instruction. Since that time the official inspectors have visited the schools and professional classes, in which the teaching of drawing forms the most important part of the instruction, and they superintend the expenditure of these subsidies, and report upon the organisation and development of instruction in each institution. These reports are calculated to induce a very keen rivalry among the schools. The Federal subventions are made in direct proportion to half the money voted by the local authorities. Notes of all furniture and expenses are minutely verified, and the services carried out by the inspectors are well done, and the plan works with the greatest regularity.

The courses of instruction are organised on a plan similar to that of the Society Philomathique of Bordeaux. The Professional Academy of Geneva has already more than twelve different courses, among which the classes for girls are conducted in a manner similar to those in Paris, and to the Society for Professional Instruction. At Locle, a manufacturing town of over 12,000 people, they have adopted a plan similar to that of the Society of the Rhone for Professional Teaching. These two institutions have been founded during the last three years, and seem to give the same results as those of the Lyons professional schools. The division of Switzerland from France is only an imaginary line as regards instruction, and is in reality no barrier either against the French or the Swiss, between whom the most cordial relations are sustained. Mr. Lang is the director of the Society for Professional Teaching, of the Rhone and La Martiniere. This school is directed and carried on in the most perfect

manner, and is remarkable for the application and assiduity of its pupils, and these circumstances are to be remarked in all the classes. On inspecting the working of this school the impression given is that all this is brought about by the happy conceptions and management of the gentleman who presides over and organised the institution. The principal features are that the society receives a subsidy from the State, and another from the Department of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, who founded the institution. These subsidies cover a third of the whole expenses of the school, and a third part is furnished by donations from the people, while the remaining third is furnished by the pupils themselves, who pay from 3 to 6 francs per trimestre in the superior classes. There are 8,000 inscribed pupils and 5,000 in attendance at the end of last term.

There is a class of pupils called by their comrades *commissaires* (a kind of prefects), who are empowered to maintain discipline. It is their duty to observe and to record by means of class registers, that each pupil is present at the opening of the lesson. They act as a medium between the professors and the pupils, and between the pupils and the administrative council. They have also a voice in the general assembly, where they can state the necessity and ask for the opening of new classes, and investigate cases of the absence of pupils and their cause; they assist and encourage the pupils in their work, and this staff, taken from the ranks of the pupils themselves, renders invaluable services to the work of instruction. These prefects have always done honor to their positions, and their President is chosen by vote from among themselves. There is one of these under-officers or prefects for every six pupils, and their number is never to exceed four for one class, whatever number the class may consist of. The institution of these prefects is considered one of the most solid foundations of the Society for Professional Teaching.

At the end of each year a certificate of assiduity is delivered to each of the pupils who, for no pretext whatever, have ever lost a single lesson in the class. These are granted for each year, and already from twelve to thirteen hundred have been issued. These certificates are very much sought after, and the most strenuous efforts and sacrifices are made to obtain them, because they are considered an introduction of the highest order by the masters, merchants, the officers, and general administrations of the country, furnishing the strongest proofs that the holders are industrious, assiduous, and worthy young men.

The substance of the subjects to be taught in their classes is laid down for the professors, but the means and methods of carrying these into operation are entirely left to the professors themselves. If the courses are well followed the professor gains in reputation in direct proportion, and when, on the contrary, the pupils do not take any interest in the courses, it is considered they have been neglected or not well directed, and the professor is accordingly changed. Thus the professors are kept in direct sympathy with, and are understood and beloved by their pupils. They are looked up to as quite the *élite* of the society.

These are the essential elements of the educational organisation which has been carried out with the most benevolent sentiments of respect and warm sympathies by all who have participated in the efforts which have been so well ordered and successful. In fact, the part taken by the confederation completely dominates and gives a tone to the whole of the cantonal combinations, and vastly increases the value of the results. The desire has generally been to introduce into the whole of Switzerland this same *régime*, and to create institutions of the same class in all the cantons,

cantons, which are quite independent of each other. It is very doubtful whether this can entirely be carried out, from the jealousy that exists between the different localities. Nevertheless, the principles have been transplanted from Geneva and Locle into many places, and have given the same good results, considering the relative proportions of the institutions.

The question of introducing manual labour into the primary school has occupied some time. To be exact, it was in Switzerland the first idea was conceived in the mind of Pestalozzi some time during the first years of the century. In Germany the direction of this instruction is confided to the ordinary teachers, and the Swiss followed in the same way. Their first essay was commenced at Bale, and this year another school has been opened at Berne. The exhibition of the work done is interesting; but there are different opinions as to the opportunities of giving teachers the necessary training to enable them to take charge of this instruction. Their aptitude for the mechanical requirements may be faulty, and in the contrary cases it is felt that some teachers may become so enamoured of handwork as to be absorbed by their preference for it to the detriment of what we may properly call primary instruction. But the utility of manual training has never been questioned, much less denied, by any one. As for Apprenticeship Schools, a movement is gradually making way that will transform the workshop into the school, and make it an establishment of production. The science and art classes are given either before or after manual work in the workshop during the morning or evening, according to the season.

Commercial instruction in Switzerland is still in a rudimentary state, with few exceptions. It is after the practical work in commercial establishments has been commenced that this instruction develops itself. The young men engaged in trade have formed among themselves an institution called the Society of Young Commercials, having branches in many towns, and really forming a federation. They organize regular courses of foreign languages and book-keeping, and everything required in a merchant's office is duly taught. There are several private institutions also which give commercial instruction, but there is not in Switzerland any school on the same footing as those of Paris, Havre, Marseilles, or Lyons. For the last three years there has been a School of Commerce founded at Neuchatel, under the direction of a certificated pupil of the Lyons School of Commerce. The commencement of this school was very modest, as the pupils belonged entirely to the working classes from the primary superior schools, where they followed the ordinary lessons in addition to the courses for foreign languages. The programme comprised one year of study in the commercial section, and this section was subsidised by the Municipality of Paris. The programme, however, comprehends two years of study, and the school has now fifty pupils. The creation of other commercial schools has been contemplated for several years, but they have not yet been founded. The reason is to have experiments made before any extensive schools are decided on. There are many difficulties to be surmounted. The intention is to follow the French system, as what has been borrowed from the French has perfectly succeeded. Two years since delegates from the Cantonal Governments were commissioned to study the organisation of foreign professional and commercial instruction. These gentlemen visited France and Germany to study the subject, and were satisfied with what they had seen carried out in the model institutions of Lyons and Paris, whereupon the State Councillors decided it would be useless to continue seeking information in other quarters. The French system
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has been generally adopted with every success under the circumstances, because it was thought impossible to find out better methods without too great a loss of time in making experiments that would probably last for years.

M. Eugene Rombaut, the delegate of the Belgian Government, speaking of the present position of technical instruction in Brussels, said that some misunderstanding existed in different countries in the terms used, and wished first to define that which was meant in Belgium by industrial and professional education. These distinctions he considered absolutely necessary, for it must be known that the difference of these terms is being constantly misunderstood, and gives rise to discussions which can only be avoided by fixing the significance of the terms *industrial* and *professional*, which we couple with the word instruction. Each one has reasons for his own special interpretation, and each one follows his own ideas without understanding what those terms may mean in other countries, or whether the terms so employed signify the class of instruction which we understand is being spoken of. Industrial instruction and professional instruction in Belgium do not mean either the manual instruction, or the teaching that is given in many primary schools, or the instruction of adults, or the instruction of the schools of design, academies of art, or the higher studies at the universities. We must content ourselves to speak of them as that class of instruction which is given to workmen or the young women of the middle classes, and to those who earn their living by their own hands. In Belgium, we understand by *industrial* instruction elementary scientific instruction, and by *professional* instruction, elementary scientific instruction combined with apprenticeship. In this last case there is manual training, as a matter of course, but in the former case manual training is not a part of the programme. Industrial and professional instruction comprise—first, workshops of apprenticeship, of which there are in Belgium 45; secondly, professional schools, of which there are 4; and thirdly, industrial schools, to the number of 31. There are besides these a certain number of special institutions, such as the Provincial School of Mines at Mons, the Superior Institute of Commerce at Antwerp, a course of manual training in the working of steam-engines at Namur, &c., &c. Besides these there are the schools of the various departments of agriculture, industry, and public works.

Instruction in the workshops of apprenticeship schools is given to the labouring young men of the country districts who generally work in the fields during the summer months, and in the winter, when there is less to do in the fields, they assist their father or other relations in spinning and weaving. These so-called chamber weavers generally possess two trades, and work either for the merchants or the manufacturers, in which case they receive the *chain* from their employers, or they weave for themselves, personally providing all materials.

These workshops are established all over Flanders, which is essentially an agricultural country, but where the chief towns of the provinces are industrial centres for the spinning and weaving of cotton and flax. The creation of these workshops goes back to 1817, and were duly submitted to Government inspection in 1849. At this time an intense and persistent crisis fell upon the Flemish population who lived by the manufacture of these linen fabrics. The class of working was entirely transformed and hand-spinning and weaving fell before the powerful presence of the steam engine. The Government had recourse to different means to improve this unfortunate position, but all were in vain, it was impossible to combat the machinery that had been brought into the country from England, and employed directly in the linen manufacture. The inferiority of production by hand was made manifest, and consequently hand work was almost abolished. It

It was the apprenticeship schools that again restored this industry in Flanders; they had for their object the improvement of flax-spinning and the weaving it into different fabrics, thus replacing one part of the work by another branch of manufacture; the dying of various tissues, such as the articles now called Roubaix or Tarare goods, together with carpets, flannels, &c.

In these workshops, which are exceedingly simple, the instruction is entirely practical. Boys are admitted after they have attained the age of 12 years. Every day they receive from the public teacher one hour of oral instruction, comprising the study of the Flemish language and arithmetic. The foreman who directs the workshop ought to be able to teach the theory of weaving besides the usual practical instruction. The course of instruction generally lasts three years, but when there is room in the workshop pupils are recommended to continue their work for a longer period. The number of workshops has lately somewhat diminished, but the industry is developing, and demands more men. The workmen when they thoroughly understand their work can move in a larger sphere, as their choice is not limited to the same industry. Everyone will be able to appreciate the benevolent action of these institutions by the great number of workmen they have turned out and placed in the different trades and manufactures. During the whole time manual work in the workshops has been remunerated the daily pay given to the apprentices has varied from 8d. to 10d. These workshops are subsidized by the Municipality, the Province, and the State. The general expenditure of the forty-five workshops amounted in 1884 to 69,754 francs, about £2,790, or an average of £1,550 francs, or £62, per workshop, and 76 francs, or £3 0s. 10d. for each apprentice. Of these sums the State provided 36,350 francs; the Province, 10,335 francs; the Municipality, 18,378 francs; and various other sources, 4,690 francs; making the total of 69,754 francs. The general Government, therefore, provides 52 per cent.; the Province, 13 per cent.; and Municipalities, 35 per cent. of the expenses.

The professional schools for boys, properly so called, are not numerous in Belgium. The attempts that have been made to establish them have not been very favourable, and the opinion is pretty general on the point that it is better to instruct the workman at the school, and teach him his business or trade in the workshop.

The trade schools of France are often quoted in reply to those who are against the establishment of apprenticeship schools; but the fact is lost sight of that in our schools we only address those who intend to become workmen, while in France they look farther ahead. There the instruction is more extended and of a much higher quality, and it is only necessary to compare the curricula of the schools to be convinced of this. The young people who frequent these institutions, which are largely subsidized by the Government, aspire to the positions of directors or managers of works, and the instruction is very costly both to the Government and the pupils. The intention is not to establish a parallel between the schools of Belgium and those of France, but simply to remark the fact which seems conclusively to point out the existing difference between these institutions. There is one school, however, which merits the attention of all, and which in Belgium has given the very best results. This is the one that is instituted at Tournay. A large manufacturer there possesses extensive works, and to these workshops the municipality has annexed an industrial school, which the state subsidizes. The province also renders assistance on the same conditions as to the other industrial schools. The young people who work at this establishment

establishment live the same life as the workmen, and, in fact, are veritable apprentices, under the direction of special foremen. This school was established in 1860, and comprises two sections, viz., the industrial schools properly so called, and that of the workshop school.

In the Industrial Schools they teach French, arithmetic, geometry, physics, chemistry, industrial economy, and drawing. The duration of the course extends over three years, besides a year of preparation. The workshops in operation are mechanical engineering, turning, modelling, foundry work, iron work, and boat-building. In order to be admitted, a boy must be at least 12 years of age, he must know how to read and write, and also be proficient in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. The theoretical and drawing courses are given during the winter months from 7 to 9 in the evening, and from 6:30 to 8:30 in the morning during summer. The work in the factories is eight and a half hours per day. Each workshop is directed by a foreman, and the supervision is exercised by one of the directors of the school. Special contracts ruling the conditions for work, and the salaries of apprentices are duly recognized. The workshops have the best class of tools, and it may be stated that practical instruction is as well organized as the theoretical at the Tournay school.

Professional classes have been instituted equally well at several other industrial schools. We may state, for example, the classes for dyeing at Verviers, and the weaving schools at Ghent and Verviers, and the courses of ornamental painting at Antwerp, Arlon, Courtrai, and Ghent. These schools have done good work, and their organization has been carried out without any difficulty, because they are not workshops for production, pupils only making sample pieces of the various fabrics. The inherent difficulty for the creation of professional schools for boys does not exist in the same degree regarding professional schools for young women, which are also comparatively of recent creation. They owe their existence to the initiative of benevolent persons possessed of progressive ideas, whose aim was to preserve the girls from immoral influences, and at the same time to give them such general instruction in practical and professional work as might enable them to gain a livelihood. These two classes of instruction do not present the inconveniences which occasionally result when the theoretical instruction combined with the practical in professional schools for boys. The trade that a young girl learns at a professional school can be carried out in her own room, and the necessary capital for its installation is so small as hardly to be worth consideration. It is not worth while going into the discussion as to the advantage or otherwise of providing workshops for the girls, as they are not absolutely necessary. All the professional classes where girls are taught comprise painting on porcelain and upon fans, designing lace, making artificial flowers, and embroidery, with bookkeeping, and sometimes wood engraving and etching, all of which can be taught in the school. Provided with a diploma of capacity, a young woman can at once make her own work remunerative, without any great expense in the installation of a workshop. In these institutions for technical instruction it is not absolutely necessary that the teaching should be gratuitous. The pupils often pay a small contribution, which does not seem to be an obstacle to their being well attended. A great number of purses are annually subscribed by the Province and the Municipality, and also by private individuals, to ensure payment for those pupils who aspire to follow courses and have not the means or the necessary qualifications for admission. Everybody knows that these professional schools for young women have done excellent work, and the number of similar institutions to those founded in 1865 prove sufficiently well how much they have been appreciated.

Brussels

Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Mons, without counting the schools of secondary order established throughout the country, have imitated the example given by the founders of the school of the Rue du Marais, at Brussels, and at each one of these towns the desire shown by parents to educate their daughters proves how well this class of instruction has met a real want. It cannot possibly be otherwise—for do they not put into the hands of these young women a means of obtaining an independent livelihood, and prove the narrowness and injustice of the opinion that women are incapable of carrying out certain work for which they are eminently well adapted?—and can it be possible to doubt that this union of primary and technical education tends to make the young woman more industrious, as well as furnishing her with a better education? It must also tend to bring about habits of order and economy in the household which contributes so powerfully to the contentment of the family and the happiness of the home. Excellent results have been obtained upon this principle, but it can be well understood that the resources of private enterprise were insufficient to obtain all the maximum of success that has a right to be expected from such useful instructions. It was therefore found necessary that the municipalities should assist as well as the provinces and the State. These accordingly subsidised the institutions which have since become generally recognised of general and public utility. Four professional schools for girls are subsidised by the Government—one at Antwerp, two at Brussels, and one at Mons. The teaching comprises a general course of Flemish, French, arithmetic, history, geography, notions of natural science, hygiene, domestic economy, drawing, manual work, singing, and gymnastics, and the science of teaching and professional training. The programme of the general course is the same as that used in the primary schools. The professional course varies according to the school. Instruction is given in general design, the designing of lace, painting upon porcelain and stoneware, painting on glass, on fans, also upon woven fabrics, dressmaking, embroidery, and other millinery work; the making of artificial flowers, book-keeping, German, and English. There are some schools that furnish the pupils the stuffs upon which they work, and pay them wages, which are determined by the price of the sale of the various productions; these, however, are exceptional cases, and the system has given rise to a certain class of difficulties. In other places, on the contrary, schools exist where the pupils bring their own work, and charge themselves with the cost of the materials; more often, however, the instructor of the class provides the materials and occupies herself with the sale of the products.

The teaching given in industrial schools in Belgium is an elementary scientific instruction, and addresses itself directly to the people, and especially to all those who are occupied in handicraft industries. The classes are given in the evening after work, as convenient, and during the Sunday mornings from 9 until noon. This instruction is within the reach of all the working-classes, and its object is to give that scientific instruction which cannot be obtained in the workshops; to develop the intelligence of the workman in initiating him to the knowledge of the general laws which preside over the transformations of matter, and to take him away from the tyranny of routine by providing him with the means of enlarging his ideas, and by this means ameliorating his material condition. The instruction comprises two distinct parts, of which one is general for all industrial schools without distinction, and the other is special to each school, according to the local industry, so that the last year of the course, which generally runs over three years, is specially directed to those branches of industry which are in operation in the locality in which the school is situated. The first part comprises
drawing,

drawing, together with all its applications, geometry, arithmetic, book-keeping, physics, chemistry, mechanics, hygiene, and industrial economy. The second part comprises metallurgy, the theory of stone-cutting, the working of mines, construction of buildings, weaving, dyeing, the application of electricity, and the management of the steam engine. Drawing is taught from the round, and copying from the flat and from engravings is completely banished from the classes. The first year the students draw with a free-hand upon a black-board placed in front of them, each one having his black-board in the class. With a piece of chalk they draw right lines and curves, geometrical figures, and other subjects. The second year they draw upon paper these outlines, also geometrical figures and their combinations. Isometrical drawing is also taught. About the commencement of the second year the drawing is made from actual objects, such as bolts, rods, plumber-blocks, heads of piston rods, and other portions of machinery. In the third year nothing is done with the exception of the application of drawing to actual work; all the sketches taken by the pupils are made from objects, and from these working drawings are made by means of rule and compasses. Pupils are instructed how to make finished drawings of machinery from their own sketches, both in plan, elevation, and section. This system is most excellent, and has given the very best results. The aim has been invariably to teach the drawing of actual work, and not to make the workman a draughtsman. Nevertheless, if the professor discovers among his pupils a student who has a special aptitude for drawing, he assists him in every way to become an accomplished draughtsman. But these are exceptions. The general rule is to teach pupils to make and understand a working drawing, so that it might assist them in their duties in the workshop. For example, to sketch a piece of a machine that is broken or worn out, to figure upon the sketch the proper dimensions in order to make a proper working drawing to scale, and to be able to furnish the patternmakers with any necessary information. This enables them to repair a machine, or construct any new portion that is required; in short, to be able to place upon paper, by means of a rough drawing, his actual thoughts. Pupils are received into the schools from the age of 12 or 14 years, according to the work and the localities; but it is necessary, before they are admitted, they should pass an examination in order to show that they are able to read, write, and cipher; without this indispensable knowledge they would be unable to follow the explanations of the professors. When this is the case they are sent back to the evening classes of adult schools to get the necessary elementary instruction. At the end of each year they pass an ordinary class examination, and at the end of the third year a general examination. Those who go up for this examination receive a diploma or certificate of capacity, and these diplomas certify and mention whether they pass with satisfaction, distinction, or with distinguished honors, according to the manner in which they pass their examination. Generally, those who are "distinguished" are immediately engaged by the leading manufacturers, who make it their duty to assist at these examinations. The juries are generally composed in such a way as to comprise the managers and foremen of the principal industries in the district in which the school is situated.

Both industrial and professional schools are institutions essentially municipal, and the greatest license is left to the officers of the municipality in the direction of these establishments. The municipalities engage the teachers, and furnish the necessary funds from the municipal taxes to provide for the cost of the school. They make the programmes of the courses and the rules by which the schools are governed;

governed; in short, they administer the whole affairs of the school. The Government only reserve to the State the right of approval of these rules, programmes, &c., and that the Government should always be represented on the boards and committees of the school by one delegate or more, and that these schools should be submitted to the inspection of the State officers on account of the subsidy allowed.

The total actual cost to the State for the whole of the thirty-five schools amounted to 566,282 francs (£22,650); for each school, 16,180 francs (£645 4s.); or at the rate of 53 francs (£2 2s. 6d.) per pupil.

In these expenses the State pays 38 per cent.; the provinces, 16 per cent.; and the municipalities, together with subscriptions from private persons and various other sources, 46 per cent.

The four professional schools—Tournay, Antwerp, and the two girls' schools in the Rue du Marais and the Rue du Poignon, Brussels—have cost 144,145 francs (£5,765 15s.), or 36,000 francs (£145) for each school, and 166 francs (£6 12s. 10d.) for each scholar.

The thirty-one industrial schools have cost 442,136 francs (£17,685 3s.), or 14,600 francs (£584) per school, and 43 francs (£1 14s. 3d.) per pupil. The number of professors attached to the industrial and professional schools is 364. The number of certificates of capacity delivered in 1884 amounted to 384. The total number of scholars was 10,704—9,137 for the industrial schools, and 867 for the professional schools—thus giving an average of 305 pupils per school. There has been since 1879 an increase of 2,417 pupils, or 43 per school. Great difference exists between this average figure that we have given of 305 pupils per school; in fact there is one school with more than 1000 pupils—Ghent, 1,165. There are five with more than 500 pupils—Charléroï, 988; Brussels, 636; Chatelet, 625; Morlanwelz, 596; Liège, 523. Seven have between 300 and 500 pupils—Namur, 495; Verviers, 410; Seraing, 409; Moneeau, 364; Brussels—Rue du Marais—350; Jamioulx, 309; Antwerp, 301. Four with more than 200—Brussels—Rue du Poignon—281; Courtrai, 236; Jumet, 232; Hodeng—Aimeries—212. Fifteen schools have an attendance of over 100 pupils, and only three with less than 100.

This is a very concise statement respecting technical instruction in Belgium, from M. Rombaut's own opinions. The results that have been obtained, when taken in connection with the comparatively small sums expended, are very satisfactory, and the number of pupils somewhat extraordinary, considering that the whole of Belgium only contains some five and a half millions of inhabitants. The Government has always shown the greatest interest in endeavouring to ameliorate the situation of existing schools of this character, and also to create new ones on each occasion when solicited by the municipalities.

I am aware it may be said of a colony, or of a young nation, with a vast unpeopled territory, capable of sustaining as many millions of inhabitants as there are now thousands, that its first care is to bring the land into cultivation, to make roads and bridges, to build towns, and make provision for the future. This cannot be denied; and it is in order to make beneficial arrangements, which have in view the future greatness of the Australian nation, that the foundation of artistic and technical education should be founded on the rock of experience. While Australians may at the present time be content to import from other countries their paintings, sculpture, furniture, and generally all objects of art, the time is fast approaching when this state of things will be entirely changed, and Australia will have an art and a distinct school of its own.

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To incur a heavy expenditure at first cannot be avoided, but to make this with a thorough confidence of a successful result, as regards the teaching of the people, is certainly one of the best uses to which the people's money can be applied. The two last generations in Australia have been engaged in a constant struggle with nature to subdue it to their requirements, in order to gain first a livelihood, and afterwards wealth. In every country something of the same sort has taken place, and art has been preceded by energy in the field of action, whether in fighting for liberty or against the forces of nature. The fathers leave the history of their trials, their struggles, their victories, to their children, who in carrying on the work of their ancestors, and having more leisure, desire to perpetuate their mighty deeds by painting and sculpture and harmony, so that future ages may be incited to emulate their glorious achievements in arms, in art, and in song.

The history of our nation is not however confined to Australia. We have an equal right with every Anglo Saxon to share in the glorious traditions of the English nation. It is the same blood that flows in our veins that gave our British fathers that courage, energy, and perseverance which beat down every obstacle and surmounted every difficulty in establishing that liberty which made England famous and brought forth that inventive genius which has given her the first place in the history of nations. The entire British race, wherever they may settle, either in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia, carry their traditions with them; and as leisure succeeds the efforts in making a home, so assuredly will the art follow which carries to posterity the features, the characters, and the representation of the great achievements of those men who made themselves a name and became conspicuous among their fellows.

Australia is to-day what the United States of America was ninety years ago. The energy that has brought forth a nation of 60,000,000 from a group of colonies in the north will most certainly do as much in the south. The liberty so dear to every one of British blood cannot fail to produce the same grand results in these southern colonies, which are just now coming to their hundredth birthday, as to those northern ones, which, when having attained more than twice that age, had not a greater population, or had achieved half the distinction in science and art which belongs to this great south land.

It will be well to show as well as I possibly can that there is an imperative necessity to teach the youth of a country to make the best use they possibly can of their hands, for it is a fact beyond dispute that labour is the lot of mankind, and that the great masses of the people have to labour early and late to gain a livelihood. It has always been my opinion that education should be general, and that everyone, rich and poor alike, should learn well and truly to get his own living by the work of his hands. If it is necessary at all for the State to expend a tenth part of its revenue for the purposes of education, then let that education be general. The democratic spirit is altogether too strongly rooted in the freedom given to the people of New South Wales for them to retrograde; and as the money so expended is the money of the people, I cannot conceive it wise to apply one system of education to the working-classes, and another to that of classes well-to-do. This is entirely against the spirit of the age, and can only be calculated to develop that caste feeling which has already commenced to make itself felt in the Colony. If there is to be one class of education for the rich and another for the poor, we shall only develop priggism on the one hand, and bad feeling on the other; and tend to separate morally and intellectually the two great social elements of capital and labour.

I am deeply impressed with the desirability of bringing up the children of the people at the same schools, and teaching all, without discrimination, to work. The public schools are of quite a sufficiently high character for the children of the most wealthy, and I can conceive nothing that would conduce more to the development of that social good feeling which would naturally ensue if the children of all classes received their education on the forms of the same school. It is the means *par excellence* of engendering sentiments of confraternity among children of all conditions, and this is proved indisputably by the English public schools. To have been an English public school boy, whether the son of a duke or a country parson, is a patent of equality; and the same result would be brought about if the children of all classes received their primary education in the Government public schools. The separating effect which must ensue between the two systems, the one receiving his instruction at the academy for young gentlemen, and the other at the public school, must necessarily produce and always has produced deplorable effects. Jules Ferry once said, and I quite agree with him, that "caste ideas would vanish when tools were found in schools alongside of maps and books; the nobleness of manual labour would be perceived and concord would be spread."

It will no doubt be asked what effect has technical education exercised upon industry, and what good has it done the industrial classes? Are the methods pursued in Europe suitable for Australia? With respect to the first question, there can be no doubt that this class of instruction grows in popularity every day throughout the length and breadth of Europe. National governments and municipalities vie with each other in establishing technical institutions as a portion of their system of education, and the most eminent European authorities, competent to form an opinion, have recorded their appreciation of the system, and advised its extension. This opinion appears to be universal in every country, however different may be their form of government, for it is quite as pronounced in autocratic Russia as among the democracy of Switzerland. The masses must not only be taught to read, write, and cipher, but to get their own living. Every assistance must be given to enable young persons of both sexes to gain that professional instruction as may enable them to gain a livelihood, and to better their condition both socially and morally. It may be said with truth that all civilized nations and peoples recognize the necessity for industrial education, and absolutely vie with each other in the method and system to be employed in giving this instruction to those who are engaged upon their national industries. No greater good can possibly be conferred by a State than giving such education to its people as will enable them, not only to compete favourably with other nations, but to distance them in the race. Our industrial classes rely upon their trades for a subsistence, but if they are less skilful than the artizans of other nations, then competition becomes impossible, and the workmen thrown out of employ. In my opinion, the only way to avoid this is to keep the workman well educated in his own trade.

The Royal Commissioners on Technical Education say, that although the Paris Exhibition of 1878 had led them to look for great progress on the Continent, they were not prepared for such a remarkable development of natural resources, nor such perfection in foreign industrial establishments as they found existing. They ascertained that a great deal of machinery of almost every kind is now made abroad, quite equal to our own, and adapted to its purposes with as much intelligence and skill. In many new chemical processes, such as the preparation of artificial colours from coal tar, they found that Germany unquestionably takes the lead,
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and that in the preparation of soda, the economical production of coke, the recovery of tar and ammonia from coal, the ventilation of deep mines, and the scientific construction of roofs and bridges, we are only slowly following in the footsteps of our Continental neighbours. They go on to say that the English are behind them again in the manufacture and design of the highest class of cotton printed fabrics, while the woollen cloths of Rheims and Roubaix are superior to those of Bradford, especially in the dyeing, and the silk weaving and dyeing of Lyons are still pre-eminent. Intelligence, perseverance, and thrift, combined with cheap labour, enable the Belgians to manufacture woollen yarns, which find a ready market in Scotland, while the establishment of new textile industries, such as the ribbon trade of Basle, the velvet and silks of Crefeld, and the mixed fabrics of Chemnitz, denote a vigour and enterprise not excelled by anything of a similar nature in England. The success with which our neighbours abroad have thus been trained to compete with us is due to a more general cultivation, to the knowledge of modern languages, and economic geography, as well as to a greater carefulness and adaptability of character, all of them developed by the technical high schools which exist in nearly all the Continental states, and which are maintained for the special benefit of the artizan.

The Commissioners also draw attention to the efficient technical instruction provided in the ordinary German Universities, especially as regards chemistry; and reference is made to the fact that much of the prosperity in their large manufacturing works would not have been achieved but for the facilities which these Universities offer for original scientific research. They also point out that in many prominent respects the education of Continental artizans is more extended than with us. Elementary instruction is more generally diffused in Germany and Switzerland, the systematic teaching of drawing being the most striking feature. Free lectures and classes in every subject of interest in science, art, and literature are conspicuous in every scheme of popular instruction. In such crowded cities as Brussels, Paris, and Lyons, the multitude throng the evening school, and receive gratuitous instruction in drawing, modelling, carving, and painting. Applied art is thus stimulated to a degree unknown on this side of the Channel. All museums and celebrated collections of art are open to the public on Sundays, while lectures and trade classes are also held on this day.

This wonderful progress is entirely due to the care bestowed upon technical teaching. Especially has the drawing classes contributed to this, as good taste and correct judgment are always more or less learnt from a constant exercise of good bold freehand drawing, and in the recommendation that drawing should be incorporated with writing as a single elementary subject throughout all the standards, I am highly satisfied. In my report in 1879 I recommended this class of teaching. Moreover it must be honestly taught by teachers who know their work, and who are prepared to do their duties faithfully. Those teachers who are not expert at freehand drawing should not fail to make themselves so as early as possible. They should practice the lesson they intend giving until they can do it fairly well; then they inspire the children with the desire to make their hands equally subservient to the will. The model, whatever it may be—a jug, a vase, a teapot, or anything else—should always be there to be drawn from, and, to show the pupils how to do it, the teacher should make a sketch of the object on the blackboard, the pupils looking on. The blackboard with the teacher's design is then to be turned round, while the pupils make their drawing from the object. At the end of the lesson the pupils
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may be allowed to compare their drawing with the teacher's, and draw their own conclusions; while, afterwards, the teacher will inspect each one's work separately, and correct and instruct in as gentle a manner as possible.

In the kingdom of Wurtemberg there have been established more than 460 drawing schools. This organization is of recent date, only dating back some score of years. Before ten years had elapsed it had led to the most decided improvements in the manufactures of the country.

Experience has proved that technical education to be in the highest degree useful and efficient must begin in the infantile primary schools, and based upon a solid foundation of eye and handwork from the earliest school life. Then comes the question how technical education can best be given, and here, again, there is great diversity of opinion, and this has chiefly been brought about by the change that has taken place in the system of apprenticeship. Fifty years ago, when a youth was apprenticed, his master contracted to teach him his trade in return for a certain term of service, and both parties to the agreement took care the conditions were fulfilled. Lord Shand says:—"The relation of master and apprentice was almost paternal in its character, and the young workman obtained from his master or from some skilled workman immediately over him, and charged with the master's duty in that respect, such technical instruction as the master or workman respectively was capable of giving from his own knowledge of the business." This system is now entirely changed. There is no paternal relation between master and apprentice, as the business, if large, is, probably, in the hands of a joint stock company. The apprentice must pick up his information where and how he can, and, unless he can succeed in obtaining the interest of some good workman on the establishment, he is never likely to acquire anything like a real knowledge of his business.

A most graphic description is given by Mr. Silvanus P. Thompson of the modern apprentice. "He, the apprentice, is placed in the manufacturing workshop under a journeyman carpenter, who is supposed to look after him, but who, having his own work also, and not being paid to teach apprentices, nor, indeed, qualified to do so, loses no opportunity of neglecting him. The boy must do some work, so the first odd job that may be supposed easy enough is set before him; he has the very vaguest instructions given him, and nobody troubles to explain to him the difficulties he will encounter, or tell him how to overcome them. He spoils two or three pieces of wood before he has produced anything, and is simply sworn at or threatened with blows at each failure. Of instruction there is none, for the workman who ought to have instructed him, could not do so if he would, having been reared under the same vicious system; and would not if he could, as he has no mind to be displaced by a clever young workman, who could do his work for less wages. So the lad learns, with weary months of aimless and unsystematic labour, to ape the tricks of the elder workmen, falling irrevocably into their worst methods and acquiring their slang talk. He is, of course, a perfect slave to the inaccurate "rules of thumb" handed down in the traditions of the shops. At first, before his hands have acquired any rude kind of skill, he is the common drudge, must run for one man's coat, and for another's tobacco. From the moment when he has obtained some skill with his fingers he must be continually producing paying work, and so, without regard to that which would be best fitting for him for doing further work, he must drudge on, plaining mouldings or shaping legs of stools by the year together. He does not know how to describe his work; could not read his instructions aright if given him

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as they ought to be, in the form of a working drawing, much less could he himself set out a working drawing for another to work by. So he grows up an uninstructed uneducated bad workman, and having served his seven years of apprenticeship duly, cannot well be forbidden entrance to that haven of bliss, the union of his trade, where having entered, he can claim to be paid at least as well as his fellow workman. And this is apprenticeship."

Mr. Galloway says the school or college cannot be substituted for the workshop or manufactory. He says he is aware that this is being attempted on the Continent, but that such substitution is not at all adapted to England. That hitherto England has been the workshop of the world, and from the natural desire to change such a state of things and to cripple England's technical supremacy, that State workshops and technical schools have been established. This is only partially correct. It is quite natural for the government of every nation to desire to see its people improve and progress in all manufacturing industries, and in order that they should progress in the right way, surely the duty of the state is to instruct and direct, and, whatever may be said to the contrary technical schools are found to be the safest and best guides in this direction.

Chas. Burton says "that as the quality of work is final, no nation being able to attain to more than well designed and thoroughly good work, foreigners will pass us if we abate in earnestness and speed, but will overtake us if we keep at our best. England cannot reasonably expect for ever to monopolize the work of the world." Technical education is generally diffusing manufacturing knowledge all over Europe, and in Belgium, Germany and, France, the people thoroughly understand what is meant when they say practice with science.

It had become apparent, even to the Government of England, that in many branches of trade and manufactures for which the British artizan had been celebrated that he was fast being outstripped by workmen of other countries—France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States of America. There can be no doubt, whatever Mr. Galloway may say, that in all these countries, the people have become convinced of the immense importance of providing special training for artizans and skilled mechanics, and especially for such young men as may be engaged in learning any handicraft. These nations have all contributed liberally and wisely, and have, at great expense, erected schools, colleges, and museums, with all appliances for giving a thoroughly practical education. I must take this opportunity to speak generally of what has been done. The practical monopoly of trade by Great Britain engendered that false security that is always so hurtful, and proves sometimes fatal. Absence of competition from without caused Englishmen to think that the foreigner was ignorant and incapable; and so he was, until he became thoroughly awakened to the necessity for making his own machinery and spinning and weaving his country's clothing. These foreigners, however, set to work in the right way. They built schools and organized a thorough system of technical education for the special benefit of the manufacturing and industrial classes. They imported machinery, copied it and improved upon it, and continually progressing, they now absolutely compete with England on her own ground. It is clear that technical education must be furnished to our artizans, otherwise the foreigner will soon take the lead in all those mighty industries that have made the glorious commercial prosperity and the immense wealth of Great Britain.

In technical education Switzerland has progressed as fast, or faster, than perhaps any other country. Elementary instruction is compulsory until the child is 12 years of age, and is then carried on by the Pestalozzi method in the most thorough manner by well arranged object lessons. At the age of 12 pupils can enter the gymnasium or go to the university. On the contrary, if they are to acquire a scientific or commercial education, they go to the secondary schools, from thence to the industrial schools, and on to the polytechnic. Diagrams of Austrian and Bavarian instruction made by the French commissioners in their report on technical instruction in Germany and Switzerland, and which Mr. Galloway arranged as a genealogical tree, are given in Appendix, together with a full description, which will be found extremely interesting.

Russia, wishing to create a home market for her people, prohibited, under penalty of confiscation, the importation of all these articles which could be manufactured at home. In order to teach her people how to do this in a better way she has established technical schools of the most complete and practical character. The Imperial school of Moscow is one of the best arranged schools in the world. It combines theoretical and practical education, and is enabled to present real proofs of the possibility and advantageousness of such combination. The trial of this school and workshop combination has been made on an extensive scale, and has now extended over a considerable length of time, playing a most important part in the development of Russian industries. I gave an account of this school in my "report on school buildings" in 1879.

Educational authorities in America report that a certain amount of irregularity and non-attendance at school, caused by extreme poverty, want, and vagrancy, invariably exist in great cities, and this is exciting the greatest attention in all the countries I visited, because it is an established fact that it is from the children included in this category that the criminal class is furnished and augmented. To bring these children under proper instruction is the desideratum, and the regular school has been found inoperative. Primary education is no deterrent to crime, a fact that has been proved over and over again. It may change the class or character of the work, but the criminal spirit exists, and is made more subtle and clever by education. The reason is obvious. Primary instruction does not give the child a chance to earn an honest livelihood, consequently the habitual instinct of living by one's wits, so to speak, is not combated. In many places in New York the wants of this class are met by the corporate schools.

Mr. C. Loring Brace writes:—"There are thousands of children in this city who are left in utter poverty, often without breakfast in the morning, half clad, ignorant, and exposed to every temptation. They naturally form our notorious criminal class. On the other hand, we have a series of board or free schools, with an organization and a standard too strict and high for street urchins, which could not, without serious dangers, assume an eleemosynary character by feeding and clothing the little wanderers of the streets. How have we reconciled the two? Simply by creating through voluntary effort an intermediary system—that of the day industrial or corporate schools. These are founded by private associations, and only receive by act of legislature a part, say one-half, of their support from the school tax on ratepayers proportioned

portioned to the sworn average attendance. The rest of their income comes from private benefaction. They are under the rules and regulations of the school board, and are examined annually and inspected occasionally by the officials. The industrial schools, both day and night, are under private trustees, who appoint their own teachers and provide their own funds (except the annual tax appropriation), but who conform their course of studies more or less closely to that of the board schools. Their object is to gather in the street children—runaways, truants, little bootblacks, newsboys, and all the nondescript crowd of half-vagrant boys and girls who used to infest the New York lanes and alleys. They give them one or more meals in the day, clothe them, as they earn the clothes or shoes by good marks, cleanse them, train them in common school studies and some branch of industry, and then after a time forward them on to the board schools or to places in families, or at trades or on farms. The children are not overstrained, for they have brain-work varied by hand-work. They do not suffer from headaches, for food is given to the most needy; the hours are not long; some have simple gymnastic exercise, and all get a week or two in the country at summer. Then many of them take necessarily half-time sessions, because they are supporting themselves and families by street trades. Irregular attendance has to be permitted. The average annual expense per head, including cost of food, clothes, fuel, rent, and salaries, is only about £4 per head, reckoned on the daily average attendance. There is also an institution known as the Children's Aid Society, which, besides carrying on these industrial schools, has many boys' lodging-houses."

De Fellenberg, had come to the determination to begin the work of industrial education, and the only question with him now was to find an able assistant who could fill the position of "Father" to his pupils, and as such embody the idea. After having sought among a considerable number of young men of the educating class in Switzerland he found the right one, in the following manner:—Pestalozzi's method of teaching had excited great attention among all engaged in education in Switzerland. It seemed so simple to lead the pupil by enlisting his own will, and rousing his own reason to assist in his own instruction, that every reflecting teacher could only wonder why the idea had not occurred to him long before, as the number of children in a school rendered some such method almost necessary. Many, therefore, endeavoured to apply what they had heard of his system, apparently so simple, to the subjects then taught in their schools—reading, writing, the catechism, &c.; but they soon found the task to be much more difficult than they imagined. Many, therefore, were anxious to study the Pestalozzian method from Pestalozzi himself, but this was too expensive for most of them. The pecuniary affairs of the institute were so involved from mismanagement that Pestalozzi could not admit any such supernumeraries except for a considerable sum. This led De Fellenberg to think of opening a course of instruction in the Pestalozzian method—on the one hand, to offer to earnest teachers this opportunity of improvement; on the other, with the hope, among the numbers who might assemble at Hofwyl, to find an assistant for his own particular object. He communicated his scheme to Pestalozzi, who was delighted with it, and sent him a young man from Prussia, named Leller, no less thoroughly imbued with his method than enthusiastic in promoting it. De Fellenberg was thus able to open his course of instruction on the 1st of May, 1806. For this purpose he had a cottage built in a little wood, beneath great linden trees, on twelve posts, and with a single roof. The upper part served as a sleeping-room, the ground floor as a schoolroom. In the morning,

morning, the hours from 5 to 7 and from 8 to 12 were devoted to lessons. In the afternoon the teachers worked in the fields and in the gardens of Hofwyl. In the evening they prepared the vegetables for the next day's meals. During the harvest they assisted in the fields during the whole day. De Fellenberg in this way showed them how an industrial school ought to be organized. He gave them, also, every morning a lesson in agriculture, in which he explained the various field operations and their connection. He conversed with them on the subject of making agricultural labour a valuable aid in education, and a subject of instruction for boys. Each evening he talked over with them the labours of the following day. Thus he led the teachers to do their work with intelligence, to take pleasure in it, and to see how advantageous would be to themselves the knowledge thus obtained of agriculture, so that means of making the soil more productive during the rest of their life, for most teachers in Switzerland depend for the principal part of their subsistence on a few acres of public ground.

All this instruction was in accordance with Pestalozzi's ideas. De Fellenberg even carried them further than their originator, for Pestalozzi, based his system on the perception of the senses, making this the groundwork of memory. Former systems had only concerned themselves with the memory, and with matters which could be made objects of perception. De Fellenberg then went beyond Pestalozzi, inasmuch as he added the action to the perception—"for," said he, "what has been done, and done with thought, will be retained more firmly by the memory, and will bring a surer experience than that which has been only seen or heard." Earlier schools made the *ear* and *words* the subject-matter of memory—Pestalozzi, the *eye* and *picture*—De Fellenberg, the *action*—Leller, though versed in Pestalozzi's method, followed De Fellenberg's steps in advance of it, with the readiness of one desirous of improvement, and brought his objective teaching as far as possible into relation with the daily lessons of the teachers, the effect of which was to render them more interesting and animated. The teachers who took part in these courses of instruction have been heard even years after to describe the scene so vividly that it seemed as if they had just come from it, and it has been often proved that whilst other teachers, from want of knowledge of farming, have been ruined in times of distress, such as 1816, 1817, the Hofwylers, as they were called, struggled out of their difficulties by their own exertions.

About thirty joined in the first season's lessons. These, on their return home, mentioned them to their acquaintances. The following spring no less than eighty teachers made their appearance at Hofwyl. This influx created difficulties for De Fellenberg, as an individual, and caused him some pecuniary embarrassment. In order to carry out his plans he was obliged to find different kinds of labour, which he would not perhaps otherwise have thought of. Among these was drainage, then effected only by stones, or with wooden pipes; and as the Hofwyl land was extremely stony this answered two purposes at once. The drainage water also was turned to account in watering the low-lying meadows. All these occupations again gave Leller the opportunity of extending his object lessons. Instruction in drawing was joined with them; this art being regarded by De Fellenberg and Leller as a connecting link between preception and action.

The second course was attended by a little schoolmaster named Wehrlé, from the canton of Thurgovie. Although an elderly man, he had set off, on hearing of the new mode of teaching, and travelled on foot about 150 miles in order to improve

himself in his profession. He was one of the most zealous and attentive students, and endeavoured to inform himself as thoroughly as possible on all points that were new to him. When De Fellenberg at times explained to the teachers how agricultural labour might be made a means of education, declaring his own wish to establish an example of such industrial training, if he could only find a capable assistant, it was always old Wehrli who had most questions to ask after the lesson, and at the end of the course he said that he had a son whom he could recommend to carry the plan into effect. Induced by his description of his son, De Fellenberg invited him to Hofwyl, and shortly afterwards there appeared before him a youth of 18, with a pleasing expression of countenance, modest bearing, but fearless glance, commissioned by his father to enter the service of De Fellenberg. Young Jacob Wehrli was not long in comprehending what De Fellenberg required of him; he only wished as soon as possible to be put in command of boys with whom he could set to work. De Fellenberg was so convinced of the certainty of success in his undertaking that he did not hesitate to give the first beggar-boy that he found as a pupil to young Wehrli. Wehrli was no less confident in its being an easy task to change the most unmanageable of vagabonds into an industrious member of society; and in fact the first few weeks of kind treatment, not omitting better food, seemed to make the desired impression which De Fellenberg and Wehrli ascribed to their system. The result was, however, not a little attributable to Wehrli, having shared all the occupations of his pupil, so that when the boy felt weary or idle he was ashamed to let his master, as he called Wehrli, work alone. When, however, after a few weeks, the better food and kindly treatment were no longer new, the beggar-boy began to long after his former "free life," and tried, instead of working, to go after birds' nests, the eggs of which had formed the luxuries of his former diet, or else he sought out a snug corner to sleep in. When Wehrli said to him, "Those who will not work shall not eat," he took up his tools again, it is true, but as his thoughts were not in his work his labour was worth nothing, and Wehrli saw that he should not attain his purpose in that way. So it was necessary that the boy should experience the consequence of his idleness, and go to bed one evening without his food. "What," thought he, "I am deprived of my liberty, and must hunger into the bargain," and the next morning very early he took his departure. Thus Wehrli had now no pupil. De Fellenberg himself was astonished that the beggar-boy had not known better how to appreciate his kindness, and he then made a fresh experiment with the son of an industrious labourer, who, burthened with a large family, was glad of the opportunity of providing for one of his children. He was a weakly boy, but willing and anxious to learn, and gave Wehrli more satisfaction. It was not so wonderful that a child out of a labourer's family should be trained to industry. Still it was attended with much trouble to accustom the boy, somewhat enfeebled by his mother's care, to field labour. De Fellenberg had said that they would not take a second boy till the first was in good order, that the example of one might influence the other. The prospect of such a result with this weakly boy was unfavourable, and Wehrli found that he should have to go through the whole winter with but one pupil. At the beginning of the cold days, however, our young friend, the beggar-boy, made his appearance, and promised if he were received back to work hard for his bread. It really seemed as if the young vagabond had instituted some comparisons between his "free life" and Hofwyl training, to the advantage of the latter. The two new comrades soon strove which should do his work best—a contest in which the beggar-boy soon got the upper hand, and took the position of teacher, as he displayed much more skill and aptitude than the other. This satisfied

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his ambition, and Wehrli took care not to weaken this first germ of civilization in him but rather endeavoured to convince De Fellenberg that they might now receive a third boy ; as he had a strong and intelligent assistant in the beggar-boy, and could at least depend on the good will of the other lad. Soon there followed a third and a fourth, but care was taken not to increase the vagrant element till the united strength of the little family might make it safe to do so. This was the commencement of the Agricultural School for the Poor at Hofwyl, in which the objective teaching of Pestalozzi was brought into action in concurrence with labour.

As a result of long continued deliberation, in the light of much practical experience, the Boston Committee on Industrial Education submit the following plan for organising manual training as a part of the course of instruction in the public schools :—

The shop work adapted to the purposes of general training in the mechanic arts is of two kinds—

- (1.) That which is done at a bench with simple hand tools.
- (2.) That which requires the aid of machinery and steam-power.

The first kind is elementary in character and preparatory to the second, so that it is convenient to speak of the one as elementary, and of the other as advanced manual training.

Advanced instruction in mechanic arts can only be provided for in a central school, but elementary instruction can be provided for on a large scale and economically, in such a way as to give a two-hour lesson once a week to all the Grammar School boys who are proper subjects for such instruction.

Suppose a teacher of carpentry, for example, occupying a conveniently situated room, provided with twenty benches, twenty sets of tools, and a quantity of stock, to be visited each half day in the week by successive delegations of twenty boys from the different schools in the neighbourhood. Each delegation would be simply excused from attendance at the Grammar School on the appointed half day each week, and attend the carpenter's class instead. The lesson for each delegation would last two hours, although boys interested in their work and not neglecting their other school-work might be allowed to stay another hour. The rest of each day would be required by the carpenter for the inspection of the boys' work, care of the tools, and preparation for the next lesson. Working thus he could give instruction to 200 boys in the course of the week (twenty boys each half-day for five days). The room, the tools, and the teacher's time would be in constant use, so that the greatest economy practicable in that regard would be secured.

Experience shows that the largest number of pupils to be taught at one time is twenty-four.

These elementary manual training schools need not of course confine their work to carpentry, there are other kinds of work. Bench and vice-work, also of an elementary character, the provision for which would be simple and inexpensive. Carpentry has for choice the first place, therefore it is with this handicraft work should be commenced. The cost of some of these elementary manual training schools in the United States of America is as follows :—

<i>Outfit—</i>	£	s.	d.
Tools, twenty sets at £5	100	0	0
Benches, twenty places, £2	40	0	0
Miscellaneous fittings and tools	30	0	0
	£170	0	0

Running

<i>Running Expenses—</i>				£	s.	d.
Salary of Instructor	...	...	...	240	0	0
Stock...	...	...	...	60	0	0
Repairs, replacement of tools, &c.	...	...	...	30	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£330	0	0
Cost of instructing each boy two hours per week						
for one year				£1	12	3

The advanced instruction in mechanic arts, to be provided for in a central school, would require no other facilities than those already possessed by the city, except a suitable forging and machine shop. As all the boys in such a school would spend three-fifths of their time in drawing, and in book studies they could be well accommodated for that part of the time in the ordinary class-rooms.

Professor Woodward says :—

“Your shop teacher should be well educated and a natural teacher. Don't relegate manual training to a janitor. In a small school the shop teacher may be also the drawing teacher, or the teacher of physics. He should be paid as well and rank as high as any assistant. Beware of experienced mechanics who are reputed to be fine workmen, for they will scarcely appreciate your object, and will find it easier to do the work themselves than to teach pupils to do it. A bright young teacher who understands drawing can, under a good instructor, learn all the woodwork, necessary to begin with, in thirty days of three hours each. If you fail to find a good teacher don't get any; you can afford to wait; you cannot afford to fail.”

It has been established beyond dispute, by every educational authority of eminence that technical education is necessary to properly form the artizan. What is therefore of the greatest importance is the manner in which it shall be given, and the nature of the instruction. It may be theoretical or practical, or both. It may confine itself to the teaching of the application of scientific principles to industry, or may educate the pupils in manual dexterity. There can be no doubt that a combination of these is the great desideratum, but the question remains as to how it is to be accomplished. Many authorities aver, that while the school is the proper place to learn the application of theoretical and scientific principles, the workshop is the only place in which to learn the manual dexterity, without which it is impossible to become a skilled artizan.

Without condemning any of the arguments adduced by many eminent men, who argue the question as advocates either for or against apprenticeship schools, I may say at once that I believe the middle course the safe one, and that out of the many and excellent experiments made by the Municipality of Paris, the true solution of the problem will be found. When to the success obtained by the Parisian authorities in their many and varied experiences, is added the results obtained by the introduction of manual training in the Swedish schools, as well as what has been accomplished in the United States of America, it must be admitted that it is possible and comparatively easy to prepare the masses of children by a system of manual training in the primary schools to acquire that dexterity which can only be got by early practice in the use of tools. This instruction is not intended to make a tradesman of a pupil, but simply to give the hand-training necessary to use the hammer and chisel, the saw, and the plane.

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It can be easily understood that it would be next to impossible to furnish every primary school or technical class-room with the plant and machinery necessary to make the children of the people handicraftsmen in the true sense of the word. Moreover, the material employed, when the articles produced were precluded from being sold, would be considerable; for I admit the same reason would apply to goods produced by the school, as to that applied to those manufactured by prison labour, when brought into competition with articles produced by the legitimate tradesman. Here, therefore, the State would have to pause and consider thoroughly this part of the question, for while it may be argued that school furniture and fittings, for example, might, in all fairness, be constructed by the scholars, on the contrary it would not be fair that schools should produce articles of a domestic kind that is ordinarily supplied by tradesmen. The great object to be attained is to prepare boys to become practical dextrous workmen and scientific craftsmen, and the preponderance of evidence goes to prove that this can only be done by commencing, at an early age, to give to the hand and eye of the scholar the dexterity and accuracy that are absolutely necessary to the accomplished operative. It will be found before long that it is imperatively necessary to the progress and development of mankind that all children, irrespective of class, shall be made to acquire facility and dexterity in hand-work.

In writing of the English people, a clever journalist lately said: "If we are anything at all we are industrial commercial and manufacturing, and a nation which has to purchase half its food by the exchange of its wares for the products of other countries, and which cannot do anything great or grand without spinning, weaving, mining, smelting, forging, rolling, turning, and grinding for it, must not despise mechanical and mercantile employments or omit preparation for them. There never was so great a necessity for progress in scientific industry as there is at this day, though we cannot say that we discover a sufficient sense of the necessity."

"Both in England and abroad it is generally felt that the old apprenticeship system is no longer sufficient to make operatives fully conversant with the 'mysteries' of their craft. The introduction of machinery into nearly every branch of industry has greatly changed the character of the relationship that formerly existed between the master and his apprentice; and the application of science to industrial operations has, in not a few cases, transferred from the foreman or works' manager to the practical science teacher the key to these mysteries, and has rendered necessary for workmen of every grade a different kind of training from that which was considered sufficient not many years ago."

Sir Philip Magnus, one of the most distinguished authorities, and certainly one of the most experienced, says: "It cannot be too often repeated that the object of workshop practice, as a part of general education, is not to teach a boy a trade but to develop his faculties and give him manual skill; that although the carpenter's bench and the turner's lathe are employed as instruments of such training, the object of the instruction is not to create carpenters or joiners, but to familiarize the pupil with the properties of such common substances as wood or iron, to teach the hand and eye to work in unison, to accustom the pupil to exact measurements, and to enable him, by the use of tools, to produce actual things from drawings that represent them. The discipline of workshop instruction may be regarded as supplementary to that of drawing, with which, however, it should always be associated, as teaching a knowledge of *substance* in addition to that of *form*.

Moreover,

Moreover, under competent instructors, it may be made an instrument of education similar in many respects to practical science. In the workshops the operations to be performed are less delicate, the measurements are not required to be so exact, the instruments are more easily understood, the substances employed are more ordinary, but the training is very similar, and in so far as the faculties exercised are those of observation rather than of inference, the training, educationally considered, is a fitting introduction to laboratory practice. At the same time the skill required in the workshop is particularly useful to the laboratory student in enabling him to make and fit apparatus, and in giving him that adroitness on which progress in scientific work so much depends. But whilst a certain amount of manual training is valuable in the education of all persons—a fact which is already recognised by the head-masters of our secondary schools—the usefulness of this kind of training is much greater in the case of the children of the working-classes, whose education is too limited and often too hurried to admit of any practical science teaching, such as older children obtain, and to whom the skill acquired is of real advantage in inducing in them an aptitude and task for handicrafts, in facilitating the acquisition of a trade, and possibly in shortening the period of apprenticeship, or of that preliminary training which in so many occupations takes the place of it.

An objection is sometimes raised to the introduction of manual training into elementary schools on the ground that as the children of the working-classes necessarily leave school at an early age, and spend their lives for the most part in manual work, such time as they can give to study should be occupied in other pursuits—in cultivating a taste for reading and in the acquisition of book knowledge. This objection is due to a misconception of the true objects and aims of education, and to an imperfect knowledge of what is meant by workshop instruction. To assume that the best education can be given through the medium of books only, and cannot be equally well obtained from the study of things, is a survival of the mediævalism against which nearly all modern educational authorities protest. But there is another and more deeply-rooted error in this argument. People often talk and write as if school-time should be utilised for teaching those things which a child is not likely to care to learn in after life, whereas the real aim of school education should be to create a desire to continue in after life the pursuit of the knowledge and the skill acquired in school. In other words, the school should be made, as far as possible, a preparation for the whole work of life, and should naturally lead up to it. The endeavour of all educators should be to establish such a relation between school instruction and the occupations of life as to prevent any break of continuity in passing from one to the other. The methods by which we gain information and experience in the busy world should be identical with those adopted in schools. It is because the opposite theory has so long prevailed that our school training has proved so inadequate a preparation for the real work of life. This was not the case in former times; and the demand for technical instruction, both in our elementary and in our secondary schools, is a protest against the contrast which has so long existed between the subjects and methods of school-teaching and the practical work of every day life.

* * * Now in order that manual training may serve the purpose of an intellectual discipline, the methods of instruction must be carefully considered. That the training of the hand and eye, and the development of the mental faculties, are the true objects of the instruction, should never be lost sight of. In many respects the instruction should partake of the character of an ordinary object lesson. Before the pupil commences to apply his tools to the material in hand, he should learn something of its nature and properties. The teacher, in a few words introductory
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to such lesson, should explain to his pupils the distinguishing characteristics of different kinds of wood, as met with in the shop, and as found in nature, and also the differences in the structure and properties of wood, according to its sections, treatment, &c. ; and he should illustrate his lessons by reference to specimens and examples, a collection of which should be found in every school-workshop. Something should be said of the countries from which timber is imported, and the conditions under which it is bought and sold, and in this way the material to be manipulated should be made the centre of a series of scientific object-lessons."

"Concurrently with the practice in the use of any tool the pupil should learn its construction, the reason of its shape, and the history of its development from other similar forms. The saw, the plane, the chisel, and the calipers should each be made the subject of an object-lesson to the pupils. In the same way the teacher should explain the purposes of the different parts of constructive work, and should have models of tenon, mortice, dove-tailing, and other joints to illustrate his explanations. Fifteen or twenty minutes thus spent might be made the means of stimulating the intelligence and of exercising the observing and reasoning faculties of the children, and of enabling them to fully understand the work they are doing, and the instruments they are using."

"Further, the children should be taught from the very first to work from correct scale drawings made by themselves from their own rough sketches. However simple the object may be which the pupil is to construct, it should exactly correspond with his own drawings. In this way the workshop instruction supplements and gives a meaning to the drawing lesson, and the school-teaching is made to have a direct bearing upon the subsequent work of the artisan."

These are the matured opinions of the best English authority. The Parisian authorities have always been in advance, and have now made workshop instruction a part of the regular school curriculum. Of course this cannot be done all at once, as the change requires a rearrangement of school hours, and both workshops and workshop fittings. The additional expense has, however, been voted, and instructions given to carry out the arrangements as soon as possible.

The English Commissioners recommended that proficiency in the use of tools for working in wood and iron be paid for as a specific subject ; and that with regard to Ireland, that systematic instruction be given to primary school teachers, qualifying them to teach the use of tools for working in wood and iron, in the primary schools. The experiments already made in England of introducing workshop practice into primary schools have been very encouraging. In Birmingham and Sheffield, Manchester and Glasgow, the results have been very satisfactory. In London the experiments have been limited. The red-tape of the old system at present blocks the way, and I believe I may state that up to the present time little has been done, but the School Board of London is determined to extend the system to a number of schools under its control. In the Beethoven State schools the experiment was made on a small scale, and Mr. Tate, the headmaster, reports to the Board as follows :—

"This class was started on September 28th, 1885, in a shed or workshop built by the Board in a recess of the playground, and the instruction is given by the school-keeper, a carpenter by trade, under the direct supervision of the headmaster. .

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“The boys are chosen mainly from the seventh standard, and attendance at the workshop is considered a privilege and a reward of merit in ordinary school subjects. It is therefore a stimulus and an incentive to industry and thoroughness of work. This plan has been so effective that a boy once chosen values the teaching and practice so much that he continues to be chosen each week, and the instruction is therefore continuous, for the class has been virtually the same since it started.”

“Boys who have been trained in a good school, and have acquired soundly the rudiments of education, too often, when they leave school, think that their proper career is a city counting-house, and that to wear black clothes and appear like a gentleman is a fair summit of their ambition. I certainly think that this workshop for the upper standard boys will help to dissipate this idea, as it will show boys that, after we have given them the best education which the school offers, we then lead them into the workshop, and so practically show them that the end and aim of our training is to enable them to learn some useful trade, and so become good workmen.”

“The workshop, I believe, is a valuable training to enable the eye and hand to work in harmony. It is intended to make the school drawing, especially the scale drawing and geometry, apply as much as possible to the work done in the workshop. It is certainly a pleasant relief to ordinary school work. Should a boy not follow a trade when he leaves school, he will at least be able to make his home comfortable, by using the skill and facility which he has acquired in this workshop.”

That manual training, even when occupying a large proportion of the child's time, does not interfere to the detriment of the usual subjects taught in the primary schools is evidenced by the fact that in the half-time schools in the manufacturing districts in England the children make as much progress as where they spend the whole day at school. Mr. Swire Smith, one of the Royal Commissioners on technical instruction, states “that the half-time children of the town of Keighley, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000, although they receive less than fourteen hours of instruction per week, and are required to attend the factory for twenty-eight hours per week in addition, yet obtain at the examinations a higher percentage of passes than the average of children throughout the whole country receiving double the amount of schooling.” This gives a most complete denial to those who state that the children have not sufficient time to learn the subjects already on the school programme. So far as experience has gone it has been absolutely proved that the combination of practical work with literary studies has worked well together; and further, that the one has helped the other, so that a greater progress has been made in literary work after the introduction of the practical.

It is of the greatest importance that the manual work should be accompanied by scientific teaching and drawing. When left to the hands of an untrained teacher, such as an ordinary craftsman is nearly sure to be, the results have never been so good as where the manual training was taught by the schoolmaster himself. Where this is not practicable, it should invariably be done under the master's supervision, so that he may supplement it with the necessary science. The great desideratum is of course to educate the teacher, and to make manual training a subject of study at the normal school. The City and Guilds of London Institute are now trying the experiment of educating the school-teachers of elementary schools in a manner somewhat conformable to the Swedish system already mentioned. There it was one of the principles of the system that the instruction should be given by the trained teacher of the school, and there can be little doubt but that this lead will be followed
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by all European nations, and America as well. There should be very little, if any, more cost to the country to make the practical teaching of handwork a subject in the primary school. Manual instruction teaches the uses of the hand and eye, as well as a knowledge of materials; it is a sensible sort of education, producing better workmen, and consequently making better citizens. As a powerful means of culture it teaches boys to reason much more forcibly than the study of history or geography, and that is the principal reason why the practical teaching should be in the hands of a trained teacher rather than in those of a carpenter who may be incomparably a better workman.

That the question of technical education is considered a vital one by every European country, and reorganization and reform in the methods of tuition are being everywhere made, M. Lockray, the late French Minister for Commerce, under which department all the schools of an industrial character are placed, is contemplating, not only the giving every child a manual training, but a general organization of industrial museums and commercial museums, besides extending the range of industrial schools throughout the whole of France.

Only last December the London Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that a representative committee should be appointed to consider a well devised scheme for improving Technical Education, and in February last the Associated Chambers carried a similar motion by an unanimous vote. Constant discussion will soon discover what is wanted, and we must be cautious to avoid the errors that others have fallen into; the fact, however, remains that every European Government recognizes the moral necessity of providing technical instruction for the youth of its country.

As one result of my inquiry I am convinced that it is by the primary public schools that a commencement should be made in the way of technical education. I do not think our elementary schools have, up to this time, produced the results which we have a right to expect. That children learn to read, write, and cipher more or less correctly is a fact, but this is not all that should be learned by the expenditure of such a comparatively large sum as we annually expend upon elementary education. There can be no doubt that for a very large proportion of our school children the teaching required generally is reading, writing, and arithmetic, supplemented with a certain amount of manual training and drawing. This would enable them to become excellent labourers, able to turn their hands to anything, and the evening classes would give the secondary education necessary to such as are intended for artisans and factory hands, while the superior public schools would give the necessary instruction to those intended to enter merchants' offices or the learned professions; and here again the technical college classes carry the student further forward, until he is ready to pass a matriculation examination for the University. To lose the years from six to twelve before any instruction is given to the hands is to place many children in a worse position than they would have been if permitted to remain with their artisan parents, and had to pick up their book-learning without the compulsion of attending school. In working from childhood they could not fail to acquire a large amount of manual dexterity which could not have been obtained under the present system, and which would stand them in good stead when seriously occupied in learning a handicraft trade.

It must not, however, be understood that I am opposed to compulsory education; on the contrary, I am an earnest advocate of the system, but I do not wish

to see it take altogether the form it does at present. The great object of education is to fit children for the business of life, and consequently it is only reasonable that they should not be wholly trained as if the entire masses had to get their living by office work. In a thriving community clerks and professional men are proportionally a small number when compared with those who have to get their living as farmers, tradesmen, miners, mechanics of all classes, engine-drivers, and factory hands; and it is to prepare them for these occupations, by which they may earn a comfortable living, that primary instruction should be partly directed. A plan of studies should therefore be arranged, and practical measures taken that this desideratum should be accomplished.

Manual work I have already stated has been introduced into primary schools with great results by several countries, but perhaps Sweden is at the present moment further advanced in this movement than any other nation. This has been brought about in a very simple manner, and chiefly by the energy and munificence of Herr August Abrahamson who conceived the idea of founding and maintaining a normal school for the training of teachers for handwork instruction.

AGRICULTURE.

Assistance to instruction in agriculture is given by the English Government through the Science and Art Department. This is done in two ways. The higher instruction is aided by the delivery of courses of lectures at the Normal School of Science, and the partial endowment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. The lower instruction in the principles of agriculture is encouraged by the payment of fees to teachers in elementary schools and science classes.

As to the first means that were adopted, the lectureship was not established until last year; the first course of lectures was delivered in 1883.

The fee for a course of forty lectures is £4, and for instruction in the laboratory, £10. The complete course for agricultural students at South Kensington is designed to extend over four years in the following manner:—

First year.—First term, chemistry (Part I.); second term, mechanics and mechanical drawing (Part I.); mathematics and freehand drawing throughout both terms.

Second year.—First term, physics (Part I.); elements of astronomy; second term, geology (Part I.), including mineralogy; instruction in mathematics, and, so far as may be necessary, in geometrical and mechanical drawing throughout both terms.

Third year.—First term, biology (Parts I. and III.); second term, biology (Part III.), and (Part IV., botany); mechanics.

Fourth year.—Principles of agriculture; agricultural chemistry.

An amended curriculum recommended by Mr. Jenkins is as follows:—

First Year.

Winter Session.

Mechanics.
General Chemistry.
Elementary Mineralogy and
Petrology.
Zoology.

Summer Session.

Geology.
General Chemistry.
Botany.
Comparative Anatomy.

Second

Second Year.

Applied Mechanics.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Physics and Meteorology.
Physiology.
Land Surveying.

Agricultural Mechanics.
Agricultural Chemistry.
Economic Botany.
Zootechny.
General Agriculture.

Third Year.

General Comparative Agriculture.
Farm Management in Winter.
Elements of Agricultural Law.
Book-keeping.
Practical Agricultural Chemistry.

Agricultural Engineering.
Farm Management in Summer.
Economic Entomology.
Common Diseases of Domesticated
Animals.
Agricultural Technology.

“During the summer at least one day in each week, and during the winter at least one day in each month, ought to be devoted to visiting the experimental farms at Rothamsted and Woburn, selected farms in the neighbourhood of London, agricultural implement works, artificial manure works, and other establishments where the pupils could be brought in contact with the facts and phenomena with regard to which they have received instruction. I would recommend examinations on the subjects of instruction, at the end of each term, and the award of special prizes for distinguished proficiency.”

“The instruction in every subject should be as practical as possible; in other words, there should be demonstration in addition to lectures. Therefore, although four or five subjects a week may not seem a great strain upon the mind of well educated students, I maintain that if the subjects are taught practically as well as theoretically, the subjects given will be found sufficient to employ profitably their time and thoughts. Almost every subject included in the curriculum which I have suggested is capable of practical exercise in the laboratory, or in the workshop, or on the farm, or in the factory. I would even go so far as to urge that in the third year the students should be encouraged to supplement the knowledge which they would derive from lectures upon the elements of agricultural law (such as compensation for unexhausted improvements, dilapidation, trespass, fences, &c., &c.) by hearing cases argued in the Courts of Justice, when opportunities arise.”

“The encouragement given under the second head requires a little explanation, and without having regard to the past, perhaps I may be allowed to base my remarks on the “Minute of March 6th, 1882, establishing a new code of regulations,” which will shortly come into operation. In this minute, amongst the class subjects enumerated in Schedule 2, is the following:—“3. Elementary science—a progressive course of simple lessons on some of the following topics, adapted to cultivate habits of exact observation, statement, and reasoning.” Under Standards I to III this subject is thus defined—“Common objects, such as familiar animals, plants, and substances employed in ordinary life.” Under Standard IV is required “a more advanced knowledge of special groups of common objects, such as (a) animals or plants, with particular reference to agriculture.” Under Standard V is given (b) “the chemical and physical principles involved in one of the chief industries of England, among which agriculture may be reckoned.” Then under Standards VI and VII we merely find as an instruction “the preceding, in fuller detail.”

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"It should be explained that "class subjects" come under a different schedule from "elementary subjects," and that the teachers may earn a grant of 1s. to 2s. per scholar for each class subject taught, according to whether the report of the inspector is "fair" or "good." I may also record my opinion that the object-teaching contemplated under Standards I to IV seems to me admirably designed for the instruction of children in rural districts, in those matters which will most nearly affect their future life, and it is only to be regretted that these so-called "class subjects" are optional. It would, indeed, be interesting to learn to what extent the agricultural division of Class Subject III (elementary science) is taught to children who are in the first to the fourth standards in rural schools."

"The department guards against the possibility of class subjects (for instruction in which, as just stated, small grants may be earned) being taught to such an extent as to interfere with the due instruction of the children in the elementary (*i.e.*, compulsory) subjects. Thus, "no more than two class subjects, one of which must always be English, may be taken by either division." Again, "if two class subjects are taken, the second must be, in the lower division, either geography or elementary science, in the upper division geography, elementary science, or history." In all probability geography is the subject most generally chosen, and indeed I have often been told that this is the case."

"More advanced than the class subjects are the so-called specific subjects, which are open only to pupils who have passed the Fourth Standard. Under the head of "principles of agriculture" these are stated as follows:—

First Stage.—The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.

Second Stage.—The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; manures as supplemental sources of plant food.

Third Stage.—The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quality. * * * * *

REGULATIONS AS TO SPECIFIC SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

"A grant on the examination of individual scholars in specific subjects amounting to 4s. for each scholar passing in any subject.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

"(I.) The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in the Fourth Schedule.

"(II.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two specific subjects.

"(III.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject for the teaching of which provision is not made in the timetable of the school.

"(IV.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject who is not also presented for examination in elementary subjects in Standard V, VI, or VII.

"(V.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject in which he has been examined within the preceding school year by the Department of Science and Art.

"(VI.)

“(VI.) The examinations in specific subjects follow the stages set forth in the 4th schedule. As a rule, no scholar, after being examined in one subject, may change it for another before passing in all the stages of the first.

“(VII.) Every scholar should be presented in a stage higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained in writing to the inspector.

“(VIII.) No scholars may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which, at the last preceding inspection, the percentage of passes in the elementary subjects was less than 70.”

Mr. Jenkins says :—“The teaching of this ‘specific subject’ is by no means confined to elementary schools in the ordinary sense of the term ; but classes for instruction in the ‘principles of agriculture’ have been formed in different localities throughout the country, where a local committee (under the department for the Establishment of Science Classes), a qualified teacher, and a sufficient number of pupils to justify the venture, could be found. I propose to give a history of this institution, which has been drawn up for me by Professor Tanner ; but first of all it will be desirable to give some of the regulations of the department, especially as the teachers generally depend for their remuneration to a great extent upon the Government grant.”

One of the first necessities as regards the industrial regeneration of Ireland is no doubt technical teaching in the matter of agriculture ; and a plan has been set in operation for teachers of the National Schools to qualify themselves for the teaching of agriculture and the simpler forms of agricultural handicraft to their pupils. Although not much has been done up to the present time, under certain conditions the scheme is capable of affording excellent results.

As to agriculture, the Commissioners of National Education have established at Glasnevin, near Dublin, an elaborate national training institution, where the science and practice of agriculture are taught to farmers, school teachers, and others ; and where the most improved systems of dairying are taught to young women, daughters of the agricultural classes. The Glasnevin farm extends over 180 acres, and is arranged to illustrate the various methods suitable for large and small holdings, or for gardens and indoor horticultural pursuits.

Mr. Dennis says :—“The system by which agricultural knowledge is disseminated from the Glasnevin centre resembles that of other training colleges, except that Glasnevin is a combination of a training college and a public school. The students are divided into five classes ; free resident students, paying resident students, paying non-resident students, dairy pupils, and National school-teachers. The free places are open to all well-conducted young men, and are filled up by competitive examinations. The paying students are generally the sons of well-to-do farmers, or young men who intend to go into farming either at home or in the colonies. The value of such an institution to these classes is self evident ; and with that remark we pass them by, in order to come at once to the teachers, for it is through their agency that the seed grown at Glasnevin is to be taken into every parish and hamlet in Ireland.

“Male National teachers, having farms or gardens attached to their schools, or who may expect to be able to get land for a small farm or a garden, are selected for a course of instruction extending over six weeks. They are boarded, lodged, and taught at the public expense during that time. Moreover, their travelling expenses

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are paid, so that there is every inducement to lead the teachers to take advantage of the institution. It should be added that, having acquired his certificate, the teacher who instructs his scholars in agriculture is entitled to a special result-fee, the amount of which is now 4s. and 5s. per head (according to class) : considerable more than is paid for any other ordinary subject. These are the inducements offered to the teachers. A further stimulus is provided by the fact that in all schools, except in large towns, agriculture is obligatory for boys of the fourth or higher classes ; but the obligation is only as regards theoretical or book agriculture, whereas the Glasnevin system aims at the teaching of practical farming according to the methods most suitable to local circumstances."

Mr. Carroll the able Director of Glasnevin says in his latest report, dated July, 1886, that,—“The sessions for teachers of the National schools were fairly well filled during the year. * * * It is gratifying that the teachers appreciate the courses provided by the Commissioners ; and it is to be hoped that, on returning to their schools, the subject of agriculture will be taught by them in a manner more intelligent than if they had not entered the special agricultural course. Fifty-nine teachers attended during the three sessions, May 1st to October.’ * * * Whilst some teachers have within the past few years improved their systems of management, others are in a condition which I do not consider satisfactory. * * * I should like to see further encouragement given to them either by increased result-fees or premiums for superior management. If we return to the reports of the inspectors of schools, we read the same story. “The proficiency in agriculture is poor. This subject appears uninteresting to the children and unpopular with the parents.’ ‘This branch is avoided whenever possible, except in a few cases, being a favourite with neither teachers nor pupils.’ ‘Pupils in this branch are pretty generally presented for examination, but except in a very few the answering is disappointing.’ ‘Only few pupils are well or fairly acquainted with this subject.’ In a few schools, decidedly good ; in most, poor.’ ‘The teaching is not practical, and is therefore of little use.’”

Remarking upon this, a popular writer says :—“Fifty-nine teachers out of more than 6,000 ! At that rate it will take a hundred years to qualify the schoolmasters of Ireland to teach their scholars agriculture. The miserable inadequate scale on which the work is now being done comes out in another way, if we take the number of existing agricultural schools—that is, schools with land attached and having a competent teacher. The number is 64 out of a total of 7,768 schools under the Board of National Education. Donegal, Tyrone, and Mayo head the list with six each ; in Monaghan, Fermanagh, Limerick, Carlow, Meath, Westmeath, and Leitrim there is only one.’ The area of the farm varies from a single acre up to thirty ; but, in the cases where the farm is of considerable size, we often find that the village pedagogue is also a farmer on his own account.”

“In the dairy branch there is a much larger measure of successful achievement. ‘Most encouraging,’ is Mr. Carroll’s verdict upon it. ‘Young women who have had little or no experience of improved dairy systems previous to their entering the dairy school are now in positions doing good work.’ A similar report is made upon the Munster Dairy School, near Cork. Hitherto, however, no teachers have been passed through the course of dairy instruction ; and it is to be hoped that a way will be found of remedying this defect, especially as good results have arisen from the encouragement given by the board to dairy instruction in schools where the means exist for teaching this branch of industrial knowledge.” The

The objects and scope of the Albert National Agricultural Training Institution, at Glasnevin, near Dublin, can best be described by the following extracts from the prospectus :—

“ This institution is designed to supply instruction in the science and practice of agriculture to the sons of farmers, agricultural teachers, and others. (The farm and gardens together contain about 180 statute acres.)

An area of 6 a. 0 r. 17 p. (statute) is cultivated as a small spade-labour farm, with the view of exhibiting a proper system of cultivating the vast number of small farms in Ireland.

An area of 22 a. 3 r. 7 p. has been set apart with a view of illustrating a system of farm management adapted to the circumstances of farmers whose holdings are large enough to give employment to one or two horses.

The remaining portion of the land forms the large farm. The arrangement for affording to the students as large an amount of information as possible upon every branch of the business of farming, including dairy husbandry, the fattening of cattle, the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, the various operations of field and culture, and the permanent improvement of the soil are such as to place within their reach an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the details of practical agriculture.

In order that the students should have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of horticultural pursuits, about 3 statute acres are set apart and cultivated as a kitchen garden. There are also a small conservatory, peach house, vinery, fruit and flower gardens, &c.

The course of instruction imparted by the literary teacher embraces all and branches which constitute a sound English education, namely, English grammar, composition, arithmetic, book-keeping, and mathematics, natural philosophy, as also instruction in land surveying, levelling, and mapping.

Each of the lecturers of the institution delivers a course of lectures every session. These lectures are illustrated by means of diagrams, collections of minerals, plants, &c., and chemical apparatus.

In order that students may become acquainted with improved practical husbandry, they are called upon to take part, for a limited time, in the performance of every farm operation—the feeding and management of live stock, &c. They are also made practically acquainted with the uses of a large collection of improved farm implements and machines.

There are two terms or sessions of four months each in the year.

Three classes of students are admitted into the institution :—

1. Free resident students, who are boarded, lodged, and educated at the public expense, and who are admitted twice a year by competitive examination. These competitive examinations take place in July and December.

Some respectable person must certify (1) that the candidate's age is not under 17 years; (2) that he possesses the necessary health and physical capacity for farming; and (3) that he is of good moral character, and possesses the required literary attainments, industrial habits, and tastes.

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The young men nominated for competition are required to attend an examination in the subjects specified in the programme held in their respective districts on some fixed day prior to the opening of each session. A number of the best answerers is chosen, and submitted to a second competitive examination at Glasnevin.

Travelling expenses of students admitted to the institution will not be paid.

2. Paying resident students, a limited number of whom are admitted on the following conditions:—They must possess sufficient literary acquirements to enable them to profit by the lectures of the various professors. Accordingly candidates will be required to pass a fair examination in the following subjects:—

To read and spell with tolerable correctness the words of an easy lesson and explain the meaning; *to know the parts of speech*, and write every sentence from dictation; to write on paper a fair hand; to know the first four rules of arithmetic, and work easy sums in them; to know the general outlines of the map of the world, Europe, and Ireland.

Each candidate must submit, for the information of the Commissioners of National Education, an application paper duly signed by some respectable person who has known him, setting forth his age, which must not be under 16 years, and full particulars as to the school or schools where he received his previous education.

The fee for each session is £7 10s.

This payment includes cost of instruction, board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance.

A student whose conduct shall be satisfactory may enter upon a second term, and each additional session as may be necessary for his training.

The Commissioners will not admit any candidate who may have been expelled from school or college for bad conduct.

Any paying student who shall leave of his own free will before the expiration of the session, or who shall be removed for misconduct, shall be liable to forfeit the fee for the remainder of that session.

Paying students must conform to all the regulations for the discipline of the establishment. They must take part in all the farm operations with the free students, they take their meals at the same table as the free students, sleep in the same dormitories, and receive the same treatment in all respects.

The paying students whose conduct is satisfactory will be allowed to compete each half-year among themselves for a limited number of free places, one free place being reserved for every *five* paying students.

Students of the above classes (free and paying students) are required to provide themselves, on entering the institution, with two suits of clothes (a strong working suit and a Sunday suit), four towels, two night-shirts, a pair of slippers, a hair brush and comb, tooth brush, and other necessary articles.

Candidates seeking admission to the institution must either have had small-pox, or must have been successfully vaccinated.

Each student, on entering the institution, will require to lodge £2 for necessary repairs to clothing, &c.; any portion of this money not expended will be refunded to him on leaving the institution.

3. Young men who board and lodge at their own expense in the neighbourhood are permitted to partake of the advantages of the institution on the following terms:—

1. That while at the institution they shall be treated in every way like the resident class.

2. That they attend punctually, with the interim students, all the lectures delivered in the institution.

3. That they be amenable to the rules and regulations.

4. That each pay in advance a fee of £2 a session.

No specified time is set apart for training students of this class.

Each student who deserves it receives a certificate, bearing testimony to his general conduct, proficiency in agriculture, and other studies.

The School of Agriculture at Grignon had for its object the giving of agricultural instruction to young men who are the sons of proprietors, farmers, and others, and like those of Montpellier and Grand Jouan, is maintained entirely at the cost of the State. I visited this school, and obtained from the director, M. Dubost, the information with reference to the methods employed. It is adapted to the education of those who are destined to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil. At the expiration of their studies a diploma is delivered by the Minister of Agriculture to those students who have passed satisfactorily their final examinations. This diploma is held in high esteem in the agricultural world, and constitutes a powerful recommendation in the eyes of proprietors who wish to choose a tenant or farm manager. Old students who have obtained it, thus find themselves in a far better position to obtain situations than those candidates who have not passed through the school, or who having been students, have not worked hard enough to earn their diploma.

The young men learn at Grignon—both theoretically and practically—all the most perfect methods of cultivation; they are also initiated in the progress of the agricultural sciences. By the examples which they eventually carry into their own neighbourhoods, by the constant and judicious application of the best methods of cultivation, and by the good choice and management of their cattle, they exercise the most favourable influence on the progress of farming in the several districts in which they establish themselves.

The progress of agriculture in France has been enormous during the last 40 years, but it is difficult to assign the exact amount of the total sum which is due to the old students of the schools of agriculture. The principal cause of this progress is the extension of outlets for the produce of the soil, owing to the development of railways; but the pupils of the schools of agriculture being more instructed than other farmers, have both favoured this movement and have profited by it.

Agricultural education, in fact, has not yet borne all its fruit, because up to the present time it has been the possession of only a small number of farmers. Still, it has already popularized many useful methods, and corrected a large number of false ideas. But the services which it will render in the future will be much more considerable than those which it has rendered in the past.

It is impossible for me, in this inquiry, to enter fully into the vast subject of agricultural schools and colleges; but I have appended some useful information with reference to teachers and pupils at the high agricultural institutions in Germany,—the regulations for the final examination of ordinary pupils of the Agricultural High School in Berlin; the instructions issued to the directors of the winter schools established in the Rhine Provinces, together with their rules. With reference to French agriculture, I have appended the official explanation of the law relating to the organization and management of practical schools of agriculture and farm schools, and also the law relative to the departmental and commercial instruction in France.

BUILDINGS.

According to modern practice, schools designed for polytechnical studies must be constructed to meet their particular requirements; the lecture theatres, classrooms, laboratories, and workshops need to be of a convenient and particular description. Unless this be arranged so that the student can carry out his experiments under the eye of the teacher or his assistant, the practical applications of science cannot be satisfactorily taught. The class of studies are now so different to what they were half a century since: electrical engineering, for example, necessitates entirely a different class of instruction and accessories to the ordinary study of electricity in the physical classes at the time I have mentioned. Then a simple attendance at lectures would convey the needed instruction, but now the students, besides attending the lectures of the professors, are required to devote considerable time to laboratory experiments and investigations. Then, again, all the instruments and apparatus must be thoroughly understood by the student; and when one considers the variety of machinery employed in the manufacture of electricity, its distribution, its use in the conveyance of telegraphic signals, in the conveyance of sound, and its almost innumerable applications to *so many of our every day requirements—these applications and uses, augmented by almost daily inventions, whereby this mighty agent is made more useful to mankind—it is easy to comprehend the necessity that the laboratories and workshops, wherein the science and application are taught, must be of that character and of such peculiar construction which modern professors have found convenient.* The same reasoning may be used as to the classrooms, &c., for chemistry, pure and applied, mechanics and mechanical engineering, as well as for art teaching in all its branches.

This necessity being admitted it was necessary to gain information upon the subject, and to obtain information as to what had already been done. I have therefore taken the best example, according to the best authorities, from each country that has made the greatest advance in technical instruction, and provided plans of buildings of the most modern character and the most recent construction.

In England I have obtained, through the kindness of Sir Philip Magnus, plans of the Central Institute of the City and London Guilds. In Germany I have the plans of the Berlin *Kunstgewerbe Schule* and Museum; in France the plans of a new school now being constructed at Lille, and in Belgium the new school at Liege.

The new buildings at Chemnitz devoted to technical education, called the Royal Technical Institution, were completed in October, 1877, and are situated on Schiller Platz, not far from the railway station, the finest and most suitable site in the town. They comprise two massive buildings, each four stories high; the main one, fronting the Schiller Platz, with two wings running from it to the back on each side, contains the General School, with the Royal Foremen's and Buildings' Schools.

Schools. The laboratory at the back, also a four-storied building, runs parallel to the main one, and contains the Chemical Technological School. Together they form a square, the middle of which is a large open court, laid out in grass plots and garden beds, and in the centre is the main chimney with its boiler-house, communicating underground with the steam heating and ventilation shafts, &c., of both buildings and wings. The plans and detailed description, in which will be seen the arrangement of class-rooms, laboratories, lecture theatres, &c., are to be found in Mr. Felkin's pamphlet.

The cost of these buildings was £81,943, as follows:—Land, £14,700; main building, £42,521; laboratory, £20,019; chimney and boilers, £4,703. They contain eighty rooms in the main building and fifty in the laboratory, with a total of 8,890 square metres, or about 95,690 feet of floor space, besides passages, corridors, staircases, &c., &c. Water is laid on in every room, and the corridors, as well as the rooms, are all heated by steam, and ventilated by the Sulzer Brothers' system. The class-rooms are all arranged for the light to come in from the left. Each school has a special room, containing its own sets of machines, models of machines, and parts of them, collections of appliances, materials, &c., both for the mechanical and the architectural divisions, and these form the nucleus of a museum of mechanical and building appliances. There are suites of rooms for the director and teachers, and a valuable library of technical works. On the upper story is the grand lecture hall, which is only used on special occasions. These buildings contain the following schools, comprised under the name of the "State Technical Educational Institutions," and are (1) the Higher Technical School; (2) the Royal Building School; (3) the Royal Foremen School; and (4) the Royal Drawing School.

The objects of each school is different, the Higher Technical School affords through its systematically arranged courses of instruction, combined with experimental work, the means of scientific education to those who intend to devote themselves in practical life to one of the mechanical or chemical industries, or to the profession of architect. The Royal Foremen School has for its object to give to future mechanists, millers, dyers, bleachers, tanners, brewers, soap, sugar, and chemical manufacturers, &c., as well as to such young men who intend to become foremen and managers in weaving and spinning mills, and also in machine-making establishments, the opportunity of obtaining the theoretical knowledge required in their future career. The Royal Building School offers the means of education to those who wish to prepare themselves for any of the building trades. The Royal Drawing School is an evening school for teaching art in all its branches, and is attended by pupils from the mercantile and other schools in the town; the pupils in fact are drawn from all classes. Instruction is given in freehand drawings, drawings from the cast, and living models in machine drawing, in working drawings, and in architectural drawings. The fees are £6 per annum for the Higher Technical, £3 for the Royal Builders and Foremen Schools while the fees for the Royal Drawing are merely nominal. The Industrial School of Ghent is a somewhat complex institution, which had to deal with several categories of pupils. It comprises elementary and practical courses of arithmetic, mechanics, physics, chemistry, and linear drawing that are specially applicable to workmen of all trades, and the lessons are all given in Flemish, on Sunday mornings and Monday evenings, the only days that the workmen can leave the factory. The programmes of these courses are much lower than those which are given to the pupils during the week.

Of

Of the other courses, which, as evening classes, are given during the week, and which are all in French, are chiefly for foremen, clerks, and the sons of the patron, &c., that is to say, the young men who, having finished their primary and secondary studies, make use of the time that remains after the work of the day is over to acquire industrial instruction, that is to say, an instruction more practical and more specially applied to industries than the professional sections of universities and colleges.

Besides this general instruction in the sciences and drawing classes, there is a school of weaving, theoretical and practical, established for the purpose of furnishing the numerous factories of Gard and the neighbourhood thoroughly cultivated foremen and directors of weaving factories—foremen knowing from the very foundation all the work of a factory, and able to set up and execute every variety of simple and worked stuffs. The professor in this school gives oral lessons in spinning and weaving, and the pupils each day frequent the workshops attached, where an expert demonstrator exercises them in simple loom work, and in the Jacquard looms. There the pupils weave for themselves all kinds of tissues. The lessons in this section are always given in the day time.

Another department very important for the town of Gard constitutes the school of decorative art, or rather that of art applied to industry, established for the instruction of designers for the various branches of the textile industries, and for decoration in general. Besides these, there are special courses for locomotive firemen, drawing classes for girls, a course for teaching photography, course for practical electricity, and classes for English and German. The course for firemen are followed by the firemen from the great factories of Gard and neighbourhood, the proprietors of which encourage their firemen to attend these classes. To be admitted, a pupil must be 14 years of age at least, must read fluently, and write correctly from dictation in French or Flemish, and know the first four rules of arithmetic applied to whole numbers, and to fractions. To be admitted into the courses of physics or mechanics, and also those of mechanical drawing and construction, the pupil must know the elementary rules of algebra and geometry. In chemistry the pupil must know the first elements of physics. To be admitted to the classes of designers, dyeing and embroidery, the pupil must be able to design ornaments. The conditions of admission to the other special courses, and the conditions of passing a year of study, are determined by a particular rule, which authorizes persons, not inscribed as pupils, to follow certain courses. It is always necessary to have the permission of the Director, or from the Office of administration.

There were over 1,000 pupils at the time of my visit, comprising manufacturers' clerks, mechanical draftsmen, painters, decorators and carvers, teachers, students, and schoolboys, stokers, fitters, and engineers, smiths and locksmiths, iron turners, carpenters, cabinet-makers, &c., soldiers, dyers, and spinners, printers, stone and marble masons, employed in chemical works, various professions, mechanics of no specified trade, female students.

I also visited the Liège school. Here very great attention was devoted to the teaching of mechanical drawing, particularly in its application to the special trades in which the students are engaged. Many of the teachers have been draftsmen in architects' or engineers' offices, and in all cases they were practically acquainted, from personal experience, with the details of the industry, in connection with which the drawing instruction was being given. Special attention is likewise paid to the elements of industrial chemistry, and metallurgy, applied mechanics, building construction, and mathematics. The

The school gives three special diplomas to the first student of the three latter sections.

I found the school accommodated in a very poor and inadequate structure, and the utter insufficiency of the accommodation, which was eloquently complained of in the Report on the condition of Industrial and Professional Education in Belgium, presented to the Legislative Chamber in 1879 by the Minister of the Interior, resulted in the determination of the municipality to erect a commodious building capable of providing for the greatly increased number of applicants desirous of profiting by the special technical instruction. The new building which I visited, and which has since been opened, has been erected at a cost of about £20,000. It contains very large chemical and physical laboratories and lecture rooms; numerous spacious drawing-rooms, for freehand, linear, and architectural and mechanical drawing; a museum for collections for purposes of instruction, a library, rooms for teachers and director, and, in fact may serve in every way as a model building for an evening industrial school. I was so satisfied with the school that I thought it might be serviceable to append drawings of it.

I was so much struck with the excellence of the drawings carried on in the school, especially in the elementary stage of freehand drawing, that I requested the professor, M. Thomas, to furnish me with a statement of the occupations of the students at work on the occasion of my visit. From this information, which has been supplied through the kindness of M. Mayas, the alderman in charge of instruction in the city, the following list has been compiled:—Moulders, strikers, mechanics, fitters, &c., engineers, armourers, telephone fitters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, wheelwrights, carriage fitters, wood turners, joiners, cabinet-makers, &c., masons, painters and stainers, tracers, modellers, shoemakers, bakers, cigar makers, merchants, shop assistants, farmers, gardeners, soldiers, students, and schoolboys.

The *Institut Industriel du Nord* is housed in a fine new building in the Rue Jeanne-D'Arc at Lille. The director is M. Marquelez. It was founded and is maintained by the Department du Nord and the City of Lille, and it also receives a subvention from the State. It comprises two distinct schools—the Industrial School and the Agricultural School.

The instruction in the Industrial School has for its object the formation of managers and directories of works for the chief industries of the north of France, especially for the sons of persons engaged in industry; that in the Agricultural School is for the purpose of giving the necessary scientific knowledge to the sons of the landed gentry and gentlemen farmers, and includes the so-called agricultural industries, such as the sugar manufacture and distilling. The teaching is both theoretical and practical, and comprises, in addition to lectures and drawing lessons, practical chemical work, mechanical work in the workshops, and visits on an extended scale to industrial establishments.

The institution was founded in 1872, but has since then been accommodated in the new buildings, which are of a very complete and elaborate character, at a cost of £40,000; these include the residence of the directors, the laboratories, of which there are three (one for general chemistry, one for analytical chemistry, and one for industrial chemistry, especially for dyeing), and mechanics' and joiners' shops, which are well furnished with the necessary machinery and materials.

The Industrial School is in two divisions, viz. (a) the technical, in which the teaching is more especially adapted to foremen, and (b) that of civil engineering, the teaching of which is of a higher grade. The course of each division, as well as in the Agricultural School, is for three years. The

The lower division is again subdivided into three sections :—

- (1.) Mechanical engineering,
- (2.) Textiles,
- (3.) Chemical industry ;

while the so-called civil engineering school is divided into four sub-sections :—

- (1.) Machine construction.
- (2.) Mining and metallurgy.
- (3.) Textiles.
- (4.) Chemical industry.

Diplomas are given to students on examination at the end of their third year, after which they are allowed to assume the title of civil engineer.

The Lille Institute is only a day school, but there is a boarding-house connected with the establishment for thirty-five boarders, each of whom pays £24 per annum. The fees of the institution are £16, and extras amount to about £8. At the time of our visit there were 115 pupils, of whom the larger proportion were engineering students. The total annual income amounted to £3,280, made up as follows:—

						£
Students' fees	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
Subvention from the Department						840
"	"	Town				280
"	"	State				80
						£3,280

For the purpose of teaching the large number of subjects specified on the programme, a numerous staff of professors is requisite. Thus there are twenty-nine professors and ten foremen and other assistants, the sum paid to the teachers amounting to £2,300.

The school is governed by an administrative council, consisting of four of the town councillors, presided over by the mayor. There is also a committee of inspection for regulating the courses of study.

The workshops are supplied with English and other machinery, both for spinning and weaving, which constitute the main industries of the neighbourhood. There is also a good machine shop, fitted with lathes, vices, forges, &c. The laboratories are in active work, several students occupying themselves practically with the chemistry of dyeing. I was much impressed with the system of teaching drawing. In the first year the students work from copies, after which they make measured drawings of parts of machinery. In the second year they take up descriptive geometry, projection and perspective; also projection of shadows, first of plane figures, and then of curved and moulded figures, with the shadow lines carefully indicated; then machine drawing, gearing with projection of shadows of wheels and parts of machinery; then planes and sections of actual work, and of objects they have made in the shop with tinting and shading. In the third year they take gearing and mill work and kinematics. There is a very complete architectural course. The collection of models was very good.

An agricultural farm of about 27 acres is attached to the school, but the number of students in this district is very small, amounting only to eight. There is a well-stocked museum of agricultural products.

The main object of the school is not to form superior workmen or foremen in mechanical shops, as is the case in the Châlons School, but engineers and works' managers,

managers, and the theoretical instruction is therefore of a higher character than in the workman's schools, and less time is devoted to work in the shops than would be necessary to turn out finished workmen. The directors of the school seemed desirous to raise the character of the teaching, so as to attract the same class of students who go to the Ecole Central of Paris, but who require a more practical instruction than the school affords. The opportunities which the school presents for practical chemical work, especially in its application to dyeing, were excellent, but the Commissioners were not equally impressed with the value of the teaching in the textile department, where many of the machines were of an antiquated type, and were apparently little used by students.

On the whole it appears that the school is aiming at too much, and that the lower department is being neglected to some extent with the view of filling the classes for higher instruction. It must be remembered, however, that the establishment is comparatively new, and that the value of its teaching, as well as of its influence on the numerous flourishing industries of the district, may be better estimated in a few years hence.

As indicating the importance which the French Government attaches to technical instruction, it may be well here to mention that in addition to the foregoing institution, it is contemplated to erect in Lille a fourth school of the type existing at Châlons, Aix, and Angeres for the complete education of superior workmen and foremen.

The *Kunstgewerbe Schule* and Museum of Berlin contains school accommodation for 800 students, and is especially arranged with a view to the advancement of the Berlin industries. The school is divided into day and night classes, with forty professors, masters, and teachers, under the able direction of Professor Ewald, who is also the Director of the Art Training School, known as the *Kunstschulen*.

Mr. Pearce—a gold-medallist and travelling student of South Kensington—made a full report together with plans of this excellent institution, at the time of my visit, for the South Kensington authorities. (*See Appendix.*) I give the detailed descriptions and plans, as they are most instructive and full of information.

The Industrial Institute of Lille is scarcely yet completed, but I visited it, and M. Jaquemart, the under secretary of school construction in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was good enough to furnish me with working drawings, which can be seen at any time at the offices of the Board of Technical Education.

The Liege Industrial School, of which I also give plans in Appendix, is a magnificent building upon the Boulevard de Saucy, and was opened in 1883. It is arranged in the most modern manner, the space perfectly distributed, well ventilated, lighted, and heated—in short it is built with every improvement.

These examples will serve as types to show your Excellency the class of building, and the distribution of space, now thought necessary by the most advanced and distinguished men who have made a special study of technical instruction.

Progress is the indispensable condition common to all industrial and commercial professions. Science is every day making discoveries that facilitate production, and consequently diminishing its expense, therefore the cost of the article is less than it was before. Producers that remain ignorant of the improved methods, or who prefer to carry on in the old style, are very soon crippled or ruined in the keen competition which must naturally result between themselves and their better instructed rivals.

Art education has diffused a spirit of general improvement and refinement among all the mechanical and manufacturing industries, and this can be seen throughout the length and breadth of Europe. The wealth and prosperity of nations depend upon it in some shape or other. Analyse the value of any article and determine the portion of that value which represents the labour of the artificer. Take a bale of wool worth (say) £15. When manufactured it would probably be worth £1,500. See the value of watch-springs as compared with that of the crude iron. Let me ask what is a country without industries? The increase in the value of the finished article over that of the raw material is obtained by the country which makes the change. A vast quantity of labour is required for this change; it gives employment to thousands and commercial prosperity to the country which furnishes it. Manufacturing industries create towns and cities, intellectual progress in art and science follow in their train. The neighbouring lands rapidly acquire a higher value. A home trade is established and prosperity assured.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully considered what is desirable and practical in regard to the Technical Instruction of the various classes engaged in industrial pursuits in this Colony, and humbly make the following recommendation:—

1. That as no one can possibly doubt the assistance given to Technical Education by the State can be more ably, judicially, and economically applied by a central authority, responsible directly to Parliament, I therefore recommend that a sub-department, under the Department of Education, be created, so that the administration of the vote may be made by the Minister directly responsible to Parliament.
2. That the Minister be assisted by an Advisory Board, consisting of at least three but not more than five individuals, who could be called together periodically to advise with the Minister with regard to school matters, such as the arrangement of the programmes, &c., also to assist him in such decisions as may demand technical experience and knowledge in their consideration.
3. That a Technological museum be at once formed in connection with the Technical College for the use of the teachers and students.
NOTE.—The present Technological Museum, which, as far as it goes is a very good one, is, from its position and disconnection with the Technical Authorities, altogether dissevered from the object desired to be attained in the establishment of this class of museum. This object being chiefly to provide models of machinery, apparatus, fabrics, products, &c., for the use of technical students and their teachers.
4. That a site be secured for the erection of an institution where Technical Instruction can be given in the approved manner now in use, and with the assistance of modern appliances. That such building include a Technological museum, laboratories, lecture theatres, work-shops, and class-rooms sufficiently extensive for a large metropolitan population, and provide accommodation for at least 3,000 students. That this institution be situated in a position convenient to the industrial classes, who chiefly reside in South Sydney, Balmain, Pyrmont, and around the terminal Railway Station, such a site as would be afforded at Ultimo or in its neighbourhood.

NOTE.—The rent now paid by the Board of Technical Education for premises in Sydney amounts to over £3,000 a year, which represents a capital sum that would go far to cover the cost of the erection of a grand central institution for the advancement of technical education. 5.

5. That rudimentary drawing be incorporated with writing as a single elementary subject, and that instruction in elementary drawing be continued throughout the standards. That drawings from casts and models be required as part of the work, together with modelling in clay and wax.

NOTE.—This is the first recommendation of the Royal British Commission, and is practically what I recommended eight years ago.

6. That recognizing the necessity that manual training should be an integral part of any system of general education, inasmuch as it contributes to develop activity, observation, and intuitive perception, I recommend that it be introduced into all the public, primary, or elementary schools as soon as possible.
7. That manual training be taught as an integral subject at the Fort-street Training School, and that in future all the Training School students should be examined in manual training.
8. That in order to provide the necessary instruction for teachers in charge of schools on the subject of manual training, a special course should be instituted at the existing Training school during the vacations, of which the Public School teachers could avail themselves in a manner similar to the method adopted by M. Solomon at Nääs in Sweden. Further, that a normal course of manual training for teachers be instituted in connection with the Technical College, the classes to be held in the evening.
9. That the teaching of art in Training Colleges should be inspected by the Chief Instructor in Art, under the Department of Technical Education, and be made thoroughly efficient, and that arrangements be made for giving to selected students greater facilities for the study of Art and Science at the normal courses of the Technical College. [NOTE.—This recommendation is nearly the same as No. III of the British Royal Commission.]

In conclusion, I may say that I do not altogether close my report, or consider my inquiry finished. I wish to study further the Slöjd, and to obtain further information as to its working during the last year, and as to the elementary agricultural schools in Sweden, Germany, and America. These matters I still hope to carry forward to completion.

I may be permitted to say I am deeply sensible of the incompleteness of this Report; but, in working single-handed and without other assistance, I found it exceedingly difficult to prosecute the inquiry as I should like to have done, and, necessarily, this must be my excuse for its many imperfections.

I also wish to state that I received every assistance from the public authorities of Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, and take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for the prompt manner the officers of the various diplomatic and consular services assisted me in the work your Excellency's predecessor gave me to perform.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble Servant,

EDWARD COMBES.

APPENDICES.

Sir, Offices of the Board, 129 Phillip-street, Sydney, 11 December, 1884.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the following resolution was unanimously passed by the members present at a meeting of the Board of Technical Education on the 10th instant:—

“That as the President (Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., M.P.) has intimated his intention to visit Europe, the Government be requested to commission him to make further inquiry with reference to Technical Schools and other matters connected with the systems of technical instruction in operation in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe.”

I have, &c.,
EDWD. DOWLING,
Secretary.

Edwin Johnson, Esq., Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Any expenses incurred to be borne by Mr. Combes. The Principal Under Secretary.—E.J., B.C., 12/12/84.

Minute-paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 December, 1884.

Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., to inquire into and report upon the working and constitution of Technological Schools, &c., in Europe and America.

I RECOMMEND the issue of a Commission appointing Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., to inquire into and report upon the working and constitution of Technological Schools, Technological Museums, and other institutions of a like character in Great Britain and the Continents of Europe and America. Any expenses incurred to be defrayed by himself.

WILLM. B. DALLEY.

The Executive Council advise that a Commission be issued to Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., in the terms herein set forth.—ALEX. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 84-56, 16/12/84. Confirmed, 23/12/84. Approved.—A.L., 16/12/84.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a Commission that has been issued by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, nominating, constituting, and appointing you to inquire into and report upon the working and constitution of Technological Schools, Technological Museums, and other Institutions of a like character in Great Britain and the Continents of Europe and America.

I have, &c.,
W. B. DALLEY.

Edward Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.A., Glamire.

[Enclosure.]

COMMISSION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To EDWARD COMBES, Esquire, of Glamire, in our Colony of New South Wales, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of our said Colony, and President of the Board of Technical Education, and President of the Art Society of the Colony aforesaid,—

Greeting:

Know you, That, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and integrity, I, LORD AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS, as Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, do, by these presents, nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the said EDWARD COMBES, to inquire into and report upon the working and constitution of Technological Schools, Technological Museums and other Institutions of a like character, in Great Britain and the Continents of Europe and America.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, this sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

[L.S.] AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, page 127, this nineteenth day of December, 1884.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. (Plates VIII, IX, and X.)

DRAWING has now been introduced under the code of the Education Department into all elementary schools as a class subject.

The system of examination of elementary schools by local inspectors has been extended to the whole of England and Scotland, except to a few schools in remote districts. This extension becomes absolutely necessary with the introduction of the "class subject."

As this is a very considerable innovation, and as the general notion as to what is actually required under the various standards is a very hazy one, the illustrated syllabus issued under the joint authority of the Education and the Science and Art Departments has been here reproduced on a reduced scale, and will be found in the following eight plates:—

Standards 1 and 2 (illustrated in Plate VIII A), consist of drawing in freehand or with the ruler lines, angles, parallels, and the simplest right-lined forms. Children in standard 1 should draw on slates, in standard 2 on paper, drawing the figures freehand first, and afterwards with the ruler. [See Plate VIII A.]

Standard 3 consists of freehand drawing of regular forms and curved figures from the flat (see upper portion of plate VIII B), and of simple geometrical figures to be drawn with rulers and in freehand (see lower part of B). [See Plate VIII B.]

Standard 4 consists of freehand drawing from the flat (see upper portion of plate VIII C), and from simple rectangular and circular models (see lower portion of plate VIII C); also of drawing to scale in a limited manner, and of geometrical figures with instruments. [See Plate VIII C.]

Standard 5 includes—(a) Freehand drawing from the flat objects such as those in the upper part of plate IX D, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; (b) of model drawing from easy common objects (see centre portion of plate); (c) of plans and elevations of plane figures and rectangular solids in simple positions; (d) of drawing to scale on a rather more difficult basis, such as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot. [See Plate IX D.]

Standard 6 is similar to the fifth, but of greater difficulty; the upper portion of plate IX E represents objects for freehand drawing from flat examples, as to which the difficulty should be increased by making larger drawings than in standard 5. The centre portion shows specimens for model drawing, and the lower, plans, elevations, and sections. [See Plate IX E.]

Standard 7 includes—(a) Drawing from any common objects and casts of ornament in light and shade (see plate X F); (b) plans and elevations of circular solids with sections (see plate X G). [See Plate X.]

Children in the first three standards should make their freehand and model drawings of a size to fairly fill slates, or paper, 6 or 7 inches in length. Children in the higher standards should be exercised in enlarging and reducing their freehand examples, and should generally draw on a larger scale than the children in the lower standards.

In the use of instruments children in the first three standards should not be required to do finer work than is involved in making circles of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch radius.

In the higher standards smaller dimensions may be employed.

N.B.—In order to interest the children it will be advisable to teach them to draw as early as possible from actual objects, such as the doors and windows, furniture and apparatus, of the schoolroom.

APPENDIX B.

OPINIONS OF PROFESSOR ADLER, DR. BELFIELD, AND DR. WOODWARD ON TECHNICAL TRAINING.

PROFESSOR Felix Adler's educational enterprise in the city of New York—the Working-man's School and Free Kindergarten—is unique in this, that while it is entirely a work of charity, it is the most comprehensive educational institution in existence, as appears from the following description of its courses of instruction:—

"The Working-man's School and Free Kindergarten form one institution. The children are admitted at the age of 3 to the Kindergarten; they are graduated from it at 6, and enter the Working-man's School; they remain in the school till they are 13 or 14 years of age;—thereafter those who show decided ability receive higher technical instruction. For the others who leave the school proper and are sent to work, a series of evening classes will be opened, in which their industrial and general education will be continued in various directions. This graduate course of the Working-man's School is intended to extend up to the eighteenth or twenty-first year.

"From the third year up to manhood and womanhood, such," says Professor Adler, "is the scope embraced by the purposes of our institution."

DR. BELFIELD says as to the value of the new system of training:—

"The distinctive feature of the Manual Training School is the education of the mind, and of the hand as the agent of the mind. The time of the pupil in school is about equally divided between the study of books and the study of things; between the academic work on the one hand, and the drawing and shop-work on the other. Observe, I do not say between *school-work* and *shop-work*, for the shop is as much a school as is any other part of the establishment. Nor do I mean that the shop gives an education of the hand alone, and the class-room an education of the brain, but I mean that the shop educates *hand and brain*. That the *hand* is educated I need not stop to prove, but the shop educates the mind also.

"Had you been in the wood-working room of this school a few hours ago, what would you have seen? Twenty-four boys at work at lathes driven by a powerful engine. Are any idle? No. Are any inattentive to their work? No; you notice the closest and most earnest attention, frequently approaching abstraction. Here then is the cultivation of a most important faculty of the mind—attention, the power of concentration; and it is worthy of remark that this attention is not an *enforced* attention, but is cheerful, voluntary, and unremitting.

"The

"The young workman is engaged on a problem in wood, just as, a few hours earlier, he was engaged on a problem in algebra. He has before him a drawing made to a scale. The problem is this: He must gain a clear conception of the object represented by the drawing; he must imagine it; he must select or cut a block of wood of the proper dimensions and of the right quality. It must not be too large, for he must guard against waste of material and waste of time. It must be large enough, for there must be no incompleteness about the finished product of his labour. Observe him as the work grows under his hand; observe the selecting of the proper tools for the different parts of the process; observe the careful measuring, the watchful eye upon the position of the chisel, the speed of the lathe, the gradual approach of the once rectangular block to the model which exists in his brain, and you must admit that this work demands and develops, not manual dexterity alone, but attention, observation, imagination, judgment, reasoning.

"My own opinion is that an hour in the shop of a well-conducted manual training school develops as much mental strength as an hour devoted to Virgil or Legendre.

"But of this I am confident, that three years of a manual training school will give at least as much purely intellectual growth as three years of the ordinary high school, because, as has been said, every school hour, whether spent in the class-room, the drawing-room, or in the shop, is an hour devoted to intellectual training. And I am also convinced that the manual training school boy's comprehension of some essential branches of knowledge will be far superior to that of the other boy's, as the realization of the grandeur and beauty of the Alps to the man who has seen their glories is superior to the conception of him who has merely read of them.

"And here is the mistake of those who would degrade a manual training school into a manufacturing establishment. The fact should never be lost sight of for an instant that the product of the school should be, not the polished article of furniture, not the perfect piece of machinery, but the polished, perfect boy. The acquisition of industrial skill should be the means of promoting the general education of the pupil; the education of the hand should be the means of more completely and more efficaciously educating the brain.

"Take two boys, one with little or no education, the other a high school graduate; let them enter the machine shop of a large manufactory, beginning, as boys ignorant of the technique of the trade must begin, at the lowest round of the ladder. It cannot be doubted that in three or four years the high school graduate, if he had been willing to do the drudgery incident to the place, would have reached a higher position than the other boy, and would be in a fair way to succeed to some responsible post in the establishment. But the graduate of the manual training school, by reason of his superior knowledge of machinery and materials, his skill in the use of tools, added to his general mental training, would begin at the point reached by the high school boy after his years of apprenticeship. From the day of his entrance into the factory he would be conspicuous. While the other boys would stand in the presence of the huge Titan of the shop lost in the wonder of ignorance, the manual training boy would gaze with delight on the marvel of mechanism, wrapped in the admiration begotten of a thorough understanding of its construction, and strong in the consciousness of his mastery of it."

Dr. Woodward says: "With the aid of our staunch friend, Mr. Gottlieb Conzelman, we fitted up during last summer a wood-working shop, with wood-benches and vices, for eighteen students; a second shop, for vice-work upon metals and for machine-work; and a third, with a single outfit of blacksmiths' tools. During the last few months systematic instruction has been given to different classes in all these shops. Special attention has been paid to the use of wood-working hand-tools, to wood-turning, and to filing.

"These tentative steps promoted a healthy public sentiment, and attracted the attention of several wealthy men, who in 1879 contributed the funds for the permanent foundation of the school.

"The ordinance establishing the Manual Training School was adopted by the Board of Directors of the University, June 6th, 1879.

"The lot was purchased and the building begun in August of the same year. In the November following a prospectus of the school was published. In June, 1880, the building, being partially equipped, was opened for public inspection, and a class of boys was examined for admission. On September 6th, 1880, the school began with a single class of about 50 pupils. The whole number enrolled during the year was 67. A public exhibition of drawings and shop-work was given June 16th, 1881.

"The second year of the school opened September 12th, 1881, and closed June 14th, 1882. There were two classes, 61 pupils belonging to the first year, and 46 to the second year, making 107 in all. Of the second year class 42 had attended the school the previous year.

"The third year of the school will open on September 11th, when three classes will be present.

"The large addition now in progress (June, 1882) is to be completed and furnished by the day set for the examination of candidates for admission—September 8th. The number of pupils in the new first year's class is to be limited to 100. Nearly one half of that number have already been received.

"One great object of the school is to foster a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligence of labour, and the worth and respectability of labouring men. A boy who sees nothing in manual labour but mere brute force despises both labour and the labourer. With the acquisition of skill in himself comes the ability and willingness to recognise skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft he regards the workman with sympathy and respect."

APPENDIX C.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION—SIR BERNHARD SAMUELSON'S PAPER, AND DISCUSSIONS THEREON.

SIR BERNHARD SAMUELSON read a paper on this subject on the 1st April, 1887, before the recent Congress of the Chambers of Commerce, and in the course of it he said:—

In considering the best means of educating our young men for a commercial career, it may, perhaps, be desirable to say one or two words in justification of the question having been proposed, for, it may be contended that inasmuch as Great Britain stands without dispute at the head of the commercial nations of the world, the training received by its young men must have been well adapted to make them successful
merchants,

merchants, and that consequently all that is required in regard to commercial education is to proceed in future on the same lines as in the past. To this I would reply that the education of a merchant consists of two stages: The first of these is general, the second strictly technical; and I will at once admit in regard to the second stage, namely, the training of the counting-house and warehouse, although it is capable of improvement, that it is, on the whole, in advance of that of any European country. I believe that in our commercial methods—by which I mean all that relates to business organisation—directness, despatch, division of labour, &c.—we are as much in advance of other nations as we are in capital, enterprise, and largeness of view. And if this be so, then a British merchant's office will necessarily be the best school of technical instruction of a British or Colonial merchant. Other countries are resorting to special technical schools, of various ranks, the most ambitious probably being that lately established in Paris by the Chamber of Commerce, in reference to which the representatives of the British Chamber of Paris will probably be able to give some information. There is a commercial school of some celebrity at Antwerp. I visited one at Dresden, but nothing that I have seen or heard of these schools leads me to believe that this can be anything like an efficient substitute for the training and experience which a youth would, other things being equal, obtain in a well-conducted mercantile office.

But other things are not equal, for the German or Swiss youth entering an office at the age (say of 17), has received a general education which enables him to take full advantage of the technical training of the counting-house; and this is very far from being the case of the Englishman. The German or Swiss has been well grounded in commercial geography; he has a general acquaintance with natural science, and more especially with the nature and habitations of plants and animals. He is a correct and rapid arithmetician, having been taught the principles, and not the mere routine, of arithmetic; and, above all, he is able to write with tolerable correctness, if not to speak with fluency, one or more modern languages besides his own. Those who have seen the German or Swiss clerk at work in our seaports, in our great centres of manufacture, and in our colonies, will not hesitate to confirm what I have stated, and will be able to compare his qualifications with those of the young Englishman educated at a public school or at a "classical and commercial academy."

All the great towns of Germany and Switzerland, and most of the smaller ones, contain good secondary day schools, in which for a fee of from £3 to £6 per annum, boys and girls are thoroughly well instructed by thoroughly competent and zealous teachers. These schools are established and supported by the municipalities with, generally speaking, very moderate if any aid from the State, whilst in this country such schools are found only in favoured localities, and the necessity for their establishment appears scarcely as yet to be fully appreciated by the public.

I have said that our commercial supremacy is still undisputed, but those who are best acquainted with our trade and manufactures will not deny that our neighbours are gaining rapidly on us. They well know that in the United States, in our own Colonies, in China and Japan, and in the South American States, Germany and Switzerland are our active, intelligent, and, for the most part, our honorable rivals; that the German and Swiss manufacturers have direct representatives, and in many instances their own branch establishments, conducted by young relatives, in all or most of those countries; that in the yards of our naval architects, and not these only, but also in the ship-yards of the Baltic and elsewhere, and by the aid of the German Imperial Government, mail-steamers have been constructed, and other trading lines are being established; that no stone is left unturned to enable our competitors to obtain a large and increasing share of the commerce of the world; that in regard to financial transactions London is no longer the sole and undisputed market; and that even in this country, and for our own internal commerce, a preference is frequently given to young foreigners who have received their general education in their own respective countries.

I have said that even this training, to be obtained in our counting-houses and warehouses, is capable of some improvement, and I would point more especially to the necessity for greater attention to details, such as a more careful study of the peculiar requirements of foreign markets. I have noticed abroad that in nearly every branch of manufactures these are studied in a way which our manufacturers would do well to imitate.

But that of which we stand most in need is a system of good and cheap modern secondary schools, in which particular attention should be given to proper instruction in geography, arithmetic, the elements of natural science, and modern languages. These schools should be founded and maintained by the localities themselves, and they would soon and amply repay their cost. It cannot, however, be expected that they will be created so long as the whole burden of public local expenditure is borne by realty alone; and this, amongst many other reasons, points to the necessity for such legislation as will distribute local charges equitably over personal and real property. What the details of such legislation should be is beyond the province of discussion on the present occasion, and I shall confine myself to asking some gentleman in the meeting, at which I regret to be unable to be present, to move that:—

"A system of good secondary day schools, founded by the localities in which they are situated, and supported mainly by rates equitably distributed, is necessary for the efficient education of our young men intended for a commercial career."

After reading the paper of the President, Mr. Monk said all, no doubt, would agree that there was no better training for a youth than that of a well-conducted mercantile office. That was the President's first proposal. But in order to qualify a youth to enter an office and to derive the advantage from being in it, he must have a preliminary training, which many at present did not obtain. The University College (Victoria University), Liverpool, seemed to be the kind of institution which Sir Bernard Samuelson desired to see founded and maintained by local funds. Victoria University issued a special curriculum for students preparing for business life. The annual cost would be from £20 to £27. There were two alternative courses, each admitting a considerable latitude in choice of subjects. The curriculum extended over a period of one year and nine months from the date of entering the college, and would, as a rule, be completed when the student was about 18 years of age. In the first year the subjects were:—(1) English Composition, English History, Mathematics, two of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek; or, as an alternative, (2) English Composition, English History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, one of the following languages:—French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek. For the second year there were also alternative courses, viz., (1) English Composition and Literature, two at least of the following subjects:—History, English Literature, Logic, Political Economy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, two of the languages specified above; or (2) English Composition and Literature, Mathematics

and

and one of the following subjects:—Physics, chemistry, biology, one of the languages specified above. In either alternative the following subjects were compulsory:—English composition, English history, mathematics, and one foreign language. All would agree that there was, in most of the large centres, a want of efficient secondary schools. They were, however, aware that many grammar schools, which formerly taught nothing but Latin and Greek, and excluded modern languages altogether, had been reorganised; and he saw no reason why they should not be reorganised to a still greater extent. The funds, which had been misapplied to a very great extent in providing classical education to the youth in large towns, should have been employed in teaching modern languages. There was one point on which they must hold an absolutely certain opinion, and that was if a young man was to speak fluently French, German, or any other modern language, he must have lived for some time in the country itself. It was very desirable that the subject should be thoroughly considered. Many were present fully competent to give advice, and he hoped that Sir B. Samuelson's, or a similar resolution, would be submitted to the meeting.

Mr. W. T. Rowlett said that a commercial education, all must acknowledge, was of the highest importance at the present time. In his paper, Sir B. Samuelson seemed to leave aside the question of technical education, which was one of the most important matters connected with the question. It was quite true that a young German, or a young Swiss, was exceedingly fluent in two or three modern languages, and he was sorry to say that that was very much the exception with our own countrymen. That was a loss that they knew very well was being remedied, more or less, every day; for a great many of the sons of leading merchants and manufacturers were going abroad to France and Germany, in order to acquire a proficiency in those languages. They also knew very well that the commercial supremacy of Bradford had been created not alone by Englishmen, but largely by foreigners, particularly by Germans, who fostered the trade of the town (1) by their knowledge; (2) by their readiness to correspond with any country in the world. That was the kind of knowledge which secondary education, of the kind already mentioned, would very much obtain for English young men; but, at the same time, the technical education given abroad was one of our lamentable deficiencies. Yorkshire towns were establishing schools for the purpose of such instruction. Leicester had made some advance in the same direction, and as he had been closely connected with that movement, perhaps some information from him might be interesting. The principal local manufactures at Leicester, were hosiery and boots and shoes. Some years ago the Chamber of Commerce appointed a deputation to visit the schools in Bradford, Leeds, and the surrounding towns. From the experience gathered there they tried to establish technical schools for Leicester, affiliating them with the large local grammar school. In want of a text-book they sought in vain for one in English, but found one in German. They had been wondering how it was that the Germans could so completely beat the English out of the market, not alone on account of their lower wages, but also by the thorough understanding they seemed to have of special manufactures. That text-book in German had been translated and published for the Leicester technical schools, so that his English fellow-countrymen were now on a par with Germans in that respect. The promoters of technical education in Bradford had, however, this disadvantage; they found great difficulty in interesting the manufacturers in sufficient numbers to enable them to obtain all the funds they required, and they had consequently to make the best of the limited means at their command. One of the very best ways of furthering technical education was to connect it with Board schools, just as cookery classes were established for the benefit of the wives of the working-classes.

Mr. H. M. Holmes had devoted more than fifty years of his life to the managing and conducting of elementary education, and had witnessed with satisfaction the effects of the old system before the establishment of the Board school system upon the young men, who, with sufficient application and natural talent, had high positions in life. There was a Member of Parliament who had been educated in one of these elementary schools and two men who occupied high positions in connection with the Board of Works. The School Board of Derby shrank from the question of secondary education, as they knew it would be unpalatable to the ratepayers to saddle them with an addition to the school rate, though he believed that if once established the expense would be very slight. Middle class schools soon became self-supporting; there were five or six in Derby and they were very efficient. What they wanted was technical schools. Several of the London City Companies more than twenty years ago directed their attention to this important question, and had done a great deal of good in the same direction for many years past, by grants of money devoted to prizes, certificates, and medals, awarded for proficiency in drawing and designing, and for the best essay bearing upon the several crafts which the companies fostered. Other towns were benefited in the same way. The burdens of the ratepayers might be considerably lightened if aid were obtained from large charities, whose funds were no longer required for their original purpose. The Charities Commissioners, to whom application should be made, now possessed all the powers formerly exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and they might allow considerable sums to be devoted towards technical and other schools, whereby might be brought out the latent power of the youth of the country.

Mr. T. D. Yates who had had an experience of forty years in connection with the following business, described the advantages afforded by the Yorkshire College in regard to commercial education. All the subjects mentioned in regard to the Liverpool College were taught in the Yorkshire College. There were about a thousand day and evening students, many of them were taught weaving, dyeing, chemistry, and biology, besides many other subjects. When he saw Germans and Frenchmen coming over to this country and taking positions in English houses, which our own young men might occupy if they only had half the training in languages those foreigners possessed, he felt that it was high time to take up the matter seriously, and no longer play into the hands of competitors the strongest and greatest we had. It would be necessary to make more educational progress than we had in the past if we are to keep abreast with foreign nations.

Mr. G. N. Hooper said, that as this was a subject in which he had been interested for many years, he begged the indulgence of the meeting while he spoke upon a question which was of vast importance as affecting the future of English manufactures. First of all, he would refer to a paragraph connected with the subject of education, which appeared in the reply sent by the London Chamber of Commerce to the questions issued by the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade and Industry. In the answer to the inquiry "What measures could be adopted to improve the existing condition of trade independently of legislation?" The London Chamber said, "By a better

better selection and arrangement of school studies and preparation for a commercial and manufacturing career; such selections to extend to primary and secondary schools, and high schools of commerce, such as have been successfully established in France, as well as a more vigorous encouragement of graded technical schools, suitable for apprentices, workmen, foremen, managers, and employers." The resolution was a wide one. He did not think that they would find that technical education applied only to the higher classes of commercial men would answer their purpose. Nor would it answer their purpose applied solely to managers, nor in its utmost benefit to workmen or apprentices. They would find that when a man who had himself received a scientific education had under him an illiterate workman he could not carry out his plans in the way he would be able to do were the workman able to understand the directions given to him. One very great difficulty, as manufacturers would tell them, to the introduction of improvements was the prejudices of workmen. If by technical education they merely removed those prejudices against the introduction of new machinery and new processes they would do a great deal of good. It was said that this question was one affecting manufacturers only, but an advantage would arise both to the merchant and the manufacturer if the manufacturer found it worth his while to introduce improvements which would enable him to sell for 19s. which formerly cost 20s. while the merchant got for 10s. what formerly cost him 20s.; or if a better quality were produced at the same price, the merchant as well as the manufacturer would have a better chance of competing in the markets of the world. The apprehension as to the great cost of establishing technical schools had become a sort of bugbear. But small schools which would cost less than large ones might be carried on at a cost of from £60 to £80 a year each. He had been associated with an effort of that character, and though some amount of opposition had to be faced, the promoters had struggled against it, and a useful work had been accomplished. Technical instruction would be promoted if board and voluntary schools would lend or let their rooms for that purpose to classes for a small charge in the evenings. In Westminster there was an old apprenticeship fund, and leave would shortly be asked to apply it to the payment of fees for technical instruction. At the United Westminster Schools, evening technical classes had been carried on for two winters, and releasing the funds of the unused apprentice charities will provide money that would remove some of the chief difficulties. The evening technical classes should be arranged by a joint committee of employers, managers, and workmen, one of the latter acting as secretary. As the students acquire skill, some may be advanced as assistant teachers, and afterwards to be teachers and lecturers. One of the conditions of the employment of apprentices by his firm was that they should attend the technical classes, the firm paying the fees; and in order to encourage them, prizes, certificates, medals, and books were distributed among the more successful. Limited Liability Companies, established for promoting education, might do a good work in technical instruction, and some were already in active operation in London. He had been in correspondence on this subject with the Rev. H. F. Wall, of the Ramsgate College, from whom he had received the following interesting letter:—"You have struck upon a line of which I have of late thought much, and on which I wished greatly for information. I am fully aware of the great waste of time, energy, and money, as well as of the great loss of intellectual and practical gain to the nation at large, and of the many instances of failure in an educational sense among the youth of this country, from the unmethodical and unpractical systems of education adopted in England. Time, pains, energy, and brains are spent in teaching boys the elements of Latin, Greek, and other things. Of these boys 75 per cent. never make any use of the knowledge—and it is but scanty—thus acquired. Of the remaining 25 per cent. 10 per cent. never attain to more than a very moderate standard of proficiency, and the other fifteen become scholars with a view to University honors and the scholastic profession, and go forth to perpetuate the system which has obtained for some hundred years. Your suggestions are admirable, and I shall be delighted to hear from you at any time. [Mr. Hooper here explained that he had given illustrations of the excellent education provided at the High School of Commerce at Rouen, and also at the technical school at Rheims.] I will write to the London Chamber of Commerce, as well as to Rouen and Rheims; and if you can put me in possession of any more information I shall be very grateful for it." For his own part, he had been astonished at the apathy of English manufacturers on this subject as compared with those of other countries; but the facts he had given would show, at any rate, that the movement of technical education was progressing, and his wish was that the useful schemes already at work might be encouraged, not only by the London Chamber, but by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

APPENDIX D.

MR. M'ARTHUR'S VIEWS ON TECHNICAL TRAINING.

SINCE the industrial revolution which resulted from the steam engine, various contrivances have been constructed under the name of machine tools. Now, while these tools are both heavy and fine work, they can only be employed in large establishments with an extensive plant and a great variety of machinery. The bulk of mechanical work for current wants in many parts of the country, must of necessity, be handwork, as it is divided into so many widely distributed details. Take as an illustration that of house building. The material is all prepared by machinery, yet a large proportion, if not all the construction, is still by hand skill, and of a far higher range of skill than is required for turning a machine; for, while the latter is routine work, the former is a continued presentation of new conditions requiring both judgment and skill. The building consists in simply making into concrete form the conception already illustrated by the drawing. It is one of the first necessities, and in its plainest form, is very simple. The work begins in the forest. Trees are cut down almost entirely by hand tools. The axe in the hands of those skilled in its use is a very effective instrument for many uses. It is a favourite with everybody, from the small boy with his diminutive hatchet, and its need to a great variety of purposes in domestic life cannot be denied. Next comes the use of machinery for sawing the trees into various kinds of lumber, bringing it to straight or curved lines in rough forms. Another labour-saving machine of still more surprising power intervenes: The planing-mill dresses the lumber to a finer finish, and by still other contrivances the boards, posts, beams, floors, windows, doors, and mouldings are sawed, tongued, and fitted to match each other; but before these pieces become a part of the structure, they are subjected to a great number of details to the hand-plane, hand-saw, and other hand-tools, for the purpose of minuter divisions and proportions, as well as for finer finish, ornamental effect, and the best form of configuration. The heavy routine work is performed by steam; but the same skill in arranging the parts, the

the same dexterity in handling tools, and the same skill in finishing the job, are required, for perfect work in architecture is a growing demand in all kinds of buildings; so every part of wood or iron in the construction of carriages and waggon can be obtained all ready made. In new structures this is a great convenience; but to make a carriage a complete thing requires constructive science of the highest order, to say nothing of the painter, the upholsterer, and the worker in leather, who are associated in the finished production. Besides, carriages are constantly requiring repairs, which it would be impossible to provide for, especially in the rural districts, in any other way than by making the individual part needed for the repair of the special want. All this requires first-class hand skill. The same illustrations can be extended to all mechanical trades, for they are general in their application. The useful arts are pre-eminently co-operative. Thus it is true that machinery enlarges the facilities of productive industry, and thereby increases the demand for a higher education in the theories and science of their movements to make our greater facilities available. It is, after all, the hand-work of the artisan required in these operations that gives a distinctive character to the work, and makes it a speaking memorial of his skill and genius. The use of machinery is not art. A machine copies, and can multiply a thousand or a million fold the same article, and it makes them exactly alike; but the skill with which an artisan designs his work, or invents a remedy for an unexpected obstacle, exercises the spirit of true art, and deserves the palm of refinement and originality. He evolves the present power to think and work, and the future strength and courage to create the circumstances necessary to his success. The moment he takes up his work is that in which his mind is busiest, for, by a natural adjustment, all his abilities are concentrated upon the subject in a common focus; and perhaps the thoughts which agitate his mind will find expression in the excellence of his work, or in that which will add to its efficiency or improve its quality. Of course I speak of one who understands the practical bearing of the science upon which his work is based. There is a very general idea that the sciences have no connection with the useful arts of life, or that there is any need of cultivating them for the material uses of art. To educate a mechanic in science appears to many persons as absurd as it would be to give meat to a thirsty man or drink to a hungry one. And yet it is of more importance to teach him that species of knowledge than to do the same thing for a scholar. He is the true demonstrator, for he reduces the theories of the philosopher to practice, and connects them with substantial uses for the benefit of all. The mission of practical science is to minister to industrial art, and, of both combined, to reign over the broad interests of mankind and the work which occupies their life. The British Government, as we have seen, immediately after the first great International Exposition, organised schools in all the commercial and industrial centres throughout the Kingdom for the education of working people in the various branches of science bearing upon their pursuits, with night classes for those who could not attend during the day. In this England but followed the course which had been adopted long before in nearly all the continental countries; and, indeed, in those days she had to import her chemists and other practical men of science from Germany and Switzerland. Within the last few years technological institutions have been in active operation in the United States, and extensive accommodation is now furnished in several of our colleges for instruction in all the applied sciences. But, as has been before remarked, these institutions are within the reach only of a few of the children in the Public schools, and it is therefore a matter of sincere congratulation that arrangements more or less liberal are now made for teaching some of the broad truths of elementary science in the public schools, especially in the high schools, many of which possess philosophical apparatus to illustrate the studies by experiments which lead to practical results. We have every facility in the United States for teaching the whole people the general truths of science. Unlike any other nation, which had to begin at the beginning by organising a national system of education, ours is already in existence, and the education of the body of the people in general knowledge has prepared them in the best manner for mastering a degree of accurate information in one or more of the sciences bearing upon their industry. There are but few pursuits above that of common labour which do not require for their successful prosecution information of this character, for science is now connected with all branches of productive industry. Chemistry is connected with many arts besides agriculture; physics is connected with mechanical industry of every description; and mathematics is the basis of innumerable arts indispensable to civilization. Education in the rudiments of science is a requirement and almost a necessity in present conditions—no great innovation is required—the study has already been ingrafted on the course, and all that is necessary to render this available for technical purposes is laboratory instruction in chemistry, physics, and mechanic art. It is suggested that the laboratory should be attached to the high school, and should consist of two branches, one for scientific apparatus and experiment, and the other for machinery, tools, and workshop practice; and that in both the teaching should be by classes, and the students be required to perform experiments when sufficiently advanced in laboratory studies, and to learn their manual application in the workshop at stated periods, at least twice a week (to obtain this very object Mr. Seaver, superintendent of public schools in Boston, proposes to establish a Central Industrial High School in which the pupils may be instructed in the use of tools preparatory for actual life.) This is not in any sense a special course of study, but a general course in which the facts of science and art could be mastered in much less time and more pleasantly every way than are the abstract rules of rote lessons which can be of little or no subsequent benefit; and it is here that the approach between literary and manual instruction is revealed, and where they manifestly exert a mutual and co-operative influence. We insist that all this is perfectly consistent with the idea of general training in the principles of knowledge, for it is designed only to teach what is of great value to all the pursuits of life, without teaching a particular trade to any one. And it is claimed that a general training in the laws of nature will not only develop the intellectual faculties, but fit the student to master the special pursuit which he intends to follow. It may be objected that the knowledge thus acquired would be superficial and of little or no use, and that no important results would be worked out by any one having only a little knowledge in a little corner of some science. Remember that this training, in a great majority of instances, will be followed up by a special application in some particular branch of industry. It is therefore only preparatory to practical work. Elementary acquirements are about all that education can bestow, and we know that they generally suffice for success. To disparage them as superficial is therefore to disparage all educational acquirements. There are a set of important facts which are attainable at school, and which will be serviceable all through life, and they are about as far removed from profound erudition on the one hand, as they are from sciolism. This species of knowledge ought

ought to be included in what is taught by the school. In physics, for instance, how could the steam-engine be so well understood as by its presence in the workshop, and the analysis of its parts and powers explained in motion? How could picture-making, by the aid of a sunbeam, be so easily learned as from the camera of an actual operator; or the wonderful results of electricity, as when worked out by instruments intended for the illustration of these phenomena? It becomes evident by such examples that science is not the exclusive monopoly of the learned, but that it belongs to every man, woman, and child who passes through the public schools, and that it is as much a part of art and industry as of philosophy and physic. Having mentioned the City and Guilds of London Institute, I again advert to it as probably the most complete scheme of technical education that has been devised. It originated with the guilds or trades of the metropolis; and their principal object is to promote the advancement of technical education in the United Kingdom by a system of laboratory and workshop instruction with explanatory lectures, both in the daytime and in the evening, for the benefit of those who are engaged, or are about to be engaged, in industrial pursuits. The Finsbury Technical College is one of its adjuncts, and it establishes other branches, or assists those already established, in various parts of the country, with both means and teachers; and confers certificates upon all persons who can successfully pass examinations which it conducts in all the principal towns and cities where a sufficient number of those who are competent can be found. This work it has successfully prosecuted for the last three years, and it promises more for the future to the industrial classes than any other system in England, not even excepting the noble institution at Kensington, and its schools of art and science. The system coincides with the suggestions in this chapter, and fully vindicates the views just expressed. Our public schools would enable us to introduce technical training generally, and to make it omnipresent in the education of all the children, and consequently of the whole people.

THE THEORY OF SHOP-WORK.

The application of the educational idea to mechanic arts is strictly analogous in its application to chemistry and physics. In each the use of apparatus and the treatment of material is taught by systematic experiments in suitable laboratories. In each everything is arranged for the purpose of giving instruction in the principles involved and for acquiring skill in manipulation, and not for the sake of the production of saleable compounds of either drugs or apparatus. Chemical laboratories might be manufactories, and mixtures might be made for sale, but the efficiency of such a laboratory for the purpose of education would be very small. So a manufacturing establishment can be made a place for instruction in the use of tools, but its cost would be great in proportion to its capacity, and the variety of work would be limited by its business.

Special trades are not taught. The scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad and liberal as intellectual. A shop which manufactures for the market, and expects a revenue from the sale of its products, is necessarily confined to saleable work, and a systematic and progressive series of lessons is impossible except at great cost. If the object of the shop is education, a student should be allowed to discontinue any task or process the moment he has learned to do it well. If the shop were intended to make money, the students would be kept at work on what they could do best, at the expense of breadth and versatility. It is claimed that students take more interest in working upon something which, when finished, has intrinsic value than they do in abstract exercises. This is quite possible, and proper use should be made of this fact; but if all education were limited to such practical examples our schools would be useless. The idea of a school is that pupils are to be graded and taught in classes, the result aimed at being, not at all the objective product or finished work, but the intellectual and physical growth which comes from the exercise. Of what use is the elaborate solution in algebra, the minute drawing, or the faithful translation after it is well done? Do we not erase the one and burn the other with the clear conviction that the only thing of value was the discipline, and that that is indestructible? So in manual education, the desired end is the acquirement of skill in the use of tools and materials, and not the production of specific articles; thence we abstract all the mechanical processes and manual arts and typical tools of the trades and occupations of men, arrange a systematic course of instruction in the same, and then incorporate it into our system of education. Thus, without teaching any one trade we teach the essential mechanical principles of all. In accordance with the foregoing principles the shop-training is gained by regular and carefully graded lessons, designed to cover as much ground as possible, and to teach thoroughly the uses of ordinary tools. This does not imply the attainment of sufficient skill to produce either the fine work or the rapidity of a skilled mechanic—this is left to after years; but the knowledge of how a tool or machine should be used is easily and thoroughly taught. The mechanical products or results of such lessons have little or no value when completed, and hence the shops do not attempt to manufacture for the market.

APPENDIX E.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL INSTITUTE. PLATES XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, AND XVI. THE City and Guilds of London Central Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education is a magnificent institution, in the building of which the architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, A.R.A., has developed the intentions of the executive committee in the broad spirit in which they were conceived. The Professors of the Finsbury College, the Presidents of the Royal Society, of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Chemical Society, and of the Society of Arts, have each acted on the sub-committee to whom the arrangements of this building have been specially intrusted, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Bramwell, whose work has so remarkably contributed to the success of the institute. Plans of this building are given.

The Royal Commission with reference to this institute said that it is intended to give to London a first-class college in which technical teachers for the provincial schools may be educated, and in which those who are to be engaged in the superintendence of great industrial works may receive their preliminary training. The establishment of this central institution will, it is hoped, render unnecessary the recourse to foreign countries (where similar institutions already exist) for the technical instruction of managers of works, engineers, and industrial chemists, and will be welcomed by manufacturers, who feel the want in London of some such institution in which their sons, who are to succeed them, can obtain

as good an education as at Paris, Zurich, Munich, or Berlin. Just as the *École Centrale* at Paris is about to be removed to the immediate neighbourhood of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, in order that the students may be near to the collections of machinery and other industrial objects which the *Conservatoire* contains; so the central institution of London is built near the Science Schools and National Museum of South Kensington.

Besides giving to the metropolis a Technical High School or Technical University for advanced instruction in the application of science and of art to industrial operations, the Central Institution, as a training school for teachers, as a focus for uniting the different technical schools now in existence, and as a centre for the dissemination of technical knowledge, is expected to be the means of increasing the efficiency of every department of the institute's work.

The erection of this institution and the provision of the necessary fittings, machinery, and apparatus cost about £135,000, nearly the whole of which sum has been provided by the liberality of the city and of the livery companies of London. The building is, for the most part, five stories high. [Plate XI.] In the basement are physical laboratories and mechanical workshops, three large shops at the back being top-lighted. [Plate XII.] The entrance hall is in the centre of the building, and leads to the great corridor which stretches from one end of the building to the other. Class-rooms, laboratories, and studios, for the teaching of physics, chemistry, mechanics, mathematics, and art, occupy the several rooms on these floors. Passing along the corridor on the right-hand side of the entrance hall there is found a small lecture-room, and further on a large class-room, lighted on both sides for the teaching of graphical statics. In the rear are two lecture-theatres, lighted principally from the sides, each of them capable of accommodating 250 students, and adjoining and communicating with each of these lecture-theatres is a room for the preparation of experiments. [Plates XII and XIII.] On the first floor over the entrance is a large reading-room and library. The offices for the administration are on this floor towards the north end of the building, terminating in the Council-chamber, on the walls of which are emblazoned the arms of the livery companies of London. [Plate XIV.]

On the second floor a large room intended for an art museum occupies the principal position in the centre of the building, with class-rooms and studios on the south side. The rooms in the south wing of the building are mainly occupied by the Physical Department. They are specially fitted up as laboratories for experiments in thermometry, calorimetry, and pyrometry, in the different methods of warming and ventilating, in the reflection, refraction, and polarization of light, and for the construction of optical instruments. Rooms are arranged for experiments in current and statical electricity, for testing the power and efficiency of dynamo-machines, of electric lamps and motors, for experiments in telegraphy, and in methods of ascertaining the resistance and capacity of specimens of submarine cables and of underground wires. [Plate XV.]

On the north side of the building are the rooms belonging to the chemical department.

On the third floor is a large room, 87 feet by 55 feet, used for a technological museum. [Plate XVI.]

At the northern extremity of the building on this floor is a refreshment room for students, and at the opposite end of the building is a large room in the chemical department, which is used as a professor's laboratory. A dark-room is arranged on this floor, and the roof is available for photographic operations and for chemical operations, which need to be conducted out of doors in the sunshine.

Descending a few steps of the staircase in the northern wing one comes to the general chemical laboratory for the performance mainly of analytical operations, and intended for the use of first-year students in all departments of the college, and beneath this laboratory are found two other laboratories, in which the larger operations incidental to research and technical chemistry are carried on. In the space between these laboratories is placed a gas-engine to supply the necessary motive-power. The large room at the end of the north wing, on the second floor, is specially fitted with apparatus and instruments for the performance of chemico-physical operations, and for microscopic studies in connection with brewing and other industries. On the same floor is a small class-room and preparation-room, and in the rear, and cut off from the main building, is a room entered by a balcony for operations involving the production of specially objectionable fumes.

The north end of the basement is occupied by the wood workshop, by a laboratory for experiments in mechanics, and by a shop for the construction of mechanical models. In the rear are three top-lighted sheds, one of which is used as a drawing-office, another is devoted to a mechanics' shop, and the third is fitted as a mechanical laboratory, and contains testing machines and other apparatus. Immediately adjoining this laboratory is the engine-room, which supplies power for the working of the machines in the mechanics' shop, and also contains an engine for experimental purposes. To the north of this room, separated by a wall, is a large laboratory used for carrying on metallurgical operations. The northern wing of the basement belongs to the physical department, and will be utilized for delicate electrical and other experiments requiring the employment of firm supports.

The Central Institute was opened for the reception of students in 1885. The fee for the complete course of instruction for those students wishing to qualify for the diploma is £30 per annum; but students are admitted to special courses on payment of lower fees.

The clothworkers' scholarship of £60 a year, tenable for two or three years, is annually competed for.

Arrangements have also been made for gratuitous courses of instruction to be given in the summer months to technical teachers.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNORS AT A MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1886.

IN presenting to the Governors the Sixth Annual Report of the institute since its incorporation the council have to refer to the satisfactory progress that has been made during the past year in all departments of their work.

The fitting of the greater portion of the central institution has been completed, and a large accession of students is expected in October next.

At the Finsbury Technical College the number of day and evening students has increased, and the system of instruction is each year more generally appreciated. The

The attendance at the South London School has been satisfactory, and important testimony to the beneficial results of the teaching was afforded by Mr. Doulton on the occasion of the presentation to him by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales of the Albert medal awarded by the Society of Arts.

A still further increase is shown in the number of technical classes that have been established in connection with the Institute in different parts of the kingdom; and very gratifying evidence of the value of the system of technological examinations has been received in an application from the Board of Technical Education of New South Wales to extend the examinations to that colony.

The assistance which the Institute has been enabled to give to the establishment of technical colleges in the provincial centres of industry, although very limited, has had the effect of evoking from manufacturers and others a large amount of local support which has fully justified the Institute's expenditure under this head.

On February 1st of this year a technical school of metallurgy and of engineering was opened at Sheffield by Sir Frederick Bramwell, one of your Vice-Presidents and Chairman of the executive committee, in connection with the Firth college of that town. The school has received during the last year a subvention of £300 from the Institute, and the local contributions have amounted to £11,500. In June, 1885, Sir Frederick Bramwell opened a new technical school at Bristol, erected and equipped by the Merchant Venturers' Company, which promises to be of great advantage to the artisan population of that city. Several classes are now being held in the school in connection with the Institute.

In Leicester, the Institute's donation of £700 towards the establishment of a school was supplemented by local donations and subscriptions to the amount of £3,500, and during the present session 230 students are receiving instruction in the registered classes of the Institute in connection with the staple industries of the town. At Nottingham, very large local contributions have been made towards the equipment of a technical school. At Manchester, the Institute's contribution of £200 a year for a period of three years, which expires this year, has been seconded by a large amount of local support.

The Council refer to the above as some of the instances in which their timely help has been the means of evoking a large amount of assistance from manufacturers and others who are now very desirous of establishing in connection with their industries schools of applied science and art.

The inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the Council to meet the requirements of the several departments of the Institute's operations, as indicated in their last annual report, has been so seriously felt since the opening of the central institution that it was found absolutely necessary to again appeal to the Corporation and the Livery Companies of London for further help. The terms of the appeal were carefully considered by the executive committee, and the following letter, signed by the Vice-President of the Institute, was forwarded to the courts of the several livery companies, and a petition to a similar effect has been presented to the Corporation of London.

Gentlemen,—

As Vice-Presidents of the City and Guilds of London Institute, we have been requested by the Council to draw your attention to the present financial position of the Institute, and to point out to you that the funds at the disposal of the Council for carrying on the important educational work initiated by the Corporation and the Livery Companies of London are as yet by no means adequate.

Within the short period during which the Institute has been at work, the Finsbury Technical College and the Central Institution have been erected and equipped at a cost of about £135,000; an Industrial Art School has been established in the south of London; small subsidies have been granted towards the erection and maintenance of technical schools in the provinces; and more than 260 technological classes, attended during the past Sessions, by nearly 7,000 students, have been organized, and in part supported, in the principal manufacturing centres throughout the kingdom.

The Council claim, therefore, to have substantially advanced the important objects for which the Institute was established, viz., to place within the reach of those who are engaged, or who are about to engage, in productive industry the advantages of technical instruction.

The present income of the Institute from subscriptions is about £24,500; but, owing to the continuous and rapid increase of their work, the Council find it impossible, without further funds, to efficiently maintain, much less to improve, or to develop, their several technical schools and classes, in accordance with the growing needs of the metropolis and of the country generally.

After the most careful examination of the requirements of the Central Institution, in which, although the equipment of the building is not yet complete, courses of instruction are now being given, the Council find that they are unable to carry on, as efficiently as they desire, the educational work of the institution without a large additional annual grant.

The number of students at the Finsbury Technical College has so greatly increased that an extension of the building has become almost indispensable, and the Council are only waiting for the necessary funds to arrange for the additional accommodation now urgently required. This extension will necessitate a further grant for maintenance, which the Council are at present unable to provide.

In the South of London, further facilities for technical instruction are so much needed that the Council in their annual reports have repeatedly drawn attention to the importance of adding to their Art School a Science side, with the view of establishing in that part of the metropolis a school similar in many respects to the Finsbury College.

As regards the provincial work of the Institute, there has been a large and growing increase in the number of students in attendance at the Evening Technological Classes, organised throughout the country, in connection with the Institute's system of examinations; and the Council, recognizing the importance of assisting local efforts to advance technical education in the manufacturing centres of the kingdom, where its value is greatly appreciated, are desirous of further extending this department of their work, for which purpose alone they require a considerable addition to their income.

This expansion of the Institute's work has not been unexpected by those who have watched its steady progress. The Treasurer of the Institute, in giving evidence, in 1883, before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, stated that the cost of the maintenance of the Central Institution could not be much less than £15,000 per annum, and that the other branches of the Institute's operations would require an annual expenditure of about £25,000.

Under these circumstances, we appeal to you, with confidence, to help in providing the additional support now needed.

We feel that it would be injurious to the industrial interests of the country, and altogether opposed to the wishes of the Corporation and the Livery Companies of London, that this great work, so successfully begun, should remain incomplete for want of the necessary funds to efficiently develop it.

We trust, therefore, that, having regard to the success that has already been achieved, and to the national usefulness of the work which the Council hope yet to accomplish, you will bring this appeal under the serious consideration of your Company.

We have, &c.,

SILBORNE.
FREDERICK BRAMWELL.
SYDNEY H. WATERLOW.
R. N. FOWLER.

Gresham College, E.C., November, 1885.

In anticipation of this appeal, the Drapers' Company, in consequence of a communication made to them by their representatives on the Council, voted the sum of £1,000 for the purchase of additional apparatus at the Finsbury Technical College, and they have since conditionally promised to increase their subscription from £4,500 to £6,000, with a view to assist the Institute in providing additional accommodation at the college for the art school and for the increasing number of students in other departments.

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The appeal is now under the consideration of the courts of several companies; but the council are gratified to be already able to report that the Mercers' Company have increased their subscription from £2,000 a year to £3,000, the Salters' Company from £525 to £1,000,* the Ironmongers' Company from £350 to £500, the Skinners' Company from £500 to £1,500, the Clothworkers' Company from £3,000 a year to £4,000, the Leathersellers' Company from £500 to £750, the Carpenters' Company from £250 to £500, and the Coopers' Company from £105 to £157 10s., and that the Cutlers' Company have promised to contribute £105 per annum.

The council have also to express their satisfaction at the adhesion of the Merchant Taylors' and Saddlers' Companies to the institute. The former company have conditionally promised to contribute the sum of £300 a year for the organization of classes, prizes, and examinations in connection with the industry with which they are titularly associated, and the latter company contribute £300 a year for the establishment of exhibitions and prizes at the Finsbury Technical College, and for the general assistance of the institute's technological classes.

A donation of £52 10s. has been received during the present year from the Girdlers' Company.

Your council again refer to the great want of scholarships, particularly in connection with the central institution. They trust that the corporation will renew their valuable scholarship of £50 a year in memory of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany. The six scholarships founded by the Mitchell trustees, and the Hall Scholarship, the proceeds of a fund the interest of which is paid to the institute by the Court of Chancery, have proved of great benefit; and the council, recognizing the importance of these scholarships, again express the hope that, in the liberation of trust funds from purposes to which they are no longer applicable, the advantages of founding such scholarships will be duly considered.

The presentation of prizes to the students of the central institution of the Finsbury Technical College and of the South London School of Technical Art, as well as to the successful candidates at the technological examinations, who were examined at the institute's London centre, took place on December 9th, at the Salters' Hall, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Staples) in the chair. The prizes were presented by Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., whom H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has graciously nominated as a Vice-President of the institute. The meeting was more numerously attended than on any previous occasion. A full account of the proceedings will be found in Appendix A.

I.—CENTRAL INSTITUTION.

The equipment of this institution has been carefully proceeded with during the past year, and is now nearly finished. The council trust that H.R.H. the President may be pleased to visit during the present year the institution, and to inspect the laboratories and workshops in the several departments, which are probably the most complete of any in the United Kingdom.

The department of mechanics and mathematics comprises the ordinary lecture and class rooms, together with a drawing-room and a laboratory of mechanics.

The drawing-room is used for practice in problems connected with mensuration, graphical statics, projective and descriptive geometry, &c.

The laboratory is provided with apparatus for demonstrating those principles of mechanics of which the student will have to make constant use in all other branches of physics and in engineering. A chief aim also of the laboratory course is to make the student thoroughly acquainted with exact measuring instruments and methods, for which purpose the laboratory has been provided with apparatus for the measurement of time, length, and mass, including clocks of various kinds, an electrical chronograph, spherometer, cathetometer, balances, &c.

The engineering department consists of the drawing-office, the workshop, and the engineering laboratory.

The workshop comprises a joiners' shop, a smithy, and a mechanics' shop, provided with planing, shaping, drilling and milling machines, wood and metal lathes, and emery tool-grinder, and the necessary vices, screwing tackle, &c.

The engineering laboratory contains a 100-ton testing machine of the most accurate and complete description, with tension shackles for bars and plates of different sizes, and apparatus for compression and for transverse tests. Measuring apparatus of the most accurate kind is also provided. There are, besides, wire-testing and cement-testing machines.

Power is obtained from an experimental steam-engine of 25 nominal horse-power, arranged to work condensing or non-condensing, simple or compound. Arrangements are also made for varying the conditions of working (expansion, reservoir pressure, clearance spaces, &c.), and there is a large dynamometer for absorbing and measuring the work of the engine, and indicators, tanks, &c., for measuring condensing water and condensed steam. The arrangements serve for carrying out a series of comparative engine tests, and for measuring the steam and fuel consumption.

In the physical department separate laboratories are provided, in which first-year students receive instruction in the subjects of electricity, light, and heat. The plan so successfully developed by Professor Ayrton, at the Finsbury Technical College, of fitting up the various laboratories with a classified series of quantitative experiments, consisting of pieces or sets of apparatus, each complete in itself, and each arranged for the verification of some important physical law, has been adopted.

In the basement are two laboratories provided with isolated brick piers on deep concrete foundations for delicate experiments of a more advanced description.

On this floor is also the workshop in which special apparatus is made for the department, and in which the more advanced students will, as occasion arises, construct pieces of apparatus which may be required for purposes of experiment.

The dynamo-room is provided with an 8-horsepower compound engine and boiler, which drives a line of shafting fitted with coned pulleys, for experiments on dynamos at varying rates of speed in connection with investigations in electric lighting, electro-motors, transmission of power, &c.

Besides these laboratories there is a large lecture-theatre, capable of holding over 200 students, a small lecture-room, a room for the graphical recording of observations and for the designing by the more advanced students of physical apparatus, and a small museum for physical appliances and models. Other rooms belonging to the physical department are yet to be fitted.

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* The sum of £500, being the first moiety of this subscription, was paid in November, 1886, and is included in last year's receipts.

The following are the main features of the arrangements in the chemical department:—

The large laboratory on the second floor has places for 42 students, each of whom will have on the bench in front of him a draught hood, under which experiments involving the production of objectionable fumes can be carried on, and under which also most of the gas-burners used for heating purposes are placed, so that the work will be conducted under the best hygienic conditions.

The two chief rooms in this department on the first floor are arranged for those more advanced students who may be engaged in research.

In the one room there are places for 16 students, each of whom will have at his disposal a bench 8 feet in length, provided with a draught hood, and along the sides of the room are large draught closets and benches for special operations. Taps for gas, water, and vacuum are provided on each bench.

The second room at present contains benches for only 12 students, whilst the centre of the room is occupied by large movable tables suitable for special operations on a large scale. Shafting driven by rope gearing from an engine in the basement is carried into each of these rooms. The narrow room between these two laboratories is arranged specially for combustion furnaces.

The large lecture-theatre on the ground-floor will accommodate 240 students.

A large room in the basement contains the above-mentioned engine, which is of the vertical type, and of 6-h.p. nominal. It drives a line of shafting, which is connected by rope gearing with a shaft on the second floor, from which the ventilating exhaust fan is driven. The fan is situated at the top of a wide stack, into which the various flues from the laboratories pass. In the engine-room are steam pans and stills, a centrifugal machine, a filter press, a dynamo machine, and other apparatus required in technical chemical operations.

In addition to the above principal laboratories and other smaller rooms for the accommodation of students engaged in special researches, there is a large balance-room, a photographic dark-room, and a room for gas analysis.

In the central institution London possesses, for the first time, an institution which is comparable with, and, in some respects, superior to a German Polytechnic School. Erected at less than a third of the cost of the Technical High School at Berlin, it is replete with all the appliances for the education of technical teachers and of persons who are training with the view of becoming mechanical, civil, or electrical engineers, or master-builders, or of taking the management of works in connection with any of our great chemical and other manufacturing industries. The advantages offered by the central institution will enable parents to secure, in England, for their sons technical instruction of the same high class as has been for so many years provided in the great technical colleges of the Continent, and better adapted to the special circumstances of home industry; and it is hoped that students trained in the central institution will gradually occupy the places in manufacturing works, and especially in chemical works, both in Great Britain and in the Colonies, which now for some years have been almost monopolized by the Germans and the Swiss.

Although the equipment of the building was, at the time, by no means complete, the first summer course for teachers was held in July of last year. The courses embraced the following subjects:—

The teaching of geometry in its technical applications, by Professor O. Henrici, F.R.S.

The testing of materials of construction, with some applications to the design of machinery, by Professor W. C. Unwin, M. Inst. C.E.

The teaching of electrical engineering, by Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S.

Carriage-building, by Mr. G. A. Thrupp, Past Master of the Coachmakers' Company.

Plumbing, by Mr. W. R. Maguire.

The number of persons who attended these courses was 106. Several of the students came from distant parts of the country, and devoted their whole day to instruction. The professors of engineering and of physics took advantage of the unique collection of machinery in the International Inventions Exhibition to give demonstrations within the Exhibition on the subjects of their lectures.

A more extended course of technical instruction for teachers will be given in July next, in which the professors of the institution will be assisted by several of the examiners of the institute in giving lectures and laboratory teaching on special branches of technology.

The first session of the institution commenced in October last, and the number of students now in attendance is 105, of whom twenty-five have matriculated and take the entire course of instruction as laid down in the programme. Considering that the equipment of the college is not yet completed, and that in London it takes a considerable time to bring the advantages of an institution prominently under public notice, and having regard to the character of the entrance or matriculation examination, these results may be regarded as hopeful.

Special courses of lectures, to which outside students are admitted, are being now given on "Methods of determining the nature of complex carbon compounds," by Professor Armstrong; on "Some industrial applications of electricity," by Professor Ayrton; and on the "Differential and integral calculus, for engineering students," by Professor Henrici.

The fees received from students since the institution has been opened have amounted to £425 1s. Of this sum £391 was received in October last.

The total cost of the building, including architect's fees and other incidental expenses, had amounted, at the date of the balance-sheet, to £78,911 0s. 6d. Of the sum of £20,000—the originally estimated cost of fittings and apparatus—£17,716 5s. had been specially subscribed, in response to the appeal of H.R.H. the President, by the Corporation and many of the Livery Companies, the greater part of which has been already expended in furniture and fittings, and in providing machinery, permanent apparatus for the several departments, and such materials as were required for immediate use. Some additional machinery is now wanted in the engineering department, and a further supply of apparatus is very much needed in the departments of mechanics and of physics. There are still three or four laboratories in the physical department, which will soon be required for second and third year students, for the equipment of which no provision has as yet been made. A grant for providing books for the library is urgently needed, the only books which the institution as yet possesses being those presented by the International Health Exhibition, in addition to a few volumes received from publishers. Accommodation has been provided for about 12,000 volumes.

Some few gifts have been made to the Technological Museum by the Clothworkers' Company, by manufacturers, and others; but the funds at the disposal of the Council have not yet enabled them to arrange for the equipment of the museum with the necessary fittings. OF

Of the sum of £8,800 voted by the Council from the subscription fund of the Institute to the current expenses of the Institution, the sum of £6,973 18s. 8d. was spent during the year 1885.

It is intended to extend the curriculum of the college, so as to provide complete courses of instruction for those who are preparing for other branches of engineering and for the building trade. To meet the expenses of the current year the Council have voted out of their anticipated income the sum of £10,000, in addition to the students' fees.

In compliance with a request of the Committee of the School of Art Wood-carving, on which are several representatives of the Institute, the school has been removed from the Albert Hall to the Central Institution, and now occupies two of the rooms set apart for instruction in applied art. In accordance with the original scheme the Council hope to be able to add to the subjects taught in the Central Institution other branches of applied art, in which, as in the School of Art Wood-carving, teachers may be trained for provincial classes.

II.—FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Important changes have taken place in the staff of the college during the past year. The valuable services of Professor Perry and of Mr. Brophy have been retained; but, as was anticipated in the last report, Mr. Philip Magnus has been unable to continue to discharge the duties of Principal of the College, and the Committee have had to fill up this vacancy, as well as those caused by the appointment of Professors Armstrong and Ayrton as Professors of Chemistry and Physics at the Central Institution. The Institute has been fortunate in securing the services of Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., B.A., late of University College, Bristol, in whom have been united the posts of Principal and Professor of Physics. They have been no less happy in their selection of Mr. Raphael Meldola, F.C.S., as Professor of Chemistry. These gentlemen commenced giving instruction in the college during the summer term of last year, and entered fully upon their duties at the commencement of the new session in October last.

During the session ending July, 16th, 1885, 158 students were in regular attendance at the college taking complete courses of instruction as laid down in the programme. Of these, 87 were in the department of electrical engineering, 45 in that of mechanical engineering, 20 in the chemical department, and 6 in the department of building trades. Of these, 9 were admitted as free students from the several schools to which exhibitions had been offered, viz.:—6 from the Cowper-street Middle-class Schools, 1 from the United Westminster Schools, 1 from the Haberdashers' School, Hoxton, and 1 from the City of London School, in addition to the holder of the Holl Scholarship, a pupil of the Cowper-street Middle-class Schools. The fees received on account of the day students during the past session amounted to £1,166 10s.

In the evening classes, 738 tickets were sold during the past session to 612 individual students. Of the 733 tickets, 111 admitted the students to complete courses. These complete courses for evening students are a special feature of the instruction at the Finsbury Technical College, and are intended to indicate to the student the particular subjects he should study during the three years' attendance at the College, in order that he may acquire a satisfactory knowledge of the principles of science, and of the technology bearing upon the industry in which he is engaged. Of the remaining 626 tickets, 145 were taken for physics and electrical technology, 131 for chemistry, 70 for mechanical engineering and mathematics, 180 for applied art, and 61 for the trade classes, including metal plate work, carpentry and joinery, and bricklaying, 23 for practical geometry, and 17 for a course on gas engines. Of the students attending these courses the great majority were artisans, 151 being apprentices, who, on producing their employers' certificate, were admitted at half the ordinary fees.

At the commencement of the new session in October last, 93 candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination in the day department of the College, and of these 76 were admitted, the numbers at the commencement of the preceding session being 81 and 65. At the examination held in January last 14 new students passed the entrance examination and were admitted. The day students now in the College are distributed as follows:—

	1st year.	2nd year.	Total.
Electrical Engineering Department	58	39	89
Mechanical Engineering Department	36	13	49
Chemistry	18	6	24
Building Trade }	6	.....	6
Applied Art } .....	.....	.....	.....
	116	52	168

The number at the corresponding period last year was 148. Of the 168 students now receiving instruction in the day department of the College, 13 have been admitted with exhibitions covering the amount of their fees, viz.:—6 from the Cowper-street schools, 1 from the United Westminster schools, 1 from the Haberdashers' School, Hoxton, 1 from the City of London School, 1 from the Stationers' School, 1 from the Mercers' School, 1 from the Grocers' School, and 1 from the Coopers' Grammar School, in addition to the holder of the Holl scholarship, a pupil of the United Westminster Schools. In accordance with the notice given in the last Report these students are now required to pass the entrance examination. Four of the students in the day classes have been admitted with exhibitions of £30 a year, established by the trustees of the City of London Mitchell Charity, and the four exhibitions founded by the Saddlers' Company were awarded for the first time in October last, and are now held by students of the College.

In the evening department a special course of lectures has been arranged by Professor Thompson, on optical instrument making, which has been attended by large numbers of members of the trade.

The council are gratified to be able to state that they have been enabled to carry out their intention as stated in their last report, of giving greater prominence, in the curriculum of the College, to the course of instruction to be pursued by those who are engaged in some branch of the building trade. Laboratories for plumbing, gas-fitting, and metal plate work have been fitted with appliances for giving practical instruction in these subjects. With the view of increasing the efficiency of the instruction for these industries a class in builders' quantities has been added to the programme.

In

In the applied art department, *repoussée* metal work and plaster work have been added to the other trade subjects in which instruction is now afforded.

There is a large increase in the attendance of evening students since October last. In the term ending December, 1885, 662 class tickets were sold to 612 individual students. The number of students on the class register of the College is now as follows:—Machine design, 67; practical mathematics, 44; practical geometry and metal plate work, 72; electrical technology, 169; inorganic chemistry, 80; organic chemistry, 30; drawing and design, 158; gas, 28; carpentry and joinery, 40; bricklaying, 4; practical physics, 33; optical instrument making, 84; plumbing and gas-fitting, 11; and builders' quantities, 13.

The students' fees during the past term have amounted to £1,329 14s., of which £940 was received in the Day Department, and £389 14s. in the Evening Department.

The total cost of maintenance of the Finsbury College during the past year has amounted to £8,130 6s. 9d., including the sum of £1,201 1s. 8d., the cost of permanent apparatus, towards which the Drapers' Company have made a special grant of £1,000. The students' fees during the past year have increased from £1,483 8s. 6d. to £1,756 14s.

In response to the liberal offer of the Drapers' Company to increase their subscription to the funds of the Institute from £4,500 to £6,000, with the view to the extension of the Finsbury Technical College, the council have agreed to spend a sum not exceeding £17,500 on account of the building and equipment in providing the additional accommodation now so urgently needed.

III.—SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL ART.

The attendances at the several classes of the school during the session ending July, 1885, was as follows:—

Subjects.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Modelling	53	6	59
Design (elementary)	4	27	31
Design (advanced)	11	11	22
Wood Engraving	3	15	18
Life Classes (Drawing and Painting).....	33	11	44
	104	70	174

On comparing this with the statement in the last report, it will be seen that in spite of the great depression in the various art industries of Lambeth and the neighbouring districts, the school is not affected so far as regards the total number of students in attendance, which is precisely the same as in the preceding year.

There has been a considerable increase as regards the life classes, whilst there are somewhat fewer students receiving instruction in elementary design, the advanced class in that subject more than maintaining its numbers. Instruction in wood engraving appears to be mainly sought by female students.

The occupations of the students are as follows:—31 designers, 23 stone-carvers, 18 wood-engravers, 16 china painters, 12 art students, 10 modellers, 9 teachers, 8 clerks, 6 draughtsmen, 6 wood carvers, 3 lithographers, 2 glass painters, 1 builder's apprentice, 1 chemist, 1 working jeweller, 1 photographer, 1 bootmaker, 1 house decorator, 1 mould maker, 1 moulder, and 4 of no occupation.

A class has recently been formed for instruction in art metal work, and arrangements have been made with Messrs. Startie, Gardiner, & Company, for the use of their workshops by pupils of the school, and the council have offered, under certain conditions, free studentships to those who are prepared to qualify themselves in this branch of industrial art.

It is much to be desired that classes for glass painting and house decoration could be organized; but for this greatly increased accommodation is required.

The total cost of maintaining the school during the year 1885 has amounted to £1,246 4s. 4d., and the students' fees have amounted to £123 6s.

To the importance of attaching a science side to this school, frequent reference has been made in the Institute's reports.

IV.—TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

From the Director's Report it will be seen that at the examination in May last 3,968 candidates presented themselves, of whom 2,168 passed. There is a very perceptible improvement in the character of the work sent up for examination. From the returns furnished in November last it appears that during the present session 7,660 students are in attendance at 329 classes in forty-two different subjects. The classes are distributed over 116 towns in the United Kingdom. The number of students in attendance at the Institute's classes would be much greater were it not for the fact that no payment is made to teachers on the results of the examination of persons other than artisans actually engaged in the trade to which the teaching refers. The technical classes are beginning to attract a considerable amount of interest on the part of manufacturers, who show more desire than they have ever previously shown that their employees should take advantage of the opportunities of receiving technical instruction which are now afforded. In many places these classes have developed into well equipped technical schools, in the establishment of which voluntary effort has succeeded in obtaining from local sources valuable support.

The new programme issued in August last has been carefully revised, and contains some important additions. The subject of brickwork and masonry has been introduced. The syllabus of the subject coal-tar products, has been rewritten, and has been divided into two sections—coal-tar distillation, and the manufacture of coal-tar colouring matters and other products. The subject of fuel has also been modified so as to include so much of engineering as is connected with the arrangement of furnaces, &c. A new syllabus on the raising and preparation of ores has been substituted for that on the mechanical preparation of ores, with the view of making the examination more useful to the Cornwall miners; and the ordinary grade in mine surveying has been somewhat simplified, so as to make it better serve as a preparatory stage for the honours examination. The subject of printing has been subdivided into typography and lithography, and numerous other changes have been made with the view of bringing the subjects of instruction into closer connection with the requirements of different trades. A most important change has been the division of each syllabus into two parts showing the subjects to be studied in each year for the examination in the ordinary and in the honours grade.

A practical examination in typography will be held this year for the first time at the several printing offices in different parts of the country, which have been placed at the disposal of the Institute. With the view of enabling candidates in subjects connected with the manufacture and designing of textile fabrics to have the advantage of daylight for the analysis and composition of patterns, the examinations in these subjects will be held on the Saturday afternoon following the Wednesday evening on which the other examinations of the Institute are held.

Examinations were held last year for the first time in framework knitting, and in boot and shoe manufacture. Most of the candidates who presented themselves in these subjects were students of the newly erected Technical School of Leicester. In the subject of boot and shoe manufacture, classes are now being held at Northampton; and, recently, the representatives of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association have been in communication with the Institute with the view of arranging for the establishment of classes for apprentices and others engaged in this trade in London.

Your Council refer with great satisfaction to the success of this department of their work, which they are desirous of still further developing. There are industries for which no provision in the programme has yet been made. There are other trades, such as watch and clock making, for instance, in which the conditions of manufacture have of late years so greatly changed that corresponding modifications are necessary in the subjects of instruction. The Council hope to be able to encourage by means of prizes, and by assisting in the payment of the teachers, systematised instruction in various branches of applied art, such as wood and stone-carving, metal chasing, plating, &c., and they hope to be able as their funds increase to make some addition to the grants now paid on the results of the examinations in technology, in order that registered teachers may receive more adequate remuneration.

The total cost of the technological examinations for the year 1885 was £3,517 1s. 3d.

The Council, believing that whatever tends to unite more closely the Colonies with the mother country is calculated to materially improve their mutual trade and commerce, would be glad to be enabled to send a favourable reply to the application of the Board of Technical Education, New South Wales, for the extension of the Institute's examinations to the Colony. Your Council accordingly recommend the Governors to authorise them to accede to the application they have received, provided that no part of the additional cost of the examinations is borne by the Institute, a stipulation rendered necessary by the Memorandum of Association.

V.—GRANTS IN AID OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

(A) *Metropolitan Schools and Colleges.*—The following statements will show that satisfactory work has been done in the several schools to which the Institute has continued its grants.

University College and King's College, London.—The Institute's grant of £400 a year to each of these Colleges has been continued.

Professor Kennedy again reports that there has been a considerable increase in the number of students attending the various courses of instruction in the Engineering Department of University College.

Extensive additions have been made to the appliances in the laboratory, including a large new boiler, a beam-testing machine, a cement tester, and an accumulator, with a Davey engine for pumping.

Several students have, on the nomination of the Institute, received free instruction in engineering.

In the Department of Chemical Technology the number of students attending the lectures of Professor Graham is now sixty-four, whilst there are twenty-five working daily in the laboratory, three of whom receive free instruction on the nomination of the Institute. At the last technological examinations ten of the students presented themselves, obtaining five silver and two bronze medals, whilst the remaining three passed in the honours grade. Of these ten students eight have since obtained situations in works of different kinds, their appointments in each case being in a measure due to their success in the Institute's examinations.

Professor Graham again draws attention to the great and growing appreciation in which the technological examinations are held by manufacturers.

Inasmuch as the Central Institution now provides instruction of an advanced order in engineering and chemical technology, it will become a question whether the grants in aid of these chairs at University College should be renewed.

The Metallurgical Department at King's College has made good progress. During the past year the various classes have been attended by 110 students, as against 102 in the previous year. The total number attending the evening classes is 67, as against 64 last year, several of whom have been admitted on the nomination of the Institute without payment of fees. Some of these students took high places in the technological examinations.

In the school of practical fine art the work has gone on steadily during the past year, and there have been a good number of applications for studentships. Many of the old students who have left the school are now engaged on permanent work.

School of Art Wood-Carving.—The school was removed in July last year from the Royal Albert Hall to the Central Institution, where rooms have been granted for its use by the Council of the Institute. It is steadily growing in public favour, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of the numbers and distribution of the students in attendance during the year. Not only has the number considerably increased (from 73 to 102), but the average period of attendance has been augmented.

	Free Students.		Fee-paying Students.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Day Classes	6	6	12	50	74
Evening Classes	17	1	7	3	28
	23	7	19	53	102

The following are the more noteworthy of the works executed by the students during the past year:—

The whole of the carving for the Library at Jugestre Hall, viz.:—A carved oak mantel and overmantel 9 feet by 13 feet; a double door 10 feet by 13 feet, besides cresting and uprights for the book cases; seven pine chimney-pieces for Colonel Miles; two carved oak panels for H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; a carved oak door; a carved Flemish cabinet in walnut for Mr. E. J. Roberts; a carved walnut screen; an oak clock case with figures; a carved Italian chair, besides numerous panels, frames, and works of minor importance.

Classes for wood-carving have been started at the following centres, by teachers from the school:—One in connection with the North London Collegiate School for Girls, one at the Langham Chambers, one at Milton Mount College, Gravesend, and an evening class for men and boys at Fulham. A student from the Cork School of Art has also been in training at the school with the intention of continuing the class for wood-carving at Cork, already established by a student of this school, who has now resigned the work.

There is a large increase in the number of classes throughout the country where wood-carving is taught, and in many instances the teachers have been trained at the school.

To bring the benefits of the school more within the reach of the artisan class a remission of half fees has been made to the artisan-students connected with the trade.

British Horological Institute.—The annual subsidy of £350 to this school has been continued. The number of students receiving practical instruction in the workshop in various branches of watch-making has increased from thirty to forty. Besides the practical instruction in the day school on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 5, theoretical instruction is given on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, the course being attended by the day students as well as by others.

Practical evening classes, at present attended by twelve students, are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and evening classes for instruction in mechanical drawing are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The classes for instruction in mechanics and theoretical horology and for drawing are each attended by forty students. Most of the students presented themselves at the Institute examination in watch and clock making, and several were successful in passing. The possibility of still further adapting the teaching in this school to the present requirement of the trade is now under consideration.

Society for Promoting Employment of Women.—Of the sum of £100 granted by the Council for the payment of apprenticeship fees, £75 has, on the recommendation of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, been devoted by the sub-Committee to the apprenticeship of three girls as decorative artists.

(B.) *Provincial Institutions.*—The following statements show the satisfactory results of the grants made by the Institute to provincial schools and colleges.

Sheffield Technical School (Firth College).—This school, towards the maintenance of which the Institute has made a conditional grant of £300 per annum for five years, has made rapid progress.

A donation of £2,000 has been made by the Town Trustees to the fund, which now amounts to £11,500.

Your Council have asked the master, for the time being, of the Cutlers' Company, of London, to represent them on the governing body of this school.

During the past year the site of the old Grammar School, with the buildings thereon, has been purchased, the old buildings have been altered, and a new three-storeyed building, with a basement area of 750 square yards, has been erected, at a total cost of £11,000.

The old buildings thus adapted provide a metallurgical lecture-room, seating 140 students, and an engineering lecture-room, accommodating 80 persons, besides two rooms devoted to purposes of museums.

In the new building is a metallurgical laboratory, 42ft. 9in. by 35ft., and 21ft. in height, provided with wind and muffle furnaces, working benches, &c. Adjoining are separate balance, store and attendants' rooms, with a professor's room and a preparation room. The basement contains besides these a large metal testing room and a machine shop, containing five lathes of 6-in. to 10-in. centres, planing, shaping and drilling machines, fitters' benches and vices, &c.

On the first floor is a large pattern shop provided with a 30-in. circular saw, a 6-in. treadle lathe, joiners' benches, with a full complement of bench tools. On this floor are also an engineering laboratory, a mining lecture room, a library and reading room, and two class rooms.

On the second floor is a large drawing office, 97ft. by 27ft., fitted up with tables and every necessary for complete drawing office practice, and communicating with a professor's room and a lecture room for machine construction.

In a wing of the main building is the engine-house, containing a 20-horse-power vertical tubular steel boiler, and a steam-engine arranged to work either as a simple high-pressure engine, as a compound engine, or as a condensing engine, and adjoining are a small smiths' shop and foundry.

In October last, whilst the buildings were yet incomplete, day classes in metallurgy, mechanical engineering, and engineering drawing, were commenced, and have since been in successful operation. Evening classes were also held in these subjects with considerable success.

The metallurgical laboratories have been opened since the vacation for both day and evening students, and the mechanical workshop is now ready for the reception of students.

The full course for the engineering diploma will extend over three years, but a certificate may be obtained at the end of two years. The metallurgical course will extend over two years.

Students wishing to attend the engineering course are required to pass an entrance examination in elementary mathematics very similar to that at the Finsbury Technical College.

Leicester.—The Technical School, Leicester, has now been in operation for more than a year. Mr. William Bohm, Past Master of the Framework Knitters' Company, has kindly consented to act as representative of the Institute on the governing body of the school. During the past year the classes for instruction in framework knitting, and in the manufacture of boots and shoes, have been continued, and new courses of instruction in the chemistry of wool dyeing, in mechanical engineering, and in plumbers' work, have been commenced. It has been found necessary to divide the instruction in frame-

work knitting into two classes, elementary and advanced, whilst the boot and shoe class has been taught in three sections, with special instructors for clicking and pattern-cutting, for making and finishing, and for machine work. During the spring Mr. J. G. Ward will give a course of lectures on the various skins and materials used in the trade, and Mr. Poyser will repeat the course which he gave last year, on the anatomy of the foot.

The number of students in attendance at the several classes is as follows:—Framework knitting, 98; boot and shoe manufacture, 95; wool dyeing, 21; mechanical engineering, 11; plumbers' work, 14; making a total of 239.

The number of applications for admission to the classes in boot and shoe manufacture was so large that it was necessary to issue a circular in October, saying that no more students could be admitted.

At the Institute's examination in May last twenty-five students of this school passed in boot and shoe manufacture, whilst fourteen were successful in framework knitting.

Considerable alterations have been made in the arrangements of the workshop, giving room for additional students. It is, however, quite evident that the present accommodation is still insufficient, and the success of the classes shows that there is in Leicester scope for the development of technical education in various directions.

Manchester.—The third instalment of the Institute's promised subscription of £200 for three years to the Manchester Technical School has been paid. Mr. John Slagg, member of the late Royal Commission on technical instruction, is good enough to continue to act as your representative on the council of this school.

There has been a continued increase in the number of students attending the school, the figures being 1,897 at Christmas, 1885, as compared with 1,688 at the same date in 1884.

The number of students in classes connected with the Institute is 505, as against 344 last year. In other technological subjects, 214, inclusive of a successful class in dressmaking.

In addition to the subjects already taught under the Institute's scheme, six others have been established, viz.—Brewing, lubricating and illuminating oils, brickwork and masonry, metal plate work, plumbing, and lithographic printing, which makes, in all, 19 out of the 35 subjects included in the Institute's syllabus.

At the recent technological examinations 127 students were successful, as against 107 in 1884.

The most notable event of the year has been the establishment of a manual training school for boys of 13 years of age and upwards, whose educational attainments are at least equal to the sixth standard of the elementary schools. In addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction the curriculum embraces book-keeping, mathematics, freehand, geometrical, and mechanical drawing, theoretical and practical chemistry, together with instruction for two hours daily in the use of wood-working tools.

For the due equipment of this department the council have fitted up one of the largest rooms with 20 joiners' benches, 20 lathes, and 60 complete sets of tools, at a cost of nearly £350. The number of pupils in attendance is 53.

Thirty day students have entered for the course of instruction in mechanical engineering, as against 18 in 1884. With the view of giving better accommodation in this department, the basement has been lowered, paved with wood, and otherwise improved, at a cost exceeding £200.

Your council have now under their consideration an application for the renewal of their grant to this school.

Nottingham.—The third instalment of the Institute's grant of £300 per annum for five years to the engineering department of University College, Nottingham, has been paid. The evening classes have not been quite so numerously attended as during last year, but satisfactory progress has been made in the day department; the number of day students who devote the whole of their time to the study of engineering having largely increased.

Classes are now carried on in mensuration and mechanics, fitting, turning and foundry, lace manufacture, carpenters' work, mechanical engineering, use of tools, iron and steel manufacture, practical telegraphy, electric lighting and electrical measurements. A class has recently been commenced for the study of hosiery and hosiery machinery, and is already attended by 50 students.

In October last Mr. John Westmorland was appointed to the Professorship of mechanics and engineering in the place of Professor Ryan, who has been appointed to a Professorship at University College, Bristol.

VI. Finance.—The gross income of the Institute for the past year, including subscriptions that have not yet been received, amounted to £28,550 10s. 10d., as against £25,864 18s. in the previous year. The income is made up as follows:—

Subscriptions	£26,150	0	0
Interest	74	12	9
School fees, &c.	2,325	18	1

The subscriptions show an increase, which is due to the additional contributions, of £1,000 from the Mercers' Company, of £500 from the Skinners' Company, of £250 from the Leathersellers' Company, and of £52 10s. from the Coopers' Company, and to a subscription of £300 from the Saddlers' Company. The school fees, &c., have increased from £1,561 7s. 1d. to £2,325 18s. 1d.

The total expenditure of the Institute during the past year in connection with all branches of its work has amounted to £23,832 19s. 2d., not including the sum of £657 3s. 7d., being the part of the draper's special grant of £1,000 which had been expended at the date of the balance sheet.

The current expenses of the Central Institution during the past year amounted to £6,973 18s. 8d., being £6,983 8s. 6d. as shown in the account of income and expenses, less £9 9s. 10d. for books, stationery, &c., purchased by the students. The grant voted by the Council was £8,800, and the students' fees amounted to £425 1s.

The cost of maintenance of the Finsbury Technical College has amounted to £7,473 3s. 2d. This amount is made up of the sum of £7,062 10s. 10d., as shown in the accounts, together with £543 18s. 1d. the current expenditure on apparatus, less the sum of £133 5s. 9d. for books, materials, &c., purchased by students. It does not, however, include the sum of £657 3s. 7d., expended for apparatus out of the Drapers' Company's grant. The annual grant of the Council is £6,000, and the students' fees amounted to £1,756 14s. The Sub-Committee have spent, therefore, only £5,716 9s. 2d. of the amount voted, and have a balance of £283 10s. 10d., which, together, with the sum of £342 16s. 5d., the unspent balance of the Drapers' Company's special donation of £1,000, will be carried forward to the credit of the college.

The

The expenses of the South London School of Technical Art have been £1,246 4s. 4d. The fees amounted to £123 6s., which, together with the grant of £1,150, leaves a balance-in hand of £27 1s. 8d.

The expenses in connection with the technological classes and examinations have amounted to £3,517 1s. 3d. The grant was £3,250, and the sale of programmes, &c., has brought in £20 17s. 1d. The expenditure under this head has, therefore, exceeded the amount of the grant by £246 4s. 2d.

The sum of £1,475 has been spent in metropolitan grants, including the payment of apprenticeship fees, which is £25 less than the sum voted for the purpose. The provincial grants, particulars of which have already been given, have amounted to £800.

The cost of general administration has been £2,263 13s. 11d., which is £36 6s. 1d. less than the sum voted by the Council; and there has been an expenditure of £83 17s. 10d. in scholarships, consisting of £19 17s. 10d., the excess of the Holl scholarship paid by the Institute, and £64, being the amount paid on account of the four Saddlers' Company's Studentships for the term ending Christmas, 1885.

A summary of expenditure is given in the following table, and also the corresponding items of the preceding year:—

	1885.			1884.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central Institution	6,973	18	8	923	19	10
Finsbury Technical College	7,473	3	2	7,292	13	5
South London School of Art	1,246	4	4	1,217	18	10
Technological classes and examinations	3,517	1	3	3,054	15	7
Metropolitan grants	1,475	0	0	1,485	0	0
Provincial grants	800	0	0	1,185	0	0
Administration	2,263	13	11	2,167	6	2
Scholarships	83	17	10	19	17	10
	£23,832 10 2			17,346 11 8		

The decrease in the amount of provincial grants is due to the payment in 1884 of the second and last instalment of £350 towards the erection and equipment of the Leicester Technical School.

The following table gives the net expenditure, after deducting students' fees, &c., on the several branches of the Institute's work and the grants sanctioned by the Council:—

Department of Work.	Amount voted.			Amount spent.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Central Institution	8,800	0	0	6,548	17	8
Finsbury Technical College	6,000	0	0	5,716	9	2
South London School of Art	1,150	0	0	1,122	13	4
Technological classes and examinations	3,250	0	0	3,496	4	2
Metropolitan grants	1,500	0	0	1,475	0	0
Provincial grants, &c.	1,000	0	0	800	0	0
Administration	2,300	0	0	2,263	13	11
Scholarships				19	17	10
	£24,000 0 0			£21,443 1 1		

The following table shows the amounts, exclusive of students' fees, &c., voted to, and expended by, each Sub-Committee:—

	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount voted	8,800 0 0	2,300 0 0	7,000 0 0	5,900 0 0	24,000 0 0
Amount expended	6,548 17 8	2,263 13 11	6,536 7 0	6,094 2 6	21,443 1 1

The income of the Institute for the year 1885, arising from subscriptions, including those still uncollected, amounted to £26,150. Of this sum £64 has been spent for scholarships out of the Saddlers' Company's subscription, and £21,443 1s. 1d. has been expended in the conduct of the several branches of the Institute's operations, showing a balance in hand for the year of £4,642 18s. 11d., of which £283 10s. 10d. must be carried to the credit of the Finsbury College.

It is hoped that the subscriptions for the year 1886 will not be less than £30,000, which is the minimum sum required, so that the council may receive the additional £1,000 promised by the Clothworkers' Company.

The expected contributions at present amount only to £27,550, in which sum is included the contribution of £2,000, which has now for some years been voted by the Grocers' Company, and which the council of the Institute sincerely trust may be renewed if not increased. It also includes the increased subscription of £1,500 from the Drapers' Company, to be devoted to the extension of the Finsbury Technical College, as well as the additional contribution from the Clothworkers' Company and the subscription of the Saddlers' Company, out of which the sum of £200 is required for scholarships. The council have not included in the sum of £27,550 the grant of £2,000, for five years now expired, voted by the

the Corporation, which they have every reason to hope may be renewed and augmented. Pending the decision of the Corporation and of the several companies now engaged in considering the vice-president's appeal, the council have made the following grants for the current year:—

Sub-committee A—					
Central institution	...	...	...	...	£10,000
Sub-committee B—					
General administration	...	...	...	...	2,400
					£12,400
Sub-committee C—					
Finsbury Technical College	...	...	...	...	6,000
Provincial agencies and contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,200
					7,200
Sub-committee D—					
Technological classes and examinations	...	...	...	...	5,000
South London School of Art	...	...	...	...	1,200
Metropolitan grants—					
University and King's Colleges	...	...	...	...	800
Horological Institute	...	...	...	...	350
School of Art Wood-carving	...	...	...	...	250
Apprenticeship of women	...	...	...	...	100
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	200
					7,900
					£27,500

The whole of the building fund, amounting to £14,591 10s., with the exception of £500, has been already received; and of the equipment fund of the central Institution, amounting to £17,716 5s., there are still contributions of £3,000 to be paid during this year and the two following years. The sums already paid on account of the building of the central Institution amount to £78,911 8s. 6d., including the cost of foundations for machinery, architect's fees, &c. Of the £20,000, the estimated cost of fitting and furnishing the building, and of providing the necessary apparatus, the sum of £15,729 15s. 8d. has been already expended. A further expenditure of about £3,500 has already been authorized, and it is expected that an additional sum of nearly £3,000 will be required for completing the fittings and for apparatus, which will bring the total cost of the erection and equipment of the building to about £100,000, as previously stated. There is also a sum of about £230 not yet paid, on account of the Finsbury Technical College, which is included in the amount of £35,000, the estimated cost of the building and of its equipment. To meet these items of expenditure there remains to be received £500 on the Building Fund, and £3,000 on the equipment fund; and there is a balance of £6,431 3s. 9d., being £8,407 15s. 6d., as shown in the balance sheet, less the amounts due for unpaid accounts, and less the sum of £626 7s. 3d., to the credit of the Finsbury College.

With the help of the additional subscription generously promised by the Drapers' Company, the council will be enabled to provide for the much needed extension of the Finsbury College; but funds are still urgently required for the establishment of a science side to the Technical Art School in Kennington Park Road. The absence of facilities for higher technical education in South London is greatly felt by the inhabitants, and the council hope that increased contributions will enable them during the present year to take steps for meeting this want.

The council again refer to the importance of encouraging technical education in elementary schools by the establishment of workshops for instruction in the use of tools, and they hope that the funds to be placed at their disposal may enable them to extend their operations by assisting in this movement.

From all parts of the country important and satisfactory evidence is received of the value of the instruction which the liberality of the city and guilds of London has enabled your council to provide; and, justified by the results of the work already accomplished, they confidently appeal to their constituents to continue their support, in order that adequate facilities for acquiring technical skill and knowledge may be afforded, through the agency of the Institute, to those who are engaged, or preparing to engage, in the various trades and manufactures of the country, whether as apprentices, journeymen, foremen, or managers.

SELBORNE,
Chairman of Council.

APPENDIX G.

GERMANY.

REGULATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION AS A PRIVATE TUTOR IN AGRICULTURE AT HIGH AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN GERMANY.

THE admission as private tutor into one of the higher schools for agriculture can only take place two years after the candidate has completed his academic course.

The application must be accompanied by:—

- (a.) The final examination certificate (*Maturitäts-Zeugnis*) of a *Gymnasium* or a *Real-Schule* of the 1st class.
- (b.) A certificate of at least three years' study at some higher agricultural school or university, out of which time at least one year must have been spent at a university.
- (c.) A reference to prove that the applicant has been for at least two years practically engaged in agriculture.
- (d.) The doctor's diploma obtained at a German University by graduation after oral examination and by means of a published dissertation.
- (e.) This doctor's dissertation, and
- (f.) An essay written on application for the post of tutor. The applicant may substitute for these last two named documents any scientific works of his own either printed or in manuscript.

When

When the director has circulated this application and the accompanying papers amongst the council of the institution they have to decide whether the applicant is entitled, by reason of these certificates of training, to be admitted to the qualifying examination.

Then follows the examination in the form of a trial lecture, to be delivered before the teachers, followed by a discussion on the subject.

The subject for the trial lecture is to be chosen by the council from not less than three subjects proposed by the candidate.

The discussion, in which all the members of the teaching body are entitled to take part, and which is to take place under the guidance of the director, is substantially to be confined to the contents of the lecture and the scientific works of the candidate, and is to give evidence not only of the candidate's attainments, but also of the independence of his views and his own aptitude for scientific work.

On the close of the discussion the teaching body have to decide whether the candidate is to be admitted as private tutor, and the director must acquaint him with their decision.

The Minister for Agriculture is to receive due information respecting every appointment, and the abovenamed papers are to be submitted to him, together with full particulars as to the results of the trial lecture and the discussion.

An exemption from any of the above conditions can only be obtained on the proposition of the council and by the special consent of the Minister for Agriculture.

Berlin, May 18th, 1877.

FRIEDENTHAL,
Minister for Agriculture.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION FOR ORDINARY PUPILS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL IN BERLIN.

Section 1.

The leaving examinations of these pupils take place towards the end of the half-year. Names must be given in writing to the rector at least eight weeks before the end of the half-year.

Section 2.

Admission to the examination will, as a rule, depend upon four half-terms having been kept. Study at any other agricultural high school or academy or university agricultural institute will be counted as full time, while study at a university or technical high school, so far as it embraces political economy or natural science, may, according to the discretion of the examiners, be reckoned as time not exceeding two terms.

Section 3.

The examination is both *visá voce* and in writing.

Section 4.

For the written examination two subjects will be set—one in agriculture, and one in natural science. In natural science the candidate may select from the five last subjects which are enumerated under section 5 those from which he desires that the theme for examination should be chosen.

The books he has made use of in writing his essay are to be stated, and the candidate is to certify in writing that he has received no other help. The essays must be sent in five weeks after the subjects have been set. They will be handed over for inspection to the examiners who represent these particular subjects in the agricultural high school; and the rector, as president of the examining commission, will affix to each paper its award of merit.

Should both papers be marked "unsatisfactory" the candidate will be excluded from the rest of the examination.

Section 5.

The *visá voce* examination will be held in private, and will embrace the following subjects:—

- Agriculture and cultivation of plants.
- Rearing of animals.
- Theory of management.
- Political economy.
- Physics.
- Chemistry.
- Botany, with special reference to the physiology of plants.
- Zoology and animal physiology.
- Mineralogy and geology.

Section 6.

The result of the examination, both *visá voce* and in writing, will be indicated by awards as follows:—

- Excellent, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory,

affixed to each subject, and will be determined by a majority of the examiners, after the examiner in the special subject shall have recorded his opinion.

There will be no general report on the examination as a whole. The certificate of examination to be given to the candidate will be signed in the name of the examining commission by its president.

No certificate of examination will be awarded to any candidate whose *visá voce* examination is "unsatisfactory" in more than four subjects (Section 5).

Section 7.

No exceptions can be made to the above regulations, section 1 to section 6, unless determined by the select committee and with the consent of the Minister for Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.

By order,
HEYDER,

Berlin, February 14th, 1882.

For the Minister of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE WINTER SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.

DURING the five winter months from the 1st of November to the 1st of April the director is to give instruction in his school in natural science and in agriculture. The remaining seven months he is to spend as travelling lecturer (*Wanderlehrer*) in his school district.

His services belong entirely to the society, and he is not permitted to undertake any other professional occupation.

2. In his double capacity of director of the school and travelling lecturer he has to co-operate, not only with the several branches of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia, but also with the agricultural authorities and the school inspectors of his district, and to use every means to specially interest the latter in the school entrusted to his care.

He is expected to visit the burgomasters, the chief officials of the place, the clergy, the school-masters, and the principal landowners of his district, with a view to interesting them likewise in the school.

3. The question of the formation of a committee for each of the schools, consisting of the burgomaster of the place, the director, and certain other persons, who should conduct the administration of the business relations of the school, remains in abeyance until a more definite organization exists; it will, therefore, be for the director, in conjunction with the burgomaster, to see that the parish in question faithfully fulfils the obligations to which it has already pledged itself with regard to supporting the school. Irregularities in this respect, if they should frequently occur, are to be reported by the director to the president of the society, after he has conferred with the burgomaster upon the matter.

4. The director has to find efficient assistant masters, to transact all negotiations respecting their qualifications and remuneration, and to lay the proposed agreement with them in writing before the president for his approval.

5. The director, in conjunction with the assistant masters, is to draw up the special time-table for the coming winter term, and to present it at the proper time to the president for his approval. He is also to see that the agriculturists of the district receive due notice, through the local newspapers, of the beginning of each term, of the time and place for admission of new pupils, of the amount of school fees to be paid, of the arrangements for board and lodging in the place in question, and the subjects for instruction fixed for the ensuing term.

6. The director receives the regulation school fee of 20s.* and at the end of the school year he hands over to the treasurer of the Agricultural Society all that remains over and above the necessary expenditure, according to the school estimates (Sec. 7).

All applications for exemption from the school fee must be investigated by the director, in conjunction with the burgomaster of the place, and the results of the investigation must be laid before the president of the society.

7. When the winter session is over, some time during the month of April the director must lay before the president of the society the scheme of a detailed estimate for the institution in the coming school year, as well as the accounts for the year ended; the expenses incurred according to the approved estimate must be verified by vouchers. No excess of the estimate should be incurred without the previous sanction of the president.

8. An inventory is to be made of all articles obtained for permanent use; this is to be entered in a book to be at once provided for the purpose, and the folio and number are to be written on the corresponding bills. The director is responsible for everything in the school inventory, especially for everything connected with the instruction, and he will have to make good any damages occurring through carelessness or negligence.

9. The instruction will be given in accordance with the normal plan of study, drawn up by the managing committee for the travelling lecturers at its sitting of October the 10th, 1879; and in arranging the special time-table care is to be taken that the hours both of special and general instruction are as far as possible distributed equally among the days of the week, and that Saturday afternoon is free. The director has to take care that the instruction is regularly imparted in the auxiliary departments, and that it conforms exactly to the objects of the institution. No lessons may be omitted for any but the most exceptional reasons; and should the director from any urgent cause be obliged to absent himself he must at once inform the president of the society, apply for leave of absence, and provide a substitute. The director must see to the supervision of the pupils during the evening hours of preparation.

10. The director is expected to keep himself well informed respecting the latest improvements in the teaching of agriculture by studying the most important works on the subject. For the present the instruction in agriculture is to be founded on the "*Leitfaden*" by Martin; and natural science is to be taught from the elementary text-books published by Trübner, of Strasburg.

11. Towards the close of each course the director is to publish a report of the school in the form of a printed invitation to attend the compulsory final examination of the students, and copies of it are to be forwarded both to the president of the society and to the Governor of the Rhine Provinces in Düsseldorf.

The date of the final examination is to be duly notified by the general secretary to the society.

The director is also to issue special invitations to attend the examination to the district school inspector, the agricultural inspector of the district, the mayors and clergy, the members of the committee for the travelling lecturers, and the examining commission of the place, as well as the divisional directors of the school district. Parents and relations of the pupils are likewise admitted.

12. The President of the Agricultural Society for Rhenish Prussia has the right to have the school inspected whenever he pleases. On such occasions the director must be ready to furnish full information respecting the school; he must also note carefully any wishes of the inspector relative to the instruction, and make any improvements required.

Should the director fail to carry out any of the regulations issued directly or indirectly by the president he is subject, after having received two admonitions in writing, to a regulation fine not exceeding 50 marks.

The Director as Agricultural Travelling Lecturer.

During the months in which there is no school the director of the winter school spends his time as agricultural travelling lecturer in his school district.

* When two brothers are at school together the school fee for each is reduced to 15s.

1. After having agreed with the president of the society and with the directors of the several divisions of his school district, he is to travel through the said district, to deliver his lectures, to study the existing agricultural conditions, to point out defects to those concerned, to explain their causes, and to specify the ways and means for their improvement.

He is to use his influence towards promoting the execution of such improvements, and to see that they are carried out.

He has to pay special attention to the aims which the individual farmers have each in view, and to the arrangements made for the attainment of this end, and to note whether aim and arrangement are suited to the circumstances. Further, he must direct his attention to the animals, their breeding and use, the number and fitness of the male animals, the manner of feeding, the stabling and the management of the manure heaps, the condition and extent of the arable land and pasturage in proportion to the live stock, the implements employed, and desirable additions, how far artificial manure is used, the draught animals, whether the available capital is sufficient, purchase and rent value per acre according to the quality of the soil, drainage, footpath, succession of crops, orchard management, horticulture, market-gardening, winter employment, and piece-work.

He must encourage parents to send their sons to the winter schools; during his journeys he must endeavour to visit young men who, having gone through their course of studies, have returned home, and encourage them in their work.

2. As in many instances individual means and powers are insufficient, he must point out to the small proprietors the advantages to be gained by intelligent co-operation, and must give all possible information about the establishment of loan societies, co-operative food-supply associations, societies for the insurance of live stock, vine-dressers' societies, agricultural clubs, &c.; he must point out how such institutions can and must be created by the farmers themselves, and the advantages that may accrue from them.

3. He must assist in controlling the proper application and observance of the conditions upon which the subsidies paid by the State and the society are granted, and for this purpose he will receive a list of the same from the secretary-general, and must state the result in his yearly report.

He must explain to the agricultural population the objects and usefulness of the institution, and the protection and advantages it offers, such as laboratories for chemical analyses and experiments, stations where bulls, boars, and stallions are to be found, cattle shows and prizes, institutions for the trial of machines and implements, agricultural clubs, exhibitions, &c., and encourage their participation in these organizations.

4. He must give theoretical and practical courses of instruction at the proper season on beehives and the proper rearing of bees, and on fruit trees and vines and their treatment, and also on agricultural book-keeping on a selected farm. He must appoint a stated time for these lectures, and issue a public invitation to all to attend them.

5. In his annual or in separate reports he is to make suggestions as to the means which should be adopted on the part of the society for encouraging such improvements as he shall have found to be necessary.

6. He must visit the existing agricultural schools and improvement clubs on his journeys, and register and report their condition, hold conferences with the directors, and use his influence towards the erection of new clubs.

7. He has to keep a diary of everything important that he has observed and done during his journeys, and include a statement of the same in his report to the president of the society.

The travelling lecturer is to have a month's holiday from the 15th of July to the 15th of August.

H. VON RATH,

President of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia.

Lauersfort, 24th November, 1879.

RULES FOR THE AGRICULTURAL WINTER SCHOOLS OF RHENISH PRUSSIA.

1. The pupils are required to attend during the hours of instruction and work. Exemption is granted only in exceptional cases by the director.

2. Cases of illness are to be at once reported to the director by parents in the case of their children, or by lodging-house keepers in the case of boarders, either verbally or in writing.

3. The pupils are to be punctual in their attendance, and at the ringing of the bell are to go at once to their respective places.

4. The pupils are expected to behave in a courteous and peaceable manner among themselves. Annoying one another is strictly forbidden, and redress in cases of injury or offence is afforded by the masters, and is not to be sought in any other quarter.

5. Each pupil is to provide the necessary books and writing and drawing materials, and to keep them in proper order.

6. Any pupil damaging the school property must make the same good, and should the offender escape undetected the expense incurred must be borne by the whole school.

7. The pupils must keep perfect silence and give their undivided attention during the time of instruction.

8. Regular attendance at church is required, as well as a conscientious observance of religious duties.

9. Non-resident pupils are not allowed to choose or to change their lodgings without the permission of the director.

10. The pupils are required strictly to observe the regulations of the lodging-house keepers, who on their part are earnestly requested to occupy the place of parents, and especially to report any misconduct to the director.

11. Pupils residing in hotels are strictly forbidden to frequent the public room.

12. Pupils are not allowed to frequent public-houses and beer-shops in the place where the school is situated.

13. Smoking is forbidden in and about the school and at the open-air lectures, as well as during the practical instruction.

14. Card-playing and all other playing for money is forbidden.
15. The pupils are expected to use their spare time not only in careful preparation of their school work, but also as far as possible in general self-improvement.
16. The pupils are to take care to conduct themselves in public with propriety, and to endeavour in every way to do credit to the school.
17. Non-attendance, unpunctuality, late return at the end of the vacation, misconduct, idleness, inattention, and disorder will be severally punished.
18. The various punishments consist of admonition, reprimand, entries in the class-book, detention on free afternoons, censure by the director, complaint by the director to the relatives, and finally expulsion from the school.
19. The director has power to exempt at his discretion certain pupils, according to their age and capacity, during a part or the whole of their school career, from the strict observance of the regulations contained in the foregoing paragraphs.

APPENDIX II.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF THE LAW RELATING TO THE ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRACTICAL SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE AND FARM SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

To the Director of the Farm School of
Sir,

Paris, 12th August, 1875.

The execution of the law of July 30th, 1875, on the practical elementary teaching of agriculture.

A law of the 30th of July, 1875, has just reorganised the practical elementary teaching of agriculture. While establishing schools of an intermediate grade between State schools and farm schools, the law has permitted these latter schools to remain, and has even given them a new departure. Whatever may have been the opinion which has been formed respecting the utility of the instruction they provided, such of the schools as have withstood the tests to which they have been submitted have exercised a real influence for good upon agricultural progress, and we have cause to be thankful to them for the services which they have rendered, not only by the example they have furnished of a model system of cultivation, but also for the instruction given by them to their pupils. But inasmuch as the old farm-school had no *raison d'être* in districts which were, from an agricultural point of view, most advanced, this type of school ought also to cease to be carried on under its original organisation in certain departments in which its work has been accomplished, and where it has prepared the way for an intermediate system of instruction which the legislation of 1875 was especially designed to provide.

Farm schools are recruited in a great measure from among the rural workmen, and this should be the case; for, on the one hand, the apprentices execute all the laborious work of cultivation which would otherwise have to be done by hired labour, and, on the other hand, the instruction does not there rise beyond the most elementary. The resources of these schools under this head are insufficient for young persons prepared to receive a more advanced education, such as the sons of farmers in easy circumstances, and of the small proprietors who are so numerous in our country. But while the farm schools cannot offer them what they have the right to demand, the state schools of agriculture are difficult of access, and too costly for a large number of people. Thus professional agricultural instruction of the high scientific character which is imparted in the state schools, and that having the exclusively practical direction which is maintained in the farm schools, are equally wide of the middle degree of education which would suit a large class of cultivators; precisely that class, in fact, which can contribute most powerfully to stimulate agricultural progress. The principal object of the law of the 30th of July, 1875, was to fill this gap.

The schools created in pursuance of the 1st Article of that law will, however, preserve a practical character.

The time in them will be divided into two nearly equal parts; the one devoted to a superior primary instruction, to which natural sciences and special courses will be added; the other being assigned to working on the farm. The teaching will not, however, be regulated in accordance with any uniform programme. On the contrary, the endeavour will be to render it appropriate to the cultural conditions of the different districts, and to make it, so to say, reflect the particular features of each. The same variety is also to be introduced in the programmes of the farm schools.

There can be no doubt that an instruction thus constituted must have a considerable influence in perfecting the methods employed in the cultivation of the soil; and it is much to be wished, also, that the sons of small cultivators, once provided with a good primary instruction, may have the desire to acquire such knowledge as is indispensable to an intelligent and reasonable practice of the profession which they will one day exercise.

If you consider, sir, that the time has arrived when you can advantageously transform your farm school into a practical school of agriculture, such as is defined by the law, my department will lose no time in considering the question, and will gladly give you its support, under these circumstances, before the general council of your department. Allow me to add that I earnestly look forward to the moment when this change may be effected, for I shall see therein the proof that progress has been realised in your neighbourhood.

In the meantime the farm schools will continue to be administered by the law of 3rd October, 1848, with the exception of some modifications which I am about to bring under your notice.

A committee of supervision will be instituted over each farm school. This committee will be composed of:—The inspector-general of the district as president, of a professor of science attached to an establishment for public instruction of the department, of three members of the general council elected yearly by that body, and lastly of two members chosen from among the principal agriculturists of the department. The member belonging to the teaching staff will fulfil the duties of secretary.

The functions of the committee are defined in the 9th Article of the law. Its duties will consist chiefly in considering the programme of instruction, and the attainments to be required from the candidates.

The

The immunity accorded by Article 11 to those holding the certificate of apprenticeship is such as to make it more sought after, and perhaps this will have the effect of attracting a larger number of young people to the farm-schools. The same Article 11 (s. 2) ordains that, in the case of apprentices entered after the promulgation of the law, the premium on departure (*prime de sortie*) should be withheld if they do not obtain the certificate for completion of studies. This provision is intended to extend the privilege which existed under the old state of things to the apprentices entered up to this date, notwithstanding the ministerial circular of the 23rd of February last.

The action of the committee of supervision will naturally take place on the occasion of the visits which they will make to the establishment for the various examinations. It is at this time especially that they will be able to ascertain if the programmes have been faithfully followed; if the results obtained show a good method, and testify to the solicitude of the masters on behalf of the pupils. It will also be possible for them to assure themselves, by the bearing of the young men, whether, by a firm yet paternal hand, the necessary discipline is maintained, and a wholesome moral influence is exerted over the farm school. But the committee will not interfere in the farming operations. The directors of the farm-schools conduct the farming at their own risk and cost; having the personal responsibility of their management, and it is essential that they should exercise their unbiassed judgment. If I should think it right to advise you further on this point, it will be to your interest to consider the same.

In order to preserve unity in the management, I should recommend the committee to show themselves very circumspect in offering direct opinions in their relations with you. They will record their remarks and criticisms, if there be any occasion for them, in an official report of their meetings, which will be transmitted to the authorities.

The pupils of the farm schools had not formerly the right to one year's voluntary service. This privilege is now acquired by those who obtain the certificate of apprenticeship. Nevertheless, this favour has not been accorded without conditions. Military exercises will be instituted in each farm school (Art. 7), and an officer of the army deputed by the minister of war will attend the final examinations. I shall have to consult with my honorable colleague on this subject, and I will forward to you special instructions as soon as I shall have decided upon the practical means of realising the prescriptions of the law.

It is part of the programme of farm schools to improve the primary instruction of apprentices. The 10th Article will permit them to have good masters whom they may borrow from the public instruction department without breaking their engagement with respect to military service. Several of your colleagues have expressed regret at different times that this power did not exist; you will now be able in future to entrust to a teacher the functions of a responsible superintendent.

Such are, sir, the explanations into which it has appeared necessary that I should enter to show precisely the spirit of the law of 30th July, 1875. The wise and benevolent provisions which it promulgates will, I hope, mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity in professional agricultural instruction.

I shall be obliged to you if you will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.
Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce,

C. DE MEAUX.

For dispatch,
The Director of Agriculture.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE DEPARTMENTAL AND COMMUNAL INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies having adopted, the President of the Republic promulgates the law of which the text follows.

Article 1.

Within a period of six years following the promulgation of the present law, a chair of agriculture shall be established, in accordance with the following rules, in the department not already possessing this institution.

The programme of instruction shall include all branches of agricultural industry, and more specially the study of the methods of cultivation of the region.

Article 2.

The departmental professors of agriculture will be chosen by competition, and upon the report of a jury selected by the Minister of Agriculture, and constituted in the following manner:—

1. The inspector general of agriculture, president;
 2. The inspector of the academy;
 3. A professor of chemistry or physics;
 4. A professor of natural sciences;
- These two last examiners will be chosen from the teaching staff of the agricultural institute or of any agricultural school, and, in their default or absence, they must belong to the State university.
5. A professor of the veterinary college or of the nearest school of medicine, or a certificated veterinary surgeon.
 6. Three agriculturists, chosen by the departmental commission from amongst the members of the agricultural associations of the department, who are nominated by each of these associations.
 7. A councillor general, designated by his colleagues.

The professors of agriculture will be appointed by an order concerted between the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Instruction.

Article 3.

The competition will take place at the chief town of the department; the examination will turn upon the general principles of agriculture, vine-growing, arboriculture, and horticulture, and on the sciences in their application to the situation, the productions, and the climate of the department.

Article 4.

The programme of the competition will be decided upon by the ministers of agriculture and public instruction, in accordance with the advice of the agricultural associations and the general council of the department.

Article 5.

The candidates must (in order to be admitted to the competition) be Frenchmen, and be at least twenty-five years of age. If they can produce the diploma of bachelor of science, or that of the agricultural institute, or of any agricultural school, a certain number of marks fixed by the minister of agriculture will be allowed to them.

Article 6.

The professors of agriculture must give lessons at the normal primary school (near to which they ought to reside, if this is possible), also at other establishments of public instruction where they are required, and they must give agricultural lectures in the different communes of the department to the teachers and agriculturists of the region.

Article 7.

The salary of the departmental professor of agriculture will be paid from the funds of the budget of the ministry of agriculture and from those of the budget of the ministry of public instruction. The expenses of the journeys will be chargeable to the department.

Article 8.

The functions, as also the dismissal, of the departmental professors of agriculture will be determined by public administrative enactment.

The order in question will determine the salary of the departmental professors.

It will also fix the minimum expenses of the journeys of the professors of agriculture with reference to each department, in accordance with the advice of the general council.

Article 9.

The professors of agriculture already actually employed, whether they have been nominated after competition or not, will not have to undergo the test of a new competition.

Article 10.

Three years after the complete organisation of agricultural instruction in normal primary schools, elementary instruction in agriculture will be included in the obligatory subjects of primary education.

In those departments, however, in which instruction in agriculture has already been organised at the normal primary school for more than three years, the departmental council of public instruction may decide whether this same instruction shall be compulsory in all the primary schools of the department.

The programmes of this instruction in each department will be drawn up after consultation with the departmental council of public instruction.

The present law, deliberated upon and adopted by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, will be executed as a law of the State.

Given at Paris, June 16th, 1879.

JULES GRÉVY,

President of the Republic.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce,
P. TIRARD.

APPENDIX I.

MR. FRANCE'S REPORT on the System of Art Teaching in the "Kunstgewerbe Museum und Schule" and "Kunst Schule." Plates XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI.

BERLIN.

KÖNIGKÄTZEN-STRASSE.

THE Kunstgewerbe Museum and School in Berlin are in a large handsome building, the materials of which are brick and terra-cotta, in the style known as the "Hellenic Renaissance." It stands free, and has uninterrupted light on all sides. Plates XVII, XVIII, and XIX.

It contains a large Industrial Art Museum, and possesses school accommodation for 800 students.

The Museum is specially arranged to suit the trade requirements of Berlin.

The school is divided into day and night classes, but, as with us, most of the students attend both. The students attending the night classes only do work of an elementary character.

The professors, masters, and teachers are forty in number, twenty for the day and twenty for the evening classes. They are appointed specially on account of their capabilities as teachers and their high attainments in the various departments of technical art they represent.

The whole system of instruction is under the superintendence of a director, whose word is absolute law, who is never interfered with in his professional work, and is responsible to the Minister only for the success of the school. The director of this school is also director for the schools which train the art masters and mistresses known as the *Kunstschulen*.

The school year is divided into two sessions, summer and winter. The fees for attending all classes during these sessions would be 72 marks, or £3 12s., for the summer session, and 36 marks, or £1 16s., for the winter session.

The school year consists of nine months, the remaining three months being spent by the pupils in working at their various trades.

The school and Museum, too, are largely supported by substantial yearly grants of money from the State.

The director can spend the money granted to the school in any manner he thinks suitable; generally it must go to the working expenses and in granting scholarships to deserving pupils.

Every

Every advantage is given to the pupils of the school to study in either the Museum or the Library of the Museum. The Museum is under a director and two assistant directors. The school is essentially a Trade Art School, no pupils being allowed to study in it unless they are preparing to become trade designers.

Male and female students may attend the classes.

In the ordinary school classes the male and female pupils work together—a great advantage to both—the men work harder and play less, and the women talk less and profit by observing the stronger work of their associates. Owing to the number of drawings exacted from each pupil in a given time by the teacher, idle gossiping, loitering, &c., are avoided. Order and discipline are perfect in all the rooms from the fact of the great interest taken by the teachers in the work of their pupils.

In the studios of the professors men only work, except the one devoted to textiles, where the students are mostly women.

The hours of study are from 8:0 in the morning to 9:30 in the evening on all days of the week excepting Sundays, when the school closes at 12 o'clock noon.

All pupils on entering the schools work from Jacobsthal's copies. These are arranged in a most systematic manner, so as to allow of a gradual development of the student's power. The broad divisions are frets, mouldings, including the volutes of the Greek and Roman Ionic orders of architecture,—anthemions, scrolls, Renaissance ornament—principally Italian, and naturalistic foliage. These, again, are subdivided into frets,—single, double, and triple; mouldings, painted and sculptured; anthemions, of the single unit; then a combination, as on the hypotrachelium of the columns of the Erechtheum; and then flat combinations of several forming a design; Roman scrolls; Renaissance intarsia patterns, some copied from Meurer's examples of the choir stalls of the church of St. Maria in Orcagna, in Verona,—care being taken by the teacher to explain thoroughly the treatment of the acanthus foliation and the contrast between the work of this period and that of the Greek and Roman; then the more ornate style, where animal and figure forms are introduced; naturalistic foliage; flat treatment of such plants and shrubs as the acanthus and laurel; then sculptured treatments of the same.

After the second copy of Greek frets has been made, the pupil must do at home either a memory study of one of them, or a design combining the principles already learnt. Thus, at an early period, his future as a designer is kept in view. Prizes to a small amount are offered for the best drawings. Tinting, too, especially if the student intends to be a decorator or lithographer, is also insisted upon, and here could be seen a great advantage in commencing with the fret. The tint has to be laid on with one stroke of the brush, the various changes of direction of line enabling students to combat the difficulties of flat washing, and no retouching or stippling is allowed.

The intelligent pupil was not permitted to remain long in merely copying what was before him, but soon had to translate and adapt. Thus, the start of the ornament may be a shield, as at figure A, plate XX—the student is required to put a leaf or boss instead, as at A*; the shape of the panel may be rectilineal, as at B,—the pupil is required to adapt the ornament to fill such a shape, as at B*. The tinting, too, had to be done differently, and the harmony brought about by succession instead of contrast,—a subject previously explained by the teacher.

In this elementary room there were several pupils learning lettering, and, as they were lithographers or writing engravers, this study would be extremely useful to them.

The next step was to draw from simple casts, mostly of Renaissance details and special forms of ornament designed by the teacher, in a firm and vigorous outline,—some using the brush, others the charcoal and chalk point. Large casts, like the Madeleine and Louis XII. pilasters, were not allowed to be copied. All drawings had to be larger or smaller than the example. The student had to supply any defect in the cast, and could introduce slight shading if it assisted in giving the expression. Throughout the whole system of the work pupils were told to try and make the drawings "look nice," and for this reason good examples done by the teacher, or published under the direction of the director, treating the same or similar casts, were shown them.

Designs had to be done at home introducing the details learnt in the class, and the pupils were expected to show excellent *technique*, as well as judicious adaptation.

The work done in this department corresponded to our stage 3b, and was certainly nothing like so good in neatness of finish, excepting when done by special handcraftsmen,—for instance,—lithographers or engravers.

Shading from simple forms, such as prism and casts of high relief ornament, came next, corresponding to our stages 3a and 5b. These forms had been designed by the director and modelled and cast in the schools. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, plate XXI, represent some of the shapes and the order in which the pupil had to study them.

The shading throughout every department in the school is done on grey paper, the colour of the paper being used as the half-tone, the broad shades drawn with the stump, the dark shadows and high lights being then touched in with the chalk point and white chalk or Chinese white. The reason for using the tinted paper in preference to the white is this:—Tempera painting is largely done, the method adopted being,—1st, an uniform flat tint, equal in depth to the prevailing half-tone, is put over the whole drawing, the shades being then added, the deepest parts of the shadows and the brightest lights coming last.

If students are accustomed from the beginning to shade in this manner they are better able to overcome the difficulties in the more advanced work.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the objects and casts were simple in character, and great care was taken by the teacher to explain the broad planes of light and shade to the pupil, e.g., the cylinder must be first studied as an object of many sides, where the gradations of tint are easily seen, and in shading even from the perfect sphere or cylinder the forms of such gradations are drawn first. This system was carried to a very advanced stage in all departments,—life, antique, and still-life painting.

There is no kind of work in the schools corresponding to our stages 6 and 7,* which are with us practically obsolete.

Stage 8, with the necessary accompaniment of stage 9, forms the longest and most important period of study, all pupils, excepting the architectural, being compelled to pass through this course. The times of practice in these stages were so arranged as not to interfere with the daily work in the ateliers of the

Professors,—

* Stage 6. Drawing the human figure, and animals' forms, from flat examples.

Stage 7. Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples.

Professors,—thus the primary object of the "Kunstgewerbe Schule" was not lost sight of. Continuous daily or weekly study in either an antique or life room would not be allowed. The times of study were—

Antique	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 7
Life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 to 9-30

on four days in the week, the fifth being devoted to anatomy—both lecture and practice.

In the atelier for figure decoration, a living model,—generally female,—would be posed, and rapid time sketches made to be afterwards adapted to a design; but this was the only exception to the general rule forbidding figure drawing between the regular working hours of 8 to 4.

In stage 8^b the model of the cast, in planes only, was placed by the side of the finished example, so that the student could comprehend the largeness of surface, a useful plan for decorators who do not carry on figure study to an advanced point. The shading, as before stated, was done on grey paper. The general result obtained from most of the drawings by the pupils is an exact imitation of plane and firm outline, but at the same time a general character of conventionality.

From the life model—always male—in the general class room the highest credit was given for the study treated in a large manner and best expressing the action and pose. When the drawing was unusually good, the teacher suggested an adaptation of the figure to a design, the study being placed side by side with the adaptation when submitted to the director. Some of the students worked in outline only, in the style of Dürer, others on grey paper.

Before pupils began their drawings the teacher gave a capital lesson upon the proportion, pose, and character of the model, illustrating his remarks on the blackboard. Where the long bones of the limbs were subcutaneous, special reference would be made to the form in these parts.

The accommodation in this life-room was excellent, more than 40 students being able to get a good view of the model, and as the seats and stands were fixed, no time was lost—as with us—in the unnecessary arranging of places every time there is a different model.

The model sat for four nights only. The poses were excellent. A cast of a figure from the life, excepting the head, is sometimes placed in a position for pupils to draw instead of the living model.

One day in each week, after 4 o'clock, is devoted to the study of anatomy. The room used was the same as that devoted to study from the life. Lectures were given, and in this order, bones, ligaments, muscles, and tendons, surface forms,—their causes, &c. Between the lectures pupils are obliged to prepare a series of drawings to submit them upon the evening of the lecture to the teacher.

Life-size drawings with the lengths of the principal long bones of the extremities and groups of bones marked, were drawn in oil colour upon a blackboard in three positions, front, side, and back. The teacher explained from these drawings and the skeleton, pupils making notes especially of the character of the bones, from an artistic point of view, and their subcutaneous parts. All the drawings are done life size from actual measurement of the bones.

In teaching the muscles the pupils had to come with drawings inked in similar to those upon the blackboard, and to a proportionate scale. The teacher explained the origin, insertion, and use of muscle, then made a drawing of it upon the blackboard in red chalk over the bones previously drawn there, the pupil carefully following upon his own drawing. This seems to be an excellent method, and the students greatly profited by it as their life studies testified.

Studies, full size, from casts of muscles and large diagrams designed by Professor Ewald had to be made in the intervals of the lectures, most of the men devoting Sunday mornings to this purpose.

Lectures on advanced perspective (most of the pupils, if not all, learn the elementary principles of perspective in the "Fortbildung" schools) were given, the method adopted being similar to the one used by architects.

All students must attend this course either before or after, generally before, the anatomical, but must not do the two together.

Architects, furniture designers, iron workers, figure decorators were expected to enter upon this course most thoroughly, and no objection was raised to the ordinary day-work being given over in the atelier, and this taking its place, so important was it considered.

The course consisted of some twenty lectures, and large objects and subjects, sideboards, bookcases, interior of a room, flight of steps, arches, &c., were drawn in perspective, our small objects being strongly condemned as being unpractical. The drawings were always done to scale, and the advanced students often made measurement drawings of suitable subjects selected by the professor, thus the student comprehended the actual shape and the appearance of the object at the same time. Surprise was expressed at our adopting a method that could never be applied to a large subject, and which made prisms, cylinders, cones, &c., 12 feet long and 10 feet diameter, dimensions of a gigantic character, and never seen in reality.

Sciography formed a portion of this course, and was most excellently taught. Modellers and applied relief designers, decorators and architects made very elaborate studies in this department. The tinting is done in a series of flat washes, commencing with the lightest, no softening with a water brush being allowed. The gradation of rounded forms is expressed by a series of flat washes, the greatest care being taken by the teacher to explain the true shape of the most subtle tint either on a sphere or vase. Excellent models afforded pupils every possible chance of thoroughly understanding this subject.

If pupils had not determined their trade before entering the schools they were permitted to study for two years, at the end of that time were compelled to inform the director as to their choice. No pupil is allowed to remain longer than this period without making known his or her decision. Should the pupil wish to be trained as an artist or sculptor instead of a designer for trade purposes after this preliminary course of study, he or she was at once requested to leave and join the Academy Schools. The line of demarcation between a school of fine or painting art and a school to train designers was always firmly marked. In addition to the subjects already mentioned, these pupils necessarily younger than those in the ateliers painted in sepia and made studies from groups of still-life. These studies, especially the sepia, were of large size, and painted in a manner suitable for decorative purposes. The still-life groups were arranged as compositions in colour, but on purely decorative principles, e.g., in festoons from one and two points of support, and were most useful for means of reference to the student in his or her subsequent career. Some painted in oil, but the greatest number used water-colour, and a few, especially clever pupils, tempera. Directness of aim and precision of touch were the primary considerations in the *technique*, and no retouching or stippling was allowed. All the studies in this, as with the other departments, were timed.

Every

Every study made in the schools proper, that is, not in any of the professors' ateliers, had to be submitted to the director, who had an opportunity of regulating the whole of the school teaching. Marks were given, and at the end of the school year added into one total to tell in favour or otherwise of the student should he or she apply for a scholarship. When a high standard is reached, and consequently a large number of marks gained, scholarships to the value of 75 marks a month (equivalent to £48 a year) are granted. Pupils, besides showing decided ability in design, must also be comparatively poor to earn these scholarships.

Lectures upon the principles of design and the history of art in its reference to industry were given, and most of the students were requested to attend. They are given annually, and the course seems to extend only for one year, so as not to compel a student to spend more than that time in attending them.

The lectures upon the history of art given by Professor Lessing were of a most practical character. His system was to take a feature of decorative art, *e.g.*, panels, divide them into kinds, shapes, and chronological groups, illustrating the lecture by photographs, printed examples, and admirable drawings on the board. Quattro-cento, cinque-cento, and the purer portion of the Baroque styles came in for a large share of attention, the last-named style because many firms in Berlin and Dresden had somewhat revived it.

One noticeable feature at these lectures was the excellent manner in which the pupils took notes of the drawings and remarks of the teachers.

After each lecture these notes had to be submitted for inspection.

The most important element and, no doubt, the principal cause of success of the wedding of art to trade in Germany by the Kunstgewerbe schools lies in having technical professors, the best in the country, to teach in the schools. These professors are men of recognized ability in the several departments of trade art, architects, engineers, ornamental and figure decorators, modellers, &c., well known throughout the country as being at the head of their several professions, and are thus able not only to give thorough practical teaching, but to assist in getting employment for their pupils. Generally their experience in the matter of design has not been confined to a knowledge of German art, but from a large acquaintance, by the means of personal study extending over several years, of similar work in France and Italy. Their salaries range from £150 to £300 a year, according to the importance of the subject taught. A splendid studio, with appropriate fittings (*see plans*) for private work, and an adjoining atelier for pupils are also given them. They are supposed to be present daily. The director holds them responsible for the pupils' work, though he does not in any way interfere, and it may happen that the whole time of the pupil is occupied by doing private work of the professor, providing the director's approval has been previously obtained. Employment is always found for the pupil during the three months' vacation by either the professor or his personal influence with the manufacturers, or the manufacturers applying to the school, or by the director; and the careful pupil is able to provide sufficient money during this period of practical work to keep him the remaining months of the year, supposing he is not in receipt of scholarship allowance. In the vacation of the year 1884 the pupils of Professor Schaller were occupied in assisting him in the decoration of the theatre at Leipzig; the year previous the advanced ones were sent to Verona to copy some frescoes, also for the professor.

The instances, unfortunately so very common in our own country, of seeing the skilled and trained designer, after being educated in the Government schools, not able to get employment and obliged to turn to picture painting, are unknown.

Architectural Atelier.

The system here adopted was to train the pupil into excellence of technical work first, designing to come after a perfect mastery of the pen and brush as far as these implements are necessary to the architect. Most exact studies of the orders were therefore done as preliminary work to the measurement drawings and designs. These orders were drawn, as is usually the case, in orthographic projection to a scale of metres and modules, but in all cases perspective drawings showing the position of the order in the whole building had to be shown. Important details, such as the capital, base, and cornice, had to be drawn *full size*. The pupil then would be able to form a thoroughly good idea of the practical portion of his work in this stage of study.

The measurement drawings (corresponding to our stage 23a) were taken from models made to scale of a recognized building. One model of the Parthenon was most splendid, as it could be taken to pieces, and its construction perfectly understood even to the details of the tiles, method of stone jointing, roof construction, &c. No expense was spared to make this study of a thoroughly comprehensive character, so that the student would learn construction and design together. Upon the same plan as the Parthenon were Classic and Renaissance doorways, window openings, and models of ceilings (also used in the ateliers of the decorative artists), besides modern buildings.

None of the finished drawings can compare pictorially for excellence of finish or truthful rendering of local colour to those done in our schools under Mr. Haggren. A practical looking drawing was all that the teacher required. The shadows, in fact all shading, were expressed in lines, not in tint, for the reason of better reproduction in printing.

Pupils wishing to become furniture designers worked in this atelier. These were required to make, first, one or two careful drawings to scale of some existing examples considered by the teacher to be good. After this they were requested to make use of their own designs, doing firstly, a sketch to scale of the whole; secondly, detail drawings, full size, of the most important features; thirdly and lastly, a finished perspective drawing with the shadows projected, and, in some cases, the tinting of the various woods.

Designers for ironwork also spent some time in this atelier, their course of study resembling that of the furniture designers, only slightly modified to suit their special craft.

It was considered highly important to have trades closely connected with architecture taught by an architect, the same principle was carried out in the modelling department, all the modellers being taught by one of the leading Berlin architectural sculptors.

Ateliers for teaching Decorative Art.

Pupils to be trained for decorative artists were divided into two divisions, those painting ornament with little or no figure decoration combined with it, and those who principally painted the figure. Each division had a separate atelier and professor. The pupils to be trained for figure work were selected from the best of those painting ornament. All the painting was done in tempera. The pupil entering the
ornament

ornament room had to work in the following systematic manner. First, paint an architectural moulding, *e.g.*, the echinus, then a cast generally of cinque-cento ornament, both in monochrome, then copy in colour a study by the professor. The representation of the white plaster was admirably given. The studies were generally done on white cartridge paper, or a fine canvas, strained like ordinary prepared canvas for oil painting, on stretchers, so that the underside could be easily damped. The teacher had prepared a series of tints, seven in number, which he considered necessary for a pupil to use in painting a white cast. These tints had to be matched, and a sufficient quantity of the colour mixed up before the pupil was allowed to commence his finished work. All the painting had to be done whilst the paper or canvas was damp and at one painting. No retouching was permitted. The tempera medium called "casein" was made up of the following ingredients:—

Six eggs, the white only.

Gum tragacanth, dissolved in hot water, two or three table-spoonsfuls.

White wine vinegar, half as much as the two previous compounds amount to.

A few drops of thick turpentine.

Curd soap, to the amount of two or three table-spoonsfuls dissolved in hot water.

In colouring large surfaces size was recommended to be mixed with the colours.

The brushes used were hog hair and lion hair, the latter taking the place of our camel or sable hair.

After making a good copy from one of the professor's own studies (a study of a dead peacock, about 5 feet x 3 feet 6 inches, was a favourite), the pupil joined three or four others, and made a study in colour of the ornament of a white plaster cast, say, a panel or pilaster or portion of a frieze, generally Renaissance ornament. He was allowed to use what colours he liked, but must first submit, for approval, a small sketch showing the general scheme. In teaching the principles of colouring, the professor laid great stress upon the harmony to be brought about by "verwandt," "co-relative succession," instead of "contrast," and to support his teaching had a series of most splendid-tinted measurement drawings of good decoration done by him in the holidays in Venice, Paris, Verona, Vicenza, and other cities.

Every study done by the pupil had to be worked to scale and done larger or smaller than the cast.

About a week was allowed for this study, and after completing it to the teacher's satisfaction the pupil was required to make his first attempt at design. Suppose it were a panel he had been copying, he would be required to design a similar one harmonising in form and colour to be viewed at the same height, and then, perhaps a frieze to harmonise in a similar manner with the two, but to be viewed from a much higher position, or a stencil pattern to agree both as to scale and colour with the panel, or suppose rather naturalistic ornament, say the egg and pomegranate portion of the frieze of the architrave of the Ghiberti gates had been done, this was to be regarded as a frieze in a dining-room, and a body and dado of wall to be designed to harmonise with it.

The technical work was all that could be desired, and the greatest finished was insisted upon.

The professor had a very large business connection in Berlin and throughout Germany generally, so he was able to find employment for, often, as many as twenty of his pupils to assist him in fulfilling his orders.

Flowers, fruit, dead game, &c., were copied not so much as objects of still life, but as suitable details for decoration. The professor insisted upon a careful imitative study of the object first, and then required a good adaptation to a design, the pupil submitting the sketch from the actual object side by side with the design.

The pupils in this, as in all the ateliers in the school, had to submit once a month a design to the director who adjudicated marks. These marks told greatly in favour of pupils when applying for scholarships. Money prizes were also given to the first and second best studies in the several departments. These sketches were on view in the schools for a few days and were publicly criticised (*see* plan for rooms in which these sketches were exhibited). The director gave out the subject a week before sending in, and wished the work to be done entirely at home.

About fifty pupils worked in this atelier.

Atelier for teaching the Figure as applied to Decorative Art.

About twenty pupils worked in this room.

Splendid casts of details of human and animal forms from the life and antique specially obtained and arranged by the professor were used by the pupils. Only on special occasions did the model sit, and then for not more than two days. Most of the time when the model was present was occupied by demonstrations upon the black-board by the professor illustrating composition of line, proportion, &c.

The best pupil was selected from the class to work in the atelier of the professor.

The work going on was specially adapted to trade requirements. The senior pupils mostly executed orders sent either to the director or their professor, and were allowed to receive payment for them.

Imitation of the surfaces of various materials was carried to a high point of attainment, being considered very necessary to the decorator. It was surprising to see how well armour, textiles of various degrees of thickness, different kinds of wood, &c., would be represented with simple pigments and on grey paper.

The method recommended by the professor for painting, and the one universally adopted it is said in the "Kunstgewerbe" schools in Germany, was to first mix up a tint answering to the prevailing half-tone of the object to be copied and paint first. Whilst this was wet the shade must be painted over it, also the light half-tone, then the reflections in the shade, and, lastly, the high light, taking care not to allow the paper or canvas to dry during the painting of one part over the other.

Atelier for Chasing and Engraving.

Pupils copied first in a firm, clear outline, without any attempt at expressing light and shade in line, good examples of chiselled and engraved work, making the drawing larger than the original. The examples were either chosen from the works of "*Les petits Maitres*," or good modern specimens.

When the teacher was satisfied that the pupil could draw with ease a firm, clear line, he gave them to copy on a piece of copper or other metal a good bit of modern work, splendid specimens of such having been presented to the schools by the leading manufacturing firms of Germany.

When this had been done well he was requested to make a design, first, on paper to be approved by the teacher, and then to do the same on copper.

Many

Many of the drawings upon the metal were most splendid for technical excellence. Of necessity they took a long time to do.

Very little *repousse* work was carried on in this school, but in Dresden and Munich it appears to take the place of engraving.

Atelier for Copper-plate Engraving and Etching.

The copper-plate engraving was of a semi-pictorial character, and so adapted for trade circulars, business cards, small advertisements, &c. The ornament was generally of a lively character and interspersed with figures.

Etching was much the same as with us, only more elaborately finished as to the rendering of conventional textures. The best objects in the museum were copied by the senior pupils, the more elementary confining themselves to copying works of their professor.

Atelier for "Kunst Stickerei."

"Kunst Stickerei" is a generic expression, and is applied to the decoration of textile fabrics generally meaning rather more than our "Art Needlework." With a few exceptions all the pupils were women. The principal teacher was a woman.

Pupils were trained to become designers for lace, embroidery, silk hangings, carpets, and furniture decoration, answering to the work generally done by an upholsterer. There were about 350 pupils in the various rooms devoted to these several studies. A girl was supposed to draw fairly well from the cast (Stages 3*b*, 5*b*, and 8*c*) before being allowed to settle into regular design work. Broadly speaking, the course she would have to go through before following the special branch of design she desired to adopt would take about a year. Another six months would be spent in doing preparatory work, copying old designs, understanding the *technique* of her adopted trade, &c., and then she would commence to design upon her own account. As a rule, after two years' study in the schools, the majority were able to earn their own living. Manufacturers were only too glad to buy the designs done in any department of the schools, but especially those produced in these rooms. This was probably owing to the greater demand for them from the public.

Specimens of designs, the actual material, photographs, &c., were placed upon the walls for reference, but besides these at any time a pupil could procure for special study any object or objects in the museum, retaining such for any length of time, a great boon to the anxious student. A similar plan to this was adopted in Dresden, with the addition that the pupil could take the object home to study in leisure time. The director of the museum has never known of a single case of loss or damage.

A great many designs, of course all those for carpets, were done on squared paper.

The lace designs were for hand-made only, the machine-made being condemned. Generally speaking, designs for machine-made work were not allowed to be done, perhaps for the reason that owing to the inferiority of German machinery they could not be successfully carried out; this may be an advantage to art, however, instead of a disadvantage.

Paintings on silk are largely done, the technical skill exercised in the painting being most commendable.

Atelier for Modelling.

The rooms were very large in the basement because of the convenience afforded of keeping clay damp, easy transit of large models, &c.

The lighting was extremely good.

Nearly 100 pupils learnt the various branches of modelling.

The class was divided into two broad divisions—those who intended to be architectural sculptors, monumental masons, &c., and those studying to become designers for gold and silver smiths' work. The first worked in clay, the second in wax on slates on wooden models.

The workers in clay first copied, either larger or smaller, never the same size, parts of good Classic or Renaissance casts of ornament. On no account whatever were they allowed to attempt the whole cast. The teacher contended that what the pupil requires is to know the principles regulating the construction of ornament, to be obtained from the lectures, and a thorough knowledge of the best details. Quattro and cinque-cento Italian ornament seemed to be the favourite periods.

When classes are crowded, as is the case with this one, the plan of attempting a portion of the cast enabled several students to work from the one example.

After working from a cast the pupil was required to make an enlarged study of an important detail from a photograph, generally of Italian ornament; here again only a portion had to be done.

After ornament came details of the figure from the Antique, Renaissance, good modern examples, or the life. Only parts of the figure were modelled, and it would be most exceptional for either the whole antique or life figure to be attempted.

In one or two instances during a session the life model may be posed for a lecture, and a quick time sketch made, but a design had to be done at once with the figure forming an important feature, both being submitted to the director.

Drapery was largely studied. Silk was used as the material to form the folds, as the teacher considered it specially adapted for working in clay or wax. If it were impossible to arrange the drapery in the position required in the design the nearest attempt at so doing was done first, and then the required adaptation made from this preliminary study.

Ribbon forms were studied from shavings. The training of designers for gold and silver smiths' work was something similar to that adopted for the sculptors, but the examples to be copied were more modern, and the scale of the work much smaller.

The manipulation of the clay and wax was exceedingly good.

Advanced pupils worked in stone and executed orders for various firms in Berlin, and in some instances in London. To explain to them the manipulation modern examples of good work were shown them.

A number of the designs executed as orders were modelled in the playful style of the Rococo, owing to the great demand for such work at the present time in Germany.

The

The plans of the museum and school are attached.

The German scale of metres and the comparative scale of English feet are marked upon the drawing.

The arrangements for cloak-room accommodation, such as the placing of hats, coats, cloaks, umbrellas, &c., are in each class-room.

KUNST SCHULE.

SCHOOL FOR THE TRAINING OF MALE AND FEMALE ART TEACHERS TO INSTRUCT IN THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The whole system of teaching is adapted for the training of teachers, none but those intending to follow this branch of art being allowed to attend.

Elementary Room.

The teacher in training must first enter the elementary room to pursue the following course of study. To copy from the black-board capitally drawn diagrams, illustrating the principles of ornamental construction somewhat answering to our stage 2b, only the studies are not made from flat examples. All construction lines had to be most carefully marked. This course was a progressive one, straight lines and simple curves first, these developing into the most advanced ornament in a somewhat similar order to that in Dyce's book. When two or three sheets had been well done the same drawings had to be drawn before the teacher upon the black-board, with verbal explanation of how a class would be taught. Each pupil is required to submit for approval to the director some eight or twelve drawings executed during his or her stay in this room. The time usually spent over this preparatory course is from four to six weeks.

After leaving this room they draw from models and casts of ornament, stage 5. Pupils must make studies not so much in an imitative manner as one that is profitable to teachers, who at times are often called upon to correct a drawing away from the cast. This idea is also carried out in the Kunstgewerbe Schulen in Dresden and Munich.

Should there exist any defects in the casts, broken serrations of leaves, &c., the pupil must not copy them, but give a restored rendering of the part.

The casts were the same as those used in the Kunstgewerbe Schule, and made upon the school premises. Many good modern casts are in use both in this stage and that answering to our 8b.

In the latter stage the director considered that pupils who were in training as teachers learnt more of the actual form of eyes, noses, mouths, ears, and other details of the figure from very good modern examples than from the antique.

Interesting models of hands and feet, in planes only, showing slightly exaggerated treatments of subcutaneous parts, a head upon a pivot with lines drawn through the eyes, mouth, nose, &c., to illustrate the principles of construction, the pupil is required to draw, besides giving a lecture before the director upon the object.

Drawing leaves, flowers, fruit in outline, resembling stage 10, and shading came next. The study of botany had to accompany this drawing from nature in the same way as anatomy did that of the figure.

The pupils worked in large classes, groups of eight or nine working from the one group of models or cast.

They are expected in their own schools to always teach in classes; individual teaching so common with us is unknown.

Geometrical and perspective drawing were taught, but in such an elaborate manner as could only be used in schools of a most advanced character. A model used for orthographic and perspective projection, and which all teachers of these subjects must demonstrate from, was one of the best that could be made, and extremely useful.

The advanced pupils had to attend a series of lectures upon architecture by a leading Berlin architect.

Seeman's History of Art was the text-book, and every third pupil attending the lecture was supplied for his and his fellow pupils' use three or more plates referring to the history or period intended to be explained by the teacher.

Supplying these plates is one among many helps given to students, though it must be extremely expensive to the Government.

No design was taught, and the ordinary school teacher was not expected to know very much about this subject.

The principles of colouring had to be understood, but only from diagrams. Owen Jones' method is not approved of, and teachers are not expected to teach any of the principles that he lays down in his Grammar of Ornament.

There is a most useful library belonging to the school, with a copying room adjoining. About 100 students could be easily accommodated in these rooms.

The course of instruction is entirely in the hands of one man, the director, who sees every drawing and marks it and grants diplomas of efficiency when he considers the would-be teacher is capable of teaching upon his or her own account.

The time spent in the school varies according to the ability of the pupil, but the average time seems to be about three years.

Before being allowed to enter any classes in the school all the male pupils must have passed very severe examinations in general knowledge, equivalent to the matriculation examination to the university student, which carried with it the privilege of serving only one year in the German army instead of the usual three.

The number of pupils attending all classes is nearly 500.

The building is very large, and affords ample accommodation.

As in the "Kunstgewerbe" School, the staff of masters and mistresses is a very large one. Scholarships are largely given to help specially deserving pupils.

Often it may happen that a provincial town will send a promising pupil for even so short a time as three months to profit by the instruction and advantages offered by this school.

APPENDIX K.

USES, OBJECTS, AND METHODS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
BY HENRY H. CUNYNGHAME.

No apology is needed for bringing to the notice of a society founded for the purpose of encouraging the arts and manufactures a subject so important as the education of our mechanics and artisans.

A generation has not yet passed away since the necessity of educating the masses of the people was recognised, and only some fifteen years have elapsed since the subject was undertaken in earnest. Though England was late to begin, as compared with foreign nations, yet her progress in this respect has been surprisingly rapid, and bids fair shortly to place her in possession of a system of schools in no way inferior to those on the continent of Europe or America.

But an opinion is steadily growing up, and every day finding more adherents, that our elementary training, whether for rich or poor, is still incomplete, and that it will not become fitted to the wants of the time until it has undergone some grave modifications. For, since the framework of our educational system was put together in the Middle Ages, great modifications have taken place in modes of thought. The criterion of truth is no longer the voice of authority; the schoolmaster must, therefore, modify his system. He has no longer a right to require the assent of his pupils by a mere *ipse dixit*. His true province is now to teach his class how to observe, and how to experiment and learn of Nature for themselves, rather than to supply them with an encyclopædia of facts, supported only by the voice of authority.

In the universities this change of system is silently but rapidly progressing; science laboratories are rising up everywhere for the experimental method of study, and mathematicians, imitating the example of men like Newton, Gauss, Pascal, Clerk Maxwell, or Sir W. Thomson, are going to experiment for the basis of their theories, instead of for ever proceeding by a deductive method based upon a series of unverified assumptions. So that it is no uncommon sight to see a senior wrangler in the physical laboratory. Even classics, the former stronghold of didactic teaching, is taking the same line. Visits are made to Greece, and scholarships awarded to enable Egyptologists to study upon the spot; and thus understood, classics, instead of being confined to an imitation of the styles of ancient authors, is becoming expanded over the whole field of ancient philosophy, history, and art, and therefore glows with a life, a truth, and a reality that it never previously possessed.

In the great public schools, too, the same influence is spreading; laboratories are being constructed, presided over, not as before by the nearest country medical practitioner, but by men who have regularly taken their degrees in chemistry and physics. There are botanical and entomological clubs, and in the corners of the play-ground carpenters' shops are being erected.

These shops are, it is true, not yet on a satisfactory footing. Patronised with perhaps a shade of contempt by the classical master, they are often left to the mercies of some superannuated carpenter, who has never received any sort of scientific education. This neglect, perhaps, proceeds from the entire ignorance that the whole of the principles of geometry and mechanics can be learned in a carpenter's shop, with pieces of wood, nails, and string, in a manner in which they can never be acquired in the class-room.

Not for a moment is it intended here to deprecate the use of high mathematics, but the principle of virtual velocities, or the conservation of energy is not half so vivid and real to a boy who has never gone beyond paper work as it is to one who has been allowed to construct a wooden scale-beam, or been permitted to handle even a home-made gyroscope.

Little children have nearly solved the question for themselves, by refusing to learn except through the eye and hand, and for them the Kindergarten system, when properly used, serves as a method of experimental education.

Our Board schools have very properly been framed after the model of our best public schools, and will, therefore, probably have to follow in their wake. For if some sort of experiment has been found beneficial in the case of those who are to follow learned professions, how much more valuable must it be to the artisan?

Moreover, other influences are at work, making the need of it still more imperative. Up to the present century industries were secrets, they were the property of cliques and classes, they were mostly carried on on a small scale, and the workmen, as well as the industries, were localised in centres, often fixed for them by political considerations, but from which it was very difficult to move. But printing has almost destroyed the secrets of industries. The growth of ideas is destroying trade corporations and privileges. The invention of machinery has diminished small factories; and the railway, while it has increased the localization of various trades, has enabled the population of artisans to flow freely from one place to another. An thus, in less than a century, the whole industrial system of the country has been revolutionised and reconstructed.

This reconstruction has its good and bad sides. Manufactured articles of all kinds are incredibly cheaper than they used to be (regard being had to the change in value of the money-standard). Moreover, there is, for all who choose, far greater chance to enter the class of skilled artisans. But, on the other hand, the mechanic is kept week after week, and year after year, at the same monotonous employment; and specialisation of labour pushed over-far tends to the degradation of the workman, and the diminution of the art-value of his work.

This evil produces the result that although the entry into any trade is more easily open to a mechanic, yet education in his craft becomes more and more difficult, and it becomes more and more hard for him to "rise from the ranks;" and in all trades in which individual skill, adaptability, and thought are required, complaints are increasing that the skilled workman will soon disappear.

Under the old system, apprenticeship was the only road to learn a trade. A picture of it has been preserved to us by the pencil of Hogarth. The apprentice paid a fee for instruction, and received his board and lodging as an equivalent for his work. If idle, his master corrected him; if he ran away, his chance of employment elsewhere was very small. The master who took an apprentice often gained a friend, a future partner, and perhaps a son-in-law. There was then every inducement for a master to teach his apprentice, and accordingly apprentices were carefully instructed. There were abundant numbers of good artificers in proportion to the demand for their work. The old watches of 100 years ago show such exquisite taste and skill in the mere embellishment of the interior, that the balance-spring covers were models of art-engraving. Thousands of those old watches have been recently broken up in order to turn these covers into ladies' necklaces, the brass being covered with a thick coat of electro-gilding, a fact which reflects anything but credit upon the state of the jeweller's art at present.

The

The apprenticeship system is now on the decline; this is due to three causes. In the first place, the apprentice rarely boards with his master—the factory system has rendered that impossible, and increased means of locomotion have raised the number of apprentices who live with their parents. In the next place, society is now so large, and trades are so scattered, that an apprentice can easily run away from one master and enter the service of another; so that it is hardly worth while for a master to expend pains in teaching him his trade. Moreover, the factory system creates a demand for half-educated lads, and by offering wages which appear high to boys of 18, induces them to leave their masters just when they are learning most, and on the way to become accomplished masters of their craft. The result is, that formal indentures are now becoming rarer, and boys generally commence to learn a business by entering a shop at 5s. a week, which is an insufficient equivalent for the board and lodging that was once afforded them.

There are other causes which also operate in the same direction. In the factory no provision is made for teaching; the master chiefly desires human machines. If he develops skill in a boy, he will soon be met with a demand for higher wages, or a threat to leave and carry away some of the secrets of the workshop. It is, therefore, rarely the interest of masters to do much towards teaching apprentices.

On the other hand, the men have a direct interest in doing still less; for each apprentice, when taught, becomes a rival, whose competition aids in lowering wages. Therefore, we find that trades' unions and societies, so far from facilitating the teaching of apprentices, frequently try and limit their numbers.

The sole idea of parents is too often to get the boy to bring home as much money as he can to help the household, and consequently when the question arises whether he shall go on at a low wage in the place where he is really learning, or leave it in order to obtain a higher wage at a place where his instruction will no longer be progressive, every home influence is exerted to induce him to take the latter course, to the ruin of his career as a skilled artisan. And, lastly, the boy himself has rarely, at the age of 19 or 20, sufficient judgment to resist the alluring prospect of earning 20s. or 25s. a week, and being enabled to marry and have a home of his own.

It is easier to point out these difficulties than to see how they are to be remedied. In part, no doubt, they will remedy themselves; for every year the industries of Great Britain take a more artistic direction. But true artistic work can never be done by machinery. The greater part of the subtle charm which an artistic object presents is the impress of the mind of the artist. This tendency, then, of the industry of England to develop in an artistic direction can hardly fail to be of benefit to the artisan.

But still, comparing the immense relative progress made by France and Germany in the art and industrial education of their workmen with the slower progress of England in that direction, there can be no doubt that much requires to be done in this country. Moreover, an inquiry into the causes of the great increase of manufactures on the Continent during the last half century will show that this increase has been, to a considerable extent, due to good artisan education, and will prove that money expended upon technical education will be a profitable investment.

When once it has been decided that technical education is needful for the artisan, it becomes at once important to determine what the nature of it shall be; for, after distinguishing it from purely literary or scientific or art education, it may still be either of a theoretical or practical kind. It may merely endeavour to teach the workman how to apply scientific principles in the execution of his work, or else it may go far beyond this, and endeavour to educate him in manual dexterity. Now, for each of these two kinds of technical teaching there is a proper place. The technical school is the place to learn the application of theoretical and scientific principles to industry, but technical dexterity can only be acquired in the workshop; and the boundary of them not being always very easy to define, all the more care is needed that neither of these shall include on the functions of the other.

There is little danger that the workshop will ever become too theoretical, but there is great danger that the technical school may entirely miss its mark, by stepping out of its proper position and trying to become a workshop; and there is also great danger that the attractions of the technical school may blind us to the fact that no technical school can ever efficiently replace the workshop.

The barrister is formed at the law courts and in chambers, not in the lecture-room; the doctor by walking the hospitals, not in the study; and the engineer and mechanic must follow the course. For the generality of men trained purely in the laboratory will never learn to deal with the difficulties of life in the world of practice so well as those who have been brought up face to face with it.

Moreover, it must be remembered that no technical school can possibly acquire all the plant and machinery necessary to teach various trades, and to keep constantly up to date in improvement; and, further, that even if it could, it is impossible to see how a whole population of boys could be fed and clothed while they were learning. For the parents could not support them, and, as trade concerns, technical schools can never be made to pay.

If their views be correct, it follows that the apprenticeship school is to be condemned, and that all technical teaching should be carefully relegated to its true sphere, that of methodising and systematising practice, of teaching the reasons for empirical rules, and showing how to reach new ones by skilful inference.

The object of technical school instruction should be not to make workmen, but to prepare men to become workmen, and thus understood, it will at once elevate the mind, and improve the wage-earning capacity of the artisan.

This truth is generally recognized in Germany and in England; but in France a contrary opinion prevails, and apprenticeship schools have been established there which cost the most fabulous sums to maintain, and which in no way return an equivalent for the money spent upon them. We, therefore, require a number of theoretical technical schools, well equipped, and adapted for boys and men of all ages from about 14 upwards. To these schools those will go who can afford to spend some years without earning their bread, and to those schools also will go the cleverer boys who are fortunate enough to win scholarships. But, in addition to this school-course, they will, if their parents are wise, also go thoroughly through the workshop. They may, as is done in Scotland, spend the summer at the workshop and the winter in the school, or they may take two or three years of one, and then spend some time at the other.

But

But for the mass of artisans, at least unless socialism is to come into force, this long course at day technical schools will be impossible. They have to earn their bread, even at 14; their parents cannot afford to support them, and, therefore, if elaborate day-schools are provided for them, the result is that these schools will gradually tend upwards, and become the property of the richer classes. It is no use providing for the artisan what he cannot make use of, and you cannot give scholarships for every boy in the whole nation.

This, then, brings us to the two things that we can do. We can at least prepare them in some degree in the elementary schools; we can provide them with evening classes during their apprenticeship years, and we can do all in our power to persuade masters and boys to take advantage of these advantages.

I propose to consider what method is the best to adopt in the elementary schools. What we want is to prepare an artisan for his work. Now, after arithmetic, the five sciences which are probably most useful to the artisan are geometry, algebra, mechanics, physics, and chemistry. For instance, the making of a clock brings in simple geometry, algebra, and mechanics; a steam-engine requires these and some knowledge of physics also; while a gas-engine demands an elementary acquaintance with all of them.

Now, as the first of these I have placed geometry. And I specially desire to include in this the art of looking at a thing, and then being able to remember how it was put together, to make a sketch of it, and to be able to show anyone how to make one like it; and the converse, of being able to see a picture of a thing, and then make the thing from the picture.

As an example of how much instruction is required in what appears so simple, I here exhibit five little clay models; they were done by five children (of from 9 to 11 years of age) selected at random, and quite without any previous training in form, and executed from the drawing that you see of a pyramid. You will notice that there is no idea in their minds of the sharp edges of the pyramid. They have made pear-shaped cones. This shows at once how much they need instruction.

Therefore it is here suggested that the elements of geometrical drawing should be taught in the elementary schools, using rulers and compasses, and closely in connection with a carpentry class. The course should not go far, but be thorough, and should include the principal properties of the straight line and circle. Repeated practice should be given in making drawings upside down, reversed, and of different dimensions. (It will be found that very many boys who can do a given problem in Euclid cannot do it if the figure is turned upside down.) The figures should be drawn out neatly with ruler and compasses; and elementary proof should be given, depending generally merely on symmetry and proportion. The strict logic of Euclid is best reserved till the faculties are more developed. Splendid as is the training, it is too severe for boys of 11 and 12, and rather retards than advances them in the subject.

Contemporaneously with the geometry class there should be a carpentry class; two lessons of two hours each a week is not at all too much to devote to this purpose. Short lectures should be given on the nature of woods and the use of tools, which should be introduced in proper order; first the saw, then the chisel, and then the plane. But all objects should be made to scale and measurement, and, if possible, little drawings of them made in a book, serving as practice in drawing and a record of progress. Then the jack and trying-planes should be introduced, and the boys taught the principles of making rectangular blocks of substances, the rules for which are of course the same for wood, stone or metal; the tests to show whether a surface is true or skew-shaped, &c., should be explained.

The boys may then go through a simple series of joints, such as are here shown, in drawing, and made up. But with all this it must be remembered that it is just as easy to do unprofitable hand-work as unprofitable head-work, and that technical education badly conducted may become more "mechanical" and stupefying than the worst conducted book lesson.

The above instructions will probably be sufficient for most boys up to the time they leave the Board-school.

The girls, and perhaps some boys, may be treated perhaps more on the artistic side. Instead of geometrical drawing and construction, they might be taught freehand drawing and modelling. I here exhibit a collection of work of a class of little girls at St. Jude's School, Whitechapel. It is not a good plan to place the work to be modelled on a flat table; it should be inclined at a steep angle like a desk, and the design to be copied placed sloping forward above it, so that the planes of both are about perpendicular to lines drawn from the eye to their respective centres. The good arrangement of light is also important. Stone, wood, or metal work depends on cutting a form out; modelling depends on building up. Hence the procedure in these arts is fundamentally different, a fact which should not be lost sight of.

We, lastly, come to the question of cost. The annexed list is arrayed for a class of thirty boys, there being supposed to be 300 in the school, of whom 150 had two lessons of carpentry each week. The set of drawing instruments here exhibited has been found to answer very well, and costs, complete, 8s.

The best form of bench, I think, is with an iron bench-screw. It is found in the French schools that the boys spoil wooden ones. Tools in carpentry may be divided into three classes—(1) necessary tools; (2) difficulty-saving tools; (3) labour-saving tools. An example of the second is, for instance, the "valet" and the mortising chisel. An example of the third is the mortising machine. It is obvious that the beginners should be furnished with the two first of these classes as much as possible, but not with the last. They should learn to sharpen their own tools.

To fit up a room with thirty benches and iron screws would cost about £30, and, therefore, adding £1 10s. a head for tools, we have £75 as the price of outfit for the school, including wood. The yearly salary of the teacher would be about the same as the salary of School Board masters. It is earnestly to be hoped that attempts will not be made to introduce turning or ironwork into the schools; it only distracts the attention of the boys, renders the class much more difficult to teach, and ends by spoiling the courses of instruction. It will be quite enough if the boys learn to make a few joints thoroughly, and to do their geometrical drawing fairly well. And so also wood-carving and fancy work should be forbidden during school hours.

For the modelling for 30 children, we need—5 cwt. of clay, 30 desks, 30 modelling tools, 30 boards for clay, a selection of copies. The cost of this will be about £12. I

I have thus endeavoured to investigate the uses, objects, and cost of technical education in the Board schools, and it seems to me that these and other considerations, which will doubtless occur to the many gentlemen in the room of far more experience than myself in these matters, abundantly show that technical education in the Board schools may not only be made most beneficial to the children, but that this may be done at a cost that need in no way alarm the ratepayer, provided that the system is conducted with economy, and under due direction and limitation.

LIST of Tools required for an Elementary School for 30 Boys in a Class.

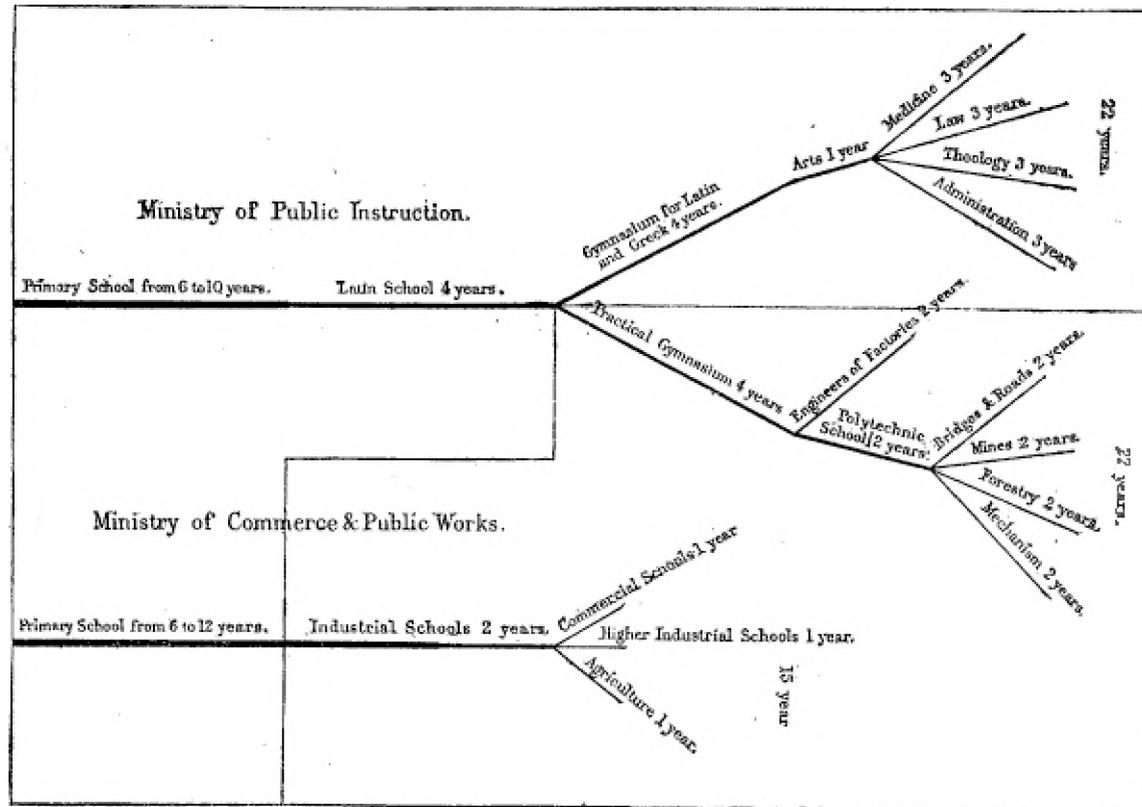
No.	Name.	Price each.	Totals.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
30	12-in. rules.....	0 1	0 3 6
30	Gauges	0 7	0 17 6
3	Compasses (5-in.)	0 9	0 2 3
3 doz.	Pencils	9d. per doz.	0 2 3
	Nails (various) .....	.....	0 4 6
	Screws .....	.....	0 2 0
30	Protractors	0 5	0 15 0
30	Awls	3/- per doz.	0 4 6
30	Gimlets	3/6 per doz.	0 5 3
6	Pincers	1 2	0 7 0
30	Iron wedges	1 0	1 10 0
30	Chisels (3-in.)	10/- per doz.	1 5 0
20	Chisels (3-in.)	8/- per doz.	1 0 0
15	Socket mortising chisels (3-in.)	1 6	1 2 6
15	" " " (3-in.)	1 10	1 7 6
30	Gouges (3 sizes)	11/- per doz.	1 7 6
30	Jack planes (14-in.)	4 8	7 0 0
30	Tryng planes (20-in.)	5 6	8 5 0
1	Grindstone .....	.....	2 0 0
1	Axe .....	.....	0 2 6
6	Hones (with case)	4 0	1 4 0
2	Oil-cans	0 6	0 1 0
4	Quires sandpaper	0 6	0 2 0
1 lb.	Glue .....	.....	0 0 10
1	Gluepot and brush .....	.....	0 2 6
1	Standard of wood .....	.....	5 0 0
1	Broom and some brushes .....	.....	0 5 0
1	Spirit level .....	.....	0 2 6
6	Screw-drivers	1 6	0 9 0
6	Rasps	0 7	0 3 6
30	Hand-saws (22-in.)	5 0	7 10 0
30	Tenon-saws (10-in.)	5 0	7 10 0
30	Excise hammers (No. 4)	1 6	2 0 0
30	Mallets (5-in.)	1 3	1 17 6
30	Squares	2 6	3 15 0
			£58 5 7

Less an average of 20 per cent. discount for cash gives £46 12s., or £1 10s. 10d. per head.

[21 plates.]

PLATE I.

Division of Subjects of Instruction between the Department of Public Instruction and that of Commerce and Public Works, Bavaria, 1864. (New Arrangement of Studies.)



ELEVATION OF THE INSTITUT INDUSTRIEL AT LILLE, FRANCE.

PRINCIPAL FRONT TOWARDS THE RUE JEANNE D'ARC.

Scale about 20 feet = 1 inch.

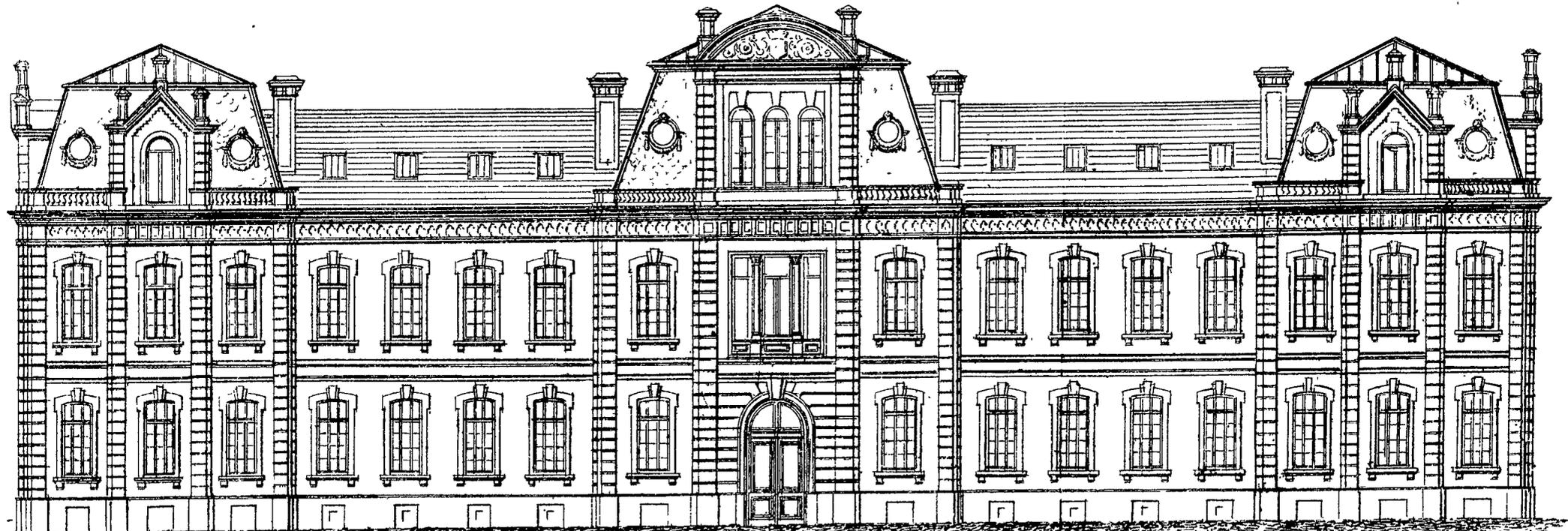
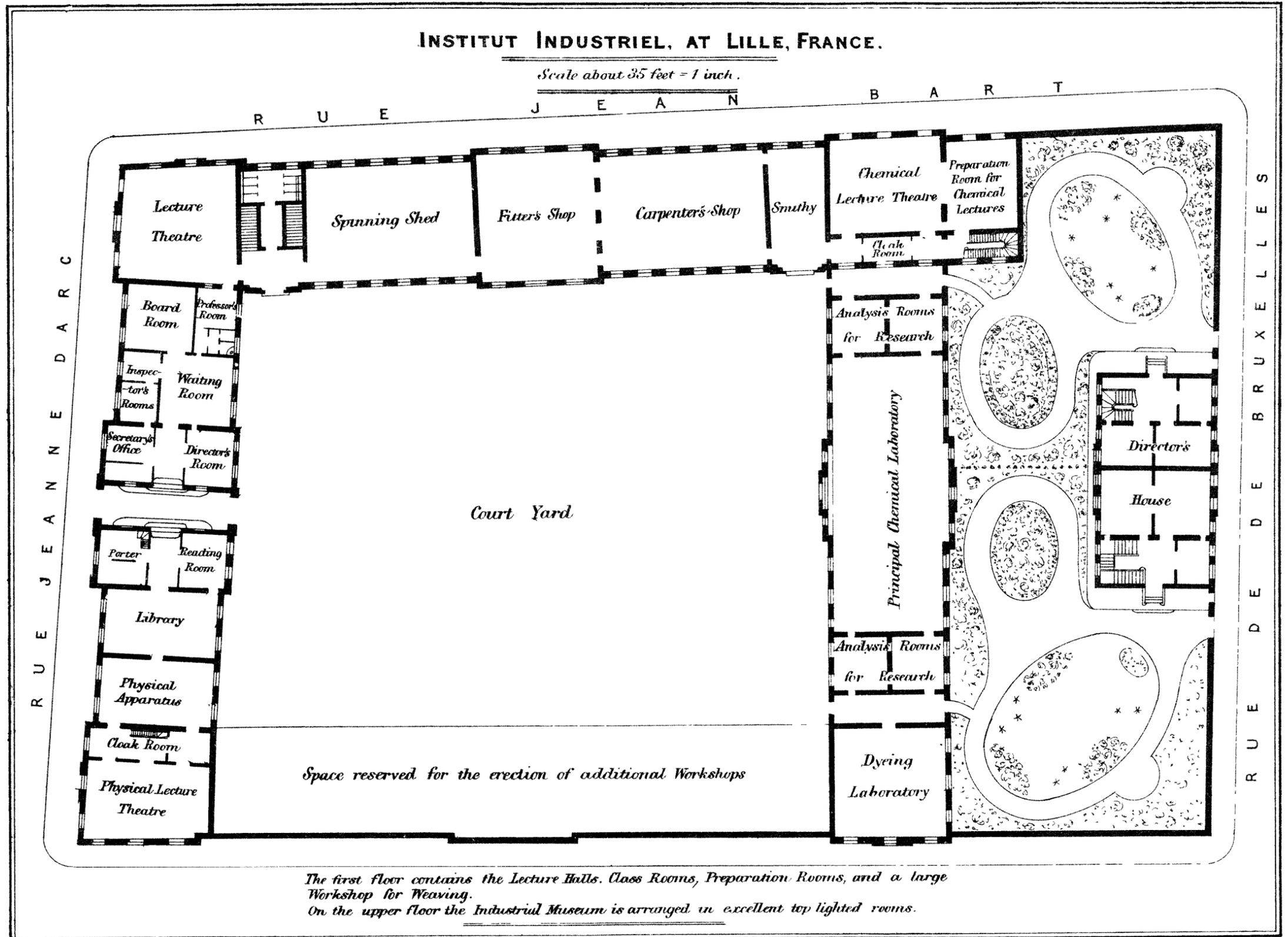


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSTITUT INDUSTRIEL, AT LILLE, FRANCE.

Scale about 35 feet = 1 inch.



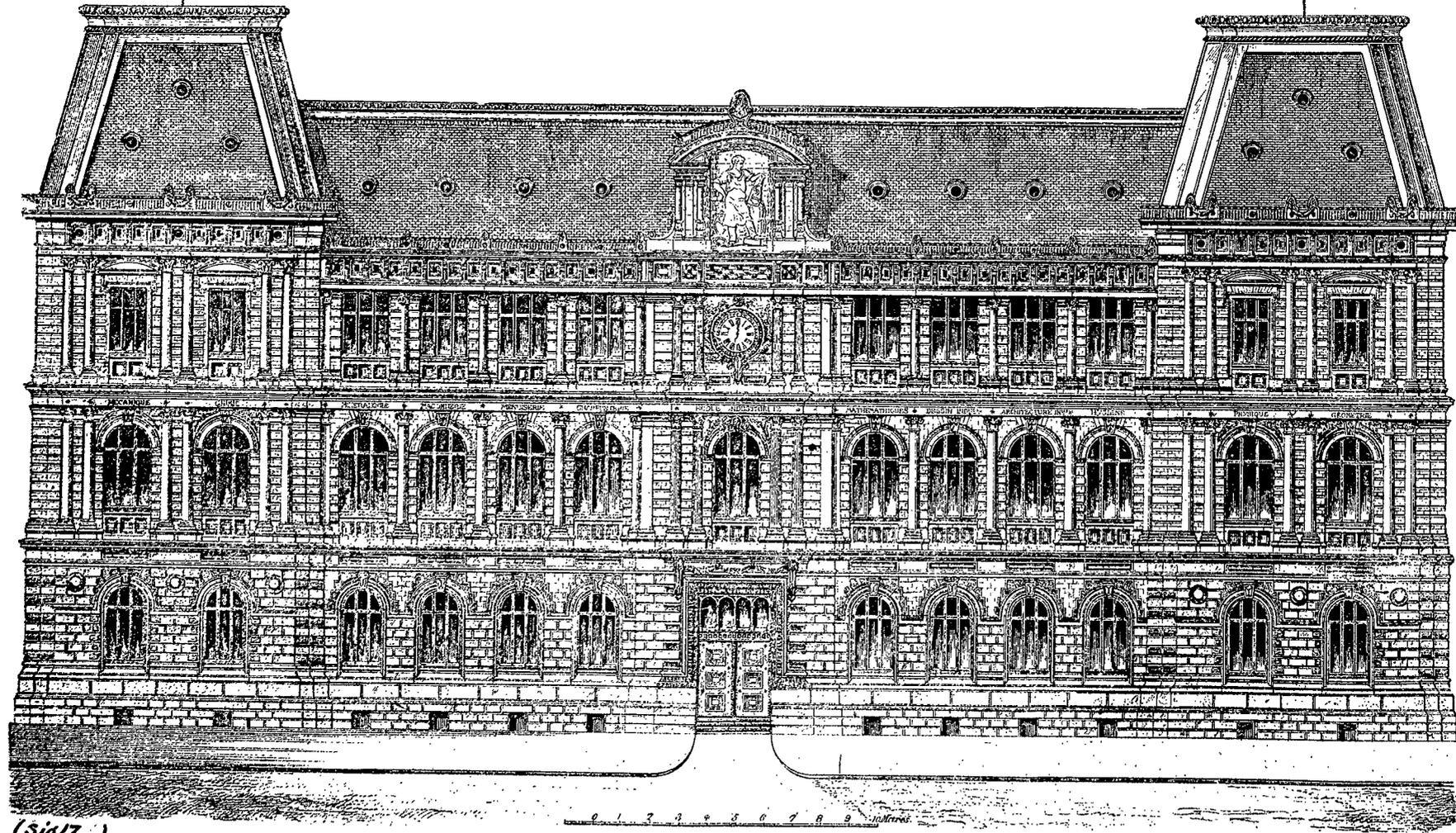
The first floor contains the Lecture Halls, Class Rooms, Preparation Rooms, and a large Workshop for Weaving.
On the upper floor the Industrial Museum is arranged in excellent top lighted rooms.

(Sig. 17)

PLATE IV.

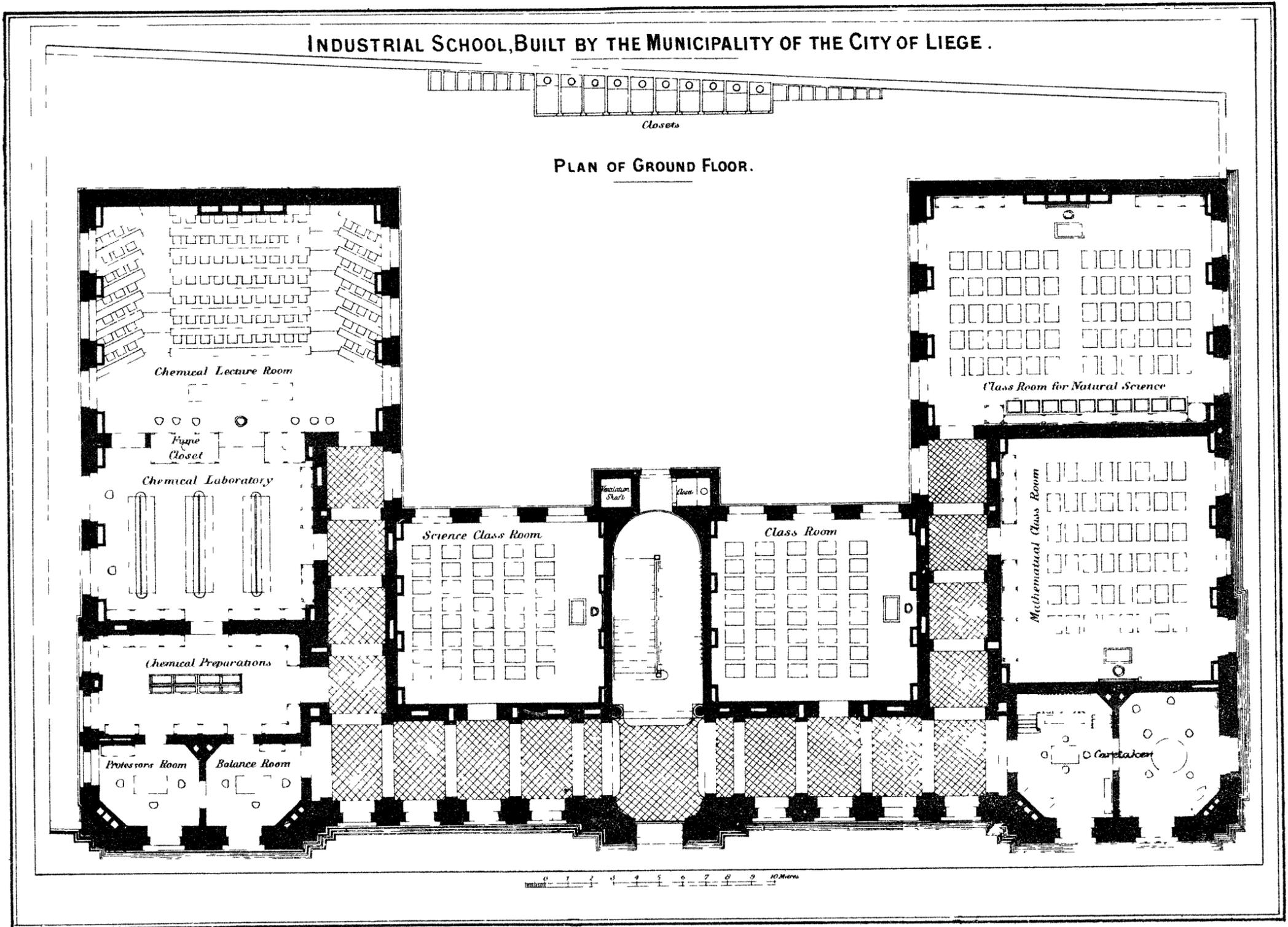
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILT BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF LIEGE.

PRINCIPAL FACADE.



(Sig 17-)

PLATE V.

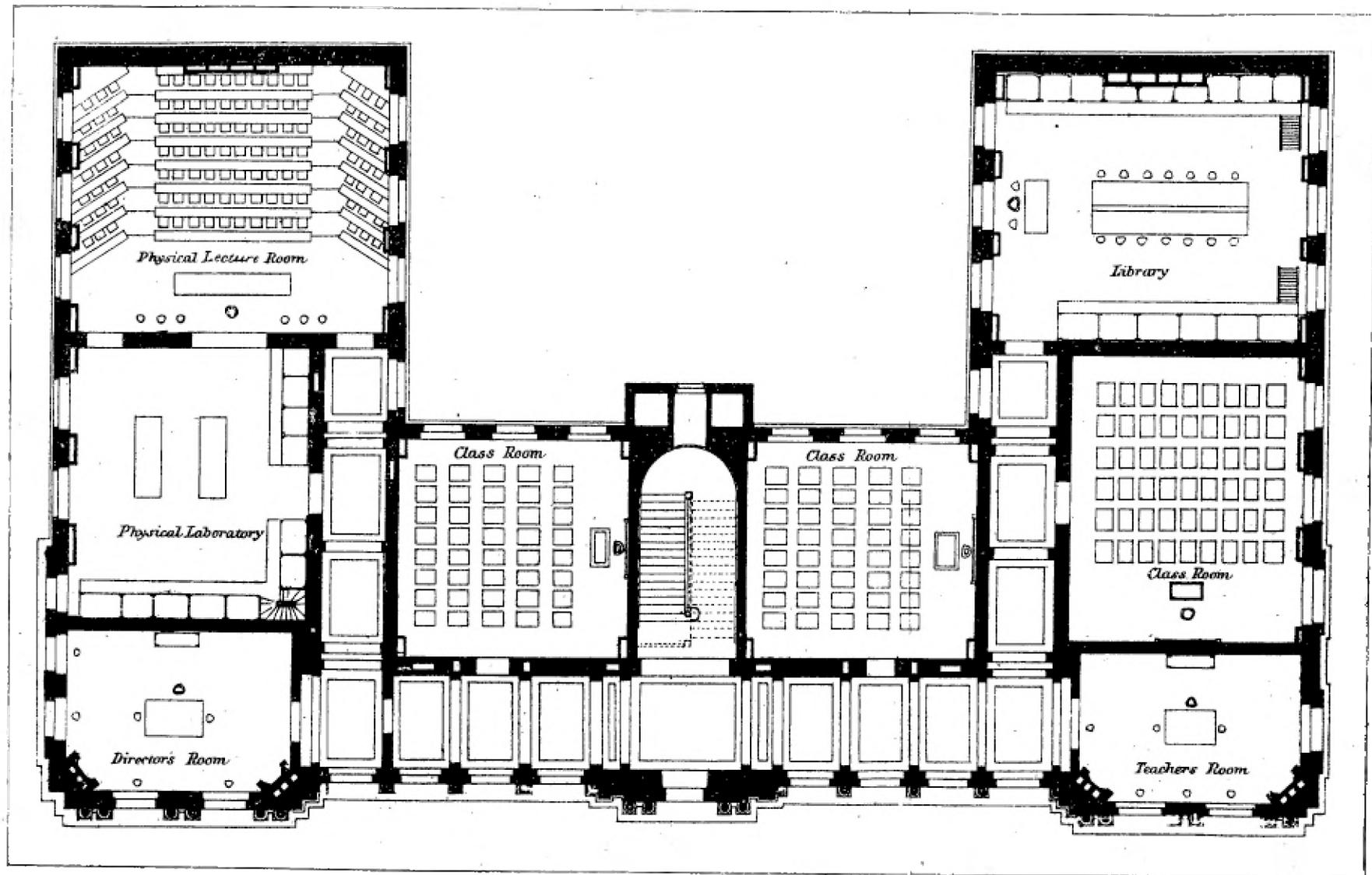


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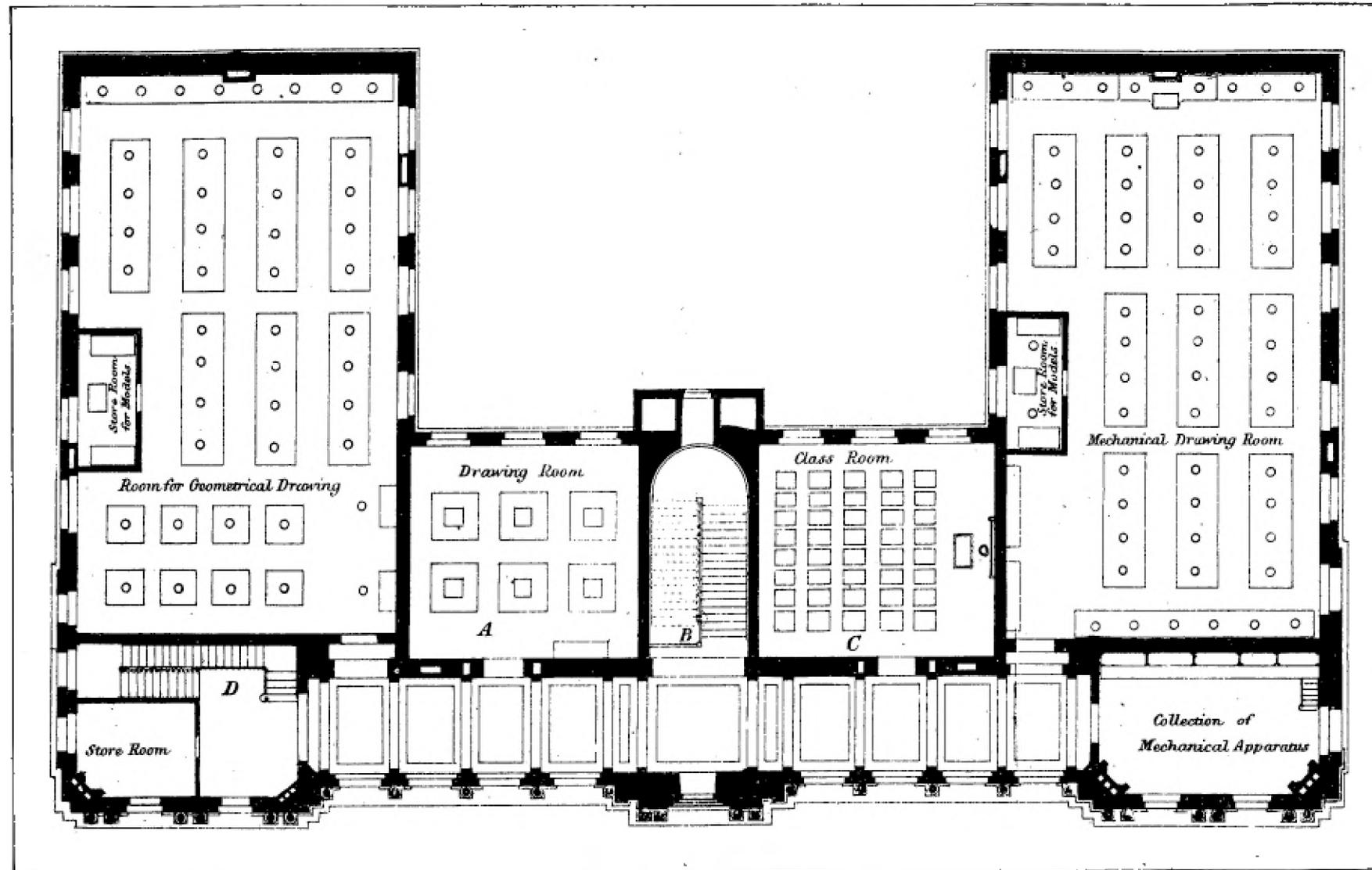
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BUILT BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF LIEGE.

PLAN OF THE 1ST FLOOR.



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BUILT BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF LIEGE.
 PLAN OF THE 2ND FLOOR.

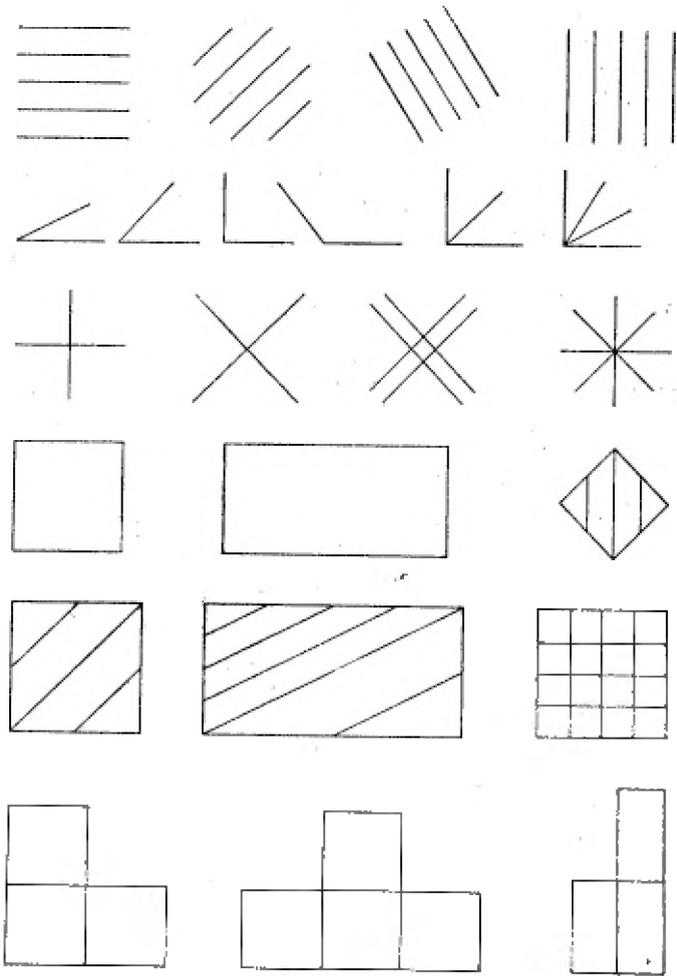


NOTE. The Staircase D gives access to the 3rd Floor which contains the rooms for Freehand Drawing situated over the rooms marked A, B, C with a total area of about 1335 sq feet.

PLATE VIII.

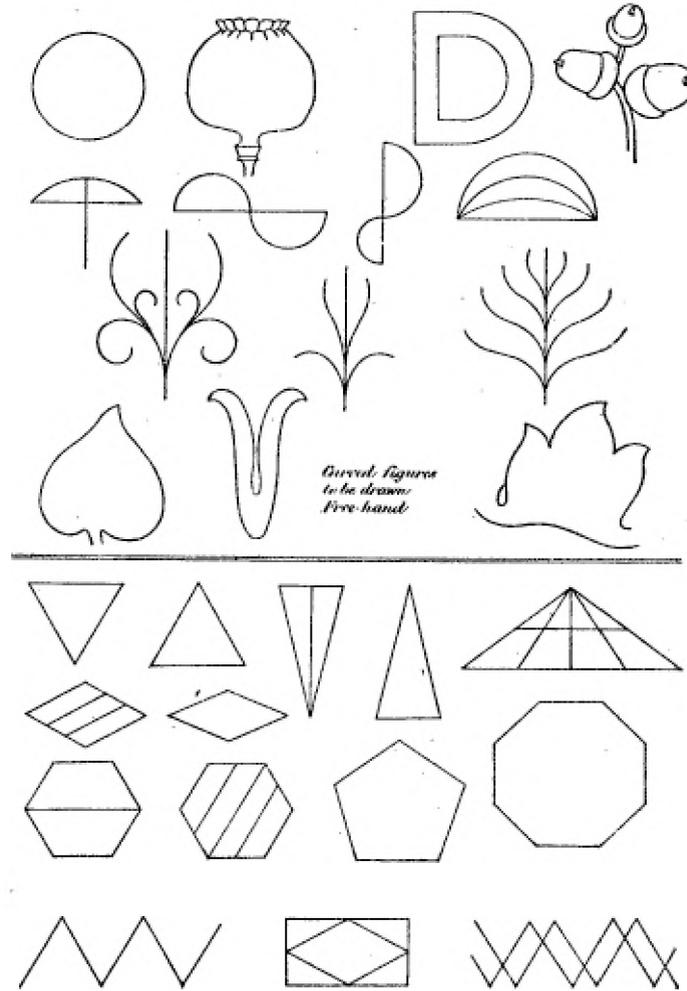
A

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARDS 1 AND 2.



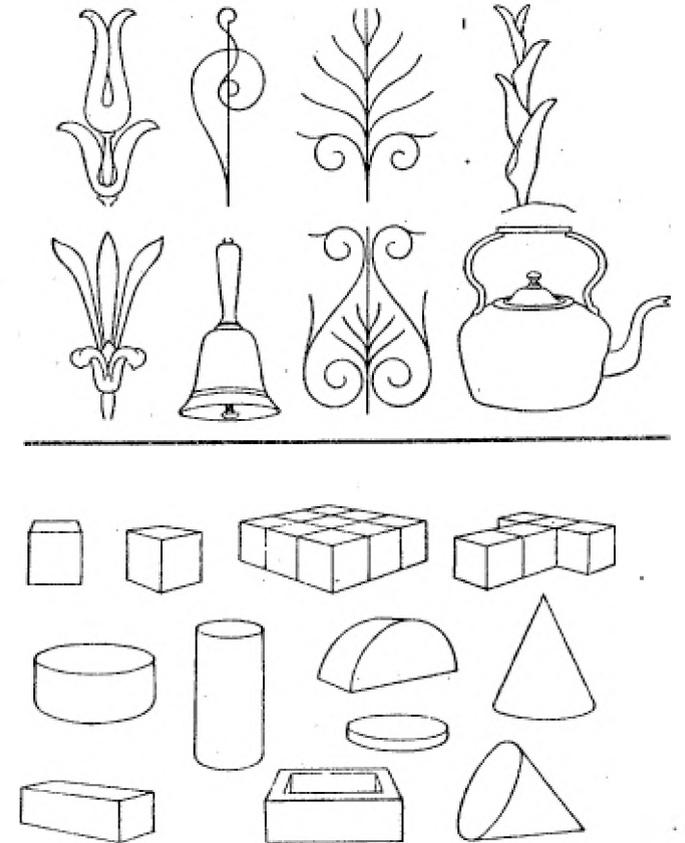
B

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 3.



C

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 4.

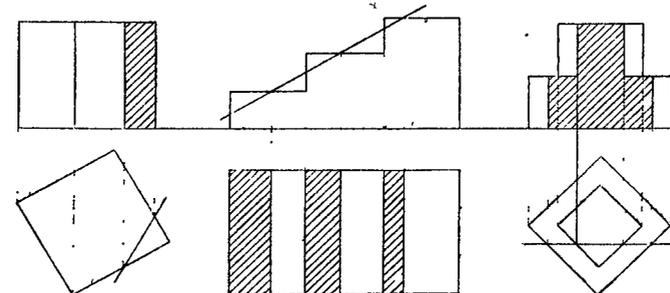
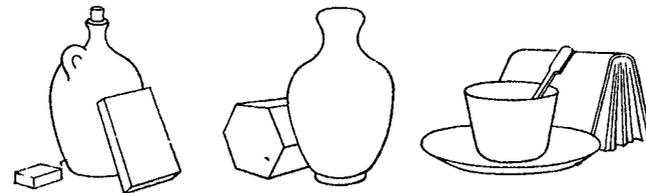
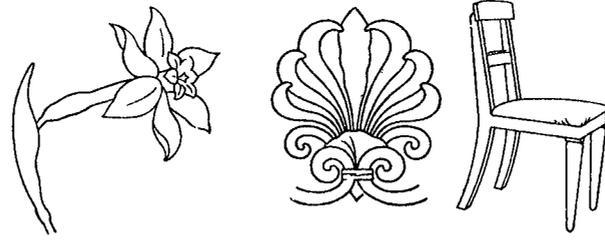


(Sig 17-)

PLATE IX.

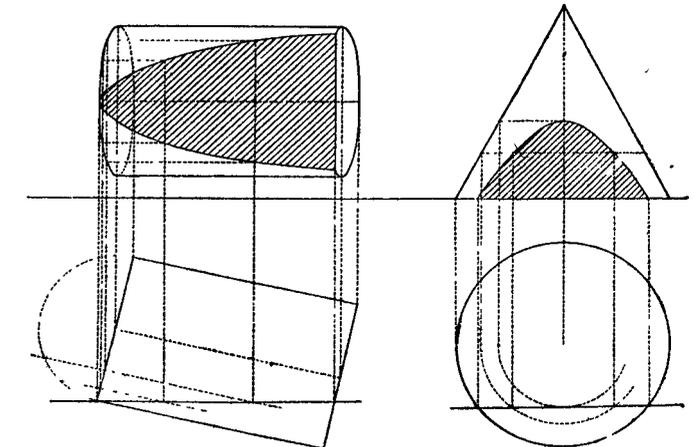
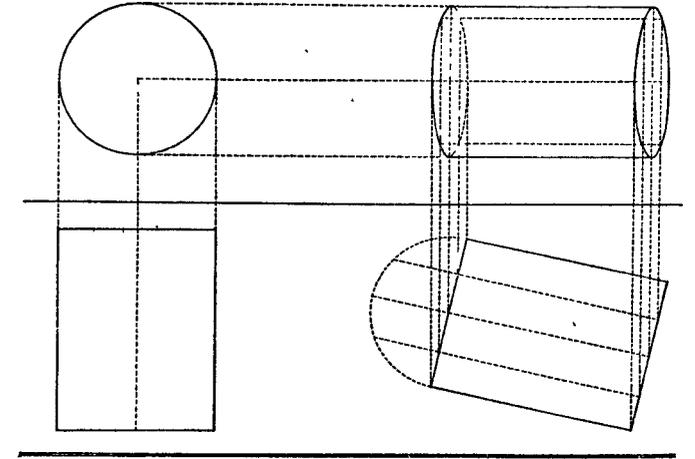
E

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 6.



F

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 7.



D
DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 5.

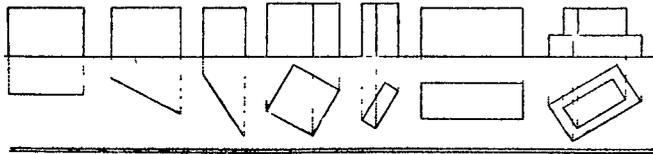
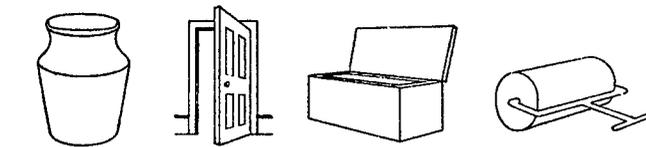
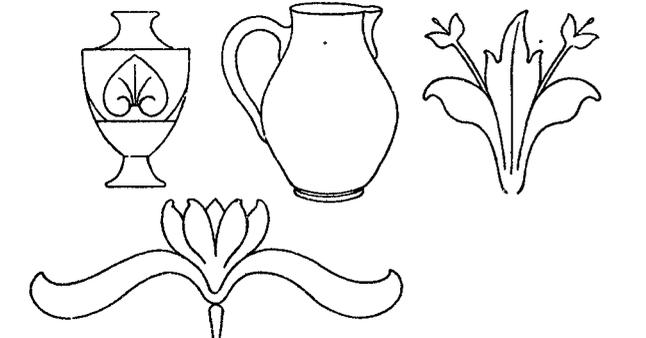
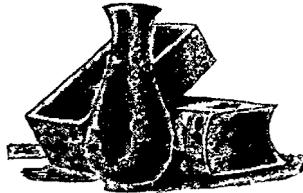
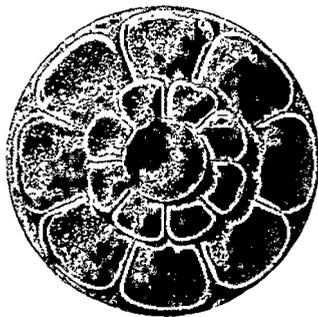


PLATE X.

G

DRAWING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
STANDARD 7

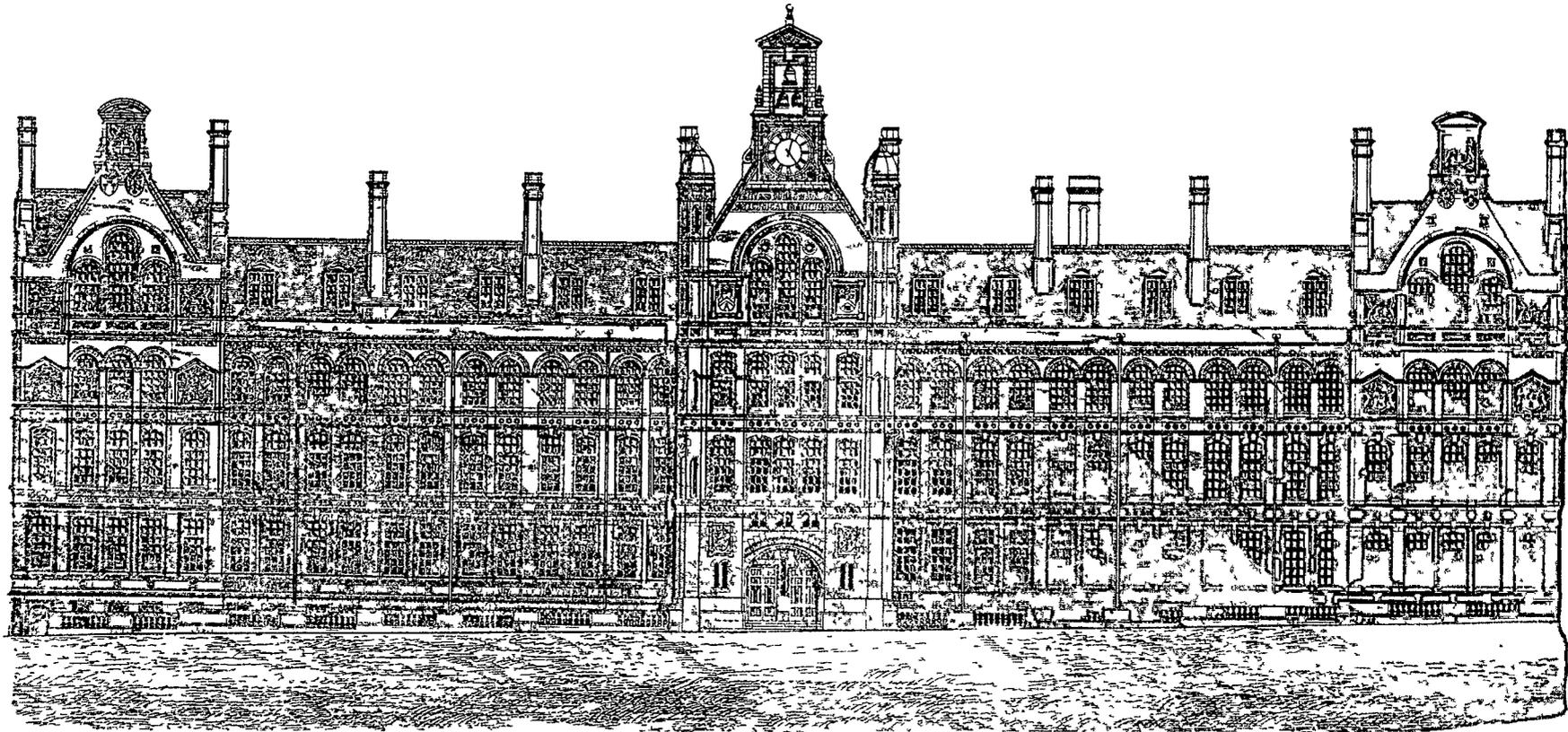


(sig 17)

PLATE XI.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON TECHNICAL INSTITUTION

FRONT ELEVATION.



(Sig. 17.)

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON

BASEMENT PLAN

Scale of Feet

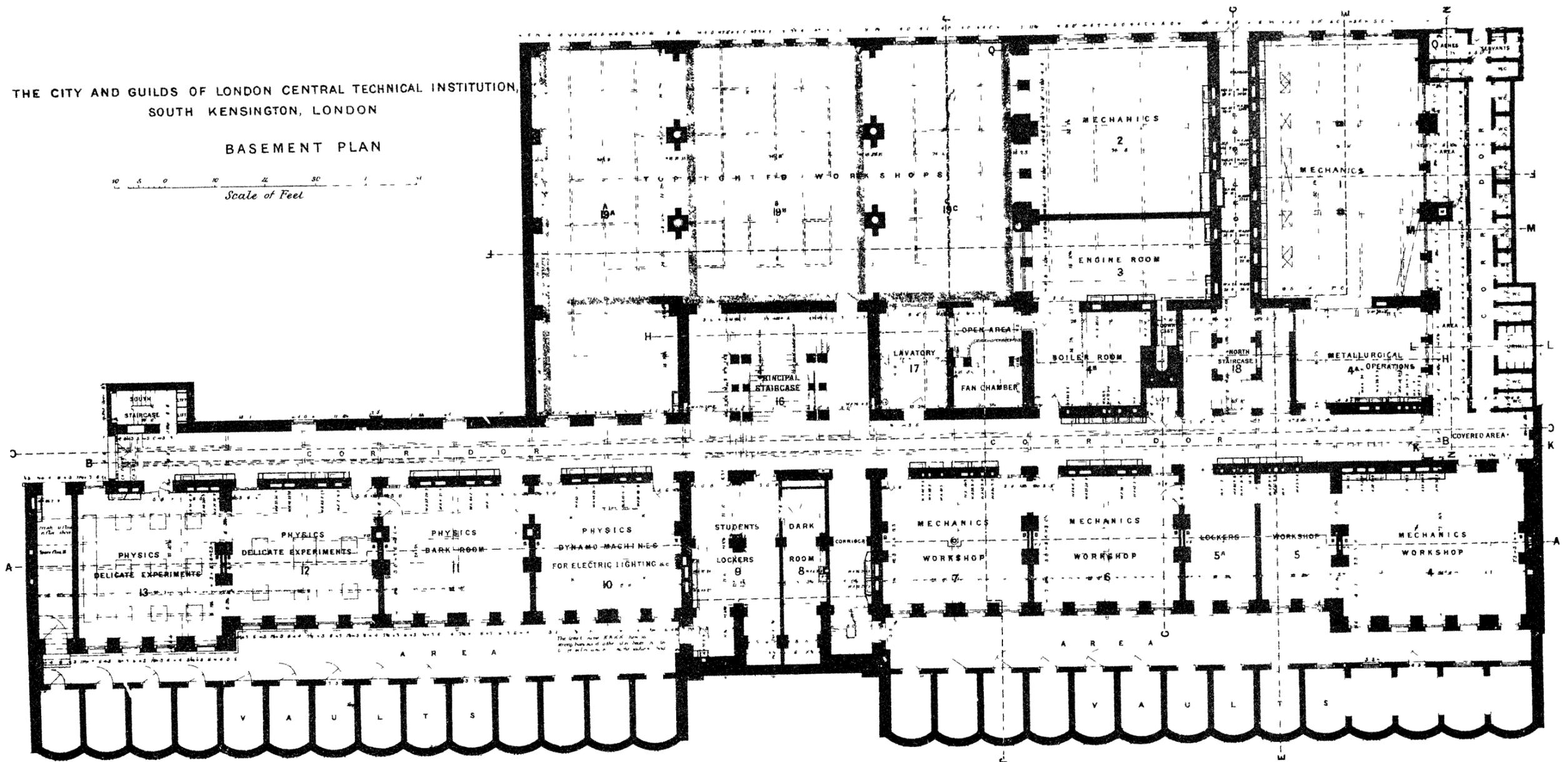


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

(Sl. 17)



THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

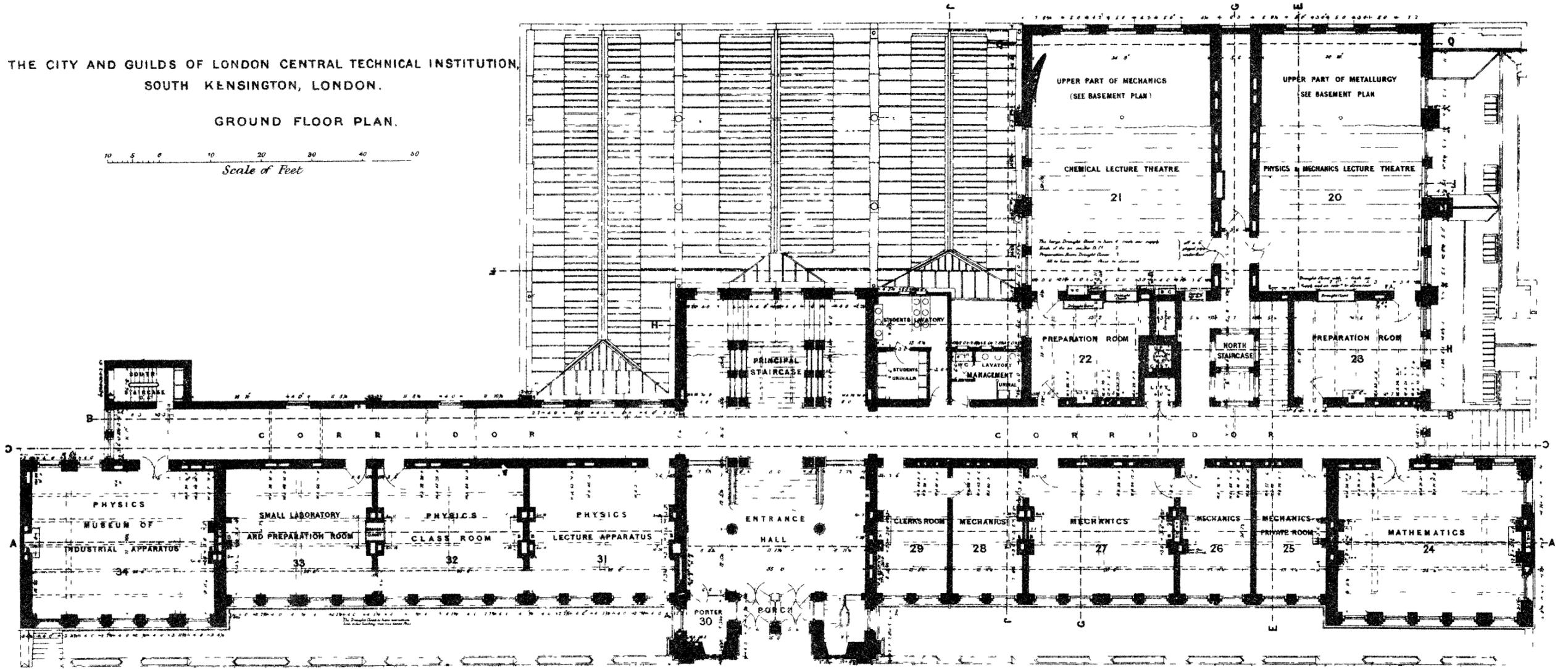
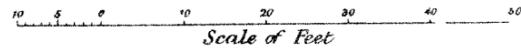


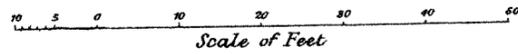
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SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

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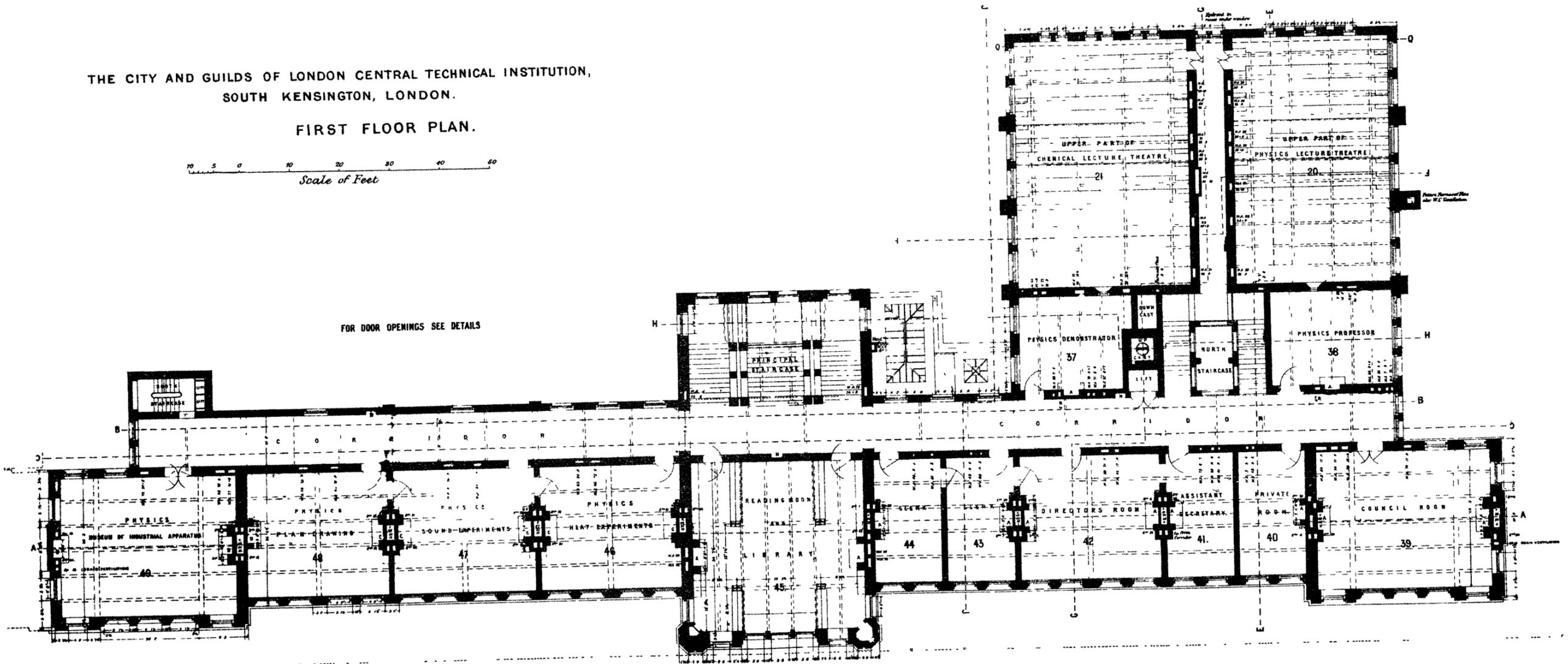
PLATE XIV.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



FOR DOOR OPENINGS SEE DETAILS



(Sid 17)

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SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

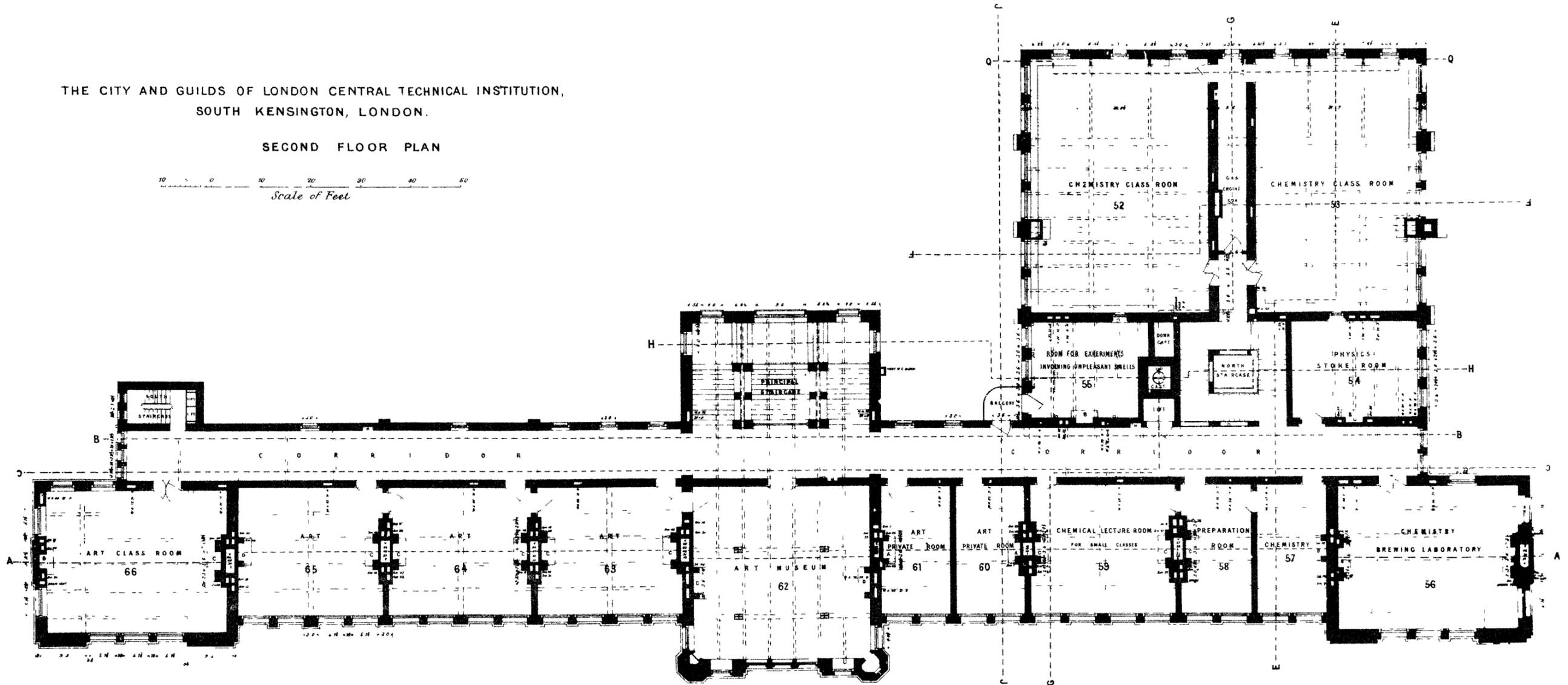
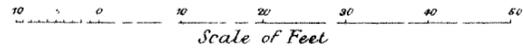
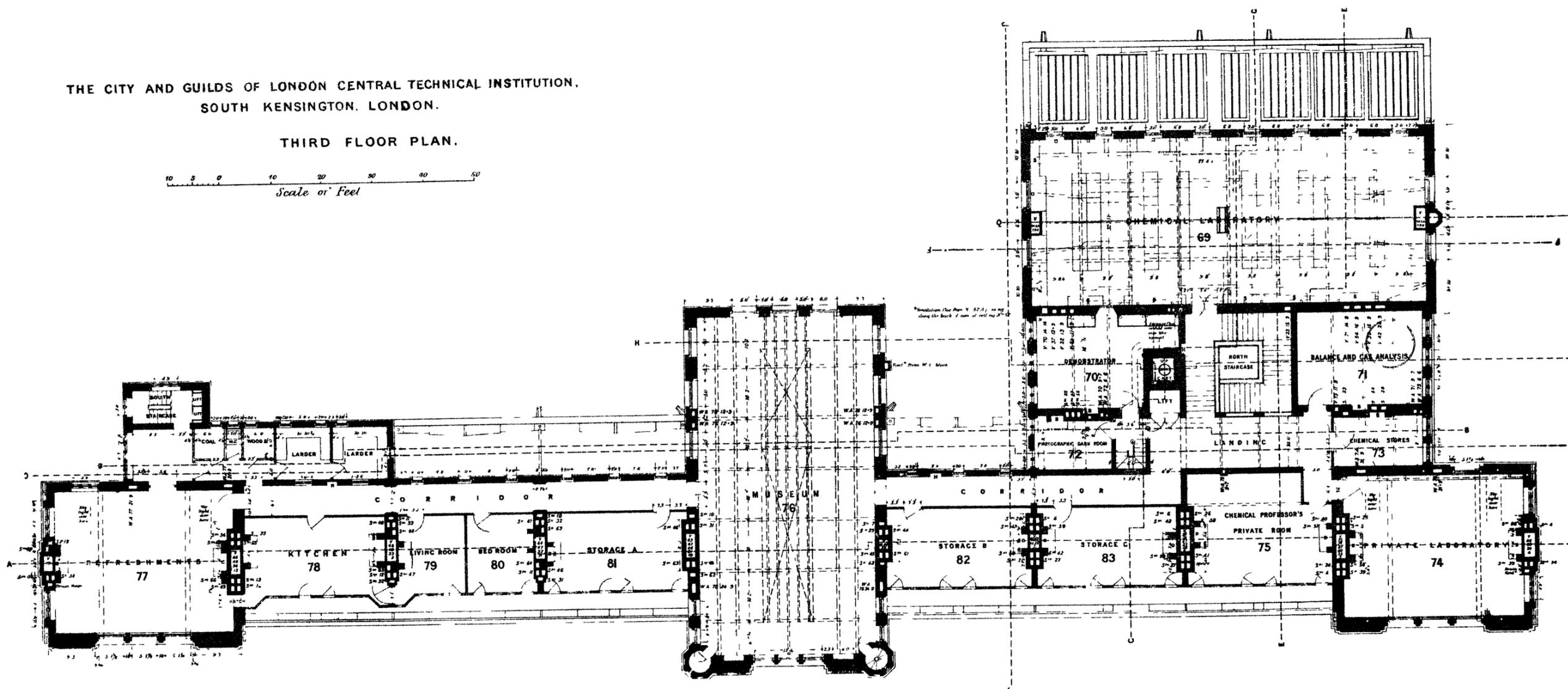
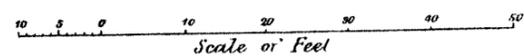


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig 17)

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON CENTRAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTION,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON.

THIRD FLOOR PLAN.



(Sig. 17.)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

PLATE XVII.

BERLIN. KUNSTGEWERBE SCHULE & MUSEUM.

GROUND PLAN

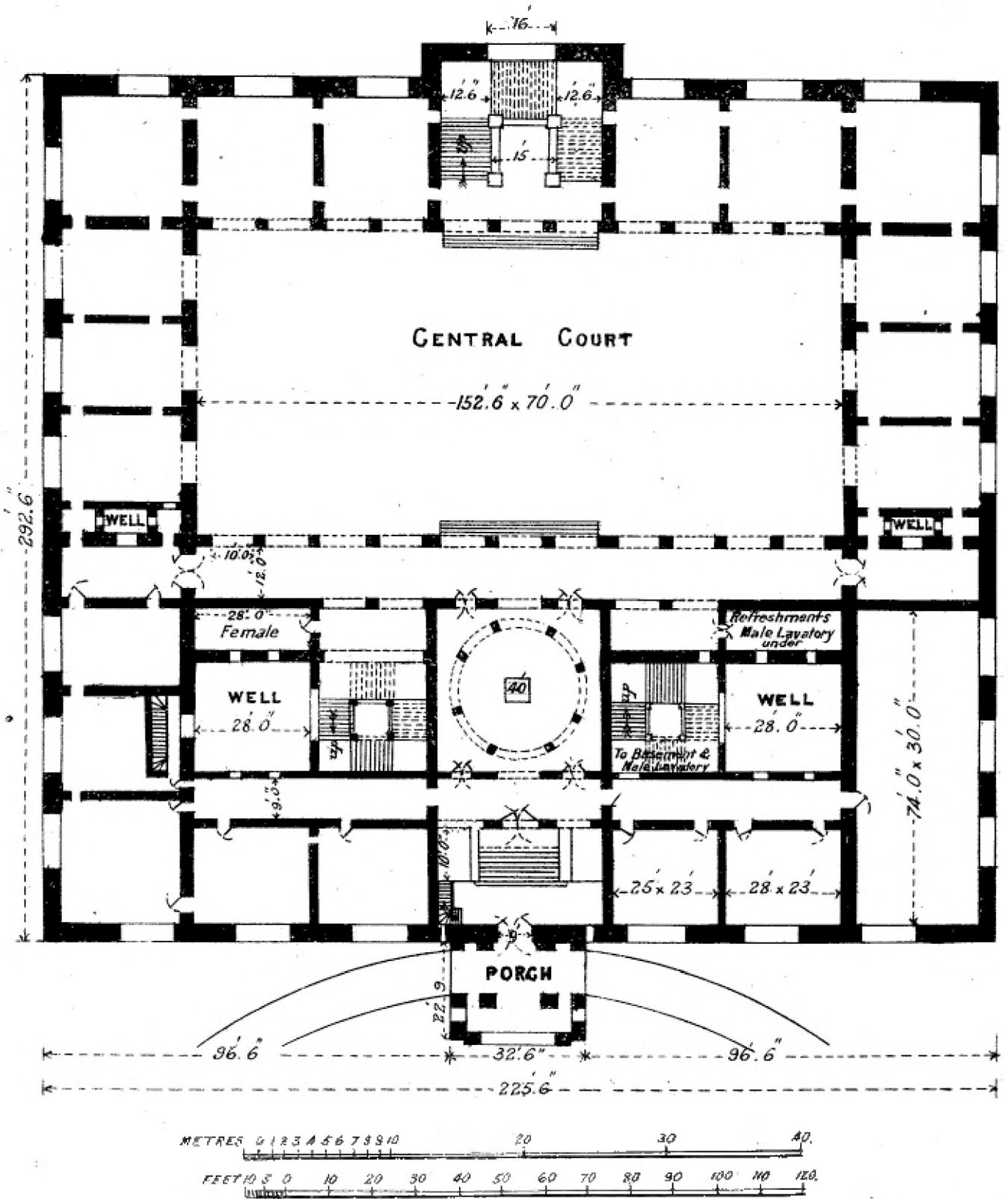
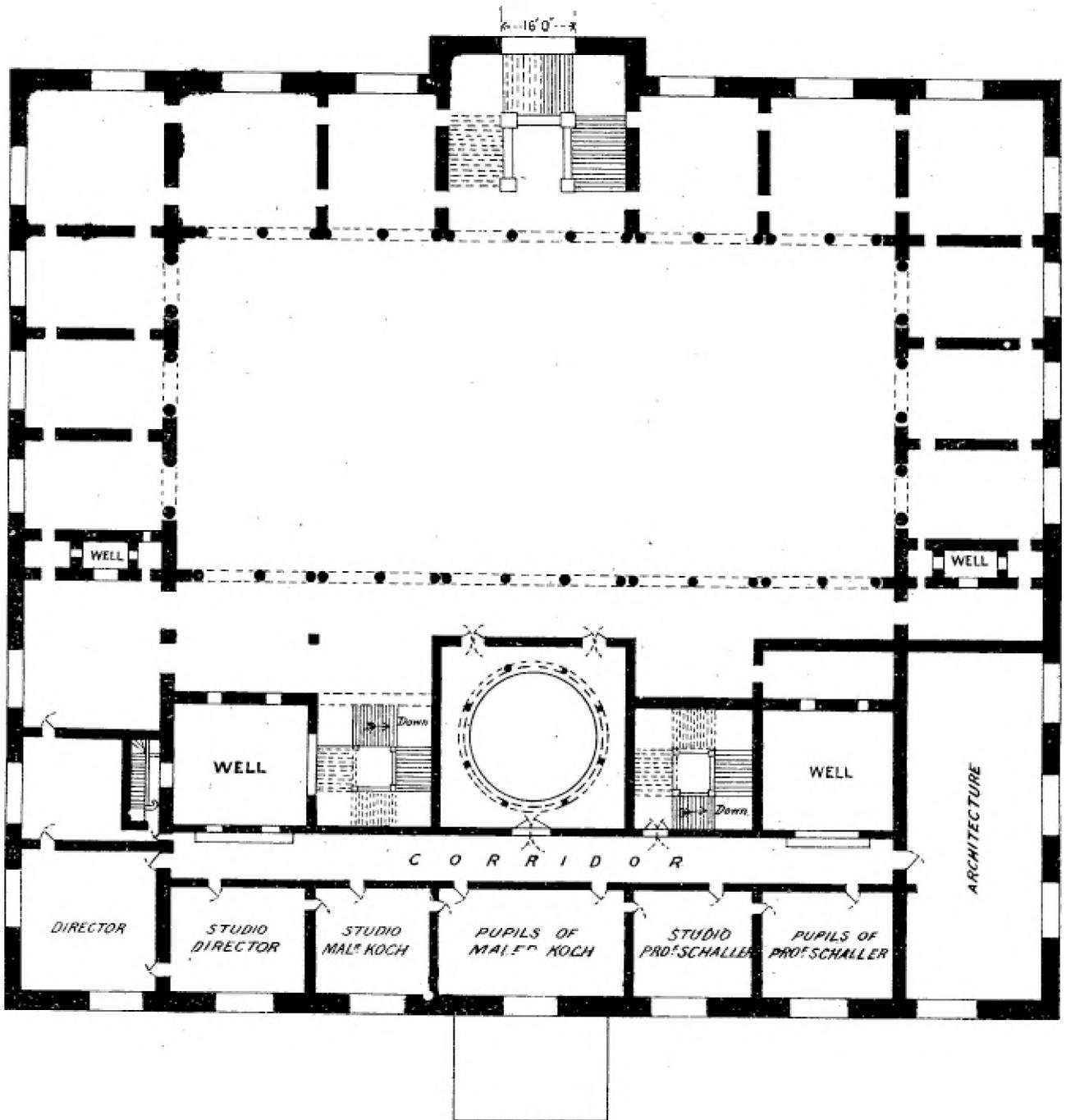


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

PLATE XVIII

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



(Sig 17-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

SCHOOL PLAN

NOTE — *Modelling & Caretakers Rooms are in the Basement besides specially arranged Rooms belonging to the Museum*

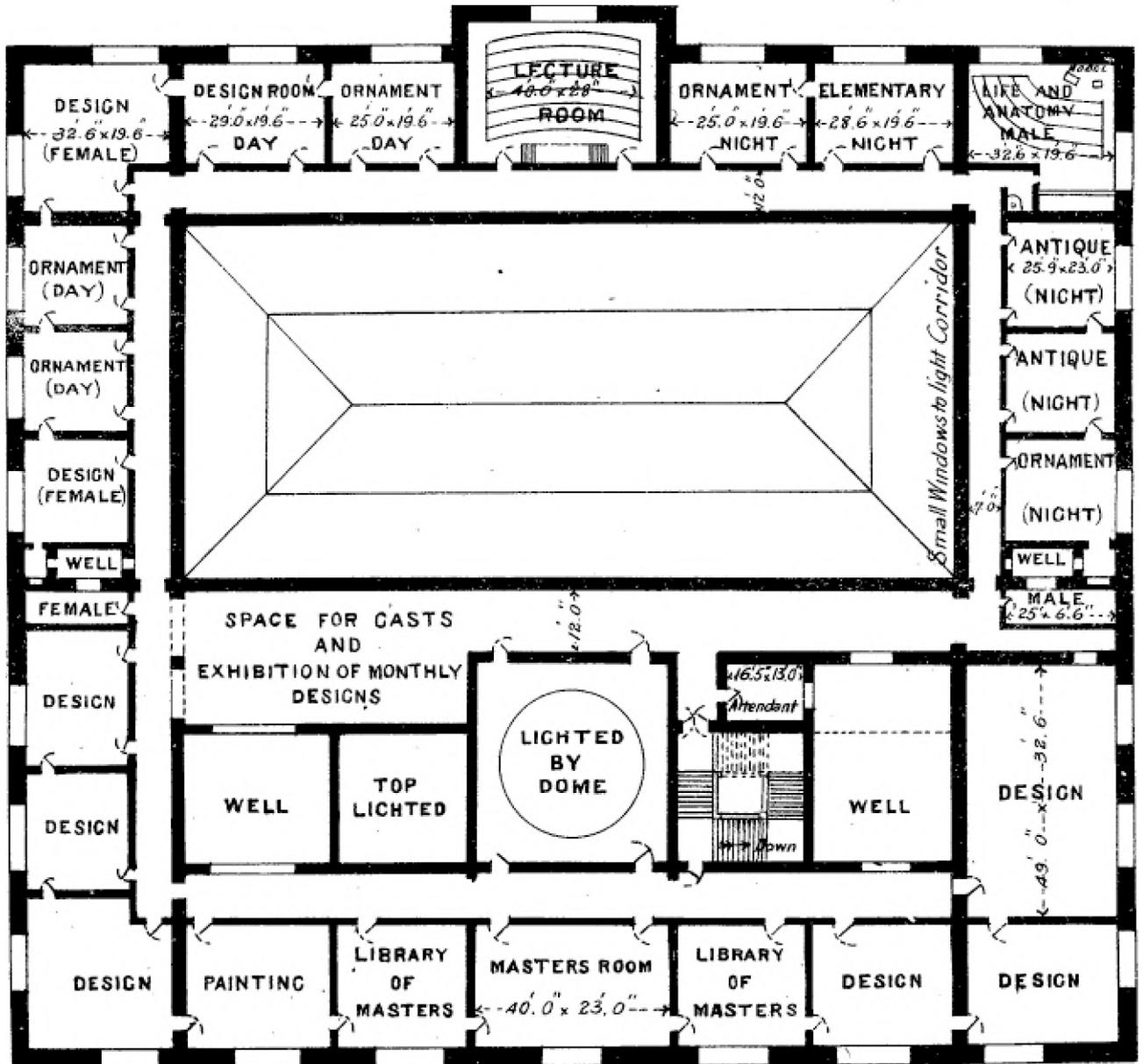
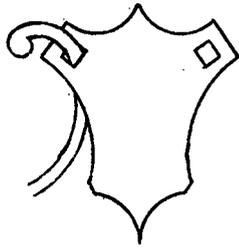


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig 17.)

PLATE XX.

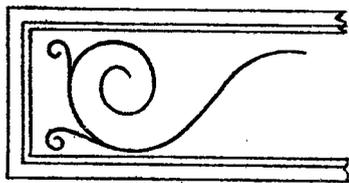
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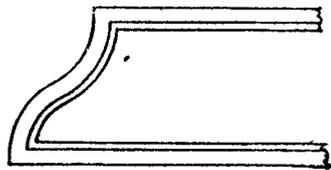
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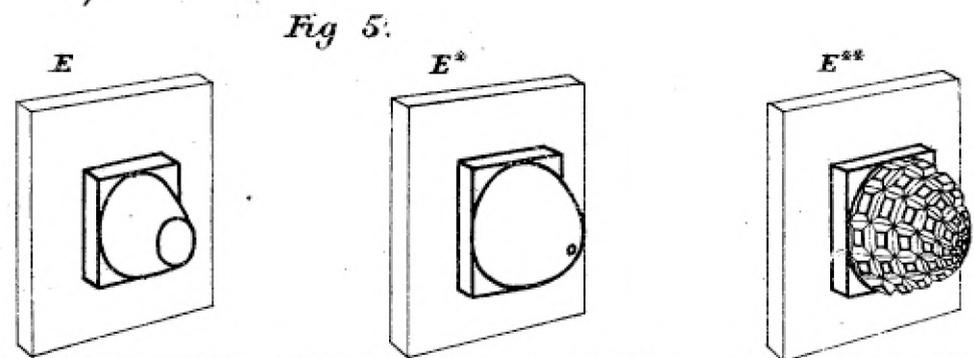
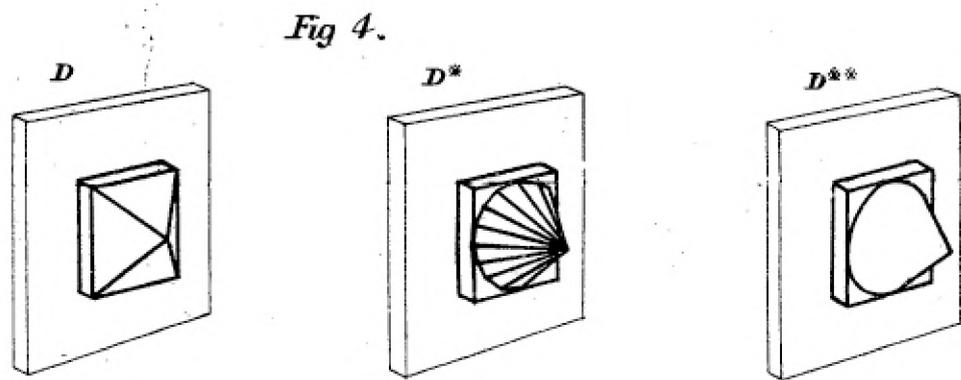
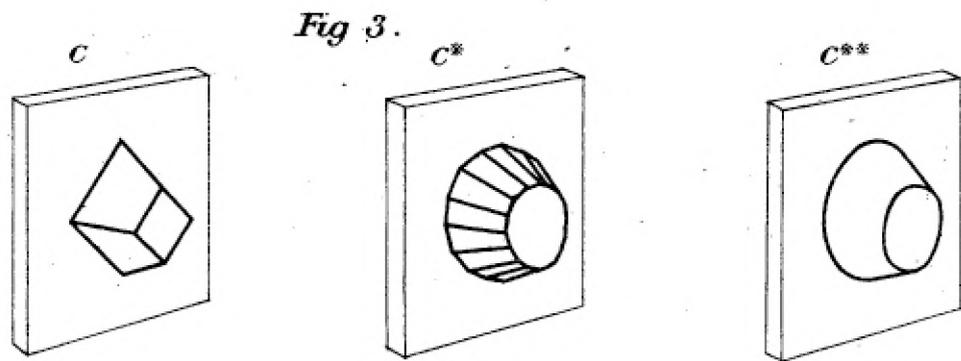
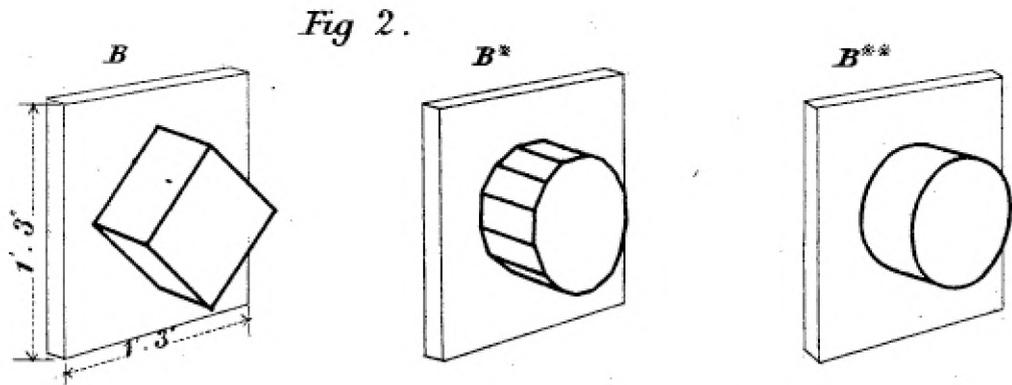
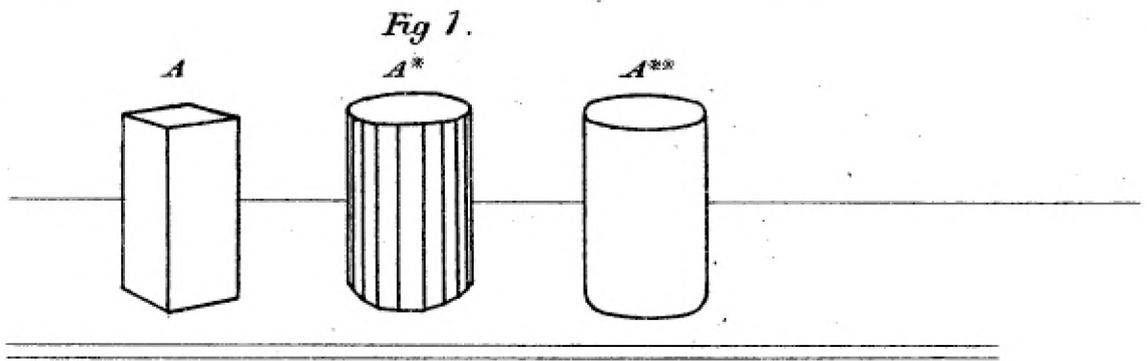


B



B*





(Sig 17)

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE AGE OF SIXTY YEARS
DEPARTMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1888.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with the promise of the Minister of Public Instruction, in reply to Questions asked by Mr. Buchanan, Votes and Proceedings No. 120, 23rd July, 1888.]

OFFICERS who have attained the age of Sixty Years.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
Mr. John Gardiner ...	Chief Examiner.	Mr. A. L. Forbes ...	Examiner.	Mr. R. M'Donald ...	Clerk of Works.

Inspectors, School Attendance Officers, and Teachers who have attained the age of Sixty Years.

Name.	Office.	Name.	Office.
Mr. J. W. Allpass ...	Inspector of Schools.	Mr. R. Levy ...	Teacher, Public School, Appin.
J. H. Murray ...	"	T. M'Luckie ...	" " Cobbitty.
R. George ...	School Attendance Officer.	H. Mills ...	" " Menangle.
E. Justellus ...	"	Mrs. A. Moffatt ...	Mistress, Infant's Department, Public School, Summer Hill.
J. Kealy ...	"	Mr. J. Mullanpy ...	Teacher, Public School, Duramana.
W. Bennett ...	Teacher, Provisional School, Morebringer.	D. Patterson ...	" " Grantham.
T. Corcoran ...	" Public School, Yattejattah.	E. Pryce ...	" " Kellyville.
M. Farrell ...	" " Stockyard Creek.	J. Richardson ...	" " Charcoal Creek.
J. Fletcher ...	" " Cawdor.	J. Saunders ...	" " Erskine Park.
W. J. Foster ...	House-to-house Teacher, at Snaphook.	J. Scott ...	" " Cookburn River.
E. Fuller ...	Teacher, Public School, Colyton.	J. P. Sharp ...	" " Dundas.
R. Hall ...	" " Omega Retreat.	C. Smythe ...	" " Irvington.
T. Hall ...	" " Ghinni Ghinni.	C. Spink ...	House-to-house Teacher at Long Swatop.
L. Harrison ...	" " Norton.	J. Stevenson ...	Teacher, Public School, Homebush.
T. Hardie ...	" " Hill View.	J. Warren ...	" " Cullenbone.
W. Holland ...	" " Burrangong Height.	T. Watt ...	" " Provisional School, Ballengarra.
H. Hunt ...	" " Forbes.	A. S. Wilson ...	" " Public School, Cordeaux River.
W. Kenneth ...	" " Wilbertree.	W. C. Wilson ...	" " Glenburn.
W. Killick ...	" " Banks' Meadow.	R. Youll ...	" " Plattsburg.
W. Leer ...	" " Bergalia.		

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 April, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th April, 1888, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“The name, position, length of service, and date of acquiring present classification of Teachers holding 1B and 1A certificates.”

(*Mr. Frank Farnell.*)

RETURN showing position, length of service, and date of acquiring present Classification of Teachers holding Certificates 1A and 1B.

MALE TEACHERS holding Class 1A.

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Banks Edwin	Teacher, Superior Public School, Crown-street	Served since 1860	1A	1 Jan., 1884.
Bateson William	Teacher, Public School, Camperdown	“ 1870	“	1 July, 1885.
Bent Samuel	Teacher, Superior Public School, Newtown	“ 1864	“	1 Jan., 1885.
Board Peter	Teacher, Superior Public School, Macdonaldtown	“ January, 1873	“	1 “ 1885.
Broom William	Teacher, Superior Public School, South Surry Hills	“ 1868	“	1 “ 1883.
Coates Joseph	Head Master, High School for Boys, Sydney	Served from 1 February, 1873, to 30 November, 1876, and from 1 October, 1883, to date.	“	1 Dec., 1884.
Clonting Jonathan	Teacher, Public School, Enmore	Served since 1867	“	1 Feb., 1887.
Cornish William	Teacher, Public School, Waterloo	“ January, 1873	“	1 “ 1887.*
Cotterill George	Teacher, Public School, South Newcastle	“ 15 May, 1875	“	1 Jan., 1885.
Dettman John	Teacher, Superior Public School, Port-street	Served since 1868, except two months out of service.	“	1 Aug., 1882.
Drammond Stephen	Teacher, Public School, Cook's Hill	Served since 7 August, 1875	“	1 July, 1883.
Durie Peter	Teacher, Superior Public School, Paddington	“ 1857	“	1 Jan., 1884.
Farr Herbert	Teacher, Public School, Keppworth	“ 1863	“	1 Nov., 1887.
Fergusson David	Teacher, Superior Public School, Bathurst	“ January, 1873	“	1 July, 1884.
Flannery George	Teacher, Superior Public School, Wickham	Served since 1864, except six months out of service.	“	1 Aug., 1886.*
Friend Charles	Teacher, Superior Public School, Balmain	Served since July, 1872, except three months out of service.	“	1 Jan., 1884.
Greenwood Nimrod	Teacher, Superior Public School, St. Leonards	Served since January, 1871	“	1 “ 1883.
Hinder Robert	Teacher, Practising School, Fort-street	“ “ 1873	“	1 “ 1885.
Mackenzie Archibald	Teacher, Superior Public School, West Maitland	“ July, 1872	“	1 May, 1884.
Melville William	Teacher, Superior Public School, Wallsend	“ October, 1872	“	1 Jan., 1885.
Nelligan Philip	Teacher, Public School, Smith-street	Served since 1868, except ten months out of service.	“	1 July, “
Parkinson Henry	Teacher, Superior Public School, Redfern	Served since May, 1872	“	1 “ 1883.
Pearson Thomas	Teacher, Public School, William-street	“ 1869	“	1 “ 1885.

* Certificate of classification will be issued when teacher completes examination in drawing.

687—

[811 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 17s. 11d.]

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Sheehy Patrick.....	Teacher, Superior Public School, Glebe	Served since 1863	1A	1 Jan., 1884.
Smith Archibald	Teacher, Superior Public School, Leichhardt	" 25 June, 1874	"	1 Oct., 1884.
Teale William	Teacher, Superior Public School, Birchgrove	" 1 January, 1875.	"	1 Jan., ..
Thornton George	Teacher, Superior Public School, Cleveland-street.....	" July, 1871.....	"	3 May, 1882.
Turner John	Teacher, Superior Public School, Blackfriars	" 1864	"	1 July, 1884.
Wallace Peter	Teacher, Superior Public School, Darling Road	" 1865	"	1 Aug., 1886.
Walsh James	Teacher, Superior Public School, Newcastle	Served since 1862, except one year out of service.	"	1 July, 1885.
Watts Ebenezer	Teacher, Superior Public School, Darlinghurst	Served since 9 May, 1870.....	"	1 Oct., 1884.

(b.) FEMALE TEACHERS holding Class 1A.

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Allingham Mrs. Mary ..	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Fort-street.	Served since 1857	1A	1 Dec., 1876.
Cooke Miss Fanny	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Blackfriars.	" 1865	"	23 May, 1886.
De Lambert Mrs. Alice..	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Darlington.	" 22 Dec., 1873	"	1 July, 1886.*
Doyle Miss Margaret ..	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Paddington.	" 1863	"	1 Mar., 1884.
Ferguson Miss Jessie ..	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Petersham.	" 1 Oct., 1874	"	1 Jan., 1887.
Gooch Miss Kate	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, South Surry Hills.	" 1868	"	1 July, 1884.
Halley Miss Jamina	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, South Surry Hills.	" 1869	"	1 July, 1887.*
Hay Miss Elizabeth.....	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Paddington.	" 1861	"	1 Nov., 1886.
Higgins Miss Kate	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, William-street.	" 5 Aug., 1858.....	"	1 Feb., 1876.
Hutton Miss Annie	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Ultimo	" 1869	"	1 Jan., 1888.
Jones Mrs. Louisa	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Cleveland-street.	" 1 April, 1871	"	1 Jan., 1883
M'Taggart Mrs. Elizabeth.....	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Crown-street.	" 1859, except two years and three months out of service.	"	1 Nov., 1870.
Olive Miss Florence.....	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Newtown.	Served since 15 Jan., 1877	"	1 Feb., 1887
Smith Mrs. Mary	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Cleveland-street.	" 1862, except three years one month out of service.	"	1 July, 1887.*

(c.) MALE TEACHERS holding Class 1B.

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Bardsley William.....	Teacher, Public School, Forest Lodge	Served since 13 June, 1874	1B	1 June, 1887.†
Bax William	Teacher, Public School, Orange	" February, 1870.....	"	1 Nov., 1886.
Boston Edward	Teacher, Superior Public School, Marrickville.....	" April, 1862	"	1 Feb., 1887.
Bout Charles	Teacher, Public School, Lambton	" 1867, except four years out of service.	"	1 Jan., 1883.
Broom Joseph	Assistant, Superior Public School, Paddington	Served since 25 April, 1877	"	1 Jan., 1883.
Buchanan Arthur.....	Teacher, Public School, Singleton	" 1 Nov., 1875.....	"	1 July, 1874.
Buckland Harry	Assistant, Superior Public School, South Surry Hills	" 1870, except one year and nine months out of service.	"	1 Jan., 1886.
Butler James.....	Teacher, Public School, Plunkett-street	Served since 1861, except ten months out of service.	"	1 Aug., 1882.
Callaghan Joseph	Teacher, Public School, Hamilton	" July, 1873	"	1 Mar., 1888.
Coogrove James	Assistant, Superior Public School, Darlington.....	" 11 Jan., 1877	"	1 Aug., 1887.
Crosby James	Teacher, Public School, Bultanaming-street.....	" 1868	"	1 Jan., 1886.*
Cunneen Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Sussex-street	" April, 1862	"	1 May, 1887.
Cusack John	Teacher, Public School, Annaudale	" 1868	"	1 Jan., 1883.
Dwyer Michael.....	Assistant, Superior Public School, Glebe	" October, 1871	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Ellis Henry	Teacher, Public School, Inverell	" 27 Feb., 1884	"	1 Jan., 1887.
Finney Joseph	Assistant, Superior Public School, Bathurst	" 19 Jan., 1881	"	1 .. 1888.
Gardiner Frank.....	Teacher, Superior Public School, Albury	" 1867	"	1 July, 1887.
Grieve Robert	Teacher, Public School, Tamworth	" April, 1874	"	1 Jan., 1886.
Guthrie James	Teacher, Public School, Hay	" 26 April, 1882	"	1 Oct., 1886.
Head Andrew	Teacher, Superior Public School, Armidale	" 18 .. 1874	"	1 Mar., 1888.
Herlihy John	Teacher, Public School, Arncliffe	" 1870	"	1 Dec., 1886.
Herlihy Thomas	Teacher, Public School, New Lambton.....	" July, 1872.....	"	1 Oct., 1887.
Hooworth James	Teacher, Superior Public School, Stanmore	" 1872	"	1 July, 1893.
Hunt Edwin	Teacher, Superior Public School, Goniburn	" 1 March, 1880	"	1 Jan., 1886.
Kelly Cornelius.....	Assistant, Superior Public School, Newtown	" July, 1873	"	1 July, 1887.*
Kensett William	Assistant, Superior Public School, Blackfriars	" 12 July, 1877	"	1 May, 1887.

* Certificate of classification will be issued when teacher completes examination in drawing, completes examination in Physics.

† Certificate of classification will be issued when teacher

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Kevin Charles	Teacher, Public School, Ashfield	Served since 1865	1B	1 Oct., 1886.
McLelland Hugh	Teacher, Public School, Macquarie-street south	" January, 1871	"	1 Dec., 1877.
McNaught Archibald	Teacher, Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga	" 1860	"	1 July, 1887.
Mannell Francis	Assistant, Superior Public School, Fort-street	" 19 Nov., 1877	"	1 " 1887.
Rickard James	Teacher, Superior Public School, Young	" 26 March, 1878	"	1 " 1885.
Rooney William	Assistant, Superior Public School, Crown-street	" 20 July, 1876	"	1 " 1887.*
Sarby Jacob	Teacher, Public School, Barwood	" April, 1864	"	1 Aug., 1887.
Schultz William	Assistant, Superior Public School, Petersham	" August, 1870	"	1 Oct., 1887.
Smith Stephen	Teacher, Superior Public School, Darlington	" 1862	"	1 Aug., 1882.
Suttie George	Teacher, Public School, Ultimo	" 1863	"	1 Dec., 1875.
Swann William	Teacher, Public School, Naraburn	" 16 March, 1876	"	1 May, 1887.
Taylor John	Assistant, Superior Public School, Cleveland-street	" 30 Nov., 1875	"	1 July, 1883.
Taylor William	Assistant, High School for Boys, Sydney	" 2 May, 1879	"	1 Feb., 1888.
Thorne George	Teacher, Superior Public School, Grafton	" 1 April, 1875	"	1 May, 1887.
Tilley William	Teacher, Superior Public School, Dubbo	" 18 March, 1874	"	1 Aug., 1887.
		except three years out of service.		
Walker Thomas	Teacher, Superior Public School, Richmond	Served since 23 January, 1878	"	1 Oct., 1887.
Wenzel George	Teacher, Superior Public School, Mudgee	" November, 1872	"	1 Aug., 1887.
Wilson Edward George	Teacher, Public School, Glen	" 31 January, 1882	"	1 Mar., 1888.

(d.) FEMALE TEACHERS holding Class 1B.

Name.	Position.	Length of Service.	Class.	Date of acquiring present classification.
Arnold Miss Emily	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Bathurst	Served since 20 Jan., 1879	1B	1 Aug., 1887.
Boyd Mrs. S. C. Hatley	Mistress, Girls' High School, Bathurst	" 17 July, 1883	"	1 July, 1886.
Caldwell Miss Mary	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Darlinghurst	" 1 " 1873	"	1 Dec., 1886.
Campbell Miss Caroline	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Macdonaldtown	" 1 Feb., 1872	"	1 Jan., 1888.†
Chandler Miss Esther	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Waterloo	" 15 Mar., 1876	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Clarke Miss Alice	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, North Newtown	" 1863	"	1 July, 1884.
Clarke Mrs. Mary	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, West Maitland	" 11 July, 1874	"	1 Jan., 1888.*
Coghill Miss Elizabeth	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Waverley	" 1 April, 1875	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Coglan Miss Fauny	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, Ultimo	" 10 June, 1876	"	1 " 1887.
D'Arcy Miss Helena	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Grafton	" 3 Feb., 1879	"	1 Mar., 1888.
Doyle Miss Marcella	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, South Parramatta	" July, 1873	"	1 July, 1887.*
Galbraith Miss Bridget	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, Waterloo	" 1862, except one year out of service.	"	1 April, 1885.
Gore Mrs. Frances	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Wickham	Served since Jan., 1876	"	1 July, 1887.
Halley Miss Ellen	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Stanmore	" Sept., 1870	"	1 April, 1886.
Halpin Miss Minnie	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Darlinghurst	" 13 Nov., 1874	"	1 Jan., 1883.
Herd Mrs. Agnes	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Armidale	" Nov., 1870, except 19 months out of service.	"	1 " 1886.*
Law Miss Janet	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, Waverley	Served since 1 Jan., 1871	"	1 " 1886.
Lindstrom Miss Florence	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Grafton	" 22 Feb., 1878	"	1 Mar., 1888.
Livingstone Miss Jeanie	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Annandale	" 15 Jan., 1877	"	1 May, 1886.*
Lynch Mrs. Annie	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Wagga Wagga	" 16 Jan., 1873	"	1 July, 1883.
M'Donough Miss Kate	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Fort-street	" 1850	"	1 Dec., 1875.
M'Neilly Miss Eliza	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Darlington	" 14 Nov., 1874	"	1 " 1886.*
Manning Miss Eliza	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, Lambton	" 17 Aug., 1875	"	1 " 1887.
Nicholls Miss Susannah	Teacher, Practising School, Hurlstone	" Jan., 1873	"	1 Feb., 1887.
O'Byrne Mrs. Mary	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Pymont	" 1861, except six years out of service.	"	1 July, 1887.
Partridge Miss Ada	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Camperdown	Served since 16 Jan., 1877	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Perrier Mrs. Mary	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Parramatta	" 1867, except 3½ years out of service.	"	10 April, 1880.
Quinn Miss Jessie	Mistress, Infants' Department, Public School, Camperdown	Served since June, 1870	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Robson Miss Emily	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Glebe	" 12 July, 1876	"	1 " 1887.
Ryan Miss Kate	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, Macdonaldtown	" 1864	"	1 July, 1887.
Smith Miss Kate	Mistress, Girls' Department, Superior Public School, St. Leonards	" 1867	"	1 Jan., 1888.*
Thornton Miss Olive G.	Mistress, Infants' Department, Superior Public School, Leichhardt	" Nov., 1869	"	1 Feb., 1887.*
Williams Miss Kate	Mistress, Girls' Department, Public School, Woollahra	" Oct., 1873	"	1 " 1887.*

* Certificate of classification will be issued when teacher completes examination in drawing. † Certificate of classification will be issued when teacher completes examination in drawing and music.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(MINUTES, INSTRUCTIONS, AND CIRCULARS RESPECTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1887.

[*Laid on the Table in accordance with a promise of the Minister of Public Instruction in reply to Question No. 4, Votes and Proceedings No. 12, 18th October, 1887.*]

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No. 1.
Minute by The Minister of Public Instruction.

22 January, 1886.

BEFORE leaving this office I desire to put on record my opinion that the School Attendance Officers throughout the Colony should be placed under the immediate supervision of the various Inspectors of the Department, instead of, as at present, forming an independent branch under one chief officer residing at head-quarters.

It is in my opinion well nigh impossible that one officer residing in Sydney can exercise an effective oversight over some fifty gentlemen scattered through the whole country, and that, therefore, they are practically very much their own masters, and as, in the Inspectors of Schools and District Inspectors, we have already established a well-organized staff for a more complete control, it would seem desirable to make use of it.

It will, I think, be evident that the various school-teachers are the first to be aware that certain children in his neighbourhood are not receiving instruction. At present he reports to his Inspector, the Inspector to the District Inspector, the District Inspector to head-quarters, where, after much trouble and unnecessary writing, the Principal Attendance Officer puts his local officer in motion.

If arranged as I suggest, the local Inspector will, on receipt of a report from a teacher, direct the Attendance Officer to visit a particular locality or family, and deal with the matter without delay.

Other

- Other advantages I should expect to result from the proposed change are as follow:—
- (1.) A much better organized system for the complete working of the district than at present exists.
 - (2.) A great saving in working expenses, both in travelling expenses of School Attendance Officers, and in work at head-quarters.
 - (3.) The cessation of the friction which is almost unavoidable where two officers of a Department like this, working in the same district, are practically independent of each other. And besides this, I think it extremely probable that if the improved control I expect be realized, it may be found practicable to do the actual work required by this branch with many less officers than are employed at present.

I shall be glad if the Under Secretary will give his early attention to the foregoing, and place such a report on the subject as he may think right, with this paper, before my successor.

J. H. YOUNG.

No. 2.

Memo. by The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 June, 1886.

School Attendance Branch.

THE defects which mark the organization and working of the School Attendance Branch, referred to by the late Minister in his minute of the 22nd February last, would appear, from the accompanying reports furnished by the Inspectoral Staff, to be of a serious nature. They may be stated thus:—

1. No proper or effective supervision is or can be exercised over School Attendance Officers under existing arrangements.
2. School Attendance Officers are left much to themselves, and carry on their duties in a desultory, immethodic manner.
3. They work independently of the Inspectors, and will take neither advice nor suggestions from those officers.
4. There is consequently at times a good deal of friction between Inspectors and teachers on the one hand, and School Attendance Officers on the other.
5. There is too much circumlocution in the mode in which action is taken against defaulting parents.
6. School Attendance Officers' labours are mainly confined to visiting schools and obtaining lists of pupils who have failed to complete the statutory attendance from teachers.
7. They fail to reach children who never attend school.
8. Their labours in the country districts are well nigh worthless.
9. School attendance has not improved in regularity since their appointment.
10. They could be considerably reduced in numbers without impairing their general efficiency.

The remedy suggested for this unsatisfactory state of things is to appoint a School Attendance Officer to each Inspector's district, and to require him to work under the control of the Inspector.

The advantages likely to arise from this change are as follow:—

1. The services of some twenty School Attendance Officers could be dispensed with.
2. There would be a large saving in other respects.
3. School Attendance Officers would be under the control of those who have the best knowledge of the educational condition and requirements of the several school districts.
4. Action necessitated by their inquiries would be more prompt and effective.
5. The services in general of School Attendance Officers would be likely to be far more useful than they have been.
6. The general outcome of the change would be a decided educational gain.

E.J.

Having read over and carefully considered the reports received from the various Inspectors on this subject, as called for by my predecessor in office, I am of opinion that the requirements by the Public Instruction Act, as far as the duties of Attendance Officers are concerned, demand radical reformation. On all sides complaints are made as to the inefficiency of this branch of the service. The Under Secretary will have the goodness to embody in a short and concise form the changes he considers desirable in this matter, having due regard to economy and efficiency, when I will consider the whole subject with a view to its final determination.—A.R.

No. 3.

Memo. by The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 November, 1886.

School Attendance Branch.

IN order to give effect to the views and suggestions embodied in my memorandum, dated 7th June last, I beg to make, as requested by the Minister, certain recommendations. They are the following:—

1. That the School Attendance Branch, as a branch, be abolished.
2. That the School Attendance Officers be reduced in number from 51 to 26; that they be placed under the control of the several District Inspectors, and distributed as follow:—Metropolitan, 6; Bathurst, 2; Sub-Metropolitan, 3; Wellington, 2; Goulburn, 3; Maitland, 3; Armidale, 2; Grafton, 2; Wagga Wagga, 3.
3. That the services of Mr. Green, clerk, be transferred to that branch of the department where the returns and other correspondence of School Attendance Officers will be dealt with.

In

In making a selection of the officers to be continued in the Attendance Branch, regard should be had to three main considerations, namely, age, length of service, and efficiency. It is proposed that all officers 60 years of age and upwards shall be compelled to retire under section 43 of the Civil Service Act. The services of the undermentioned eight officers will thus be terminated:—G. Turner, M. Groat, H. Goldsmith, P. O'D. Moloney, P. Downey, G. Sanders, E. Lyne, J. Wilson.

It is next proposed, under section 46, to dispense with the services of fifteen officers who have not been teachers, and are the latest additions to the Attendance Branch, having been appointed within the last five years. They are:—W. G. Wilson, E. Sharp, R. T. Sutton, H. S. Carpenter, D. Dwyer, F. H. Cork, A. Asher, C. C. Fagan, W. R. Curran, W. Turner, H. Evans, F. J. White, A. M'George, C. C. Walkinshaw, J. C. Thornton.

Finally, it is intended to permit Mr. R. Fawcett, Wentworth, to resume charge of a school, in accordance with his expressed desire, and to require Mr. G. C. James, a comparatively young man, and who has not been successful in his present office, to return to the work of teaching. By these measures twenty-six officers will be dispensed with, leaving twenty-five, including Mr. Sladen, to do the work under the direction of the several District Inspectors. The adoption of the foregoing recommendations will effect a saving in the administration of the Attendance Branch of about £6,800.

B. J.

Submitted.—E.J., 10/11/86. For the Cabinet.—A.R., 10/11/86. The alteration herein proposed may be embodied in the Estimates for 1887, so that these alterations will come into effect on 31st December.—A.R., 19/11/86. I will place on the Estimates a sum providing for the payment of one month's salary for every year of service for those who have not been more than five years in the service.—A.R.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Principal School Attendance Officer.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 November, 1886.

WITH the view of having the School Attendance Officers' work carried on in a more economical and efficient manner, the Minister of Public Instruction, after careful consideration, has resolved that the following changes be made:—

1. That the School Attendance Branch, as a branch, be abolished.
2. That the School Attendance Officers be reduced in number from 51 to 26, and that they be placed under the control of the several District Inspectors of Schools.
3. That the services of Mr. Green, clerk, be transferred to that branch of the department where the returns and other correspondence of School Attendance Officers will be dealt with.
4. All officers 60 years of age and upwards must retire under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. The services of the undermentioned eight officers will thus be terminated:—G. Turner, H. Goldsmith, P. Downey, E. Lyne, M. Groat, P. O'D. Moloney, G. Sanders, J. Wilson.
5. The services of the following officers who have not been teachers, and whose appointments are of more recent date, will be dispensed with, and the Minister will place on the Estimates a sum providing for the payment to them of one month's salary for each year of service:—W. G. Wilson, R. T. Sutton, D. Dwyer, A. Asher, W. R. Curran, H. Evans, A. M'George, E. Sharp, H. S. Carpenter, F. H. Cork, C. C. Fagan, W. Turner, F. J. White, C. C. Walkinshaw, J. C. Thornton.
6. Mr. Fawcett will be permitted to resume charge of a school, in accordance with his expressed desire, and Mr. G. C. James will be required to return to the work of teaching.

These alterations will take effect from the 31st December proximo, and notification respecting them will be addressed from this department to the officers concerned.

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

[It was subsequently decided that these alterations should take effect from the 1st July, 1887.]

No. 5.

Memo. by The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 November, 1886.

Alterations in the School Attendance Branch.

WITH the view of having the work of School Attendance Officers carried on in a more economical and efficient manner, the Minister has resolved, after mature consideration, that the following changes be made:—

1. That the School Attendance Branch, as a branch, be abolished.
2. That the School Attendance Officers be reduced in number from 51 to 26, and that they be placed under the control of the several District Inspectors of Schools, as follow:—Metropolitan, 6; Sub-Metropolitan, 3; Goulburn, 3; Armidale, 2; Bathurst, 2; Wellington, 2; Maitland, 3; Grafton, 2; Wagga Wagga, 3.

It is intended that these alterations shall take effect from the 1st January next.

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

[It was subsequently decided that these alterations should take effect from the 1st July, 1887.]

No. 6.

Minute by The Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 17 February, 1887.

Subject:—Reorganization of School Attendance Branch.

HAVING very carefully gone into this matter, and read the documents therein, I am convinced of the reasonableness and necessity of the reforms proposed. I therefore confirm the action initiated by Mr. Secretary Young, approved by my immediate predecessor, and direct that effect be given to the proposals contained in the Under Secretary's memorandum of 10th November last.

Let the necessary notices be given, and to obviate hardship the change will take effect as from 30th June next; but anyone preferring it may, instead of continuing duty till that date, leave at the end of the month of March, receiving pay up to the 30th June, as above-mentioned.

JAS. INGLIS.

No. 7.

Instructions and Circulars to School Attendance Officers.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 June, 1887.

Memorandum to District Inspectors.

THE Attendance Officers will be placed entirely under your supervision from 1st July, 1887. Their duties will chiefly be to deal with non-attendance, irregular attendance, non-payment of fees, and applications for free education. They should furnish a weekly diary of work done, which you should retain. Except in cases where you think parents should be prosecuted, or where the Minister's decision on some point is needed, it will not be necessary for you to pass on to this office any correspondence or statistics from Attendance Officers. Their reports to you should be short and to the point.

As the number of officers has been reduced more than half, some judgment will be needed to lessen the amount of travelling imposed upon them. Teachers will be informed:—

1. That at the end of each quarter they must send to the Inspector the names of all pupils between 6½ and 14 years of age living within a radius of 2 miles who have not attended any school seventy days during the half-year then ending, and must distinguish in the list (a) those who can give a satisfactory reason for default; (b) those whose parents it would be advisable to warn; (c) those who should be prosecuted. In country places it is thought that under this head a personal visit from an Attendance Officer would only be needed in the case of those recommended (c) for prosecution.
2. That they must report to their Inspector the names of all persons living within 2 miles of their school who have children between 6 and 14 years of age who are known to be attending no school, or to be attending a private school for less than seventy days per half year, or to be receiving no home instruction equivalent to that prescribed in the Act.
3. That it is the teacher's duty to collect school fees, and it will be only necessary for him to ask the aid of the Attendance Officer when he is convinced that the amount owed cannot be obtained without prosecution. A teacher who steadily insists on weekly payments ought to have little or no trouble in regard to debts.

In regard to these instructions to teachers, it may be stated that it is particularly necessary that Attendance Officers should give great attention to the children referred to in No. 2 of the above instructions.

The Attendance Officers who will be placed under your charge are:—

If they are not now living where you would like them to live, please recommend the change you consider necessary.

H. O. BRIDGES,
Deputy Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 July, 1887.

Memorandum to Teachers.

THE Attendance Officers having been placed under the supervision of the District Inspectors, the Minister requests that in future you will attend carefully to the following instructions:—

1. At the close of each quarter you should send to your local Inspector the names of all pupils between 6½ and 14 years of age living within 2 miles of your school who have not attended seventy days during the six months then ending, and should distinguish on the list: (a) Those whose parents or guardians can give a satisfactory reason for default; (b) those whose reasons are but partially satisfactory, and whom it might be advisable to caution; (c) those who should be prosecuted.
2. You should report to your Inspector the names of parents or guardians living within 2 miles of your school having children between 6 and 14 years of age who are known to be attending no school, or to have attended a private school for less than seventy days during the past six months, or to be receiving no home instruction equivalent to that prescribed in the Public Instruction Act and Regulations.
3. It is a teacher's duty to collect school fees, and it will be necessary for you to ask for assistance from an Attendance Officer only when it is quite certain that the amount owed cannot be obtained without prosecution. A teacher who steadily insists on weekly payments ought to give the department little or no trouble in regard to debts for school fees.

On the back of this sheet will be found a specimen form of quarterly report for your guidance. Information as to children not receiving instruction at home or in private schools may be sent at any time when you become aware of cases where provisions of the Act are being evaded.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

RETURN

RETURN of cases of defaulting Parents or Guardians
for Half-year ending

School: Post Town
188 .

Name.	Age.	Attendance for Half-year.	Name and Address of Parent or Guardian.	Cause of short attendance—entering (a) If satisfactory. (b) If partly so. (c) If prosecution necessary.	Date, if any, of previous prosecution.	Remarks by Teacher.
John Smith ...	13½	63	Robert Smith, Cooma...	Wet weather and sickness (a)	None	Parents make every effort to send regularly.
Mary Jones ...	12	50	Mrs. Jones, 15, George-street, Sydney.	Employed at work occasionally (b)	.. .....	Mother (widow) earns own living; girl helps at home.
John Adams ...	13	24	John Adams, Bega.....	Truantiug—indifference of parents (c)	July, 1886 ...	Parents seem to have no control.
George Egan ...	13	30	G. Egan, Moruya	Kept at work by parents (c)	None	Parents not so poor as to need child's labour to the neglect of his education.

N.B.—Forms in blank after this pattern will be supplied to all Schools.

Memorandum to Inspectors.
School Attendance Officers' Diaries.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 August, 1887.

HEREWITH is transmitted a copy of the form of diary to be used by School Attendance Officers.

You should check the diaries of the officers under your supervision for each week in order to ascertain whether a fair amount of work has been done. It will not be necessary for you to forward these diaries to this office, unless you consider it desirable to bring anything under notice connected with the performance of duty by Attendance Officers.

J. O. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

188 .

Department of Public Instruction.

No.

DIARY of School Attendance Officer stationed at _____ for the week ending _____ 188 .

Monday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Tuesday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Wednesday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Thursday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Friday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Saturday— At _____

Distance from official station _____ miles

Number of miles travelled _____

„ homes of children visited _____

„ new pupils induced to attend school _____

Other business _____

Place
Date

188 .

School Attendance Officer,
School District No. _____
Address _____

Address for week ending

Address to which telegrams may be sent for each day of the week:—

Monday, ; Tuesday, ; Wednesday, ; Thursday, ; Friday,
Saturday,

Memorandum to Inspectors.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 August, 1887.

Attendance Officers—Allowance for Travelling Expenses.

THE Minister has decided that, from 1st September proximo, £1 a day—the sum granted throughout the Government Departments to “subordinate or second-class officers”—be paid to every Attendance Officer whose duties may require that he shall be absent from his head-quarters at night; and 7s. 6d. a day when it is practicable for him to return to his quarters at night after visiting a place or places at a distance from his station.

From the 1st September, therefore, you should be careful not to allow the Attendance Officers under your charge to leave their head-quarters, except for special purposes, that will, in your opinion, justify the expense of sending them. Such special purposes will probably be limited to prosecutions. They should not be sent to seek information which can be obtained by letter from the teachers of schools concerned, nor travel, as they have hitherto done, to make inquiries respecting the returns furnished by teachers of defaulters or of debts.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

Memorandum to District Inspectors.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 September, 1887.

Obligatory attendance of children—Caution to parents.

It is considered advisable that resort should not be had to the law to enforce attendance of children at school until other suitable means have failed. The Minister has therefore approved of the appended form of caution to parents, which it is intended shall be sent to every parent or guardian concerned by the Attendance Officers, after receiving from the District Inspector under whom they act special instructions to that effect in each particular case. It is contemplated that you will exercise your own judgment as to when a caution is necessary, but in no instance should you recommend prosecution until you have seen the effect of at least one caution.

A supply of these forms will be transmitted to you in a separate cover.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction.—Obligatory attendance of children.—(Clauses 20 and 21 of Public Instruction Act.)

Memorandum to M

UNDER instructions from the Minister of Public Instruction, received through the District Inspector of Schools, I have to invite your attention to the fact that, as your child named in the margin, has not attended school in accordance with the requirements of clause 20 of the Public Instruction Act, you have become liable to be summoned before two or more Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, and, on conviction, punished in conformity with the terms of clause 21 of the said Act.

It is hoped that this caution will be sufficient to lead you to see the desirableness of sending your child to school regularly, and thus not only benefit but also relieve you from liability to punishment.

(Signature)

Place
Date

18 .

Attendance Officer.

Memorandum to District Inspectors.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 23 September, 1887.

Return of Defaulters.

You will notice that these returns are in future to be furnished at the end of each quarter. Prosecutions, however, should in no case be recommended on the returns for the six months ending in March and September. The Attendance Officers should confine themselves to sending, under your instructions, the ordinary form of caution in these cases. This should be done during the week following the close of the quarter, so that children may make up the requisite seventy days' attendance before the end of the half-year.

It is understood that the Attendance Officers will relieve you of all correspondence connected with attendance and fees, keep all returns in progress, and prepare such as have to be sent to this office.

J. C. MAYNARD,
Chief Inspector.

RETURN

RETURN of cases of defaulting Parents or Guardians
for six months ending

School; Post Town
188 .

Name.	Age.	Attendance for six months.	Name and Address of Parent or Guardian.	If residence is within three miles of nearest State School.	Cause of short attendance—entering (a) If satisfactory. (b) If partly so. (c) If prosecution necessary.	Date, if any, of previous prosecution.	Remarks by Teacher.

Teacher's signature

Date

Department of Public Instruction.—Return of School Fees in Arrear.

THIS return should be prepared and transmitted to the District Inspector on the last Friday in each month, excepting the months of June and December, when the Friday immediately preceding the vacation will be the date on which that duty should be attended to. The *total* arrears due in each case, up to the date of the preparation of the return, should be stated—not merely the arrears accruing in one month.

Name of Parent.	Address.	No. of Children for whom Fees are due.	Amount due.	Arrears have accrued		Alleged cause of non-payment.	Action taken by Teacher.
				From	To		

Date

School at
188 .

Signature of teacher

Received on

188 .
District Inspector.

RETURN of Pupils whose Free Education has been authorized by District Inspector
during Quarter ending

18 .

School attended.	Name of Pupil.	Age.	Period for which Free Education has been authorized.	Name of Parent or Guardian.	Occupation.	Grounds of application for exemption.	Is inability to pay School Fees likely to be permanent.

Date

18 .

District Inspector.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE COMPULSORY CLAUSE OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 May, 1888.

[Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise of the Minister of Public Instruction, in reply to Questions asked by Mr. Hassall. Votes and Proceedings No. 87, 9 May, 1888.]

NUMBER of Convictions, Withdrawals, and Dismissals, in cases of prosecution under Public Instruction Act, for short attendance, during the present year.

Police Court.	Con- victions.	With- drawals.	Dis- missals.	Total number of Prosecutions.	Police Court.	Con- victions.	With- drawals.	Dis- missals.	Total number of Prosecutions.
Annidale	9	1	2	12	Liverpool	3	.....	.....	3
Emmaville	4	.....	.....	4	Campbelltown	2	1	.....	3
Glen Innes	14	3	.....	17	Wollongong	2	.....	1	3
Pilliga	3	.....	.....	3	Bulli	3	.....	.....	3
Quirindi	5	7	.....	12	Nowra	3	.....	1	4
Walgett	5	1	.....	6	Broughton Creek	1	.....	.....	1
Bathurst	5	.....	2	7	Kiama	5	1	1	7
Taree	1	1	.....	2	Gilton	2	.....	2	4
Cundletown	3	.....	.....	3	Balranald	6	2	.....	8
Port Macquarie	3	2	.....	5	Deniliquin	8	1	1	10
Kempsey	4	.....	.....	4	Hay	10	2	12	24
Grafton	9	.....	.....	9	Menindie	6	2	.....	8
East Maitland	6	1	.....	7	Moama	6	.....	2	8
West Maitland	11	1	1	13	Wentworth	4	2	.....	6
Morpeth	2	.....	.....	2	Wilcannia	4	.....	3	7
Singleton	2	.....	2	4	Gunning	2	1	.....	3
Grosford	4	.....	.....	4	Yass	8	.....	2	10
Newcastle	29	11	.....	40	Murrumburrah	6	.....	.....	6
Wallaseed	26	9	.....	35	Burrowa	4	3	1	8
Laubton	14	1	.....	15	Marengo	1	.....	.....	1
Waratah	8	4	.....	12	Young	17	.....	1	18
Bulladelah	2	.....	.....	2	Cootamundra	3	.....	.....	3
Raymond Terrace	5	.....	.....	5	Wellington	2	2	.....	4
Muswellbrook	4	.....	.....	4	Ironbarks	1	2	1	4
Scone	2	.....	.....	2	Goulburn	6	.....	1	7
Sydney—Water Police Court	33	.....	.....	33	Michelago	3	.....	.....	3
Sydney—Central Police Court	21	3	1	25	Araluen	4	.....	.....	4
Redfern	3	.....	.....	3	Cooma	1	.....	.....	1
Balmain	28	1	.....	29	Adaminaby	2	.....	.....	2
St. Leonards	20	1	.....	21	Totals	410	66	37	513

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SALE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AND LAND AT FOREST VALE.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd May, 1888, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes and correspondence in reference to the sale of the
“Forest Vale school building and land.”

(*Mr. Lyne.*)

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No. 1.

Memo. from Mr. Assistant-Inspector Wright to Mr. District-Inspector O'Byrne.

MR. DRUMMOND, of Forest Vale, whom I have nominated for Bungowannah, is in charge of a school which must be closed, as the people have left the district. The average last quarter was 6'1, and for the first two weeks this quarter he had no attendance at all. It is impossible to obtain an enrolment of more than eight. I recommend that the Forest Vale School be closed on 28 February, and that Mr. Drummond be instructed, when leaving, to have all the furniture, &c., removed to the Germantown School and placed in charge of the teacher.

Albury, 8/2/87.

Chief Inspector. I concur.—G.O'B., 11/2/87. Under Secretary. I concur.—J.C.M., 17/2/87.
Submitted.—E.J., 21/2/87. Approved.—J.I., 22/2/87. The Chief Inspector.—E.J., B.C., 23/2/87.

No. 2.

W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P., to Mr. Chief Inspector Maynard.

Dear Sir,

Norwich Chambers, 29 September, 1887.

There is a building near the Little Billabong (Forest Vale), Germanton, which at one time was used as a school, but is now abandoned. It was built by the residents, and I would ask if there is any objection to its being used as a church by the various denominations. There is no other building near available for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. LYNE.

District-Inspector O'Byrne. Urgent. For report.—J.C.M., 1/10/87. Mr. Inspector Wright. Urgent. For report.—G.O.B., 3/10/87.

D.I.—This is a vested building, and I cannot see that the question of its use for religious purposes should be in any way affected by the fact that the school is not in operation. I recommend that the request be declined.—S.W., 8/10/87.

Chief Inspector,—I concur. If the building is not likely to be wanted for school purposes the Department might rent it at a nominal rent without in any way departing from the wise practice of refusing to grant the use of school buildings to any of the religious denominations. Of course, power to cancel the lease with a month's notice should be retained in case that the building might be wanted again for school purpose. To refuse to make suitable and consistent arrangements with the people to whom this building would be a service appears to me to be a dog-in-the-manger policy. I recommend that Mr. Lyne be informed that the Minister is prepared to let this building to some responsible resident for a rental of 1s. per month, if demanded; the building to be used only as a place of worship, and on condition that the lease may be cancelled by giving one month's notice.—G.O.B., 10/10/87.

Acting Under Secretary. I concur.—F.B., 17/10/87. Submitted.—G.M., 20/10/87. Approved.—J.I., 23/10/87. The Chief Inspector.—G.M., B.C., 4/11/87.

[Marginal note on above paper.—This school was built by contract in 1873, under supervision of a local committee, at a cost of £48. Of this amount the Council of Education paid one-half—viz., £24. The site is vested in Department.—G.K., 20/10/87.]

No. 3.

The Acting Under Secretary of Public Instruction to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 November, 1887.

Referring to your letter of the 29th September last addressed to the Chief Inspector inquiring whether there is any objection to the old public school building at Forest Vale being used as a church by the various denominations, I am directed to acquaint you that, having had under notice a report on the matter, the Minister of Public Instruction is willing to let the premises to some responsible resident at a rental of 1s. per month, if demanded, upon condition that the place be used as a place of worship only, and that the tenancy be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 4.

Rev. J. Hennessy to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Germanton, 9 November, 1887.

I have this day received a communication from the Acting Under Secretary—through W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.—granting your permission for the use of a building, formerly used as a Public School, at Forest Vale, near here, to be used as a place of worship, temporarily. Now, sir, I am very grateful for the use of it, and beg to thank you on behalf of my congregation, and I would further remark that the building is in a neglected state, with the doors thrown open, and the fences pulled down, and furniture thrown about. As there is no likelihood of the building being used again as a school, the residents having left there, I would therefore offer to buy the land and building, or the school furniture only, if you are disposed to sell them; otherwise I will care them and see that the place is kept in order. In a few days I will send you the name of a responsible resident of the place, as tenant, according to the terms of memo. No. B 87-5619.

I am, &c.,

J. HENNESSY, C.C.

What is this? Let me see papers.—J.I. Papers appended.—G.M., 15/11/87. Memo.—Shown to Minister. Get report as to whether school is likely to be again reopened. [See offer to purchase, made in this letter].—G.M., 16/11/87. The Chief Inspector, for report whether school is likely to be reopened, in connection with Mr. Hennessy's offer to purchase the premises, &c.—G.M., B.C., 17/11/87. District-Inspector O'Byrne, for report.—D.J.C. (for C.I.), 18/11/87. Mr. Inspector Wright, for report.—G.O.B., 23/11/87.

I can see no prospect of this school being required at Forest Vale again; but I have already asked a contractor to see if it is worth removing, and to state the cost, so that should a class-room be required at Germanton, it might be available. I think that, under the circumstances, as we are renting the house, the question of selling it might stand over for three months.—S.W., 29/11/87.

Chief Inspector,—I recommend that the building and ground be not sold. I have instructed Mr. Inspector Wright to make arrangements for the safe custody of the furniture, &c., belonging to the Department.—G.O.B., 8/12/87.

Acting Under Secretary,—I concur.—J.C.M., 13/12/87. Submitted.—G.M., 16/12/87. Approved.—J.I., 17/12/87.

No. 5.

The Rev. J. Hennessy to Mr. Chief Inspector Maynard.

Sir,

Germanton, 14 November, 1887.

In reply to a letter addressed to Mr. W. J. Lyne, M.P., dated 4th November, from your office, re old public school at Forest Vale, I beg to offer the name of Mr. P. Kirby, Little Billabong, as a responsible resident to hold the premises as a monthly tenant, according to the terms of your letter.

I have written to the Minister of Education, asking him if he will sell the land and premises, or the furniture of the old school.

At present there is a great danger lest it may be burnt down, as travellers camp there at night, and light their fires in the school. I will have the place locked at once, and seen after.

I have, &c.,

J. HENNESSY, C.C.,
Catholic Clergyman.

D.I.—I recommend that this tenant be accepted on the terms proposed, but that he be informed that the building may be used by any denomination for religious purposes, and not by his own church only.—S.W., 29/11/87.

Chief Inspector.—I concur.—G.O'B., 8/12/87. Under Secretary.—I concur.—J.C.M., 3/1/88.
Memo. appended.—G.M., 18/1/88.

No. 6.

Memorandum by The Chief Clerk to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Forest Vale :—Question of leasing premises to Mr. P. Kirby at a nominal rent.

On the 22nd February last, the Minister approved of this school being closed and the furniture being removed to Germanton. The local inspector reports that he sees no prospect of the school being again required.

The building, of which half the cost was defrayed by the residents, stands on a site that is vested in this Department.

In September last, Mr. W. J. Lyne, M.P., requested that the building might be used for church purposes by the various denominations, no other building being available. This request was declined; but, on the recommendation of the District Inspector and Chief Inspector, Mr. Lyne was informed that the Minister was prepared to let the building to some responsible resident for a nominal rent, to be used only as a place of worship, on condition that the lease be terminable at a month's notice on either side.

In November last, the Rev. J. Hennessy offered to purchase the premises, but this offer was declined, on the recommendation of the District Inspector and Chief Inspector.

On the 14th November, Mr. Hennessy submitted the name of Mr. P. Kirby as a responsible resident to hold the premises as a monthly tenant, and it is now recommended that Mr. Kirby be accepted on the terms proposed, and provided any denomination be allowed to use the building for religious services.

When submitting the former papers to the Minister I told him that I thought the recommendation as to leasing the premises should be adopted, inasmuch as the building is now falling to pieces and is in danger of being burnt down by tramps. As it is no longer in use as a school, and is not to be sold, I think it would be better to lease it than to allow it to be destroyed. I do not think such a course would clash with the regulation as to the use of school buildings for religious purposes.

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G.M., 18/1/88.

Submitted.—E.J., 18/1/88. On reconsideration I think it might give rise to complications were the building used for religious purposes. It would be better to sell it if it be certain that it will not be again needed as a school.—J.I., 19/1/88. Chief Inspector for further report.—E.J., B.C., 30/1/88.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 January, 1888.

Adverting to my letter of the 4th November last, No. B. 87-5,619, in which you were informed that the Minister of Public Instruction was willing to let the old public school building at Forest Vale to some responsible person at a rental of 1s. per month, if demanded, upon condition that the building be used as a place of worship only, and that the tenancy be terminable by a month's notice, I am now directed to acquaint you that, on a reconsideration of the case, the Minister is of opinion that complications might possibly arise were the building used for religious purposes. He has therefore called for a further report as to the advisableness of selling the property.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. Hennessy.

Rev. Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 January, 1888.

With reference to your letter dated 14th November last, addressed to Mr. Maynard, Chief Inspector of Schools, wherein you name Mr. P. Kirby as a suitable tenant for the public school premises which it was proposed to lease for the purposes of public worship only, on the understanding that the building might be used by all denominations, I am now directed to acquaint you that, on a reconsideration of the case the Minister of Public Instruction is of opinion that complications might possibly arise were the building used for religious purposes, and he has called for a further report as to the advisableness of selling the property.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Memo. by Mr. Deputy Chief Inspector Bridges to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Wright.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 February, 1888.

Forest Vale:—Question of disposal of school building.—Your memo. of 29th November last.

The Minister has recorded the following minute in connection with this case:—

“On reconsideration I think it might give rise to complications were the building used for religious purposes. It would be better to sell it, if it be certain that it will not be again needed as a school.”

With reference thereto, I have to request that you will be good enough to furnish a further report containing a suitable recommendation in regard to the question of selling the building.

F. BRIDGES,
Deputy Chief Inspector.

D.I.,—I do not see any prospect of this school building being required again for school purposes, and I therefore recommend that Mr. Cunningham, auctioneer, of Germanton, be instructed to sell the building and land at a minimum price of £50.—S.W., 8/2/88.

Chief Inspector,—I concur.—G.O.B., 15/2/88. Under Secretary,—I concur.—J.C.M., 23/2/88. Submitted.—E.J., 24/2/88. Approved.—J.I., 24/2/88.

Memo.—Site 2 acres, portion 8, parish of Forest Creek, county of Goulburn; title, Crown grant to Council of Education, 10th Dec., 1879, No. 79-879.—G.K., 25/2/88. Mr. Richards, for minute, 28/2/88. Min. Executive Council.—T.R., 2/3/88.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Cunningham.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 February, 1888.

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to sell by auction, on behalf of this Department, the old public school site at Forest Vale, near Little Billabong, together with the buildings thereon. The site comprises 2 acres, being portion 8, parish of Forest Creek; the title is a grant from the Crown. A reserve price of £50 should be placed upon the property.

2. Before carrying out the sale will you be good enough to submit, for approval or otherwise, a copy of the proposed terms and conditions.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER
(For Under Secretary).

No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 February, 1888.

Referring to my letter of 30th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has now decided to sell the old public school site and buildings at Forest Vale by auction. The necessary instructions in the matter have been given to Mr. Cunningham, auctioneer, of Germanton.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER
(For Under Secretary).

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Rev. J. Hennessy.

Rev. Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 February, 1888.

Referring to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has now decided to sell the old public school site and buildings at Forest Vale by auction. The necessary instructions in the matter have been given to Mr. Cunningham, auctioneer, of Germanton.

I have, &c.,
G. MILLER
(For Under Secretary).

No. 13.

Memo. from The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. Chief Inspector Maynard.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 February, 1888.

Forest Vale:—Proposed sale of old school property. Your memo. of 23rd instant. As recommended by you, Mr. Cunningham, auctioneer, Germanton, has been instructed to sell the old public school site and buildings at Forest Vale by auction—reserve price £50.

G. MILLER
(For Under Secretary).

No. 14.

Minute Paper for The Executive Council.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 2 March, 1888.

Forest Vale :—Sale of old School site and building.

I RECOMMEND for the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the land hereunder described, known as the old public school site at Forest Vale, together with the building thereon, be sold by auction, in terms of the 4th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—Crown Grant to late Council of Education, 10th December, 1879, No. 79-879, containing 2 acres, and being portion 8, parish of Forest Creek, county of Goulburn.

JAS. INGLIS.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the sale of the old school site and building referred to at auction, in terms of the Act referred to.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—GAMINGTON, 6/3/88. Min. 88/9. 6/3/88. Confirmed, 13/3/88.

No. 15.

Mr. J. Cunningham, Auctioneer, to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Germanton, New South Wales, 5 March, 1888.

I am in receipt of your favour of 28th ultimo., re sale of public school building and land, at Forest Vale, Little Billabong, and on other side I submit terms and conditions of sale as generally used by me.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH CUNNINGTON.

[Enclosure.]

Terms and Conditions of Sale.

1. The highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser.
2. In the event of any dispute the lot in question to be put up again and resold.
3. Any lot (or lots) at the risk of the purchaser after the fall of the hammer.
4. No bidder shall be allowed, on any pretence whatever, to retract an offer once made.
5. Terms.—Cash.

J. CUNNINGTON,

Auctioneer.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 8 March, 1888.

I am directed to acquaint you that it has been decided to sell by auction the old public school site at Forest Vale, together with the buildings thereon, which are no longer required for school purposes. A copy of the conditions of sale proposed to be used by the auctioneers is forwarded herewith; also the deed of grant of the site, viz.:—Crown grant, dated 10th December, 1879, to Council of Education, of 2 acres, portion 8, parish of Forest Creek, county Goulburn.

2. Will you be good enough to advise whether the conditions of sale are suitable and sufficient for the purpose.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER

(For Under Secretary).

No. 17.

The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 16 March, 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date the 8th instant, numbered as in n. 88/20857 margin, including grant of land at Forest Vale (being the old public school site), which it is proposed to sell by auction, and also conditions of sale sent you by the auctioneer, and requesting me to advise whether the latter are suitable or sufficient.

I return you herewith the draft conditions referred to, which I do not think will altogether meet the case, and enclose herewith a draft of conditions in lieu thereof.

You will observe that the terms of payment are not touched on in my draft, that being a matter for the Department to settle.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—E.J., 20/3/88.

Approved.—J.I., 21/3/88.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. J. Cunningham.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 March, 1888.

Referring to your letter dated 5th instant, I am directed to transmit herewith a set of conditions, prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and approved by the Minister of Public Instruction, for the sale of the old public school site at Forest Vale.

2. Will you be good enough to sell under these conditions (subject to the reserve, £50, already notified), and to return them to me with your account sales, in due course.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER

(For Under Secretary).

No. 19.

No. 19.

Mr. A. Reiff to J. Hayes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Adolphsrube, Forest Creek, 6 April, 1888.

Myself, and other families of this place desire your valuable assistance in trying to keep a public school at Forest Vale, Little Billabong, from being sold. It has been closed on account of the few scholars that have been attending about twelve months ago. But I attended a meeting in Germanton, on the 26th of March, when Mr. Sutherland, the Minister for Works, was there, and the people were trying to get the railway from Culcairn to Germanton. I heard him say it was possible they would get the railway if the squatters would rent or sell sufficient ground to induce farmers into the district, which each squatter present at the meeting agreed to; and as our largest squatter, Mr. J. M'Laurin's property that would be thrown open is alongside the school, I think it very unfair to sell it, at least until such a movement is settled whether we will get the railway or not. Trusting you will attend to such a very important matter as the opening of a school in a place it is so needed.

I remain, &c.,

ADOLPH REIFF.

Left by Mr. Hayes, M.P.

Inform Mr. Hayes of decision.—G. M., 12/4/88.

No. 20.

Telegram from The Bench of Magistrates, Germanton, to The Minister of Public Instruction.

13 April, 1888.

LITTLE Billabong school with site 5 acres, to be sold by Cunnington, auctioneer, here to-morrow, Saturday, strongly recommend withdrawal; likely soon required again, besides not advertised.

JNO. ROSS, J.P.,
A. G. McLEAN, J.P.,
A. ROSS, J.P.,

for Bench of Magistrates.

NOTE.—Received at Department of Public Instruction on 14th April, 1888—the day of sale.

No. 21.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to J. Ross, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 April, 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram from yourself and Messrs. A. G. McLean and A. Ross, J.P.'s., recommending the withdrawal from sale of the old public school site and buildings at Forest Vale, Little Billabong.

2. Inasmuch as your telegram reached this office to-day only, and the Minister of Public Instruction is on a tour in the country, it was not practicable to stop the sale of the property, which, you state, is to take place to-day. I may add that the Minister has already given this case a great deal of consideration, and the decision arrived at was deemed the best under all the known circumstances in regard to it.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to J. Hayes, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 April, 1888.

Referring to the letter presented by you from Mr. Adolph Reiff (of Adolphsrube, Forest Creek), requesting that the old public school property at Forest Vale may not be sold, I am directed to acquaint you that, from reports obtained by the Department, it did not appear that there was any prospect of the school being required again. The Minister of Public Instruction, therefore, after giving the matter careful consideration, resolved to sell the premises, and they have been placed in the hands of Mr. J. Cunnington, auctioneer, Germanton, for disposal by auction.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 23.

G. V. Rahn & Co. to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

14 April, 1888.

We have to inform you of the sale of the public school site and buildings thereon at Forest Vale, Little Billabong, on your account, this day, by Joseph Cunnington, Esq., auctioneer, the purchaser being John Ross, Esq., acting for the trustees of the Presbyterian Church. Names of trustees will be forwarded as soon as we obtain them. Sum realized—£82 10s.

Enclosed please find cheque, being deposit 25 per cent. in the sum of £20 12s. 6d. Also our account sales which we trust will prove satisfactory from

Yours faithfully,

G. V. RAHN & CO.

Cheque, £20 12s 6d, enclosed (JOHN ROSS).

Cashier, 20/4/88.
6d.—A.F., 20/4/88.

Accountant, 20/4/88.—E.J., J.M.G., 21/4/88.

Received cheque, £20 12s.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Germanton, New South Wales, 14 April, 1888.

The Minister of Public Instruction, Sydney, New South Wales, Dr. to Joseph Cunnington, auctioneer.

	£ s. d.
By sale of old school site and buildings situate at Forest Vale, Little Billabong, 5% commission on £82 10s. ...	4 2 6
Advertising... ..	18 0
	£5 0 6

No. 24.

Under Secretary of Public Instruction to G. V. Rahn & Co.

Gentlemen, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 April, 1888.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 14th instant, reporting the sale of the old Public School site and building at Forest Vale, to Mr. John Ross (for the Presbyterian Church trustees) for the sum of £82 10s., and enclosing a cheque for £20 12s. 6d., being one-fourth of the purchase money.

2. The transfer of the land should, in accordance with the usual practice, be prepared by the purchaser's solicitor, who should apply to the Crown Solicitor for the necessary particulars of title, &c.

3. With regard to the payment of your commission and expenses, I am to request that you will collect the remainder, £61 17s. 6d. of the purchase money, deduct your charges therefrom, £5 0s. 6d., and remit the balance, £56 17s., to this Department.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 25.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 April, 1888.

Referring to your letter dated 16th March, ultimo, No. 88a141, I am now directed to acquaint you that the old public school site at Forest Vale, comprising 2 acres, together with the building thereon, has been sold by auction on behalf of this Department, for the sum of eighty-two pounds ten shillings (£82 10s.). The purchaser was Mr. John Ross, acting for the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, whose names will be given hereafter.

2. The deed of grant was forwarded to you with my letter of 8th March. A copy of the Executive Council authority to sell the land is now transmitted, together with the terms and conditions of sale. One-fourth (£20 12s. 6d.) of the purchase money has been paid.

3. These particulars are furnished for your information in the event of the purchaser's solicitor applying to you respecting the transfer.

I have, &c.,
E. JOHNSON,
Under Secretary.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 April, 1888.

Forest Vale.—Sale of old school premises.—My memo. of 28th February.

The old public school site and buildings at Forest Vale have been sold by auction, on behalf of this Department, to Mr. John Ross (acting for the trustees of the Presbyterian Church) for the sum of £82 10s. The Department's reserve price was £50.

G. MILLER
(For Under Secretary).

No. 27.

Memorial from Residents of Little Billabong.

To the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir, Germanton, 27 April, 1888.

The undersigned residents of Little Billabong beg, most respectfully, to remonstrate against the sale of the public school and site, parish of Forest Creek, which was sold by Mr. Joseph Cunnington, auctioneer, on the 14th instant. That the school was erected by the residents, and although closed for some time, owing to the removal of several families, still we are in hopes that within a reasonable time it may require to be reopened. That your petitioners would have remonstrated before the sale occurred, but no notice of the intended sale appeared in any newspaper until the day previous to its occurrence, though we understand that notices were posted up in various places. That, as far as we are aware, no person applied for the sale to take place; on the contrary, every resident is opposed to such having been done. That even had the building been sold the site should be retained, as it occupies the frontage to Reserve 592, which is materially injured by being in private hands. That we would respectfully recommend that steps be taken to induce the purchaser to consent to a cancellation of the sale.

We are, &c.,

- | | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Broadribb, farmer, Little Billabong | Adolph Reiff, junr., selector, Little Billabong |
| John Broadribb, grazier, Little Billabong | Adolph Reiff, sen., selector, Little Billabong |
| John Kirby, farmer, Little Billabong | Peter J. Keane, selector, Forest Creek |
| John Griffiths, hotelkeeper, Little Billabong | F. E. Keane, grazier, Clifton, Little Billabong |
| F. Badesitz, blacksmith, Lunt's Vale | Robert Logan, farmer, Forest Creek |
| Adolph Reiff, junr., selector, Little Billabong | J. B. Crowe, jun., selector, Little Billabong |
| | Paul Stanley Crowe, resident, Little Billabong. |

We should also state that the building referred to was built by us as residents, and was not Public property.

No. 28.

W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P. to the Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir,

7, Norwich Chambers, Sydney, 9 May, 1888.

I beg to enclose a petition* received from the residents of Little Billabong opposing the sale of the Forest Creek school, and I trust that, under the circumstances, the prayer of the petitioners will be acted upon.

Yours obediently,

WILLIAM JOHN LYNE.

Inquire and report.

Memo.—The premises in question were sold by auction on 14th April last for £82 10s. The school was closed on 28th February, 1887, and Mr. Inspector Wright has twice since reported (29/11/87 and 8/2/88) that he saw no prospect of a school being required again. One-half (£24) of the original cost of the building was paid from public funds.—G.K., 16/5/88. Submitted.

These premises have already been sold by auction (see memo. hereon). The petitioners might be informed that the decision arrived at cannot now be altered, but that it will be competent for them to make application for the establishment of another school, when the circumstances of the locality warrant such a step.—E.J., 17/5/88. Approved.—J.L., 18/5/88.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to W. J. Lyne, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 May, 1888.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter dated 9th instant, forwarding a memorial from twelve residents of Little Billabong, protesting against the sale of the old public school site and building at Forest Vale, and requesting that endeavours may be made to cancel such sale.

2. In reply, I am to state that inasmuch as the premises have been actually sold by auction, the decision arrived at cannot now be altered. The school was permanently closed in February, 1887, owing to the very small number of children in attendance. It will, however, be competent for the residents interested to make application for the establishment of another school whenever the circumstances of the locality warrant such a step.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. W. Broadribb.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 May, 1888.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice the memorial dated 27th ultimo, presented by Mr. Lyne, M.P., from yourself and eleven other residents of Little Billabong, protesting against the sale of the old public school site and building at Forest Vale, and requesting that endeavours may be made to cancel such sale.

2. In reply, I am to state that inasmuch as the premises have been actually sold by auction, the decision arrived at cannot now be altered. The school was permanently closed in February, 1887, owing to the very small number of children in attendance. It will, however, be competent for the residents interested to make application for the establishment of another school whenever the circumstances of the locality warrant such a step.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RESERVATION OF LAND IN THE PARISH OF HOLSWORTHY, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8th November, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in connection with the reservation from sale for Public School purposes of 2 acres of land, being part of 40 acres, measured portion 133, county of Cumberland, parish of Holsworthy.”

(*Mr. Gibbes.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction to Chief Inspector of Schools. 27 July, 1887	2
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3. Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction to Chief Inspector of Schools. 3 August, 1887	2
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Appendices, two tracings.	

No. 1.

Memo. from The Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland: As to site for Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, 27 July, 1887.

HEREWITH is forwarded tracing showing 40 acres of Crown land, portion 133, in the parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, situate about 8 miles south of Liverpool, which the Department of Lands desires to withhold from selection. It is suggested that an area of 2 acres might be obtained as a site for a Public School, together with the reservation of 8 or 10 acres for a school paddock. See Appendix 1.

790—

Will

[511 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £7 12s. 8d.]

Will you be good enough to obtain a report as to whether it is desirable to secure any of this land for school purposes, and, if so, to indicate on the tracing a suitable site for school and paddock. It is requested that a report should be furnished within two or three days, as the matter is urgent, and Mr. Surveyor Deering is pressing for an early decision.

G. MILLER,
Acting Under Secretary.

Mr. Inspector Dawson for report.—The 40-acre block referred to is shaded red on the accompanying map of the eastern division of the parish of Holsworthy. Your report should be sent direct to this office.—F.B., B.C., 28/7/87.

No. 2.

Memo. from Mr. Inspector Dawson to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland: As to site for Public School.

Campbelltown, 1 August, 1888.

It is desirable, in view of the future prospects of the locality, to secure a school site on portion 133 mentioned. I have indicated by dotted lines on the tracing a suitable site for school and paddock.

J. DAWSON,

Inspector.

J.I., 3/8/87.

Under Secretary, I concur.—J.C.M., 2/8/87.

Submitted—G.M., 3/8/87.

Approved.—

No. 3.

Memo. from The Acting Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Parish of Holsworthy: As to site.—Your memo. of 2nd instant.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 August, 1887.

The Minister for Lands has been asked to dedicate a school site of 2 acres (and to reserve a paddock of 10 acres) at the abovenamed place, situate in the south-west corner of portion 133 of 40 acres.

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

No. 4.

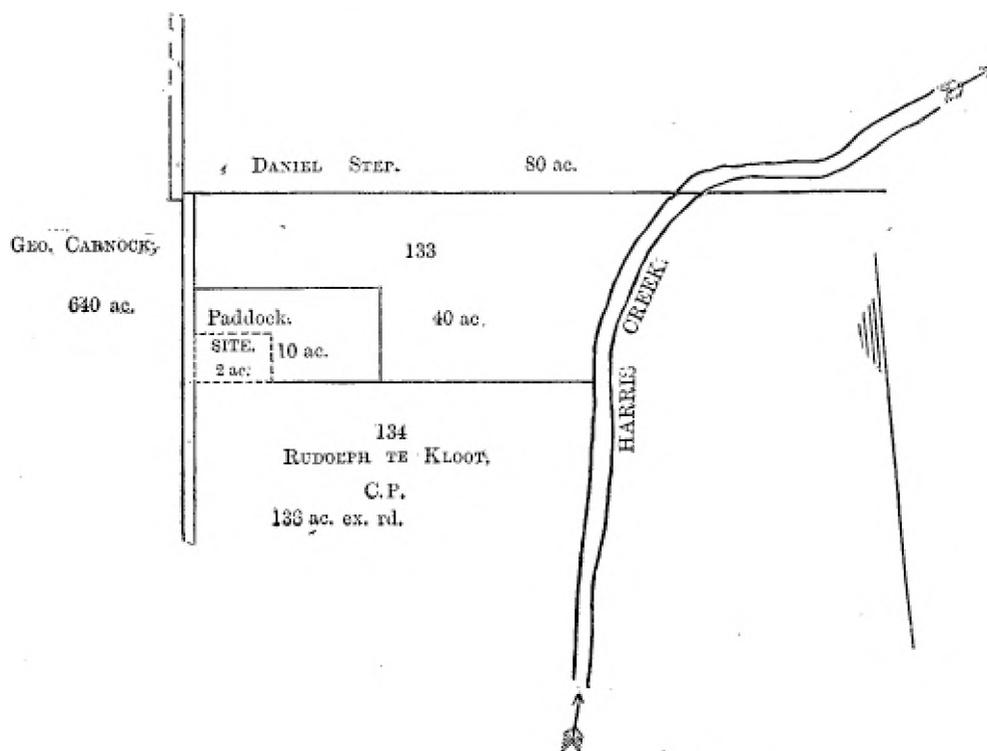
The Acting Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to The Under Secretary for Lands.
(87-3,897.)

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 August, 1887.

I am directed to request that the under-described land in the parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, may be dedicated for Public School purposes:—2 acres, situate in the south-west corner of portion 133 of 40 acres, as shown on sketch.

2. The reservation for a school paddock of 10 acres adjoining is also desired.



I have, &c.,
G. MILLER.

Acting Under Secretary.

NOTE. Portion thus coloured red in original

Referred

Referred to Mr. District-Surveyor Deering for early report.—R.H.D., 8/8/87. Recommend 2 acres for school, &c., omitting the 10 acres for paddock, which are not specially applied for. There will never be a sufficient population to warrant the 10 acres.—J. W. DEERING, 9 August, 1887. Then the remaining 38 acres to be divided into two parts.—J.W.D. Mr. Metcalfe.

No. 5.

Recommendation by Metropolitan District-Surveyor Deering.

Metropolitan District Survey Office, 10 August, 1887.

It is recommended that the defined area specified in the margin, and situate in the county of Cumberland, parish of Holsworthy, and shown by green tint on the enclosed tracing, marked (A), be reserved from sale for Public School purposes, under the provisions of the 101st clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884. The land referred to forms part of portion 133, formerly held under conditional purchase S3-1, Liverpool, forfeited 20th July, 1887, and has been applied for by the Department of Public Instruction. (*Vide* Misc. 87-9,760 herewith.)

For notification.
Area, 2 acres.

JOHN W. DEERING,
Metropolitan District Surveyor.

The application is for 10 acres, but it would appear that 2 acres is ample; the balance may be subdivided into two portions and offered at auction under the deferred payment terms. The land is only about 7 miles from Liverpool.—C.O., 10/8/87.

Recommendation approved.—T.G., 11/8/87.

Special. The remainder of the land, viz., 38 acres, will be, unless otherwise dealt with, available for selection under Volunteer Land Order. As it is intended to sell the land by auction perhaps it may be declared suburban land attached to Liverpool.—R.H.D., 13 Aug., /87.

C.O., 13/8/87. Approved.—T.G., 14/8/87. Ex. Co. Minute.

No. 6.

Lands Office Memorandum.

Revocation of Temporary Reserve—Eastern Division—Land District of Liverpool.

No. 4,032, county of Cumberland, parish of Holsworthy, containing an area of about 2 acres. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the western boundary of portion 133 of 40 acres, at a point 4 chains 60 links north of the south-west corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the west by part of that boundary bearing north 4 chains; thence on the north by a line east 5 chains; thence on the east by a line south 4 chains; and thence on the south by a line west 5 chains, to the point of commencement,—being part of measured portion 133, shown on plan catalogued C 552-2,030, Department of Lands.

The above was reserved from sale for Public School purposes on 20th August, 1887.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

(87-11,224.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 14 September, 1887.

Referring to your letter of the 3rd ultimo (No. B 87-3,897), I have the honor to inform you that reserve No. 4,032, county of Cumberland, parish of Holsworthy, containing an area of about 2 acres, was notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th August, 1887, for Public School purposes, under the provisions of the 101st clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and that 2 acres are considered ample for Public School requirements in that locality.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,

(For the Under Secretary).

No. 8.

The Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 23 September, 1887.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant (Misc. 87-11,224), in which you state that reserve No. 4,032, county of Cumberland, parish of Holsworthy, containing an area of 2 acres, was notified in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th August, 1887, for Public School purposes, under the provisions of the 101st clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

2. In reply, I am to invite attention to my communication of the 3rd ultimo (No. B 87-3,897), and to inquire why the 2 acres have been merely reserved instead of being dedicated as requested.

I have, &c.,

G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

Urgent, Mr. Delow.—S.F., 28/9/87. Will Mr. District-Surveyor Deering be good enough to let me have the papers.—R.H.D. (for the Assistant Under Secretary), 28/9/87.

The 2 acres referred to were only temporarily reserved, pending survey, on completion of which the area will be definitely dedicated for the purpose required. After informing the Department of Public Instruction

Instruction these papers should be returned to this office for further action. There is also a conditional purchase application awaiting the return of these papers.—JOHN W. DEERING, 5 Oct., 1887. The Under Secretary.

Inform as above; then to Mr. District-Surveyor Deering.—R.H.D. (for the U.S.). Acting U.S. for Public Instruction informed, 7 Oct., 1887. Mr. District-Surveyor Deering.—R.H.D. (for U.S.), 10/10/87.

Non-residential conditional purchase, 87-2, of 8th September, for portion 133 of 40 acres, by Charles Whately, recommended for disallowance.—Liverpool, the area being less than 40 acres, viz., 38 acres. Report No. 2,598 to Chairman of this date.—JOHN WM. DEERING, Metropolitan District Surveyor, 18 Oct., 1887.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Acting Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 October, 1887.

Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, requesting to know why Reserve No. 4,032, county Cumberland, parish Holsworthy, containing an area of 2 acres, has been merely reserved instead of being dedicated as a site for Public School, I have the honor to inform you that the 2 acres referred to were only temporarily reserved pending survey, on completion of which the area will be definitely dedicated for the purpose required.

I have, &c.,

F. H. WILSON,

(For the Under Secretary.)

No. 10.

Mr. Temporary Surveyor King to Mr. Metropolitan District-Surveyor Deering.

Transmitting plan of portion 100, parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland—to be dedicated for Public School.

Sir,

Minto, 27 September, 1887.

In accordance with your instructions No. 2,216 of 2nd September, 1887, I do myself the honor to transmit herewith plan of portion 100, in the parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, to be dedicated for Public School purposes.

I would draw attention to the fact that the portion as measured differs slightly from the description forwarded with the instructions.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM L. KING,

Temporary Surveyor.

Plan approved.—WILLIAM FREEMAN, for Metropolitan District Surveyor, 7/12/87. Report to the Under Secretary for Lands, No. 6, of this date.—JOHN W. DEERING, 4/1/88.

No. 11.

Mr. Metropolitan District-Surveyor Deering to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Public School site near Liverpool, parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, No. 6.

4 January, 1888.

1. The dedication for Public School site of portion 100, containing 2 acres, parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, applied for by the Department of Public Instruction, is recommended for the approval of the Hon. the Secretary for Lands.

2. Tracing accompanying for transmission to the Department of Public Instruction.

3. This area was reserved for Public School purposes, No. 4,032, notified 20th August, 1887; a description for revocation of that reservation is also enclosed.

JOHN W. DEERING,

Metropolitan District Surveyor.

Recommendation submitted for approval.—R.H.D., F.H.W., C.O., 12/1/88. Approved.—J.F.B., 12/1/88.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 16 April, 1888.

In reference to your letter of the 23rd September last, I have the honor to apprise you, for the information of the Minister for Public Instruction, that the Secretary for Lands has approved of the permanent dedication of 2 acres, viz., portion No. 100, in the parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland, as a site for Public School.

A tracing showing the position of the land in question is forwarded herewith for your information.

I have, &c.,

R. H. DE LOW,

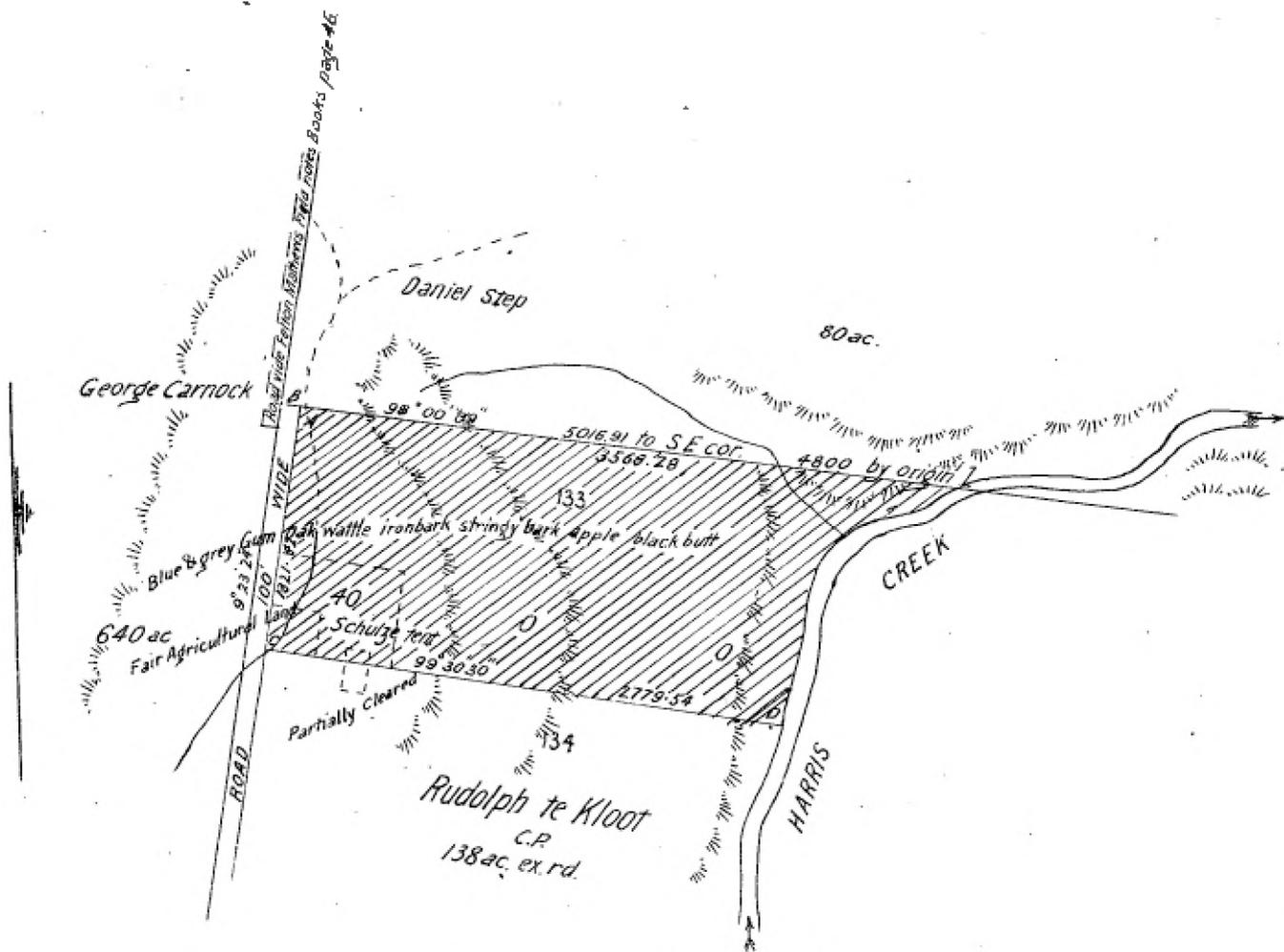
(For the Under Secretary.)

[Two Plans.]

PLAN

of portion 133 in the
PARISH OF HOLSWORTHY, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Applied for by Ludwig Emil Schulze under the 13th Clause
of the C.L.A. Act of 1861. C.P. N^o 631 dated 26th April.



Situated in the Liverpool Land District.
Date of Survey 6th Oct^r 1883.
Imp^{ts} Fencing 10/- partial clearing £4 also a tent
(S^d) Geo. H. Knibbs. Licensed Surveyor

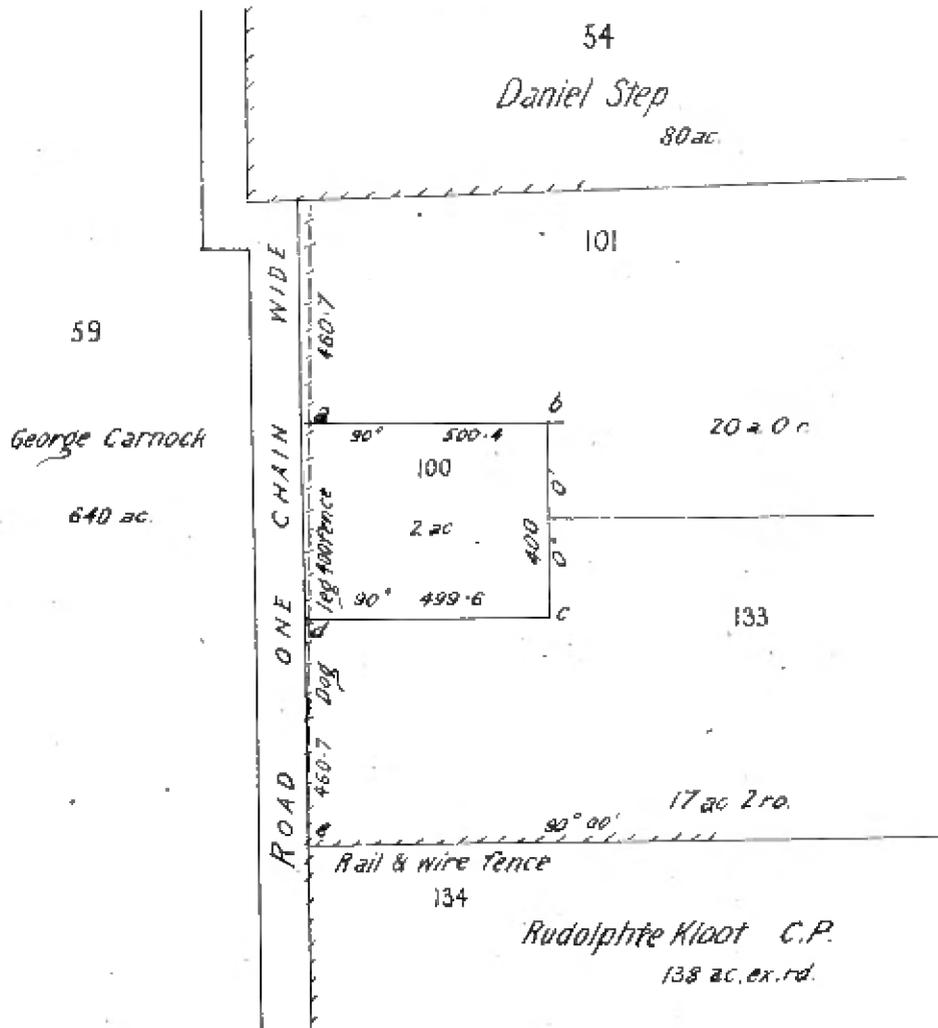
Reference to Corners.				
Corners	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o on tree
A	136° 49' 00"	ironbark	74.57	133
B	229° 54' 15"	"	62.82	133
C	21° 40' 00"	ironbark sapling	4.54	133-134
D	189° 25' 30"	blackbutt	34.46	133-134
Z	156° 30' 30"	vertical rock	17.15	133

The part edged pink on Original plan is shown thus //

(Sig 790.)

PLAN

of Suburban Portion 100, Town of Liverpool.
 COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, PARISH OF HOLSWORTHY,
 LAND DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL
 Granted for Public School Purposes.



I hereby certify that I in person made, and on the 22nd Sep^r 1887 completed the survey represented on this plan, on which is written the bearings and lengths of the lines measured by me, and I declare that the survey has been executed in accordance with the regulations published for the guidance of Licensed Surveyors and the practice of the Surveyor General's Department

(Sig^d) William King Licensed Surveyor.

Transmitted to the District Surveyor with my letter of 27 Sep^r 87 N^o 14.

Reference to Corners

Corner	Bearing	From	Links	N ^o on Tree
a	235° 52'	stump	34 3/4	100-101
b	10° 7'	ironbark	12 7/4	100-101
c	80° 25'	st ^y bark	49 1/4	100-133
d	259° 10'	st ^y bark	45.8	100-133
e	12° 10'	ironbark	4 1/2	133-134

(Sig 790-)

Scale.



1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHARLOTTE BRENNING.

(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 10 November, 1887.

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

The Petition of Charlotte Brenning,—

HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner has served as Teacher under the Department of Public Instruction of New South Wales for three years, having entered the Service on the 13th day of May, 1881.

That in consequence of having been sent to places where great hardships had to be contended against, the health of your Petitioner became greatly affected.

That your Petitioner applied to the Department on the 7th day of March, 1884, setting forth your Petitioner's urgent need for removal from the Portland Head school, of which she had then the charge, in consequence of failing health, owing to the unfavorable situation of the place, and received a reply, dated the 29th day of the same month, from the Department, to the effect that your Petitioner's resignation as teacher of the school had been accepted, to take effect from the 31st day of that month, and requesting that all the money which had been advanced for travelling expenses should be refunded, thereby implying that your Petitioner tendered her resignation. The Department now decline to grant your Petitioner further employment.

Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause a Select Committee of Parliament to be appointed to inquire into the whole case, with a view to securing to your Petitioner such an appointment in the Service as on examination may appear to be in accordance with the circumstances, and for reasons set forth in the above Petition.

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

Dated this 1st day of November, 1887.

CHARLOTTE BRENNING.

1917

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1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT OF PUPIL TEACHERS AND AS TO RENT ALLOWANCES.)

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

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 July, 1887.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.AMENDED REGULATIONS AS TO EMPLOYMENT OF PUPIL TEACHERS AND AS TO RENT ALLOWANCES
TO TEACHERS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulations, in substitution for those relating to the employment of pupil teachers and to rent allowances to teachers, of date 12th February, 1886.

Pupil Teachers.

81. Pupil teachers may be employed to serve not less than four 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.

Rent Allowances to Teachers.

94. In addition to the salaries, residences, vested or rented, will be provided for married men in charge of Public Schools, but a residence rented for a married teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

JAS. INGLIS.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.REGULATION PROHIBITING TEACHERS FROM USING OUTSIDE INFLUENCE TO OBTAIN PROMOTION,
REMOVAL, &c.)

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

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 5 August, 1887.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.REGULATION PROHIBITING TEACHERS FROM USING OUTSIDE INFLUENCE TO OBTAIN PROMOTION,
REMOVAL, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulation prohibiting Teachers from using outside influence to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage, namely:—

72a. Teachers are appointed, promoted, and removed on a due consideration of their claims and merits. They are therefore prohibited from seeking the interest of influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage. Any infringement of this Regulation will be severely dealt with.

JAS. INGLIS.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT OF 1866.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS UNDER, FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AT PARRAMATTA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 2, sec. 3.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 18th October, 1887.

AMENDED REGULATIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

Hrs Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulations for the management of the Industrial School for Girls, at Parramatta, in accordance with section 3 of the Industrial Schools Act of 1866, 30 Victoria No. 2.

JAMES INGLIS.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.*Superintendent.*

1. The Superintendent will have entire charge of the Institution, and be held responsible for all the property belonging to the Government. She will visit and inspect, with the Assistant Superintendent, or a matron, every part of the establishment daily, and ascertain that the whole is under efficient management and control. She will attend the daily musters to see that proper order is observed.

2. She will draw up, and have constantly posted within the Institution for reference, a Daily Routine or Time-table showing how the inmates are to be employed throughout each day, and giving the names of the officers and servants under whose direct charge and responsibility the several divisions of the day's work &c., are to be carried on; she will be held responsible for the proper discharge of all duties to be performed by the various officers of the Establishment; and she will be guided from time to time by such directions as she may receive from the Minister of Public Instruction.

3. She will see that the girls are properly instructed by the Teacher or Teachers; that they are taught habits of cleanliness, industry, and diligence; and she will be expected to do everything in her power to encourage, by force of example, moral and exemplary conduct amongst those entrusted to her care.

4. She will see that the girls are treated with kindness, combined with strict discipline, and check every instance of harsh conduct on the part of the officers or attendants.

5. She will see that the food is good and sufficient; that it is properly cooked and served with regularity and order. She will also examine the Store and Diet Books, to see that the proper quantities are supplied.

6. She will keep a Register for recording the name of every girl admitted into the Institution, entering such particulars as can be ascertained respecting age, religion, parentage, previous life, &c.; also, how the girls are disposed of on leaving the establishment; and in case of death, the cause should be immediately reported.

7. All complaints made by the officers, attendants, or the girls, must be carefully looked into by the Superintendent, in order that any abuses or infringement of the Regulations may be checked and rectified. The Superintendent may suspend any officer for neglect of duty or improper conduct, pending the decision of the Minister of Public Instruction.

8. She must attend the Visiting Surgeon when he visits the sick, and take every care that his instructions are properly carried out.

Assistant Superintendent or Matron.

9. She will act under the orders of the Superintendent and give directions for carrying out all arrangements for the proper working of the household duties of the Institution.

10. She will attend the daily musters, and appoint such girls as the Superintendent thinks fit for performing domestic and other duties.

11. She will see that all the girls whose names are entered on the school roll attend punctually each day.

12. She will, in the absence of a clergyman, read prayers on Sundays, when required by the Superintendent to do so.

13. She will see that a portion of every day except Saturday and Sunday is devoted to teaching the girls some branch of useful industry, and especially all the duties of household management.

14. She will, under the direction of the Superintendent, overlook the internal arrangement of the Institution, direct the Assistant Matron and servants in their duties; will see that the dormitories are cleaned and thoroughly aired; that the soiled clothing, including bedding, is taken to the laundry and counted over to the Laundress. She will take care that the dining-hall, hospital, &c., are kept properly clean, and that the female servants are attentive to their duties.

15. She will preside in the bath-rooms whilst the girls are being washed, and assist the Superintendent in inspecting the girls twice daily.

16. She will see that the dormitories are properly lighted for the night and every requisite for the convenience of the girls is duly provided. She will be present at the evening muster in the dormitories, and will see that the lamps are turned down for the night, and that the outer doors of the dormitories are secured.

17. She will take care that every child, upon her admission, is immediately stripped, well washed, and clothed in the dress provided by the Government; and that, on leaving the Institution, every girl be furnished with clean and suitable clothing.

18. She will see that the apartments are thoroughly cleaned every Saturday, so as to secure a due observance of Sunday. She will notify to the Superintendent the name of any officer or servant applying for temporary leave of absence, and the provision to be made for the performance of the duties of the applicant during such absence.

19. She will keep all spare bedding and other articles drawn for the use of the Establishment in her stores, over which she shall always preserve complete control.

20. She will cut out, and measure off, all material for clothing, and will brand the same, if intended for the use of the Institution, when made up.

21. She will visit the dormitories in the morning and evening to see that the girls rise and retire at the proper hour, and keep order while they are dressing and undressing.

22. She will on all occasions attend the girls when they are in the play-ground, or out of school, unless relieved by the orders of the Superintendent.

Visiting Surgeon.

23. The Visiting Surgeon is to visit patients in Hospital at least twice every week, or oftener if required. He is to attend the Institution at any time when he may be sent for by the Superintendent.

24. A Medical Journal is to be kept at the Institution, in which he will record all cases of sickness, disease, or death, with any particulars he may consider necessary.

25. He will see every girl that is admitted into the Institution, and inquire into the state of her health, in the presence of the Superintendent; recording the result of such examination in the Medical Journal. He will also control all correction involving health.

26. In the event of death, he will make an entry in the Medical Journal, specifying the name of the girl, with the date and cause of death and any other particulars he may consider necessary, and report the same to the Superintendent as early as possible.

27. When medical comforts are ordered, it will be necessary for him to enter, in an order-book to be kept for the purpose, the name of the child for whom they are required, with the quantities of the articles to be supplied; and he will also have to certify to the correctness of the account for the same, on the voucher, for the Colonial Treasurer.

Teacher.

28. The hours for the school instruction will be from 9 o'clock a.m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock, p.m. The Teacher in charge should be in attendance, and have the schoolroom ready for commencing duties punctually at 9 o'clock.

29. She will receive the girls from the Assistant Superintendent before school hours, and see that they are all clean and tidy in person; and any who may appear to her not to be so should be sent back. She will then call the muster roll, and report to the Superintendent any girls who may be absent.

30. Prayers are to be read to the girls by the Teacher and the Assistant Superintendent or Matron, by arrangement, according to their different religious persuasions, before the school duties commence, and in the evening before bed-time.

31. As many Monitors as the Teacher may consider necessary may be selected by her as assistants in the school, to whom she will give one hour's additional instruction, between 12 and 1 o'clock each day.

32. In case of the appointment of Assistant Teachers they will perform their duties subject to the direction of the Teacher in charge, in all matters of instruction and school management.

Clerk and Storekeeper.

33. The Clerk and Storekeeper will receive and weigh all stores as they are delivered at the Institution by the Contractor, and issue the same according to the scale, punctually at the hours specified in the Time-table.

34. Will make all entries in Register, Warrant, Store, and other books of the Institution, copy all documents, and write whatever letters may be required.

35. Will keep an account of, and issue, all hardware and other stores for the use of the Institution, and enter in a book the cost of the materials and the net profits of the industries of the Institution.

36. Will take charge of the library and issue books to good conduct girls.

37. Will assist the Superintendent at all times, when required by her to do so, in carrying out any instructions she may consider necessary to give for the preservation of order and discipline in the Institution.

Assistant Matrons.

38. They will render every assistance possible to the Assistant Superintendent in the discharge of her duties, from whom they will directly receive orders; and they must not leave the Institution themselves, nor allow any of the servants to do so, without the permission of the Superintendent.

39. They will frequently visit the kitchen whilst the food is being cooked and carved, and they will be present in the dining-hall during the meals of the girls.

40. They will daily inspect the coppers and cooking vessels, and see that the kitchen is kept scrupulously clean.

41. They will frequently in the day visit the laundry, and see that the duties of that part of the Institution are seductively and economically performed.

42. They will see that the lavatories and bathrooms are kept in perfect order.

43. They will assist the Assistant Superintendent morning and evening in the dormitories, to see that the girls rise and retire at the proper hours. They will also give their assistance in the Hospital when required.

44. They will attend in the work-room and see that the work in hand is diligently and carefully executed; and they will also instruct the girls as far as practicable in farm duties, milking, and the rearing of poultry; and they will on all occasions, when required to do so, attend the girls when they are in the playground or out of school.

Gatekeeper and Gardener.

45. The Gatekeeper and Gardener will open and close the gates at the hours appointed by the Superintendent, and see that no person is permitted to visit the quarters set apart for the girls without first being introduced at the Office of the Institution.

46. Will regularly ring the bell at the times specified in the Time-table.

47. Will take every care that no one from the outside holds any communication whatever with any of the inmates of the Institution.

48. Will keep the gardens, shrubberies, and grounds of the Institution in good order.

49. Will also perform any other duties when required by the Superintendent.

Cook and Laundress.

50. The Cook will draw the food from the Storekeeper punctually when the store bell rings, and observe proper care and economy in cooking the same.

51. The Cook will also see that the dining-room, tins, spoons, knives, forks, &c., and all culinary vessels are kept in perfect order, and will teach the girls placed under her how to cook and be clean in their habits.

52. The Laundress will teach the girls washing, ironing, mangling, &c. She will be at all times careful that none of the houses or body linen is lost or destroyed, and she will be responsible for the security of the same until delivered to the Assistant Superintendent or Matron.

53. The Laundress will see that the laundry is at all times kept clean, and she will be held responsible for the conduct of the girls placed under her.

54. The Cook and Laundress will assist the Assistant Superintendent and Assistant Matrons in the care of the girls during the evening recreation hours, and take charge of the girls' dormitories at night.

Carter and Messenger.

55. The Carter and Messenger will attend to the horse and cows, and also perform any other duties which may be required of him.

Visitors.

56. A Visitors' Book will be kept, in which all ladies and gentlemen who may visit and inspect the Institution must be courteously requested to enter their names, with date of visit and any remarks they may think proper to make.

57. Strangers wishing to visit any of the inmates must present an order from the Minister of Public Instruction, or the Under Secretary, and explain to the Superintendent, or, in her absence, to the Officer in charge, their relation to the inmate whom they desire to see, the object of their visit, and any other particulars that the Superintendent may desire to know; and either the Assistant Superintendent or an Assistant Matron must be present during the interview of any such stranger with an inmate.

58. The relatives of the inmates will receive an order to visit them on the day set apart for that purpose once in six months.

Religious Worship.

59. The inmates must attend Divine Worship every Sunday within the Institution. If no Clergyman is in attendance, prayers must be read by the Assistant Superintendent and the Teacher to the girls, according to their religious denomination.

Rewards and Indulgences.

60. Marks will be given, on the recommendation of the officers, for good conduct. In proportion to the number of marks obtained, the girls will be classified, and each will be paid a small sum monthly, according to merit. Other small indulgences will also be given them from time to time.

61. Books from the library, which has been established for the instruction and amusement of the girls, will be issued to those most deserving.

Correction and Restraint.

62. The object of the Institution being to reclaim and instruct the children admitted, every effort should be made to accomplish this without recourse to severe correction or unnecessary restraint; but that such efforts may not be unavailing, correction and restraint may be resorted to and persevered in in all cases of difficulty.

63. No subordinate officer will be allowed to chastise summarily, but will report any offence to the Superintendent, who will immediately deal with it, unless she should require to report it for the directions of the Minister of Public Instruction.

64. Girls who fail to receive marks for good conduct will be allowed no privileges, and will be separated at meals and during play-hours until they obtain a favourable report from one of the officers of the Institution.

65. No correction or confinement which may affect the health of an offender shall be imposed, if objected to on professional grounds by the Visiting Surgeon.

Officers and Servants—Absence on leave.

66. No officer or servant shall be absent from the Institution during any portion of the day or night without authorised leave.

Conclusion.

In addition to what is specified in these Regulations, officers and servants are expected to cheerfully perform any work required of them, for the welfare of the girls and the Institution, and to show an example of willing obedience in executing their several duties. Entire confidence and good understanding must exist among themselves and with the head of the Institution, who must endeavour, as far as possible, to support their authority and influence.

All the rules and regulations laid down for the efficient management of the Institution must necessarily be enforced; but in carrying out the work connected therewith, the officers employed should never forget that their own personal influence, rightly used, could be made very effective to awaken in the girls a right sense of duty, and thus secure from them a cheerful and willing obedience, which otherwise would not be obtained; moreover, the officers must carefully avoid all expressions or modes of treatment calculated to awaken in the girls resentful feelings, or to make them think themselves deemed members of a degraded class.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT UNDERMENTIONED PLACES:—
ARABLE, BLACK HILL, DUNDAS, FOOTAI, AND YARROWICK.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

ARABLE.

[Gazette, 15 July, 1887.]

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
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 "Monaro 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 Coome, 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 P. W. Freebody's additional conditional purchase, portion 95 of 50 acres, situate at Arable, parish of Bradley, county of Wallace, containing 2 acres, and being portion 57: Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 96; and bounded thence on the east by part of the west boundary of that portion bearing south 4 chains 63½ links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 5 chains 20 links to the south-eastern side of the road from Buckley's Crossing to Coome; thence on the north-west by that side of that road bearing north 20 degrees 52 minutes east 4 chains 96½ links; and thence on the north by part of the north boundary of portion 95 aforesaid bearing east 3 chains 43½ 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 ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAS. INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

BLACK HILL.

[Gazette, 5 October, 1887.]

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
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 Newcastle, 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 portion 8 of 640 acres, originally granted to John Sparke, situate at Black Hill, parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland, containing 2 acres: Commencing on a north-western side of the road 1 chain wide from Mimmi to Woodford, at a point bearing south 3 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west, and distant 32 chains 64 links from the north-east corner of portion No. 8 of 640 acres; and bounded thence on the north-east by a line bearing north 31 degrees 4 minutes west 4 chains 13 links; on the north-west by a line bearing south 58 degrees 56 minutes west 4 chains 85 links; on the south-west by a line bearing south 31 degrees 4 minutes east 4 chains 13 links to the north-western side of the road from Mimmi to Woodford aforesaid; and on the south-east by part of that side of that road bearing north 58 degrees 56 minutes east 4 chains 85 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 twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

DUNDAS.

[Gazette, 16 September, 1887.]

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 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 situate at Dundas, parish of Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, forming part of Curtis Brund's (now J. Spurway's) 30 acres grant, containing by admeasurement 1 acre: Commencing on the north-west side of the Pennant Hills Road, at the south-east corner of 1 road 25 perches of land, the property of the Department of Public Instruction; and bounded thence on the north by its south boundary bearing south 84 degrees 10 minutes west 2 chains 44 links (as fenced); thence on the east by its west boundary bearing north 20 minutes west 1 chain 2 1/2 links; thence on the north-west by part of the south-east boundary of Tilly's 30 acres grant bearing south 65 degrees 32 minutes west 3 chains and 37 links; thence on the south-west by a fenced line bearing south 11 degrees 47 minutes east 1 chain and 61 links; thence on the south by a line bearing north 34 degrees 10 minutes east 4 chains 77 1/2 links; and thence on the south-east by the north-west side of the Pennant Hills Road aforesaid bearing north 14 degrees 14 minutes east 1 chain 76 1/2 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 fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

TOOTAL.

[Gazette, 5 October, 1887.]

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 "Wagga Wagga 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 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 hereinafter referred to, as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of A. M. Cadieu's conditional purchase portion 86 of 500 acres, situate at Tootal, parish of Tootool, county of Mitchell, and containing two acres: Commencing on the south side of a 1-chain road forming the north boundary of portion 86 of 500 acres, in the parish of Tootool, county of Mitchell, at a point bearing west

0 chains from the north-east corner of that portion; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains to the south side of the abovementioned road; and thence on the north by that side of that road bearing east 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-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

YARROWICK.

[Gazette, 5 October, 1887.]

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 "Armidale 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 Armidale, 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 forming part of portion 91, situate at Yarrowick, parish of Saltash, county of Sunden, containing 2 acres: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 91, parish of Saltash, on the left bank of the Bundarra River; and bounded thence on the east by part of the east boundary of that portion, being a line forming the west side of a 1-chain road, bearing south 5 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing north 8 chains to the Bundarra River aforesaid; thence by that river upwards to a point due north of the point of commencement; and thence by a line bearing south about 70 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 September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT BONGONGO AND WAGORIBIL.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

BONGONGO.

Gazette, 16th March, 1888.

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 "Tarnat 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 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 Bongongo forming part of J. Sheehan's conditional purchase portion 50 of 500 acres, parish of Bongongo, county of Boreleigh, containing 2 acres, and being portion 255: Commencing on the left bank

of Oak Creek, at the south-east corner of portion 50; and bounded thence on the south by part of the south boundary of that portion forming the north side of a 1-chain road bearing west 3 chains 70 links; thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains 30 links to the left bank of Oak Creek aforesaid; and thence on the east by that creek upwards, 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 March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

WAGORIBIL.

Gazette, 16th March, 1888.

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 "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 Cassilis, 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 Wagorihil, parish of Curryall, county of Bligh, being portion 54, containing five acres, and forming part of M. Bennett's conditional purchase portion 41 of 40 acres: Commencing on the right bank of Murrumbidgee Creek, at its intersection with a south-eastern side of the road one chain wide from Mudjee to Cassilis, being

a point bearing north 54 degrees 6 minutes east and distant 120 chains 40 links from the south extremity of the east boundary of portion No. 6 ($\frac{2}{3}$), W. R. Elliott's 40 acres; and bounded thence on the north-west by part of that south-eastern side of that road bearing south 70 degrees west 10 chains 78 links; on the west by part of the west boundary of portion 41 bearing south 6 chains 18 links; on the south-east by a line bearing north 70 degrees east 6 chains 48 links to Murrumbidgee Creek aforesaid; and thence by that creek upwards, 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 nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT CAWDOR.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 15, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER
44 VICTORIA No. 15.

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 "Camden 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 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 John M'Arthur's 4,369 acres, now part of the Camden Park Estate, in the parish of Camden, county of Camden, situate at Cawdor, and containing 2 acres: Commencing on the northern side of the Menangle Road, at a point bearing east 6 chains 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ links from its intersection with the eastern side of the main southern road; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains to the northern side of the road to Menangle aforesaid; and thence on the south by that side of that road bearing west 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 twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT COONEY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

COONEY.

[Gazette, 28th February, 1888.]

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 creation 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 "Gundagai Times" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the creation 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 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 situate at Cooney, forming part of W. Manwaring's conditional purchase of 40 acres, portion 54, parish of Cooney, county of Harden, containing 2 acres, and being portion 362: Commencing on the south boundary of portion 54 at a point bearing east 7 chains from its south-west corner; and bounded thence on the south by part of that boundary bearing east 4 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing north 5 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains; and thence on the west by a line 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 twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT GOLLOROWONG.)

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 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 "Armidale 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 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 situate at Gollorowong, forming part of Daniel Finlayson's conditional purchase of 320 acres, portion No. 20, parish of Chandler, county of Clarke, containing 2 acres: Commencing on the right bank of the Chandler River, at the north-east corner of Daniel Finlayson's conditional purchase of 320 acres, portion No. 20, parish of Chandler, county of Clarke; and bounded thence on the north by part of the north boundary of that portion forming the south side of a 1-chain road bearing west 5 chains 80.8 links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; thence on the south by a line bearing east 4 chains 19.2 links to the right bank of the Chandler River aforesaid; and thence by that river upwards, 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 November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-S.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT GORDON, PIMLICO NORTH, ST. IVES,
AND YARRALUMLA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

GORDON.

*Gazette, 4th January, 1888.*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 resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of B. Clayton's 100 acres, situate at Gordon, parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 2 roods and 7 perches: Commencing on the north-eastern side of the Lane Cove Road, at the western corner of the Public School ground, and bounded thence on the south-west by that side of that road by lines bearing north 39 degrees 50 minutes west 1 chain and north 67 degrees 41 minutes west 2 chains 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the north-west by a line partly forming the south-

east boundary of allotment 26 of section 2 of the Gordonsdale subdivision bearing north 60 degrees 51 minutes east 2 chains 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ links to the Railway fence; thence on the north-east by that fence bearing south 52 degrees 44 minutes east 3 chains 24 links; and thence on the south-east by part of the north-west boundary of the Public School ground aforesaid bearing south 60 degrees 51 minutes west 1 chain 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NOTE.—This notification is published in lieu of that which appeared in the Government Gazette of the 18th October, 1887, wherein the land was erroneously described as "originally forming part of D. D. Matthews' 500 acres, Rosedale Estate."

PIMLICO NORTH.

*Gazette, 4th January, 1888.*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 "Ballina Pilot" 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 herein

after 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 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 Pimlico North, parish of Pimlico, county of Ross, forming part of portion No. 14 of 40 acres, containing 1 acre, and being portion No. 65: Commencing at the intersection of the south boundary of portion No. 15 with the north-western side of a road 1 chain wide, being a point bearing west, and distant 1 chain and 46 links from the south-east corner of that portion; thence west by part of the south boundary of that portion 5 chains and 81 links; thence by a line south 2 chains; thence by a line east 4 chains and 19 links to the north-western side of the aforementioned road; and thence by that side of that road bearing north 39 degrees 1 minute east 2 chains and 58 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-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ST. IVES.

Gazette, 4th January, 1888.

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, being allotments 1 and 2 of section 2 of J. G. Edwards' subdivision of part of C. F. Bean's grant of 80 acres, situate at St. Ives, parish of Gordon, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 3 rods 35 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide with the south-east side of

the Pittwater Road; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of the last-mentioned road bearing north 45 degrees 6 minutes east 2 chains 41 links; on the north-east by the south-west boundary of lot 3 bearing south 44 degrees 54 minutes east 7 chains 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the south by the north side of Porter's Lane 50 links wide bearing north 89 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds west 5 chains 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; and thence on the west by the east side of the 1-chain road aforesaid bearing north 4 minutes east 3 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-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

YARRALUMLA.

Gazette, 6th January, 1888.

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 "Queanbeyan Age" 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 Queanbeyan, 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 Grady's additional conditional purchase portion 90 of 60 acres, situate at Yarralumla, parish of Yarralumla, county of Murray, containing 2 acres, and being portion 70: Commencing at the north-west corner of Michael Grady's additional conditional purchase portion 90 of 60 acres; and bounded thence on the north by part of the north boundary of that portion, forming the south side of a road 1 chain wide leading to Queanbeyan, bearing north 89 degrees 50 minutes east 3 chains 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ links; and thence on the west by part of the west boundary of portion 90 aforesaid, forming the east side of a road 1 chain wide leading from Bulgar Creek, 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 thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES, AT MORTDALE, MURRUBLEALE, CUMBALUM.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

MORTDALE.

Gazette, 12th June, 1888.

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 "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 Mortdale, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, containing 2 acres, and being part of allotments 13 and 14 of Mort's Farm subdivision: Commencing on the south-western side of Mort's Road at a point bearing south 58 degrees 30 minutes west and distant 1 chain 3 3/4 links from the south corner of allotment 6 of section B of the Mortdale subdivision; and bounded thence on the south-east by a line bearing south 44 degrees 18 minutes west 7 chains 25 3/4 links to the railway fence; thence on the west

by that fence, by lines bearing north 0 degrees 29 minutes west 2 chains 33 3/4 links and north 5 degrees 22 minutes east 3 chains 54 3/4 links; thence on the north-west by the railway fence bearing north 43 degrees east 2 chains 73 links to the south-western side of Mort's Road aforesaid; and thence on the north-east by that side of that road bearing south 46 degrees 50 minutes east 3 chains 97 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 fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

MURRUBLEALE.

Gazette, 12th June, 1888.

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 "Southern Cross" 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 situate at Murrumbidgee, parish of Lachlan, county of Bourke, containing 2 acres, being portion 168, and forming part of P. Carroll's conditional purchase of 310½ acres, portion 134: Commencing at a point bearing east 100 links from the south-east corner of portion 67 of 376½ acres; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains to the east side of a one-chain road; thence on the west by that side of that road forming part of a west boundary of portion 134 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 fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CUMBALUM.

Gazette, 22nd June, 1888.

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 "Ballina Pilot" 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, 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 Cumbalum, parish of Ballina, county of Ross, being portion 129, containing 1 acre, and forming part of P. K. Gray's conditional purchase portion 28 of 4½ acres: Commencing on the western side of the road from Ballina to Tintenbar at its intersection with the south boundary of original portion 28; and bounded thence on the east by the western side of that road bearing north 6 degrees 52 minutes east 400 links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 252 links; thence on the west by a line bearing south 6 degrees 52 minutes west 400 links; and thence on the south by a line partly forming the south boundary of original portion 28 aforesaid bearing east 252 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 June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
JAMES INGLIS.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-S.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTIONS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES AT SUNTOP AND JACOB AND JOSEPH CREEK.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

Suntop.

Gazette, 17th April, 1888.

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 "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 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 Suntop, parish of Gundy, county of Gordon, being measured portion P.S., containing an area of 2 acres, and forming part of William Harris' additional conditional purchase No. 14 of 40 acres: Commencing on the northern side of the road 1 chain wide from Arthurville to Wellington, at its intersection with the west side of the road 1 chain wide which forms the west boundary of portion 49; and bounded thence on the east by that side of

last-mentioned road bearing north 3 chains 68 links; on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains 75 links; on the west by a line bearing south 5 chains 7 links to the north-west side of the road from Arthurville to Wellington aforesaid; and thence on the south-east by part of that side of that road, being lines bearing north 68 degrees 58 minutes east 3 chains 80 links and north 88 degrees 39 minutes east 1 chain 20 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 April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

JACOB AND JOSEPH CREEK.

Gazette, 17th April, 1888.

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 "Tamworth Observer" 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 Tamworth, 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 Jacob and Joseph Creek, parish of Wallabadah, county of Buckland, being portion 292, containing two acres, and forming part of Patrick Boland's conditional purchase of 100 acres, portion 66: Commencing on the west boundary of portion 66 at a point bearing north 4 chains from its south-west corner; and bounded thence on the west by part of that boundary forming the east side of a

1 chain road bearing north 3 chains 38 links to its intersection with the south-eastern side of the road leading from Quirindi to Jacob and Joseph; thence on the north-west by that side of that road bearing north 53 degrees 20 minutes east 5 chains 11 links; thence on the east by a line bearing south 6 chains 43 links; and thence on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 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 thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT THANOWRING.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

THANOWRING.

[Gazette, 13 July, 1888.]

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 "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 hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Thanowring, parish of Thanowring, county of Bland, being portion 39, containing two acres, and forming part of D. Cronin's conditional purchase portion 18 of 640 acres: Commencing at the south-west corner of portion 18; and bounded thence on the west by the east side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide forming the west boundary of that portion bearing north 4 chains; thence on the north by a line bearing east 5 chains; thence on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains; and thence on the south by the north side of a road 1 chain 50 links wide forming the south boundary of portion 18 aforesaid 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 tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER, FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT WATTLE GROVE.)

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 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 "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 situate at Wattle Grove, parish of Walli, county of Bathurst, containing two acres being measured portion marked broad-arrow over PS at corners, and forming part of Henry Rowland's conditional purchase portion 29 of 45 acres 2 roods: Commencing at the north-east corner of portion 29; and bounded thence on the north by part of the south side of a 1-chain road, forming the north 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 to the east boundary of portion 29, aforesaid; and thence on the east by part of the east boundary of that portion 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 thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES INGLIS.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1887.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31st December, 1887.

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 1887, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Out of a total of 121 students who presented themselves for matriculation in March, ninety-five qualified themselves.

3. The following are the numbers of students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 155, including 34 evening students; Faculty of Law (evening lectures), 48; Faculty of Medicine, 47; Faculty of Science, 5; Department of Engineering, 8.

In addition to the above, the day lectures were attended by three, and the evening lectures by seven non-matriculated students.

The numbers of students attending the University Extension lectures were:—Lent term, 227; Trinity term, 27; Michaelmas term, 17; total, 271.

4. The following is the list of honors gained by undergraduates in the annual examinations held in March:—

(I.) SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) Awarded to first-year students.

"Bowman-Cameron" Scholarship for General Proficiency—H. Wolstenholme.

"John Williams" Scholarship (for sons of Freemasons) for General Proficiency—H. Wolstenholme.

"Cooper" Scholarship, No. 2, for Classics—Gained by H. Wolstenholme, but awarded to F. Lloyd; H. Wolstenholme being the holder of two other scholarships.

"Barker" Scholarship, No. 2, for Mathematics—W. T. Dick.

(b) Awarded to second-year students.

"Lithgow" Scholarship for Classics—R. A. Thompson.

"George Allen" Scholarship for Mathematics—R. A. Thompson.

"Levey" Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—J. J. C. Bradfield.

(c) Awarded to third-year students.

"Cooper" Scholarship, No. 1, for Classics—R. R. Garran.

"Barker" Scholarship, No. 1, for Mathematics—R. R. Garran.

"Deas-Thomson" Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—R. C. W. M'Donnell.

(d) Awarded to Medical Students.

"Renwick" Scholarship for General Proficiency at the first Professional Examination—C. G. Wilson.

(II.) Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to those who obtained first classes in honours at the yearly examinations.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

(a) CLASSICS.

First Year.

R. A. Thompson

C. L. W. Hunt

Second Year.

R. R. Garran

G. H. Leibius

W. A. Walker.

570—

(b)

[1,183 copies—Approximate cost of printing, (labour and material) £7 15s. 9d.]

6. The following Bursaries were awarded:—

- "Maurice Alexander," Bursary.
- "John Ewan Frazer," Bursary (one half).
- "Ernest Manson Frazer," Bursary (one half).
- "W. C. Wentworth," Bursary, No. 2.
- "Hunter Baillie," Bursary, No. 1.
- "Hunter Baillie," Bursary, No. 2.
- "Walker," Bursary, No. 3.
- "Levey and Alexander," Bursary, for graduates.

Thirteen students were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees.

7. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Braidwood, Brisbane, Burrowa, Coonamble, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Eurobodalla, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Greffell, Inverell, Ipswich, Junee Junction, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, West Maitland, Maryborough, Moruya, Mudgee, Newcastle, Orange, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Toowoomba, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, and Young. 125 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination, and 834 for the Junior Examination. Of these 87 senior candidates and 562 junior candidates were successful.

The Prizes for general proficiency were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

University Prize and "John West" Medal:—Edward Milner Stephen, Sydney Grammar School.

"Fairfax" Prize:—Edith Emily Hall, Riviere College.

Proxime Accessit:—Isabel Margaret Fidler, Miss E. C. Baxter's.

Juniors.

University Prize:—Edwin Wesley Howard Fowles, Brisbane Boys' Grammar School.

"Fairfax" Prize, Esq.:—Septima Stewart Cameron, The Misses Garran's; Lizzie Proctor, Ashford College.

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

8. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 140 candidates presented themselves, of whom 113 were successful.

9. Three Law Examinations, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys, were held. At these 94 candidates presented themselves, and 37 gained certificates.

10. During the year the Senate held twenty-four regular meetings, at two of which there was not a sufficient quorum present, and seven special meetings. The attendances of the various fellows were as follows:—Alfred P. Backhouse, M.A., 10 (elected June 11th); The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A., 11; The Most Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., LL.D., 6 (absent on leave during the greater portion of the year); The Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, B.A., 1 (resigned May 2nd); The Hon. Mr. Justice Faucett, B.A., 17; Professor Gurney, M.A., 29; The Hon. Sir John Hay, M.A., K.C.M.G., 11; Sir Patrick A. Jennings, K.C.M.G., 1 (absent on leave during the greater portion of the year); Philip Sydney Jones, M.D., 15 (elected July 9th); George Knox, M.A., 14 (elected February 19th); Professor Liversidge, F.R.S., 0 (absent on leave); H. N. MacLaurin, M.A., M.D., Vice-Chancellor, 29; The Hon. William Macleay, 22; The Hon. Sir William M. Manning, LL.D., Chancellor, 19 (absent on account of sickness for three months and upward); Alexander Oliver, M.A., 8; The Hon. Arthur Renwick, M.D., 23; Christopher Rolleston, C.M.G., 22; H. C. Russell, B.A., 4 (absent on leave during greater portion of year); Professor Scott, M.A., 29; The Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., 2 (resigned June 6th); Professor Stephens, M.A., 28; Professor Stuart, M.D., 23; The Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., 0 (absent on leave).

11. The triennial election to the office of Chancellor took place on the 2nd of May, and resulted in the unanimous reappointment of the Hon. Sir William M. Manning, LL.D., for a fourth term of office.

12. At the annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor, which took place in the month of April, Henry Norman MacLaurin, Esq., M.A., M.D., was appointed for the year.

13. In order to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the retirement of the Rev. Canon Allwood in December 1886, a convocation of electors was held at the University on the 12th of February, and a ballot which was taken on the 19th of February resulted in the election of George Knox, Esq., M.A.

14. On the 2nd of May the Senate received a communication from the Hon. Sir Frederick M. Darley, C. J., resigning his fellowship, his reason for this step being given in a letter addressed to the Chancellor, which was at the same time laid before the Senate, and of which the following is an extract:—

"The University is, I am glad to know, gradually becoming a large property holder, and it is possible, nay probable, that sooner or later, litigation may arise in regard to such property. If this should happen most serious inconveniences will arise consequent upon four of the five Judges now on the Bench being members of the Senate. I feel, therefore, it is my duty, as the last appointed of the Judges, to resign my position on the Senate, so that there may be, in case litigation should at any time unfortunately arise, at least two Judges, and if a sixth Judge be appointed, there will be a Full Court, to entertain any matter which may be brought before the Court, touching the rights and liabilities of the University."

The Senate while regretting the loss of the Chief Justice's distinguished services, felt itself compelled to accept his resignation upon the grounds set forth in his letter.

15. To fill the vacancy thus created a convocation of electors was held at the University on the 4th June, and a ballot on the 11th of June, which resulted in the election of Alfred Paxton Backhouse, Esq., M.A., District Court Judge.

16. In the month of June a further vacancy occurred in the Senate by the resignation of the Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., G.C.M.G., who stated that he found it impossible any longer to discharge the many public duties, which in years past he had undertaken, and that it had therefore become necessary for

for him to retire from one or more of the positions entailing them, and that in consequence he felt it his duty to retire from the University Senate. The resignation was accepted by the Senate, which, at the same time, requested the Chancellor to convey to Sir Alfred Stephen its regret at the cause of his resignation, and at its loss of his valuable services.

17. The vacancy thus created was filled at a convocation of electors held on the 9th of July, by the election without opposition of Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D.

18. In the month of March leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of nine months, was granted to Mr. H. C. Russell, in order to enable him to visit Europe, for the purpose of taking part in a general conference of Astronomers at Paris.

19. In the month of August leave of absence for a period of six months, was granted to Sir Patrick Jennings, who was then already absent from the Colony, on a visit to England, where he took part as one of the representatives of this Colony, in an Imperial conference.

20. In the month of December leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of six months, was granted to Mr. George Knox, M.A., who was compelled to leave Sydney for a time in consequence of ill-health.

21. In the month of February the newly appointed Professor of Modern Literature, Mr. Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A., arrived in Sydney, and immediately entered upon his duties. In addition to the ordinary lectures, falling under his Chair, Professor MacCallum has, during the year, delivered two courses of evening lectures upon English Literature in connection with the University Extension Scheme, which have been largely attended by persons otherwise unable to profit by University teaching.

22. In Lent Term, in consequence of the illness of Mr. F. J. Horner, B.A., assistant lecturer in Mathematics, the Senate appointed Mr. G. C. Halliday, B.A., a distinguished student of this University, to undertake his duties for the Term. A permanent vacancy having occurred in the office in consequence of Mr. Horner's subsequent death, Mr. F. M. Moors, M.A., of Melbourne, and B.A. of Cambridge (28th Wrangler), was appointed in his stead. Mr. Horner held the office of assistant lecturer in Mathematics from the year 1881 to the time of his death. He proved himself to be an efficient teacher, and was generally esteemed both by his colleagues and his students.

23. The office of Lecturer in Architecture for the year 1887 was filled by the appointment of Mr. John Sulman, F.R.I.B.A.

24. The Senate is pleased to report that the erection of a Laboratory for the Department of Physics has been in rapid progress throughout the year by means of the Parliamentary vote providing for additional buildings at the University. The building, which is of brick, is situated near the Natural History Department, on the western side of the main University building. It is anticipated that the Laboratory will be ready for occupation at the commencement of Lent Term, 1888.

25. In consequence of the establishment of a Physical Laboratory, the appointment of a Demonstrator in Physics to assist the Professor in practical work became indispensable. Professor Threlfall was accordingly authorized to communicate with Professor Thomson, of the Cavendish Laboratory, with a view to the selection of a suitable occupant of the office. In October, Professor Thomson reported that out of a number of candidates he had selected Mr. John F. Adair, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, as the most suitable. Mr. Adair graduated as Seventh Wrangler in 1878, and has since been working in the Cavendish Physical Laboratory at Cambridge. He commenced his duties in December last.

26. On the 7th March the Committee appointed to take steps for the establishment of lectureships in Law, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, recommended to the Senate that three lectureships in Law should be established, and that lecturers should be appointed in the following three branches of legal instruction, viz. :—

1. Equity and Real Property Law.
2. Law of Contracts, Personal Property and Torts.
3. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law.

And that the salaries of these officers should be taken from the Parliamentary Vote, providing for the establishment of Evening Lectures. The Committee had entertained hope that definite arrangements might have been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Barristers' Admission Board for the substitution of University certificates in place of the reports of the ordinary examiners of candidates for admission to either branch of the legal profession, but it was considered that such arrangements could not properly be made until the system of Law Lectures under the University had become permanently established and approved. In the absence, however, of the encouragement which such arrangements would have given, it was considered that the opportunities afforded by these lectures to articled clerks and to students preparing for the Bar for receiving systematic instruction would probably prove sufficient to induce ample attendance. The result, however, has not been altogether satisfactory. On the 21st of March the lectureships were filled by the appointment of the following gentlemen for a period of one year:—

- Equity and Real Property:—Mr. A. C. Wylie, Barrister-at-Law.
 Contracts, Personal Property and Torts:—Mr. W. H. Coffey, B.A., LL.B.
 Law of Evidence and Criminal Law:—Mr. W. Edmunds, M.A., LL.B.

27. The Senate is able to report the complete success of the University Extension Scheme, which was brought into operation in the Michaelmas Term of 1886. During the year 1887 the following courses of lectures were delivered under that scheme, in the Sydney Grammar School Hall, in the High School, and at the rooms of the Economic Association:—Three courses on Political Economy, by Mr. A. C. Wylie; two courses on English Literature, by Professor MacCallum; two courses on Modern History, by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist; and one on Ancient History, by Professor Scott. The total number of students who attended these lectures was 271, as reported in paragraph 3.

During the coming year the Senate hopes to establish a system of University Extension Lectures in the largest of the country towns, thereby extending its influence to those who are precluded by distance from taking advantage of its ordinary teaching.

28. The changes in the curriculum for the Faculty of Arts, which had been discussed by the Senate in the end of 1886, and then adopted, were again brought under its attention in the month of February, when it was decided that they should be reconsidered. With that view a Committee, consisting of the Chancellor, the Hon. E. Barton, Mr. George Knox, the Hon. William Macleay, Dr. MacLaurin, Dr.

Renwick,

Renwick, and Mr. Alexander Oliver, was appointed to consider and report upon the whole question of alterations in the curriculum for the Faculty of Arts; and at the same time the Professors and other members of the Senate were invited to express their views in writing for the information of the Committee and the Senate. After numerous meetings at which several papers, which had been received in response to the above mentioned invitation were fully discussed, the Committee brought up its final report on the 16th of May. This report was considered by the Senate at five separate meetings in the months of July, August, and September, and being finally adopted after amendment was referred to the By-laws Committee, in order that by-laws should be drawn up in due form. That Committee's report having been brought up and adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on the 7th of November, and the by-laws having been subsequently submitted to His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation, and approved, the new curriculum will be brought into force at the commencement of the coming academic year.

The by-laws as adopted and approved, which are appended to this report, have the effect of allowing students who have passed their first year a much wider choice of subjects of study than has been allowed hitherto.

A subsequent proposal to enable Honour Students to remain at the University for a fourth year of study is still under consideration.

29. In the month of November the Senate, acting on the advice of the Professorial Board, made arrangements for the holding of additional pass examinations for students in the month of March, in order that those students who failed to pass their annual examinations in December might have a second opportunity of passing into the higher classes without the loss of a whole year. This new arrangement will come into operation immediately.

30. In the month of May, certain questions having reference to the constitution and management of the University, were brought under the attention of the Senate, by a notice of motion, on the part of Dr. Renwick, and by a petition, signed by eighty-four graduates, which was presented to the Senate by Mr. George Knox. The petition was in the following terms:—

"Your petitioners believe that the following changes in the constitution and government of the University are necessary and expedient:—

"1. That the Chancellor should be elected by convocation.

"2. That the Fellows of the Senate should be elected for a definite term of years, and not for life, but should be eligible for re-election.

"3. That the Professors should not be *ex officio* Fellows of the Senate, but should be eligible for election as Fellows.

"4. That no by-law should be made, repealed, or altered, without the confirmation of a meeting of convocation.

"5. That no new Chair or Lectureship should be founded, nor any appropriation of the funds of the University for new purposes be made without the consent of a meeting of convocation.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that the Senate will take steps to procure the necessary authority from Parliament for the proposed changes, and that in any Bill to be submitted to Parliament for that purpose provision may be made for convening, holding, and regulating meetings of convocation."

The petition having been received and discussed at the meeting of the Senate next following, as it appeared that under existing by-laws no provision had been made for the establishment of Convocation as a deliberative body with defined powers and privileges, the Senate resolved that proper steps should be forthwith taken to frame and pass such by-laws as might be necessary for that purpose. The By-laws Committee was thereupon instructed to prepare draft by-laws to carry out the purposes above mentioned. With this view the by-laws which are appended to this report were drawn up and adopted by the Senate, and, subsequently, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

31. The Senate has to acknowledge the receipt of the following benefactions:—

(a) A valuable donation of 250 volumes to the library from Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

(b) A similar donation of 250 volumes from Mrs. Helenus Scott, from the library of her father, the late Rev. G. K. Rusden, of East Maitland.

(c) Prizes for students, varying in value from £3 3s. to £10 10s., from the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Scott, Professor Stuart, Professor MacCallum, Dr. Milford, and Dr. Wilkinson.

32. In the last annual report, the Senate had the pleasure of announcing that the Inland Revenue Commissioners of the United Kingdom had consented to a compromise by which the payment of legacy duty upon the Challis bequest was limited to the English assets alone, and that the Agent-General for New South Wales, on behalf of the Government, had made an application for a remission of the whole of the duty on international grounds. This application does not appear to have received very favourable consideration, although pressed with great energy by Sir Saul Samuel, and the Senate has been reluctantly compelled to abandon all hope of obtaining this further concession. The compromise above referred to has recently been carried into execution by the payment of a balance of £3,410 12s. 1d. on the English assets, being at the rate of 10 per cent. on £34,106 0s. 9d., and by its acceptance on the part of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in full discharge. It is estimated that this compromise has effected a saving to the University of not less than £15,000 in respect of the abandoned claim for duty on the Australian assets.

33. Appended is an account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, certified by the Auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eggar.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

APPENDIX I.

BY-LAWS FOR THE ARTS CURRICULUM.

63. The Matriculation Examination shall be in the following subjects :—

1. Latin.—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of passages at sight, and of simple English sentences into Latin.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Algebra.—To simple equations inclusive.
4. Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.
5. One of the following languages, in which the examination shall be similar to that in Latin, viz.—
Greek,
French,
German.

In this examination proficiency in writing English shall be taken into account.

64. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects :—

1. English.
 2. Latin.
 3. One of the following languages—
Greek,
French,
German.
 4. Mathematics.
 5. Elementary Physics.
 6. Elementary Chemistry.
 7. Elementary Natural History.
- } In successive Terms.

65. Students of the first year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under By-law 64, provided that in the case of Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures shall not be required to pass the annual examinations in these subjects.

66. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects :—

1. Two of the following languages—
Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.
2. Mathematics.
3. Either a third language, or one of the following subjects, viz.—
Physics,
Chemistry,
Natural History,
Physiology.

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them.

67. Students of the second year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 66.

68. Candidates for the degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects :—

1. One of the following languages—
Latin,
Greek,
English,
French,
German.
2. Any two of the following—
A second language,
A third language,
Mathematics,
Physics,
Chemistry,
Geology,
Comparative Anatomy,
Physiology,
Logic and Mental Philosophy.

69. To obtain the degree of B.A. candidates shall pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under By-law 68.

70. Students proceeding to the degree of B.A. who have passed the first year examination, and who have thereat been placed in the first class in the honour list in Literature or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the second year in that department only in which they have been so placed in the honour list; and if they obtain first or second class honours in that department at their second year examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination.

71. Students proceeding to the degree of B.A. who have passed the second year examination, and who have thereat been placed in the first or second class in the honour list either in Literature or in Mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that department only in which they have been so placed in the honour list; and if they obtain first or second class honours in that department at their B.A. examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination.

APPENDIX II.

BY-LAWS for the regulation of Meetings of Convocation other than for the Election of Fellows.

1. The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate or upon the receipt of a requisition signed by at least twenty members of Convocation, summon a meeting of Convocation, to be holden at such time and place as he shall direct. And such meeting shall be held accordingly within twenty-eight days from the date of the requisition. And notice of such meeting shall be given by public advertisement, not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the meeting. Provided that every such requisition shall specify the subjects which it is proposed to bring before Convocation. And if in the opinion of the summoning officer the subjects so specified, or any of them, are such as ought not to be discussed in Convocation, he shall refer the matter to the Senate, which shall decide whether the meeting shall be held or not. Provided that no such meeting shall be held in the month of January.

2. At all meetings so summoned, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be President of that meeting.

3. The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half-an-hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse.

4. At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as Secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings.

5. Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution.

6. All questions submitted to Convocation shall be decided by the majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.

7. All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting.

8. All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their degree.

APPENDIX III.

DR. RECEIPTS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1887. CR.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1886	2,551	6	4	Paid for Salaries	15,641	2	9
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—				" Improvement of Grounds	127	0	11
the Annual Endowment	£5,000	0	0	" Sundry charges, including Printing	2,320	5	7
the Additional Endowment	7,000	0	0	" Library—expended in the purchase of Books	£291	7	8
for purchase of Scientific Apparatus	1,000	0	0	" Library—expended in the purchase of Books, on account of Fisher Estate	521	1	8
for purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Physics	500	0	0		812	0	4
for purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Medical School	400	0	0	" Philosophical Apparatus	2,208	19	4
towards expenses of Evening Lectures	2,000	0	0	" University Prizes	151	14	8
for Building to contain Testing Machine and Steam Engine for Engineering Department	550	0	0	" Medical School	71	3	2
the unexpended balance of Vote for 1886 "for Additions, Repairs, and Furniture"	433	4	2	Paid on account of Challis Fund	10	4	0
on account of Carpenter's Salary, Materials, and Tools, from Vote for "Additions, Repairs, and Furniture"	35	0	0	Paid for Kenwick Gold Medal	10	0	4
				" Scott Prizes	10	0	0
Received from Lecture Fees, after paying Professors	£2,118	14	9	" M'Callum Prize	5	0	0
" Matriculation Fees	246	0	0	" Wilkinson Prize	5	5	0
" Degree Fees	311	0	0	" Milford Prize	10	19	0
" Public Examination Fees	143	13	2	Paid to Commercial Bank for Fixed deposit, on account of:—			
" Testing Machine Fees	18	6	3	University of Sydney	£2,500	0	0
				Barker Scholarship	100	0	0
Received from Pasturage	100	0	0	Deas-Thomson Scholarship	125	0	0
" in repayment of advance for work on the Grounds by the "unemployed"	100	0	0	Wentworth Prize Medal	50	0	0
Received from Commercial Bank, interest on Fixed Deposits	190	0	0	Cooper Scholarship	125	0	0
" Hovell Lectureship, interest on Investments after deducting Expenses	306	7	9	Salting Exhibition	25	0	0
" A. Kenwick, Esq., M.D., for Gold Medals for proficiency in Practical and Theoretical Anatomy	20	0	0	Wentworth Fellowship	100	0	0
" Professor Scott, for Prizes, (1) for Evening Students, (2) for Students attending the Extension Lectures in Roman History	10	0	0	Lithgow Scholarship	100	0	0
" Professor M'Callum, Prize for Students attending the Extension Lectures in English Literature	5	0	0	Nicholson Medal	25	0	0
" W. Comac Wilkinson, Esq., M.D., for proficiency in Pathology	5	5	0	Belmore Medal	25	0	0
" F. Milford, Esq., M.D., Annual Prize for proficiency in Surgery	10	10	0	John Fairfax Prizes	50	0	0
" Mortgages on account of Fisher Estate	6,122	12	0	Alexander Bursary	25	0	0
" Union Bank, balance of principal sums as Fixed Deposit, on account of Badham Bursary	500	0	0	Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
Received interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits and Mortgages, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations:—				E. M. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
Levey Scholarship	£50	0	0	J. E. Frazer Bursary	25	0	0
Barker Scholarship	101	11	9	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	25	0	0
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	135	1	6	W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	25	0	0
Wentworth Prize Medal	19	2	0	Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1	25	0	0
Cooper Scholarship	221	7	8	" " " " No. 2	25	0	0
Salting Exhibition	33	13	0	Watt Exhibition	100	0	0
Wentworth Fellowship	59	6	0	Kenwick Scholarship	75	0	0
Lithgow Scholarship	99	10	0	George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
Nicholson Medal	19	8	0	Freemasons' Scholarship	125	0	0
Belmore Medal	19	10	0	James Aitken Bursary	25	0	0
John Fairfax Prizes	30	0	0	Thomas Walker Bursary	150	0	0
Alexander Bursary	53	0	0	G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	75	0	0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	51	10	0	Struth Exhibition	50	0	0
John West Prize	10	0	0	Fisher Estate	7,000	0	0
E. M. Frazer Bursary	58	15	0	Badham Bursary	500	0	0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	55	15	0				
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0	Paid the following sums on account of Private Foundations:—			
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	57	10	0	Levey Scholarship	£50	0	0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	21	0	0	Barker Scholarship	101	11	9
Burdekin Bursary	51	5	0	Deas-Thomson Scholarship	174	11	10
Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1	55	10	0	Cooper Scholarship	101	11	9
" " " " No. 2	73	10	0	Salting Exhibition	25	0	0
				Lithgow Scholarship	50	0	0
Carried forward	£ 29,676	19	5	John Fairfax Prizes	30	0	0
				Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
				Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
				John West Prize	20	3	5
				E. M. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
				J. E. Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
				W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0
				W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	50	0	0
				Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0
				Hunter Bailie Bursary, No. 1	50	0	0
				" " " " No. 2	50	0	0
				Watt Exhibition	50	0	0
				Kenwick Scholarship	50	0	0
				Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
				George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
				Freemasons' Scholarship	50	0	0
				James Aitken Bursary	12	10	0
				Thomas Walker Bursaries	250	0	0
				G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	25	0	0
				Struth Exhibition	50	0	0
				Smith Prize	5	0	0
				Badham Bursary	50	0	0
					11,625	0	0
				Carried forward	£ 34,054	3	10

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APPENDIX III—continued.

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Receipts.		Expenditure	
Brought forward	£ 29,878 19 3	Brought forward	£ 34,654 3 10
Received interest on Debentures, Fixed Deposits and Mortgages, and Rents of Properties belonging to Private Foundations—continued.			
Watt Exhibition.....	£106 14 0		
Renwick Scholarship.....	75 0 0		
Bowman Cameron Scholarship.....	50 0 0		
George Allen Scholarship.....	63 0 0		
Freemasons' Scholarship.....	96 15 0		
J. G. Raphael Prize.....	2 8 0		
James Aitken Bursary.....	50 0 0		
Thomas Walker Bursary.....	309 10 0		
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship.....	72 15 0		
Strath Exhibition.....	71 5 0		
Fisher Estate.....	1,787 12 3		
Norbert Quirk Memorial Prize.....	9 0 0		
Smith Prize.....	5 0 0		
Badham Bursary.....	60 7 11		
Slade Foundation.....	15 0 0		
CaIRD Scholarship.....	60 0 0		
	4,274 7 11		
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1887	702 16 6		
Total.....	£ 31,654 3 10	Total.....	£ 34,654 3 10

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
To Balance at 31st December, 1886.....	£ s. d. 205 10 1	Paid fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with Examinations.....	£ s. d. 1,972 13 3
Received fees from Candidates for Civil Service and Public Examinations	1,918 11 0	Balance*.....	151 7 10
	£ 2,124 1 1		£ 2,124 1 1

* This balance is subject to outstanding claims not presented.

G. EAGAR,
Auditor.ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING EXAMINATION FEES RECEIVED DURING 1886-7.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1888.

[Presented to Parliament in accordance with promise of Minister of Public Instruction, in reply to Question No. 3 of Votes and Proceedings No. 70, Thursday, 22 March, 1888.]

	£	s.	d.
1. Total amount of examination fees received during 1886	3,135	1	0
Do do do 1887	2,748	10	0
2. (a) Total amount retained by the University during 1886 for payment of expenses, &c.	1,122	11	8
Total amount retained by the University during 1887 for payment of expenses, &c.	837	10	4
(b) Total amount paid to the Examiners during 1886	2,012	9	4
Do do 1887	1,910	19	8

FEES paid to Examiners.

	1886.		1887.			1886.		1887.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Professor Scott	508	0 7	346	16 8	Mr. B. R. Wise	21	0 0	10	0 0
Professor Gurney	274	19 9	180	4 1	Mr. J. Clunies Ross	10	10 0		
Professor Threlfall	25	6 0	119	10 1	Mr. A. Newham	57	5 0	58	2 0
Professor Liversidge	76	17 2	2	10 0	Dr. Sly	10	10 0	10	0 0
Professor Stephens	38	5 0	125	11 5	Mr. H. S. Hawkins	89	18 0	122	18 0
Professor Stuart	5	5 0	10	5 0	Mr. E. L. Montegore	10	8 0	13	10 0
Professor Warren	24	18 0	26	6 0	Mr. H. R. Maclean	5	5 0	5	5 0
Professor MacCallum			230	0 0	Rev. A. R. Rivers	5	5 0		
Mr. L. F. M. Armstrong	22	1 0	47	17 0	Mr. W. P. Cullen	152	17 11		
Dr. Helms	98	5 0	114	6 0	Mr. C. J. Cooper	33	14 0		
Dr. Haswell	6	5 0	6	5 0	Mr. G. E. Rich	35	8 0		
Dr. MacCormick	3	1 0			Professor Tucher			60	0 0
Mr. T. Butler	210	10 11	174	15 5	Mr. J. P. H. Murray			12	15 0
Dr. Beatty	30	0 0			Mr. A. Baltecu			28	12 0
Rev. Dr. Corlette	72	17 0	20	0 0	Mr. A. Rea			5	5 0
Mr. W. A. Dixon	15	15 0	15	15 0	Dr. Max			2	10 0
Professor Nanson	75	0 0	75	0 0	Dr. Wilson			5	1 0
Professor Kernott	10	10 0	10	10 0	Dr. Gilchrist			57	17 0
Mr. J. J. Fletcher	12	12 0	13	12 0					
Mr. W. Hamlet	10	10 0							
						£	2,012	9	4
								1,910	19
									8

1887.
(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31.

[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 proscribed, 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.

Meetings 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 clear 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 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 Honourable 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 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 the 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 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 the academic usage, including a fine not exceeding £5, 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 included, 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 twenty-second Monday in the year, with a recess at Easter not exceeding nine days.

Trinity Term—Commencing on the twenty-fourth 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 in 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 provisions 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

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 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 £2. 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 duties, 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 scholarship shall be awarded except to such candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the examiners.

54. The examinations 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 Professor 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-law 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 for 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 authorised to hold such examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

60. The examinations shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers: but the examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ 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 or the senior or junior public examination in the subjects required for the ordinary 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

And two of the following, one of which must be either French or German:—

- Greek.
- French.
- German.
- Elementary chemistry.
- Elementary physics.

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 £3. 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 examinations shall be conducted in the first instance by means of printed papers, and at the termination of such examination each candidate shall undergo a *visà 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 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 examination, 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 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 £10.

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 £5. 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 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:—

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

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 £2 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 £10. 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 £10.

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 any 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 £2 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. Course 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 the short session—

Botany,
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
Practical Chemistry,
Demonstrations in Comparative Anatomy,
Clinical Instructions 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 disease 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 (B.M.), 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 handwriting, 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 *visu 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 *visa 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) *Visa 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 £2 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 £10 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 £5.

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

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 £10.

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 £3. 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 *viva 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, palæontology, 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 £10.

134. The fee for the degree of D.Sc. shall be £10, 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 £5.

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 of engineering, viz.—Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.), and Master of Engineering (M.E.), the examinations 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 39.

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 £10.

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 examination 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 £10 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 £10.

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 £2 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.

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 of Laws, Medicine, or Science—the gown worn by graduates holding the degree of Doctor in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge,—black cloth, trencher cap.

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 and 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—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. Courses of evening lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the degree of bachelor of arts, shall be given at the University, or at some other approved place, at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

167. Any person desirous of attending a course of evening lectures may do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

168. Each course of evening lectures shall consist of a fixed number of lectures on a single subject, and shall conclude with an examination in the subject of the lectures, conducted by the professors and such other examiners as the Senate may appoint.

169. Every person who shall have attended such a course of lectures, who shall have satisfied the lecturer by means of written answers to questions set during the course or otherwise, that he has followed the lectures with attention, and who shall have passed the concluding examination satisfactorily, shall receive a University certificate to that effect, signed by the lecturer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and the Registrar.

170. Students who shall have at any time, and in any order, attended and obtained certificates for courses of evening lectures in all the subjects required for the degree of B.A. in accordance with the By-laws in force at the time of application (such lectures corresponding in number and standard with the day lectures on the same subjects) may, on payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the final B.A. examination, and on passing it shall be entitled to the degree of bachelor of arts.

171. Students who shall have attended and obtained certificates for courses of evening lectures in all the subjects required in the first year, or first and second year, of the arts course (such lectures corresponding in number and standard with the day lectures on the same subjects as prescribed by the By-laws in force at the time of application), may be admitted to the first or second year examination respectively, and on passing it shall have the status of matriculated students who have passed the same examination.

EXTENSION LECTURES.

172. In addition to the lectures prescribed in the above By-laws, courses of lectures on literary, historical, and other subjects may be delivered by persons appointed by the Senate, at such time and place, and under such regulations, as the Senate may determine.

173. Such lectures shall be open to all comers on payment of a fee for the course, to be fixed by the Senate.

174. Every such course of lectures shall consist of a fixed number of lectures on a single subject and shall conclude with an examination in the subject of the lectures, conducted by the Professors and such other examiners as the Senate may appoint.

175. Every person who shall have attended such a course of lectures, who shall have satisfied the lecturer by means of written answers to questions set during the course or otherwise, that he has followed the lectures with attention, and who shall have passed the concluding examinations satisfactorily, shall receive a University certificate to that effect, signed by the Lecturer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, and the Registrar.

June 4th, 1887,

W. M. MANNING, (L.S.)
Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 5th July, 1887.—ALEX. C. BUNGE, Clerk of the Council.

CARRINGTON.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY LAWS—IN REFERENCE TO ARTS CURRICULUM.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

BY-LAWS for the Arts Curriculum.

63. The Matriculation Examination shall be in the following subjects:—

1. Latin—Translation into English of passages from set authors and of passages at sight, and of simple English sentences into Latin.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Algebra—To simple equations inclusive.
4. Geometry—Euclid, Book I.
5. One of the following languages, in which the examination shall be similar to that in Latin, viz.:—

Greek.
French.
German.

In this examination proficiency in writing English shall be taken into account.

64. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their first year, attend the University lectures on the following subjects:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. One of the following languages:—

Greek.
French.
German.

4. Mathematics.
5. Elementary Physics,
6. Elementary Chemistry,
7. Elementary Natural History, } In successive terms.

65. Students of the first year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects in which they have attended lectures under by-law 64, provided that in the case of physics, chemistry, and natural history, students who shall have given satisfactory proof to the lecturer of their intelligent attention to the lectures shall not be required to pass the annual examinations in these subjects.

66. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall, during their second year, attend the University lectures upon the following subjects:—

1. Two of the following languages:—
Latin.
Greek.
English.
French.
German.
2. Mathematics.
3. Either a third language, or one of the following subjects, viz.:—
Physics.
Chemistry.
Natural History.
Physiology.

Provided that those students who take up three languages shall select Latin or Greek as one of them.

67. Students of the second year shall be required to pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under by-law 66.

68.

68. Candidates for the degree of B.A. shall, during their third year, attend lectures upon the following subjects:—

1. One of the following languages:—

Latin.
Greek.
English.
French.
German.

2. Any two of the following:—

A second language.
A third language.
Mathematics.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Geology.
Comparative Anatomy.
Physiology.
Logic and Mental Philosophy.

69. To obtain the degree of B.A., candidates shall pass an examination in the subjects of the lectures which they have attended under by-law 68.

73. Students proceeding to the degree of B.A. who have passed the first year examination, and who have thereat been placed in the first class in the honour list in literature or in mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during the second year in that department only in which they have been so placed in the honour list; and if they obtain first or second class honours in that department at their second year examination they shall be held to have passed that examination.

74. Students proceeding to the degree of B.A. who have passed the second year examination, and who have thereat been placed in the first or second class in the honour list, either in literature or in mathematics, may elect to attend lectures during their third year in that department only in which they have been so placed in the honour list; and if they obtain first or second class honours in that department at their B.A. examination, they shall be held to have passed that examination.

Adopted at a meeting of the Senate, held on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1887.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D., Vice-Chancellor. (L.S.)

Laid before the Executive Council on 28th December, 1887.—Min. 87-69.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. CARRINGTON.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(BY-LAWS FOR REGULATION OF MEETINGS OF CONVOCATION OTHER THAN FOR THE ELECTION OF FELLOWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

BY-LAWS for the regulation of Meetings of Convocation other than for the election of Fellows.

1. The Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, or upon the receipt of a requisition, signed by at least twenty members of Convocation, summon a meeting of Convocation to be holden at such time and place as he shall direct. And such meeting shall be held accordingly within twenty-eight days from the date of the requisition. And notice of such meeting shall be given by public advertisement, not less than fourteen days before the day appointed for the meeting: Provided that every such requisition shall specify the subjects which it is proposed to bring before Convocation. And if in the opinion of the summoning officer the subjects so specified, or any of them, are such as ought not to be discussed in Convocation, he shall refer the matter to the Senate, which shall decide whether the meeting shall be held or not: Provided that no such meeting shall be held in the month of January.
2. At all meetings so summoned the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside. In the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor the members of Convocation present shall elect one of their number to be President of that meeting.
3. The presence at any meeting of twenty-five members of Convocation shall be necessary to form a quorum. And if within half-an-hour from the time of meeting there shall be no quorum present, the meeting shall lapse.
4. At all meetings of Convocation the Registrar shall act as secretary, and keep the minutes of all proceedings.
5. Every meeting may be adjourned by the President to such day and hour as may be fixed by resolution.
6. All questions submitted to Convocation shall be decided by the majority of members present. The President shall have a deliberative as well as a casting vote.
7. All resolutions of Convocation shall be signed by the President, and shall be laid by the Registrar before the Senate at its next meeting.
8. All members of Convocation attending any such meeting shall appear in the habit of their degree.

H. N. MACLAURIN, Vice-Chancellor. (L.S.)

H. E. BARRY, Registrar.
25th November, 1887.Laid before the Executive Council on 28th December, 1887.—Min. 87-89.—ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council. CARRINGTON.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORT, 1886.)

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, 7 September, 1887.

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 their proceedings, and the progress of the School during the year 1886.

At the February meeting, Mr. Justice Winleyer and A. J. Cape, Esq., were elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board for the year.

On the 24th March, the Trustees intimated to Mr. Weigall, the Head Master, that in pursuance of the arrangement made between him and the Chairman of the Board, in consideration of his giving up the premises then occupied by him, they would pay him annually the sum of £250 in quarterly payments of £62 10s. in lieu thereof, as long as he should remain Head Master of the School. This arrangement has enabled the Trustees to convert the Head Master's residence into class-rooms, and the very unsuitable class-rooms under the large school-room into a dining-hall with kitchen, in order to provide luncheon for the country pupils.

At the same meeting, leave of absence was granted to Mr. de Lisle Hammond to the 1st November. Mr. Charles de Kartzow was appointed an Assistant Master on probation, with a salary at the rate of £200 a year, and Mr. David McBurney was permanently appointed an Assistant Master, with an increase to his salary of £50 per annum, to date from the 1st February, 1886. On the 12th day of March, Mr. A. J. Cape resigned his seat at the Board, in consequence of his departure for Europe. A letter was also received from Mr. G. B. Allen, offering the Trustees £200 to found a prize in the Modern School, as he and his co-executors were desirous of carrying out the expressed intention of his father (the late Sir George Wigram Allen) to give that sum to the School. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the Trustees, and the income from this sum to be expended annually in a prize for the best boy on the Modern side of the School, provided that he has won three first classes in the yearly examination, one of these being in English. I quote the Head Master's words:—"This prize will stand to the Modern School in the relation in which the Knox Prizes stand to the Classical School, and will give a stimulus to what is at present the weak side of the School, the provision restricting the competitors to those who have won their first classes [the sections being—1, English; 2, Modern languages; 3, Classics; 4, Mathematics; 5, Natural Science] will secure the prize from falling to any but such as are intellectually worthy of it."

These conditions have the approval of Sir George Wigram Allen's executors.

At the May meeting Mr. E. W. Knox was unanimously re-elected a Trustee in the room of Mr. A. J. Cape, resigned.

A subsidy of £10 a year was granted to Mr. Goldie, one of the Assistant Masters, for the Lower School Library.

At the same meeting the Trustees decided that, from the beginning of the next term, school work should begin every morning at 9:15 instead of 9:30, and that the midday recess should be from 12:15 to 1:15 instead of from 12:30 to 1:15.

Mr. Lindon was licensed to open a boarding-house in connection with the school. By a new arrangement with Dr. Max his salary was increased to £230 a year, to date from the 1st January last.

On the 1st August, Mr. Chas. E. Hewlett's and Mr. Arthur Giles' salaries were raised each by the sum of £50 a year, to date from the 1st July.

Mr. Lewis Whitfeld having resigned his appointment as an Assistant Master, Mr. H. L. Reed was appointed on probation with a salary of £250 a year. Mr. H. B. Wells was also appointed an additional Assistant Master in the Upper Classical School for six months, at a salary at the rate of £300 a year, the appointment to terminate or be renewed at the termination of six months at the option of the Trustees. At this meeting it was decided to renew the school furniture, and to make extensive alterations to the building and school premises; and for this purpose the money lent to Mrs. Williamson, on mortgage on house at the Glebe, was called in, and contracts were entered into with Messrs. Duncan Brothers for general repairs and alterations to the school buildings, new school furniture, terracing the play-ground, and enlarging the area in front of College-street.

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On

On the 3rd November the Trustees granted the Trustees of the Museum permission to make a passage of 2 feet round the south end of the Museum, on condition that the Trustees of the Museum should erect a palisade fence, and that this alteration of the boundary line should be without prejudice to any claim that the Trustees might make to the ground at any future date.

Mr. H. L. Reed having resigned his Assistant Mastership, temporary work at £1 a day was given to Mr. St. John Boulbee, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

On the 17th December, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Edwin Whitfeld was granted leave of absence for twelve months on full salary, from the 1st January, 1887, with the view of his retiring altogether from the School at the end of that time. Mr. Whitfeld is the last of the Foundation Masters, and has been a Master of the School for twenty-nine and a half years.

At the same meeting the Chairman, Mr. Justice Windeyer, intimated to the Board that he was on the eve of taking a trip to Europe for twelve months, and that he wished to place his resignation in the hands of the Trustees. It was then resolved that, in consideration of the many valuable services rendered by Mr. Windeyer to the School during his long connection with the Board, he should be requested to take leave of absence for twelve months instead of resigning his seat, and leave of absence was granted accordingly.

The yearly examination was conducted by Mr. E. I. Robson, B.A., and Mr. A. Newham, B.A. Their reports are hereto appended.

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 429.

The account of the whole income and expenditure of the School during the year is hereto annexed.

I have, &c.,

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1886.

Report of the Examiners.

Mr. E. I. Robson, B.A., Classical Lecturer and Tutor of Ormond College, in the University of Melbourne, late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, reports as follows:—

To the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School,

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in tendering a second time my report on the work of this School. As regards the result aimed at, I have nothing to add to my remarks of last year. I consider that the system of classical teaching throughout the School is distinctly good. My chief duty is to estimate how far practice has approximated to theory. As for the Lower School I have little fault to find. My detailed report will show more explicitly my views upon this part of the School. I can only speak most highly of the highest form therein; and as long as this form maintains its present standard, I should imagine that little fear need be felt for the School's success. Classics may be useless, regarded as instruction, to many boys, but as a vehicle of education they are most important. If a boy in the Lower School does his Latin and Greek Grammar thoroughly—and only three boys out of about 100 that I have examined have been marked as bad—there is an almost infallible guarantee that he will be able to assimilate any other branch of knowledge. In the Upper School it will be seen from the details appended that I express myself scarcely satisfied with some of the work. Had I not examined last year I might have felt called upon to speak now somewhat depreciatingly. But I have been able to form an estimate of the material as well as the work. There is certainly a want of brilliancy in the school, but that is no fault of the teaching. In most forms there is a great evenness in the work, and if forward boys are difficult to find, the proportion of backward boys is at least small. The middle of the school is good, notably the Fourth Form. In the two upper forms the work is not so high as last year. But there is every indication that improvement may be expected in the future. In the Sixth the great difficulty has been to deal adequately with boys in almost every stage of progress. I am able to speak well of the work of the higher boys, while in some who are placed low I have found traces of ability which I am certain will not fail to be brought out. The Fifth Form suffers from a want of brilliancy. This want will be corrected by time. It is impossible to hope for the same degree of excellence every year. A slight falling off at times is a natural phenomenon, and generally results in effectual efforts towards improvement. For myself I have every reason to hope for success here. I beg to append the reports of the examiners of the Modern School. The Latin in this department is perhaps as good as it need be.

Mr. Duncan S. Robertson, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor of Ormond College, in the University of Melbourne, late Queen's Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

I HAVE been asked to report upon the English, French, and German work of the Modern Side, but a part of my work remains unaccomplished, as the German papers, which are supposed to have been forwarded to Melbourne, did not reach me.

I will begin with Composition, which is rather weak in every division. A few essays reached a high standard, but there is a general want of skill in arranging the matter, and passing from one part of the subject to another. The Grammar is good, but other papers show that a closer study of technical grammar is needed. I have examined two junior divisions in Geography with satisfactory results, but the cases of failure were too often found in the most important points. Maps, in particular, were indifferently done.

The work in General and Special History is good throughout, but the knowledge of Constitutional History shown is too often imperfect. The small text-books used need to be largely supplemented by notes.

In the Examination nothing struck me more than the knowledge of the text of Milton shown in every form, accompanied too by the power to explain the more difficult passages.

I can add little to the remarks of last year's examiner on the subject of French. These remarks seem to have been understood as recommending the use of an author as a means of teaching grammar; they were intended to recommend the study of authors as the one means (conversation excepted) of learning a language. Grammar and translation might go together, even in the lowest form.

Mr. T. S. Hall, B.A., Scholar in Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, reports as follows upon the Chemistry in the Modern Side:—

I BEG to report that I have examined the Chemistry Papers of the School.

In the First Division, the papers of most of the candidates show a good grasp of the subject, those of Robinson and Reading I, being particularly clean and full. There is, however, a want of evenness in the work as a whole, and a general weakness in the spelling of the technical terms.

The former is, no doubt, due to the changes in teachers that the division has been subjected to.

In the Second Division there is a good general knowledge of the subject displayed by nearly all the boys, and the work is fairly even throughout. Most of the papers show that the writer has a clear recollection of the experiments, even though he may be unable to clearly explain the changes that have taken place.

Mr.

Mr. A. Newham, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge. Evening Lecturer in Mathematics at Sydney University, reports on the Mathematics as follows:—

Gentlemen,
I have the honor to present to you my report of the examination in Mathematics conducted by me at the Sydney Grammar School. On comparing the results obtained this year with those of last year's examination, I am glad to be able to state that the standard of efficiency is very well maintained in all subjects, while there is a marked improvement in some. The averages obtained have not been in some cases quite so high as last year; but this is not due to any falling off in the quality of the work done, but to some of the papers set being considerably harder than those of last year, and a stricter system of marking being pursued throughout. In Arithmetic the work sent in was as a rule neat and accurate. There was, of course, a certain number of failures in all parts of the school; but few cases were so bad that some traces of arithmetical knowledge could not be discovered. This department shows hard and thorough work on the part of the masters and more than average intelligence on that of the boys.

In Algebra the standard of last year has scarcely been maintained; specially in the Lower School. This may partly be attributed to the substitution of separate papers in Euclid and Algebra for the combined Euclid and Algebra paper set last year; the examination has been made more searching, and brings the weak points of the divisions more clearly into view; but I think it is mainly due to the large influx of new boys (younger I understand than has hitherto been customary) which has taken place since last year. A want of uniformity has been thereby produced in the Lower School Divisions; some boys in each seem to have been doing much easier work than they might, while others could with advantage be placed lower down in the School. The Algebra results in the Upper School were as a rule satisfactory.

Turning next to Geometry, I am glad to be able to report steady progress all through the School and a marked improvement in Divisions I and II of the Upper School. Last year I was obliged to complain that, while the propositions were excellently written out, the deductions were only attempted by the three or four best boys. This year the propositions are as well written out as before; and good and intelligent solutions to the problems were received from nearly all the boys. While the average marks of the First Division are rather higher than they were last year, a comparison of the performances of individual boys with their last year's results is disappointing. Three or four whom I then thought very promising material have made very little progress during the year. The higher papers set were as well done as last year; but there were fewer boys who ventured to tackle them. I think that the explanation of this is to be found in the difficulty of much of the work which lies on the threshold of the higher mathematics. If it were possible to pick out the boys who show a decided taste for mathematics, and allow them to give more time to the subject a great improvement would be likely to be effected.

APPENDIX, giving full details of the Examination Work.
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.	
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.		
UPPER SCHOOL, VI. 15 boys.	Latin Prose	50	72	25	Only two papers good, some show a little style, but most lack accuracy. Taken as a whole is rather better than the Latin. Several show a fair ability in grappling with English abstract expressions, but there is a great want of grammatical accuracy. Two good papers, showing both knowledge and style. The rest, for the most part, have been content with styleless, and in a few instances, ridiculous renderings. The paper was somewhat hard for the form, and was not attacked boldly enough. Some satisfactory papers. Somewhat more thought should be shown, and more arrangement in the answers. Some fair, most very hazy. A good deal of writing without much information. One or two questions, however, were often well answered. The period set was too long; it would be better perhaps to set a shorter period and demand greater accuracy. Translation in some instances good, but much scarcely up to the standard. Grammatical and historical questions not well answered. Some of the translations showed plenty of accuracy and style, and the papers were, on the whole, good throughout. Some of the translation very good; a very fair knowledge of subject matter shown. The better boys ought to be more intimately acquainted with the language of Homer as contrasted with Attic. The lower boys on this paper did very indifferently. Two good papers. The rest rather lacking in style and accuracy. The Grammar questions were often fairly done. Taken all through this was the best done of all the set books. More than half the form showed good and stylish translation. It must be borne in mind that only two of the boys in this form have been in more than a year; there is every reason from indications throughout its work to hope for improvement in time. The work that had been prepared lately was much better done than earlier work. Translation fair, but lacking in accuracy and style. Exhibits rather a want of appreciation of the difference between English and Latin construction. The grammatical questions were but poorly answered. There is a want of knowledge of the subject matter. Better in every respect than the Caesar, with the exception of three or four bad papers. Some of the translation good; much very mediocre. The Grammar was not well done, but was perhaps rather too hard for the form. The Xenophon translation was poor and appears, from the fact that many did not try the whole of the paper, to have been badly revised by the boys. The grammatical questions were badly answered, especially the parsing. Accidence should not be neglected. The Euripides was somewhat better done, no doubt as being a pleasanter subject. The Latin translation should have been better done. The Greek was rather harder. Both showed want of style and accuracy. More knowledge of Greek accidence should certainly have been shown.	
	Greek Prose.....	51	76	26		
	Latin Translation (unseen)	53.2	82	27		
	Greek Translation (unseen)	50.6	82	22		
	Critical Paper	50				
	Roman History	30	55	14		
	Horace Od. I, III.....	50.4	80	29		
	Horace, Epistles I	60.5	86	44		
	Livy Bk. I	43.5	67	25		
	Hom. Il. I, II.....	44.5	84	24		
	Euripid. Alkestis	54	83	24		
	Demosthenes, 1, 2, 3, 4. (One boy did Thucyd. i. as alternative).	54	72	23		
	V. 22 Boys	Caesar	44.5	62		31
	Horace. Odes III.....	44.5	62	31		
	Cicero. Latin grammar ...	51	69	38		
Xenophon. Euripides	47	65	18			
Latin and Greek translation. Greek grammar.	50	66	37			

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
V—continued.	Latin prose	47	66	32	Very little style, as might be expected, but the knowledge of syntax should have been greater.
	Greek prose.....	47	72	18	A harder paper than the Latin prose, and very much better done. In many cases the vocabulary was very fair, the knowledge of constructions, and the connection of sentences good. The boys seem better able to apply than to formulate rules.
	Roman history	30	58	10	The same remarks apply here as to Form VI. On the whole the work of this form shows an even mediocrity. The evenness is a good feature, the mediocrity will no doubt be improved in time; special pains should be taken to insure greater accuracy.
IV. 22 Boys	Cesar	45.5	66	30	Translation fair, in some cases good. Grammatical questions poorly answered. The Latin subjunctive especially causes a good deal of difficulty. Some show a fair knowledge of the subject matter.
	Ovid	53.6	68	36	
	Xenophon and Greek grammar. Latin prose	50	71	13	Translation on the whole fair. Syntax questions mediocre. Accidence seems to be very much forgotten.
	Greek Prose	44	60	18	Some good. On the whole very fair evenness of results obtained. It is rather to be doubted whether the text book, which is in itself excellent, had been sufficiently digested.
	Sight Translation and Grammar.	34	66	12	Some really good; a good deal naturally bad. The knowledge of construction shown by several boys was particularly pleasing. Here too it appears to have been easier to apply rules than to state them.
	Cesar and Latin Grammar	50	70	23	Translation fair on the whole, some good, but all rather lack style. Accidence and syntax only fair, though satisfactory answers were sometimes obtained. This form certainly shows material and work that should produce some effect in due time.
Remove A. 24 boys.	Latin Prose	48	63	21	There is too much of a tendency in translating to follow the Latin construction. The meaning was as a rule fairly made out. The question on the subject matter was often well answered. The knowledge of accidence is scarcely adequate.
	Greek Grammar and Sentences.	24	50	4	Only a few papers were fair. Many were bad. The text book seems scarcely sufficiently understood.
	Cesar and Latin Grammar	44	72	16	The Greek accidence was fairly done; there is too much of a tendency to know more about what is irregular than what is ordinary. This will no doubt be corrected by reading Greek. The sentences were poorly done; though an inflexion might be known, its practical utility was often misunderstood.
Remove B. 24 boys.	Latin Prose	39.5	55	23	Remark as in Rem. A. except that the question on the subject matter was badly done, if attempted, and the knowledge of accidence is not up to the standard.
	Greek Grammar and Sentences.	44	74	22	About half the form did fairly, still the text-book might be better understood.
MODERN I. 25 boys.	English Grammar and Milton.	47.5	78	17	The accidence was fair, and the sentences show some knowledge of its practical application, with a very elementary knowledge of syntax.
25 boys. 22 boys. 22 boys.	English Composition	54	81	27	Knowledge of text and explanation very good. Grammar generally weak. Etymology fair. Parsing fair. Only one boy answered Qn. 8, which related to the proper use of the relative 'that'—a point on which Prof. Bain dwells at length.
	General History	47	60	35	Not very good.
	Special History	36	74	9	Constitutional History weak. General answering very fair.
	Latin, Horace Od. I and Grammar. Sentences	53	96	25	Papers very fair, but more ought to be done to supplement the slight sketch of the period given in the text-book.
25 boys.	French	36	61	9	Translation fair, bye questions scarcely attempted. Accidence fair, some good. Sentences very indifferent.
MODERN II. 26 boys.	English Grammar and Milton.	41	65	10	Grammar very good. Sentences badly translated into French. Translation from French into English indifferent. Translation from English into French bad. The boys have a small knowledge of French words and no improvement in this respect is possible without more extended reading.
26 boys.	English Composition	43	69	21	Grammar fair. Parsing good. Knowledge of the text good in this as in the other forms, but inaccurate in two many instances. Analysis not attempted by many.
25 boys. 25 boys.	General History	52	95	36	Good. Spelling often bad. Two or three essays were very good indeed.
	Special History	28	80	2	Questions in Constitutional History very badly answered.
	Latin	53	90	31	Much better done than the papers in general history. Some questions were answered in a manner which proved that the points involved had not been touched in class.
	Cesar, Book I.	50.6	68	34	Accidence fair. Translation poor, but the results are scarcely trustworthy, owing to the papers being set to too high a standard. Latin sentences weak.
28 boys. MODERN III. 28 boys.	French	11.7	25	2.5	Grammar good. Translation indifferent. Composition bad. It is impossible to teach a modern language without reading.
	English Grammar and Milton.	29	48	13	Knowledge of the text of P. L. Book I and of the meaning of difficult passages very good. Grammar indifferent. Parsing not good. Analysis bad.
26 boys. 28 boys. 27 boys. 27 boys.	English Composition	49	81	26	Very fair. Spelling generally good.
	General History	51	69	30	Papers good.
	Special History	61	90	44	Good.
	Geography	64	86	26	Papers good—the map excepted, which was badly done by all.
	Latin Accidence	54	74	29	These results are perhaps satisfactory enough for a lower modern form.
28 boys.	French.....	49	72	24	Accidence good. About half the form attempted the composition and none did it well. Some easy and interesting reading book should certainly be used.
MODERN IV.	General History	50	73	23	Papers good. Two questions (6 and 8) badly done.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, &c.—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
IV.—continued.	Geography	42	63	8	Paper not very satisfactory. Average fair, but Question 1 and the next were very badly done, which seems to indicate that the text-book has been used to the exclusion of the atlas. See Examiner's Report.
MODERN.	Chemistry	53	97	9	
DIVISION I.	.....	55	83	25	
LOWER SCHOOL.	Latin Grammar	68	87	48	These figures speak for themselves. The whole form is particularly even and well together; on their total work 7 boys are marked as excellent, 12 as good, 9 as fair. Such is an eminently satisfactory result. In <i>stud vocc</i> , the boys, with few exceptions, answered brightly and readily.
III. A.	Latin Sentences	69	93	47	
28 boys.	Greek Grammar	53.5	84	36	These results are scarcely even enough; on the total work 12 boys were marked as good. In the sentence paper and in the <i>stud vocc</i> the form showed very crude ideas as to the putting together of a simple sentence. The form was scarcely bright enough in <i>stud vocc</i> , and correct answers were somewhat scarce.
III. B.	Latin Grammar	59	83	23	
30 boys.	Latin Sentences	59	76	16	These results are fair for the form. On paper the boys show some curious notions as to sentence building, but in <i>stud vocc</i> they did much better. Otherwise the <i>stud vocc</i> examination was satisfactory.
II. A.	Latin Grammar and Sentences.	53.5	77	21	
31 boys.	Latin Grammar	67	98	50	These results are very fair for the form. In <i>stud vocc</i> the boys answered well, and seem to have been well taught as far as they have gone.
FORM II. B.	.....	83	98	48	Very good. A much more average class than last year. There are few conspicuous failures, and on the other hand few boys of much promise. Several whose last year's work lead me to expect good results from them this year seem rather to have fallen off than improved.
UPPER SCHOOL.	Arithmetic	50	97	19	
DIVISION IX.	Algebra	56	87	37	A great improvement on last year. Nearly all the boys attempted the riders, and very few incorrect solutions were sent up.
22 boys.	Euclid	56	87	37	
	Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	Nearly all the papers show good knowledge of the elements of the subject. There is room for improvement in the style in which examples are worked—only three boys can do an identity properly.
	Euclid, Book XI and Geometrical and Analytical Conics.	...	...	...	Four papers sent in. Stephen II got full marks in the geometrical part of the paper.
	Higher Trigonometry and Algebra.	...	...	...	Only two papers sent in. Stephen II did very well; Lloyd was not so successful.
	Differential and Integral Calculus.	...	...	...	Very fair for beginners.
	Statics .....	...	...	...	Two papers sent in; one very good, the other decidedly poor.
DIVISION II.	Arithmetic	69	98	35	Good; two boys did remarkably well.
27 boys.	Algebra to Progressions	34	68	13	
	Euclid, Books I-VI	51	88	30	Only four boys got more than half marks on the paper. Very few of the class even attempted the higher questions.
DIVISION III.	Arithmetic	63	90	26	A great improvement upon last year's result. A very fair proportion of the boys did the riders.
30 boys. 2 absent.	Algebra to end of Equations	55	87	28	
	Euclid, Books I-III	47	85	17	Work on the whole accurate, but too limited in range; the harder questions were very little attempted. One boy did an excellent paper; two were markedly inferior to the rest.
	Euclid, Books I-III	47	85	17	Equations weak, especially quadratics; otherwise good.
DIVISION IV.	Arithmetic to Stocks	67	85	36	Four very bad papers sent in and one very good one. Many mistakes in reasoning in writing out the propositions. Geometry is evidently the weak point of this division.
32 boys.	Algebra to Simultaneous Equations.	62	92	36	
	Euclid to Book III, 23	58	100	19	Very satisfactory, showing careful work on the part of the master, the boys are well together and send up neat and accurate work.
	Arithmetic to the end of Profit and Loss.	62	83	38	Very good; a good many were unsuccessful in the simplifications; but the rest of the questions were very well answered.
DIVISION V.	Algebra to the end of Fractions.	...	...	...	Propositions particularly well written out with sufficient variation from the words of the book to show that they are understood and not merely learnt by heart.
27 boys.	Euclid, Book I	61	90	20	
	Arithmetic to Interest	56	98	18	Work good and accurate with very few exceptions.
DIVISION VI.	Algebra	48	98	23	Work fair but too variable to be averaged.
34 boys. 1 absent.	Euclid to I. 25	53	85	30	
	Arithmetic to the end of Proportion.	71	100	29	Several boys very inferior to the rest. Propositions well written out as a rule.
DIVISION VII.	Euclid to I. 5 .....	...	...	...	Very uneven, ranging from very good to very bad.
26 boys.	Algebra to end of Division	71	100	29	
	Euclid to I. 5 .....	...	...	...	Some boys very promising, but the division as a whole unsatisfactory; this probably arises from the fact that they have changed masters several times during the year.
DIVISION VIII.	Arithmetic to easy Decimals	51	86	27	One very good; six very bad.
14 boys.	Euclid to I. 5 .....	...	...	...	Work sent in very accurate.
LOWER SCHOOL.	Arithmetic to end of Interest	64	84	38	Very good for beginners. Several get full marks.
DIVISION I.	Algebra to end of Fractions	...	...	...
30 boys.	Euclid, various stages to end of Book I.	...	...	...	Propositions well written out; but several fail to give the definitions correctly.
	.....	...	...	...	Very fair; too many fail in the early questions.
	.....	...	...	...	Very satisfactory on the whole; most of the work sent in neat and accurate.
	.....	...	...	...	In very various stages of progress. One very good paper sent in. Some of the boys are careless and inaccurate; the rest vary from good to fair.
	.....	...	...	...	With four exceptions, the work sent in is very good. There are several very promising boys in the division.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, &c.—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
DIVISION II. 33 boys.	Arithmetic	51	98	32	Good all round. A large number fail to do a simple substitution accurately. The other questions are well answered on the whole.
	Algebra.....	50	89	25	
DIVISION III. 33 boys. 1 absent.	Euclid .....	...	...	...	Good for beginners. Very good. One boy went beyond the standard. Not quite so good as last year.
	Arithmetic	57	100	33	
DIVISION IV. 30 boys. 2 absent.	Arithmetic to Decimals.....	63	100	46	Very good; division well together.
DIVISION V. 32 boys.	Arithmetic to Fractions ...	65	94	30	Work good on the whole; fractions rather weak.
DIVISION VI. 29 boys.	Arithmetic, Weights and Measures.	44	72	6	A very variable result and not on the whole satisfactory.
DIVISION VII. 35 boys.	Arithmetic, Elementary ...	...	...	...	Some of the boys very good. The result satisfactory.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.		Allowances.		Fees from Pupils.		Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Head Master.....	Albert Byethesa Weigall	500 0 0	150 0 0	857 10 0	1,007 10 0				
Mathematical Master.....	William Newbery	000 0 0			800 0 0				
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	420 16 8			420 16 8				
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0			360 0 0				
Assistant Master.....	Arthur Key Farrar.....	400 0 0			480 0 0				
Do do	Lewis Whitfield	200 0 0	10 0 0		210 0 0			Resigned.	
Do do	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0			250 0 0				
Do do	Leonard Henry Linden	350 0 0			350 0 0				
Do do	Arthur Giles.....	320 18 8			320 18 8				
Do do	Alfred de Liste Hammond	100 0 0			100 0 0				
Do do	William Hunt W. Nicholls	300 0 0	6 5 0		300 5 0				
Do do	Arthur Hill Griffith	200 0 0			200 0 0				
Do do	David M'Burney	241 13 4	27 10 0		270 3 4				
Do do	Charles de Kautzow	166 13 4			166 13 4				
Do do	John Mackintosh	225 0 0			225 0 0				
Do do	William H. B. Wells	125 0 0			125 0 0				
Do do	Arthur Fredk. Thos. Analey	16 13 4			16 13 4			Resigned.	
Do do	H. L. Beed	62 10 0			62 10 0			Temp. employed.	
Do do	St. John Boulbree	24 0 0			24 0 0			do	
Do do	E. Edmundson.....	32 0 0			32 0 0			do	
Do do	F. N. L. Adams	11 0 0			11 0 0			do	
Supernumerary Master.....	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0			300 0 0				
Master of Modern Languages.....	Rudolf Max	227 10 0			227 10 0				
Writing Master	Carl John Nelson	45 17 6			45 17 6			Deceased.	
Drawing Master	Josiah Thomas Crook	100 0 0			100 0 0				
Janitor and Drill Sergeant.....	Michael Hagner	41 13 4	52 18 4		94 11 5			Resigned.	
Do do	Frank Morris	121 10 0			121 10 0			Residence allowed	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Cadlett	100 0 0	70 4 0		170 4 0				
		£ 5,828 14 2	826 17 4	967 10 0	7,108 1 6				

Audited,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant,
8 March, 1887.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,
26 February, 1887.

RETURN

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1886.

Receipts.		Total.	Disbursements.		Total.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1885		3,202 3 0	By Salaries	5,823 14 2	7,103 1 0
Endowment	1,489 19 4		Allowances	388 17 4	
Vote of Parliament for increases to Junior Masters' Salaries for 1885	493 19 10		Capitation fees	257 10 0	
Do do for 1886	499 19 8		Stationery	47 7 10	208 12 2
Vote of Parliament for kitchen utensils	30 0 0		Printing	125 0 4	
Vote of Parliament for Head Master's residence	249 10 10		Advertisements	20 4 0	
Principal repaid on mortgage of house at Glebe		2,799 18 8	School prizes	45 0 0	69 9 3
Sir George Wigram Allen's Request		360 0 0	Knox prizes	15 0 0	
Cash withdrawn from deposit account		200 0 0	George Knox prize	3 3 0	
School fees from pupils		500 0 0	Windeyer prize	3 3 0	1,844 19 2
Interest account	66 10 1		Caps prize	2 3 0	
Discount	2 18 0		Contracts for general repairs and alterations to buildings, new school furniture, and improvements to playground	1,764 18 0	
George Knox prizes	6 6 0	09 8 1	Petty repairs	80 1 2	251 10 4
Windeyer prize	3 3 0		Putty expenses	344 10 4	
		9 9 0	Insurance	7 0 0	
			By balances as under—	£ s. d.	
			On fixed deposit in Commercial Bank	3,250 0 0	
			Current account	478 6 7	
				3,728 6 7	
			Debentures of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co.—principal of Knox prizes	260 0 0	
			Do do principal of the Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	200 0 0	
				450 0 0	
					4,176 6 7
		£ 13,658 18 0			£ 13,658 18 0

Audited,—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant,
8 March, 1887.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
26 February, 1887.

RETURN of the Number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the number of Scholars for 1886.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of the Year.
Eighteen.	436	425	430	425	429

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary,
26 February, 1887.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1887.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to section 16 of the Grammar School Act, 18 Vic.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 14 March, 1888.

I have the honor to submit, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Sydney Grammar School Act, the following report of the proceedings of the Trustees, and of the progress of the School during the year 1887.

At the first meeting of the Trustees, Mr. Matthew Henry Stephen was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Rendall Street Vice-Chairman, of the Board for the year.

The only vacancy in the Board during the year was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Andrew Hardie McCulloch, junior.

Mr. Alfred John Cape was elected a Trustee in his place.

With regard to the Teaching Staff of the School, the Trustees have to express their satisfaction at the manner in which the Head Master and the Assistant Masters have performed their duties in the management of the School.

The following have been the changes in the staff during the year :—

Mr. Arthur Giles was promoted to the Mastership of the Lower School.

Mr. C. T. Soar, B.A., of London University, was appointed an Assistant Master in place of Mr. A. de Lisle Hammond, who resigned through ill-health.

Mr. Norman Fitz was appointed an Assistant Master in place of Mr. W. H. B. Walls, resigned.

Mr. H. M. Joscelyne, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed to take up the duties of Mr. Edwin Whitfield, one of the original Foundation Masters, who, in recognition of his past services, extending over thirty-two years, was granted twelve months leave of absence on his retiring from the School.

Some minor increases in the salaries of the Junior Masters have been given, thus absorbing the £550 recently voted by Parliament for the purpose.

Since the date of the last report it has not been found necessary to make any further regulations concerning the government and discipline of the School.

The average number of pupils during the year was 426.

The yearly examination of the School took place in December last, and was conducted by Mr. E. J. Robson, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor of Ormond College in the University of Melbourne, and Mr. A. Newham, B.A., Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Sydney.

The reports of these gentlemen are hereto annexed.

The Trustees are pleased to be able to report that they have been enabled to effect considerable improvements in the school premises and repairs to the buildings. These have been long needed, and now add very materially to the comfort and healthfulness of the pupils and masters, and the general welfare of the School. The playground has been extensively improved, and made available for the encouragement of healthy amusement for the boys.

The erection of new lavatories and water-closets has been satisfactorily carried out. The old premises which had for long existed as an eyesore have been entirely removed. The arrangement mentioned in the last report for providing such of the boys as came from a distance with a mid-day meal has been found to work satisfactorily, and has supplied a long-felt want in the School to which attention had been frequently directed by the boys' parents.

The Trustees would now express their thanks for the special votes of £50 for the maintenance of the dining-hall, and £1,000 for the new lavatories and water-closets, which have assisted them in effecting these improvements.

To the former endowments of the school the Trustees have been able to add the sum of £1,000, which they have received from Mr. B. D. Morehead, of Brisbane, for the foundation of two scholarships at the Sydney University, each tenable for three years of the University course.

This liberal gift is the more welcome as coming from one who was himself a pupil of the School, and as perpetuating the memory of Mr. R. A. A. Morehead, who for twenty-four years served as a Trustee of the School, and took much interest in its welfare.

The

678—

The Trustees have for some time desired to add to the School curriculum systematic elementary teaching of natural science, but have been prevented from doing this effectively by reason of the want of proper accommodation in the School buildings.

Recognising the importance of the subject they are most desirous of providing separate classrooms for the purpose, and of appointing to the permanent staff of masters a gentleman specially qualified to give instruction in this branch.

Want of necessary funds to carry out the scheme has hitherto precluded them from taking proper action.

To the extent of other means at their disposal however, they have, as a temporary provision, arranged that Mr. Arthur Giles shall give instruction in natural science to the upper division of the School in addition to his other duties.

The Trustees express a hope that the Parliament may in its liberality see fit to make a special grant to the School for the purpose of enabling them to provide a proper laboratory, such as exist in the English Public Schools, and to obtain the services of a specially qualified master.

In the previous reports of Examiners attention had been called to the want of success of pupils in the Modern branch of the School. The Trustees believe that in this respect considerable improvement has been attained through the zeal of the teaching staff engaged in this Department, and they note with pleasure that the Examiner entrusted with the examination of this School reports very satisfactorily of the change that has taken place.

In view of the demand for more thorough training in the matter of commercial education and the large amount of attention that is now being given to the subject the Trustees' efforts will be specially directed towards increasing the efficiency of the Modern division of the School.

A full account of the whole income and expenditure of the school during the year is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,

W. C. WINDEYER,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

RETURN of the Sydney Grammar School for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Head Master	Albert Byethesen Weigall	500 0 0	250 0 0	553 0 0	1,703 0 0	House rent.
Mathematical Master	William Newbery	600 0 0	.....	.....	600 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	450 0 0	.....	.....	450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Assistant Master	Arthur Key Farrar	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0	
Do do	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do do	Leonard Henry Linton	350 0 0	.....	.....	350 0 0	
Do do	Arthur Giles	350 0 0	33 6 8	.....	383 6 8	Chemistry
Do do	Alfred de Lisle Hammond	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	Resigned 30 April.
Do do	William H. W. Nichols	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Do do	Arthur Hill Griffith	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Do do	John MacIntosh	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Do do	Charles de Kautzow	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	
Do do	William H. B. Wells	250 0 0	.....	.....	250 0 0	
Do do	Charles T. Spar	125 0 0	.....	.....	125 0 0	
Do do	David McBurney	259 6 8	42 10 0	.....	301 6 8	
Do do	H. M. Jeacelyne	184 3 4	.....	.....	184 3 4	
Do do	-- Fort	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	43 6 8	.....	.....	43 6 8	
Supernumerary Master	Edwin Whitfield	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Rudolf Max	230 0 0	.....	.....	230 0 0	
Drawing Master	Josiah Thomas Crook	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	130 0 0	32 10 0	.....	162 10 0	
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	59 14 7	.....	159 14 7	
		6,735 16 3	433 1 3	833 0 0	7,696 17 11	

Audited,—

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.
24 February, 1888.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary.

19 January, 1888.

RETURN

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the Year 1887.

Receipts.		Total.	Disbursements.		Total.
£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balances from 1886, as under—			By Salaries	6,186 16 8	
„ On fixed deposit in the Commercial Bank	3,250 0 0		„ Allowances	438 1 3	
„ Current account	478 6 7		„ Capitation fees to Head-Master	953 0 0	7,526 17 11
„ Less amount of Fixed Deposit withdrawn and placed to Current Expenses Account.	500 0 0		„ Stationery	113 5 5	
„ Debentures of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and Deposit Account, principal of Knox Prizes	250 0 0	3,228 6 7	„ Printing	146 10 4	286 13 3
„ Deposit Account, principal of Sir George Wigram Allen's Prize	200 0 0		„ Advertisements	27 17 0	
„ Endowment		450 0 0	„ School Prizes	45 0 0	
„ Vote of Parliament for increases to the Junior Master's salaries, 1887	550 0 0	1,490 19 6	„ Knox Prizes	15 0 0	
„ Do do 1886	59 0 0		„ George Knox Prize	3 3 0	
„ Vote of Parliament for kitchen		600 0 0	„ Windeyer Prize	3 3 0	
„ Vote of Parliament for Head-Master's residence		49 10 10	„ Cape Prize	3 3 0	
„ School fees from Pupils		250 0 0	„ Sir George Wigram Allen Prizes, 1886 and 1887	21 0 0	90 0 0
„ Interest Account from Commercial Bank deposit	125 0 7		„ Contracts for general repairs and alterations to buildings, new school furniture, and improvements to playground	2,342 11 0	
„ Interest Account from Sugar Company's debentures	18 0 0		„ Petty repairs	54 4 7	2,396 15 7
„ Interest from Sugar Company's £50 fixed deposit	3 0 0		„ Petty expenses	228 12 0	
„ „George Knox' Prizes”	3 3 0	146 0 7	„ Insurance	7 0 0	245 12 0
„ „Cape Prizes,” 1886 and 1887	6 6 0		„ Kitchen furniture, utensils, &c.		47 2 0
		9 0 0	„ Balances as under—		
			On fixed deposit in Commercial Bank	1,250 0 0	
			Current account	11 5 0	1,261 5 0
			Debentures of Sugar Refining Co., and £50 Deposit Account, principal of Knox prizes	550 0 0	
			Do do principal of Sir George Wigram	200 0 0	
			„ Allen prize	450 0 0	1,711 5 0
		£ 12,204 15 6			£ 12,204 15 6

Audited,—

24 February, 1888,

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Accountant.

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,

18 February, 1888.

RETURN of the Number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School as well as the Number of Scholars for 1887.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of the Year.
Eighteen.	448	410	428	414	424

W. H. CATLETT,

Secretary,

18 February, 1888.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1887.

Reports of the Examiners.

Mr. E. I. Rolson, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor of Ormond College, in the University of Melbourne, late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, reports as follows:—

To the Trustees of Sydney Grammar School,—
Gentlemen,

I have the honor of submitting to you for the third time reports on the work of Sydney Grammar School. Regarding the classical work, which I have examined, it will be remembered that in my report last year I did not feel justified in speaking very highly of the work of the Upper School. I expressed at the same time my conviction that an improvement might be confidently expected in the future. It is with much pleasure that I have found the hope then formed entirely fulfilled. A comparison of last year's percental results with those below tabulated should fully dispel any misgiving that may have been caused a year ago.

The Sixth I have examined only in unseen work. The form consists only of four boys and has succeeded in generally sending up two good papers in each subject. A weak point of the form is a want of power in classifying and formulating knowledge which often undoubtedly exists. This fault is also noticeable, necessarily in a less degree, in the lower forms. The importance in education of the cultivation of this faculty should not be forgotten.

The Fifth, though much better than last year, fails somewhat from want of thoroughness. This weakness is probably to be attributed to the very large amount of work submitted for examination. Wide reading is an excellent thing in itself, but is perhaps scarcely to be recommended in classical education before boys have got a thorough grasp of the principles of language. The amount of work done below the Fifth is scarcely enough to ensure this. As far as is consistent with the demands of the public examinations it would be well in this form to read, for part of the year at least, slowly, carefully, and searchingly.

The Upper Fourth form has submitted some most creditable work, especially on the Greek book presented. Competition was well done, but to lessen the gap between this and the Fifth form a higher standard might perhaps be aimed at.

The Lower Fourth and Remove were a little troubled by a hard Latin translation paper on a rather hard subject. On the whole this work is equal to their position, and some of the work in the Remove particularly good.

The Lower School scarcely stands out so conspicuously as last year. This is partly due to the increased excellency of the Upper School, and also to the fact that Form III A. surrendered all its best boys to the Remove at the half-year. III B. is not so good as last year in Latin, but, I am told, shows excellent results in general work. The averages of II A. and B. show a great advance on last year, and I A. has done well, especially in Latin sentences.

In

In my *visd voce* examination of the Lower School I was struck by the utter disregard shown for quantity in declension and conjugation. This failing is a sad blot on otherwise satisfactory work, and should be summarily corrected.

In the Modern School a great change has taken place in the last two years. It has now, as I hope the report appended will show, fulfilled the wish I expressed in 1885, and "fully established its identity." In the Latin of the Modern School I should prefer to see more attention paid to the matter of the books, and a higher standard aimed at, especially in the two lower divisions.

Remarks on the Chemistry, which has been examined by Mr. T. S. Hall, B.A., late Scholar of Melbourne University, will be found in the detailed report.

I beg to append the report of the Examiner of the Modern School.

Mr. D. S. Robertson, B.A., Lecturer and Tutor of Ormond College, in the University of Melbourne, late Queen's Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, reports as follows:—

I HAVE examined the English, French, and German work on the Modern Side for the second time, and have the pleasure to report that the results of this year show a very great improvement on those of 1886, and bear witness to careful effort on the part of masters and boys which has been attended with a degree of success as creditable as it must be gratifying to both. As improvement is evident in every subject, I need not enter into lengthy details, but will add a few remarks:—

First, I must refer specially to the papers on Shakespeare sent in by Modern I. They were admirable indeed. In last year's report I referred to the small text-books used to teach history. I must add to my former remarks that I notice this danger in the use of them, that the boys answer a question by reproducing the whole chapter in which they know the answer is to be found.

I still think that easy translation might be attempted even in the junior divisions in French and German; the results in the higher divisions were very good. I would also question the propriety of confining the work of the higher divisions to the prescribed books of the University course, as the Moderns are not weighted by two other languages, and the reading of several foreign authors probably gives better results than the more careful study of one.

Mr. A. Newham, B.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Evening Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Sydney, reports on the Mathematics as follows:—

Gentlemen,

I have the honour for a third time to tender you my report on the examination in Mathematics conducted by me at the Sydney Grammar School.

To begin with the less advanced portions of the Scholars as being in some respects the most important, that is to say, Divisions V—VII. of the Upper School, and the Lower School, I am happy to be able to report sound progress. In Arithmetic the averages of nearly all the Divisions are higher than they were last year, although the paper set was, if anything, more difficult. With regard to Euclid and Algebra, until last year a joint paper was given in the two subjects, which afforded a very unsatisfactory test of the efficiency with which they were taught. Last year I tried setting a separate paper in each with such satisfactory results that I felt encouraged to make the questions in the present examination very much more searching than any which I had previously set. The work sent in shows that the boys possess an intelligent grasp of the principles of Geometry and Algebra, not as I sometimes feared before, a mere mechanical familiarity with propositions and formulae. I most heartily congratulate the masters on the results obtained.

In Divisions I—IV., which take the harder papers, the Euclid is certainly better than it was. The propositions are written out in better style, with more regard to the substance, and less of the verbosity in which some boys appear so much to delight than hitherto. The Algebra also is about up to last year's standard; but there is some falling off in the Arithmetic.

With regard to Divisions I. and II. I am led not so much to consider them with reference to their last year's standard, which, allowing for difficulties of comparison arising from the rearrangement of the two classes with a view to the public examinations, appears to have been well maintained, as to ask myself why they did not distinguish themselves more in the recent University Public Examinations. Looking at their work I find that they fail as a rule in questions depending for their solution on some particular artifice. I set several deductions in the Euclid paper specially to test their knowledge in questions of well-known types. The attempted solutions, though often ingenious, showed me that the problems were new to the class. They seem to know their books well, but to have insufficient practice in working out examples. I am convinced that the true cure for this defect would be found in an opportunity of doing more problems quietly at home, and a careful comparison of the solutions supplied by the master with those they themselves have obtained.

APPENDIX, giving full details of the Examination Work.

CLASSICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
UPPER SCHOOL VI. 4 boys.	Latin Prose	68	85	50	The piece set was hard, but was really well done by two boys.
	Greek Prose.....	63	85	45	Also done well by two boys, while the others show good work in places.
	Latin Translation (unseen)..	69	88	44	A hard paper, well grappled with, two boys showing style and accuracy. There is rather a want of boldness in this form of work.
	Greek Translation (unseen)	59	78	36	One boy does this hard paper very well. The others show a want of grasp, and find difficulty in unravelling a long sentence. All show ignorance of one important grammatical point.
	Critical Paper	50	73	32	Some very fair answers sent up. One or two grammatical points scarcely well enough known.
V. 21 boys.	Greek History.....	48	61	43	Very little idea of how a history paper should be done. Knowledge obscured by irrelevant writing.
	Cicero in Catilinam	42	72	28	Translation fairly accurate as a rule, but lacking style. In one piece a want of familiarity with sentence-structure rather conspicuous. Grammatical and historical questions scarcely answered carefully enough.
	Cicero de Senect.....	51	70	37	A fair level in translation, but style and knowledge of structure required.
	Virg. Aen. II	50	68	0	The form as a whole, and boys individually, show very uneven results on this paper. One piece of translation, which needed careful unravelling, produced a large crop of failures, and points were frequently missed. Virgil is an author that must be read most carefully.
	Xenophon Oecon.....	52	74	26	Translation fairly accurate in many instances, but lacks style. Again the difficulty of dealing with an intricate sentence.

CLASSICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
IV A. 19 boys.	Unseen Translation and Grammar.	51	76	25	Latin not well done. Greek, as far as making out sense is concerned, very much better, but in both there is a want of style and grasp. In grammar most boys are content with very slipshod answers; more thoroughness should have been shown.
	Latin Prose	54	75	24	The piece set was rather full of elementary pitfalls, which were generally avoided by the better boys. A few showed a certain amount of style. The form should be carefully drilled in the rules of Latin construction.
	Greek Prose.....	48	75	20	Very uneven results. Some good papers. There is a great want of power noticeable in many boys. Careful drilling in rules of syntax is necessary also in this subject.
	Cicero pro Archia	56	84	39	Some of the work very good. A good many boys perplexed with a long sentence. Grammar questions caused some difficulty, but perhaps were rather above the power of the form.
	Lucian Charon	61	92	44	A most excellent paper. Not only was the translation generally well done, but the grammatical questions were often most intelligently answered.
	Latin Prose	58	80	35	Rules in most cases seemed to have been well mastered and well applied. Some papers not quite as good as they might be. It would be better perhaps to take this form over rather more ground in the general teaching of Latin sentence structure.
	Greek Prose.....	54	78	31	The continuous piece of prose was fairly well done, but in sentences the few rules learnt were scarcely successfully applied. At the same time teaching in continuous Greek prose should precede sentences.
IV B. 22 boys.	Greek and Latin Grammar	58	82	34	Three very good papers. In the lower part of the form too many mistakes made in elementary accidence.
	Cicero pro Archia	49	65	37	Translation fair; in some cases good. Boys rather puzzled by a long sentence. Grammatical and historical questions poorly attempted.
	Latin Grammar				Latin accidence scarcely as good as it might be.
	Latin Prose	49	75	21	Most have some idea of the rules; some show a certain ingenuity. Perhaps rather too many bad. The work presented is certainly hard, and very great care is necessary.
Remove. 24 Boys.	Greek Prose	32	50	18	In some instances a want of familiarity with simple rules. The accidence shown in this paper is not so good as in the Grammar paper.
	Greek Grammar.	65	87	48	Work as far as it goes is well mastered. A better knowledge of irregular verbs might be shown.
	Cicero pro Archia and Latin Grammar.	52	71	27	Translation not very brilliant. The paper was a little too hard for the form, and perhaps the subject as well.
	Latin Prose	56	89	14	Grammar might have been better.
	Greek Prose	44	65	15	On the whole the result is very good. A certain amount of boys show a fair amount of style.
LOWER SCHOOL. III A. 30 Boys.	Greek Prose	44	65	15	Scarcely a good enough vocabulary. This need should be carefully attended to. The power of applying knowledge of accidence and elementary syntax should be cultivated.
	Greek Grammar	54	73	33	This might have been rather better in the lower part of the form.
	Latin Accidence.....	57	73	37	Some good papers, but in many cases a want of accurate knowledge and a tendency to make too many elementary mistakes.
III B. 24 Boys.	Greek Accidence	41	85	12	A fairly satisfactory result, considering that several boys had only covered about half the ground represented by the paper.
	Latin Sentences	62	80	17	Some very good, but the results are not sufficiently even. Some boys show very little idea of construction; the better boys often affect a rather too artistic order of words.
	Vidæ Voc .....	...	...	...	About two-thirds of the questions asked were satisfactorily answered, and a fair knowledge displayed.
II A. 31 Boys.	Latin Accidence	51	80	34	Very uneven results. The lower part of the form is scarcely forward enough, and the mistakes made are often too elementary.
	Latin Sentences	49	89	16	Some very good, but the majority have only a little idea of building a sentence.
	Vidæ Voc .....	...	...	...	N. B.—Both these papers are marked up to the same standard as in III A.
II B. 30 Boys.	Latin Accidence	59	79	36	The answering might have been readier. A fair proportion of good answers elicited by a certain amount of coaxing.
	Latin Sentences	67	90	35	Again, in spite of some good work, there are rather too many elementary mistakes.
	Vidæ Voc .....	...	...	...	These results are distinctly good; only five boys obtained under half marks.
I A. 25 Boys. 30 Boys.	Latin Accidence	61	83	40	Answers fairly ready and correct.
	Latin Sentences	71	92	45	The knowledge of accidence shown is very fair, about as good as need be expected in the form.
	Vidæ Voc .....	...	...	...	A very good result.
I B. 25 Boys.	Latin Accidence	51	75	24	Answers very fairly ready in points of accidence and elementary syntax.
	Latin Sentences	68	92	40	The paper was a little hard, but was very fairly done.
	Vidæ Voc .....	...	...	...	Good on the whole; some very good papers. Only five under half marks.
I B. 25 Boys.	Latin Accidence	32	50	8	Answers mostly satisfactory and ready. A bright form.
	Latin Sentences	57	89	23	A fair result, considering the condition of the form.
	Vidæ Voc.....	...	...	...	Some good work.
					N. B.—This form was marked to the same standard as I A.
					There should be more smartness. A fair average of correct answers; boys who had done badly on paper often showed themselves better in this examination.

CLASSES—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
MODERN I. 12 Boys. 11 Boys. 10 Boys.	English Grammar English Composition Shakespeare	45 51 56	82 75 88	22 25 22	Generally fair. Some papers very good. Fair punctuation too often imperfect. I consider the best work in this subject admirable indeed, and the general result most satisfactory. Knowledge of Shakesperian grammar—good. Knowledge of the text—exceedingly good.
9 Boys. 7 Boys.	General European History Special History	47 62	82 74	27 41	Good. Very good. Papers too long. Boys tried to show what they knew more than to answer the questions.
MODERN II. 22 Boys. 22 Boys. 22 Boys.	English Grammar English Composition Comus and Sonnets	70 46 58	82 65 76	37 26 29	Good. On the whole the best I have seen. Knowledge of the text—very good. Mistake repeated by every boy. (Found to be wrong in the edition used by the form.) Fair. History of British possessions might be known better.
21 Boys. 19 Boys. 21 Boys.	General History Special History Geography	40 56 56	63 74 80	16 5 25	Fair. Weak in Qs. II and VI. Good. Maps much better than last year.
MODERN III. 29 Boys. 27 Boys. 26 Boys.	English Grammar Composition Comus and Sonnets	77 44 42	92 75 69	57 16 17	Very good indeed. Fair. Punctuation and arrangement faulty. Knowledge of the text—very good. Repetition of mistake noticed in Mod. II.
27 Boys. 26 Boys.	General History Special History	35 51	68 80	8 26	Fair. Some papers very good. Good.
MODERN IV. 27 Boys.	English Grammar	67	92	45	Good. Analysis might be better, but shows an improvement on the work of last year.
26 Boys. 26 Boys.	Composition General History	44 30	78 65	24 5	As good as can be expected. Good. But as in another division very little was known of the history of the Foreign Possessions of Britain.
26 Boys. MODERN. DIVISION I. 7 Boys.	Geography French	40 47	79 78	13 24	Good. Maps might be better. Physical Geography not so well done as the other part of the paper. Translation—Fair. Qs. II, III, IV, badly done. Improvement on last year's work.
DIVISION II. 12 Boys.	"	50	65	13	Grammar—Good. Translation—Fair.
DIVISION III. 14 Boys.	"	42	66	25	The boys in general do not know where to put the personal pronouns. The same remark applies to nearly all the divisions.
DIVISION IV. 20 Boys.	"	47	70	12	Good. Marked to same standard as division above.
DIVISION V. 28 Boys.	"	46	70	19	A good result.
DIVISION I. 10 Boys.	German	61	79	42	Very good. Translation from English to German might be better.
DIVISION II. 13 Boys.	"	66	87	50	Grammar decidedly good. Satisfactory on the whole. The examination paper in this division was full of printer's errors.
DIVISION III. 21 Boys.	"	49	74	25	Grammar fair. The general rules not very well known. Sentences bad.
DIVISION IV. 13 Boys.	"	37	60	21	Grammar fair. Sentences bad.
DIVISION I. 18 Boys.	Latin	53	80	20	Showed up some very good translation, but should know somewhat more of subject matter.
DIVISION II. DIVISION III.	Latin Grammar	72 58	89 86	32 24	Work good so far as it goes, but a higher standard should be aimed at. Considering the small amount of ground covered neither paper work nor viva voce is adequate.
DIVISION IV. 30 Boys.	"	21	84	6	Should certainly aim higher to do better, if they do Latin at all.
DIVISION I. 15 Boys.	Chemistry	61	84	21	As a rule a very clear knowledge of the subject and an absence of utter failures.
DIVISION II. 11 Boys.	"	38	75	3	It would have been better to set this division a separate paper. That set for Division I. was quite beyond their range. The result, as far as can be judged, is fairly satisfactory.
UPPER SCHOOL. DIVISIONS I & II.					These two divisions were rearranged for the purpose of the University Public Exams. It has therefore been found necessary to report on them together.
	Arithmetic	77	100	51	Good without exception.
	Algebra	34	87	10	The average is diminished owing to the two classes being standardised on the whole paper which was considerably beyond the range of many boys. Work sent in not quite up to last year's. The questions on the Progressions were scarcely attempted by the Second Division, whose special work they are supposed to be. More attention needs to be given to bookwork, which, as a rule, was not written out well.
	Euclid	48	75	21	Good; one conspicuous failure; the others write out their propositions well, and do a very fair number of the easier riders.
	Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	Only thirteen boys sent up papers this year as against twenty-seven last year. Comparison of the marks for the two years shows good progress in almost every case.
	Mechanics .....	...	...	...	One very good paper; the other two very good for beginners.
	Higher Algebra and Trigonometry .....	...	...	...	Five papers sent in; four from boys new to the subjects. One of these shows great promise; the others are very fair.
	Euclid XI. & Geometrical Conics .....	...	...	...	Five papers. The beginners all know their work remarkably well.
	Differential and Integral .....	...	...	...	One paper sent in by Stephen. He shows good knowledge; but does not do himself credit owing to the extreme prolixity of his book work.
	Analytical Conics .....	...	...	...	One paper sent in. Good work, but method rather cumbersome.

CLASSICS—UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOL—continued.

Form.	Subjects.	Percental Results.			Remarks.
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	
DIVISION III. 29 Boys. 3 absent.	Arithmetic	54	81	32	Successful in the easier questions; unsuccessful in those depending on general intelligence. Propositions well written out, and a few riders attempted. Class very much better together than last year; very good considering the time devoted to this subject. They none of them touch an easy problem leading to a simple equation.
	Euclid	72	92	32	
	Algebra	50	67	13	
DIVISION IV. 24 Boys.	Arithmetic to Stocks.....	56	82	31	Work generally accurate, and a fair number of boys do harder questions. A good many failures in reasoning in writing out the propositions. Three boys do very well; two very badly. Class weak in factors, good in other respects. Four boys markedly inferior to the rest pull the average down.
	Euclid to Book III, 23	60	94	14	
	Algebra to Simultaneous Equations.	50	81	10	
DIVISION V. 27 Boys. 4 absent.	Arithmetic to the end of Profit and Loss.	49	73	12	Work good and accurate with one exception. A good many failures in the elementary parts of the paper. The other questions, as a rule, fairly answered. Several boys did very good papers; one is markedly inferior to the rest.
	Algebra to end of Fractions	48	73	15	
	Euclid, Book I.	34	53	9	
DIVISION VI. 31 Boys. 5 absent.	Arithmetic to Interest	58	98	28	Work accurate and good all round. Very good; two boys went beyond the standard. Work sent up very thorough and intelligent. Evidently very great care has been bestowed on this subject by the master.
	Algebra.....	65	100	31	
	Euclid to I. 25	74	84	48	
DIVISION VII. 31 Boys. 6 absent.	Arithmetic to Proportion.....	58	78	31	Weak in their weights and measures. They have a great objection to showing up working specially in compound multiplication. Most of these beginners answer very well. Division inaccurate; brackets good.
	Euclid to I. 5.....	55	104	16	
	Algebra to the end of Division.	50	92	11	
DIVISION VIII. 21 Boys. 0 absent.	Arithmetic to Easy Decimals.	55	79	34	With few exceptions the work sent up was very neat and clear. More attention should be given to fractions. Much improved on last year.
LOWER SCHOOL. DIVISION I. 30 Boys.	Arithmetic to end of Interest	63	90	43	Good on the whole, but rather inaccurate. Vary from very good to bad. Three or four seem to have purposely abstained from trying to do the examples. Six boys did creditably on the higher paper. More finish is required in the way the Euclid is written out.
	Algebra to end of Fractions	...	...	...
	Euclid; various stages to end of Book I.	...	...	...
DIVISION II. 29 Boys. 2 absent.	Arithmetic	62	87	28	Great improvement since last year. Too many failures in substitutions through carelessness. Fair in other respects. One boy went beyond the standard. Propositions written out in very good style. Very good as a rule. Some of these boys are very promising.
	Algebra.....	...	...	...
	Euclid .....	...	...	...
DIVISION III. 31 Boys. 2 absent.	Arithmetic	60	91	32	Very good. Very weak in questions dealing with fractions of money. Otherwise good. Very good.
DIVISION IV. 26 Boys. 2 absent.	Algebra.....	...	...	...
Arithmetic to Decimals.....	62	86	33		
DIVISION V. 32 Boys. 5 absent.	Arithmetic to Fractions.....	51	79	29	Very good. Result excellent, the paper being the same as that for Division VI.
DIVISION VI. 32 Boys. 1 absent.	Arithmetic	63	100	24	
DIVISION VII. 33 Boys. 5 absent.	Arithmetic	56	80	18	

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1887-88.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 March, 1888.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the year 1887-88.

2. In their last Report the Trustees expressed to you their gratification that the representations which they had repeatedly made as to the urgent necessity for taking down the old building in Macquarie-street (owing to its dangerous condition) had received your favourable consideration, and that their recommendations for the erection of a new provisional Library, upon the same site, had been adopted. The Librarian had made every arrangement for removing the collection of books, with the whole of the furniture and the old fittings, into the new wing, waiting only until the Trustees should receive official information that the contractors for the fittings of the new wing in Bent-street had completed their work. This information, however, was not received until the 30th of May.

3. Thereupon, on the 1st day of June, the moving of the books commenced; but the Librarian having reported that the shifting and rearrangement of nearly 52,000 volumes, with all the necessary appurtenances, could not be completed in less time than three calendar months, and shown conclusive grounds for that report, the Trustees thought it desirable to obtain your approval of their intention to close the Institution for a period which would unavoidably cause some inconvenience to the frequenters of the Library. With this approval every exertion was made on the part of the staff to compress the work into a shorter time, but it was found impracticable to admit the public into the reading-room until the 1st September, exactly three months from the day of closing, during which time the whole of the volumes were rearranged, reclassified, and a new number and shelf label placed upon every volume, while new inventories were prepared and printed, in order to supply a correct reference to the various subjects as arranged under the new synopsis of classification. It is also necessary to point out that in the old Library, shelves could not be provided for more than about 26,000 volumes; but by economizing space, and by making use of special arrangements in the new building, no less than 52,000 volumes have been (by the exercise of considerable ingenuity on the part of the Librarian) placed upon the shelves, with sufficient room still left for the books that are likely to be added before the new portion of the Library will be ready for occupation. The reading-room, though small (owing to the very restricted area at our disposal) is compact, well lighted, and excellently ventilated, and reflects great credit upon the Colonial Architect for the manner in which he has contrived so convenient a building on such an awkward piece of land. Some complaints have been made and objections taken to these arrangements, which, it must be remembered, are only temporary, by persons who have failed to make themselves acquainted with the circumstances of our present position. The old building had to be pulled down; the books had to be removed, and that into a smaller space; and the accommodation for readers being equally diminished, the new room is almost always occupied by more than double the number it is rightly capable of holding. For this unquestioned inconvenience the Trustees have no remedy until the new Library is finished, unless indeed they were to exclude some portion of the public.

4. It was not until the month of June that the Trustees received intimation that the contract for the new Library on the Macquarie-street frontage had been let to Mr. Charles Mayes, for the sum of £10,455. The date for his commencing the work was fixed for Friday, the 1st July; and on that day he began to pull down the old building, which, as the demolition proceeded, was found to be in even a more dangerous condition than had been anticipated, owing entirely to bad work, and not to decay of the material. At the south end the outer wall had drawn out from the joists as much as 6 or 8 inches, and it is plain enough that the roof could not have stood long in that condition. The removal of the old building was completed in October, and on Saturday, the 15th of that month, the first stone of the new masonry was set for the foundation of one of the partition walls in the basement, at the north end of the new Library.

5. In the month of October the Trustees received a communication from the Acting Under Secretary of your Department, with a recommendation of the Minister of Justice, that all the Patents at that time in the Library should be transferred to the office of the Examiner of Patents, under certain stipulated conditions suggested by that officer. The Board concurred in the suggestion, and agreed to their removal subject to your approval, which was received in November last; but the Patents in question have not, up to the present time, been taken over by the Commissioner.

6.

595—

[1,308 copies—Approximate cost of printing (labour and material), £9 9s. 2d.]

6. The Trustees take this opportunity of inviting your attention to the ineffectual operation of the Copyright Act, under which the Library still suffers, and desire to reiterate their suggestions, in the eighth paragraph of their last Report, for an amendment of the Act, with the view of saving a heavy annual cost for collecting books which properly belong to the State, and which in the aggregate, including pamphlets and papers, amount to over 300 volumes.

7. The stationing of a constable in uniform, as approved last year, at the entrance door has been effectual in preventing the petty thefts of coats, hats, sticks, &c., which were formerly a constant source of annoyance and inconvenience to readers; and no books have been stolen from the reading-room since it was opened in September last.

8. On the 3rd May the Trustees received a communication from the Acting Under Secretary, inviting their attention to an extract from the *Echo* newspaper of the 2nd of that month, on the subject of loss of books in the Lending Branch, and asking for the views of the Trustees in regard to the suggestion contained in the concluding part of the extract, viz., "In England, under such circumstances, the individual who signs the order is held to be responsible, and similar regulations in regard to our Lending Branch would no doubt have a salutary effect." The Trustees having had this matter under their consideration on a previous occasion, conveyed to you, on the 10th May last, their decision upon the question, and stated "that they had been deterred from taking such action as had been suggested by their conviction that it would seriously interfere with the utility of the Institution," and in their annual reports for 1883-84 and 1885-86 the Trustees have pointed out "that sufficient care is not exercised by Magistrates and others authorized by the regulations to give recommendations for tickets; and that, in consequence of such want of care, it is impracticable to guard against this kind of loss, unless a rule were to 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;" but for the reasons before mentioned the Trustees do not, for the present, think it advisable to submit such a course for approval.

9. Signor Simonetti being now engaged in the execution of a marble bust of Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., under whose origination the Library was first established, the Trustees have obtained a cast thereof and placed it in the Library, in recognition of his great services to this and other Institutions for the benefit of the public.

10. During the past year 86 boxes of books, containing 6,363 volumes, have been lent out, free of all charges, to 44 institutions in the country districts. These boxes have travelled 32,904 miles in reaching their different destinations. The books have been well read and good care has been taken of them; while many of the library committees have expressed their high appreciation of these free loans of books, which they could not have afforded to purchase at their own expense. The system of country loans has been carried on successfully since August, 1883, without any serious loss either to this Institution or to the country libraries until this year, when one box, valued at £47 11s., was lost at Bourke, in transmission to Sydney from the Brewarrina School of Arts. This loss is referable to the neglect of the late honorary secretary of that library, in omitting to obtain a parcel receipt from the carriers, in consequence of which neglect no trace of the missing box has yet been found. The Trustees, therefore, have been compelled to claim the amount due under a bond given by the committee as security for the safe return of the property.

11. Among the various donations for which the acknowledgments of the Trustees have been duly sent, the most important are the gifts from the Royal Institute of British Architects; from Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham; and from the Cobden Club; the particulars being given in the Appendix H.

12. In the Appendices A to I will be found full details of the number of volumes in the Library on 31st December; number of visits from readers during week-days and on Sundays; with a return of the class of books borrowed; list of officers, &c.; and list of books obtained under the Copyright Act. These returns show a gradual increase in the number of books borrowed, and in the general use made of the Library in all its branches. The Trustees regard the statistics here quoted as demonstrating the continuous increase in the public appreciation of the service which the Free Public Library is carrying out for the good of the whole community at a moderate cost.

I have, &c.,

W. J. STEPHENS,

Chairman.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1887.

Synops of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	Country Libraries.	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	5,691	2,774	495	8,960
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	4,949	2,373	730	8,052
Biography and Correspondence	3,409	2,828	723	6,960
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	4,966	2,783	454	8,203
Periodical and Serial Literature	13,421	.....	.....	13,421
Jurisprudence	2,286	642	48	2,976
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	3,101	1,059	85	4,225
Poetry and Drama	1,696	542	69	2,307
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	3,973	4,089	237	8,299
Works of Reference and Philology	3,748	.....	.....	3,748
Patents .....	.....	4,355	.....	4,355
Duplicates and unbound Volumes	1,200	.....	.....	1,200
Pamphlets	2,689	.....	.....	2,689
Books for the Blind .....	.....	567	.....	567
Total Number of Volumes.....	51,129	22,012	2,821	75,962

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, from 1st January to 31st December, 1887:—

Total number of VISITS to the Reference Library.....	69,494*
Total number of VISITS to the Lending Branch.....	69,709
Total	139,203
Total number of days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays)	264
Total number of days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays)	341
Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—	
Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	163
Lending Branch (from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m.)	65
Total	228
Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—	
Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.).....	667
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	293
Total	960

Summary of VISITS to the Library, 1869-1887:—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.)... 17,006	1879 (Exhibition open)	152,036
1870	1880	134,462
1871	1881	136,272
1872	1882 (eleven months)	133,731
1873	1883	155,431
1874 (eleven months).....	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1875	1885	165,715
1876	1886	168,685
1877 (Lending Branch first opened)	1887	139,203*
1878		

* Reference Library closed from 1st June to 31st August, for moving.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of the Class of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synops of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. issued including Sundays.
341	5,242	69,709	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	10,047	29,463
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	9,400	24,634
			Biography and Correspondence	9,836	27,978
			Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels	12,110	35,519
			Jurisprudence	1,757	5,153
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	2,922	8,569
			Poetry and Drama	2,618	7,678
			Miscellaneous Literature	12,379	36,302
			Prose Works of Fiction	29,215*	85,674
			Patents	24	70
			Total.....	88,808	260,434

* These Volumes were taken out by 2,219 Borrowers, but 10 per cent. of them borrowed Fiction only, and the remaining 90 per cent. borrowed also other works.

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 1887.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes Issued.	Daily average of Volumes Issued on Sundays.			
REFERENCE LIBRARY.								
38	3,724	163	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	1,014	26-684			
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	407	10-710			
			Biography and Correspondence	668	17-578			
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	753	19-816			
			Periodical and Serial Literature	1,253	32-974			
			Jurisprudence	147	3-808			
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	241	6-312			
			Poetry and Drama	246	6-474			
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	1,086	28-579			
			Works of Reference and Philology	404	10-632			
Total				6,219	163-658			
LENDING BRANCH.								
49	2,594	53	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	484	9-470			
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	239	6-102			
			Biography and Correspondence	305	6-224			
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	461	9-408			
			Jurisprudence	74	1-510			
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	112	2-286			
			Poetry and Drama	99	2-030			
			Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, and Prose Works of Fiction	1,376	28-082			
			Total				3,190	65-102

APPENDIX E.

NUMBER of Boxes of Books borrowed by Country Libraries, with number of Volumes issued, and mileage travelled, during the year 1887.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Mileage travelled.	Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Mileage travelled.
Ballina	School of Arts	3	212	1,720	Milton	School of Arts	2	160	465
Bathurst	Teachers' Association	2	179	432	Milton	Free Library	2	197	465
Berrima	School of Arts	2	1-0	249	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	147	231
Bowral	School of Arts	2	127	249	Mudgee	Mechanics' Institute	3	227	950
Boat Harbour	School of Arts	1	58	374	Narrabri	Mechanics' Institute	3	269	1,705
Brewarrina	School of Arts	1	87	527	Nowra	School of Arts	3	214	585
Casino	School of Arts	2	142	855	Nyngan	Mechanics' Institute	1	68	754
Cobar	School of Arts	2	123	1,482	Orange	School of Arts	2	159	576
Connabarbran	Mechanics' Institute	1	78	378	O'Connell	Literary Institute	2	122	417
Coonamble	Mechanics' Institute	1	97	373	Pilliga	School of Arts	2	169	1,152
Corsbi	School of Arts	1	62	349	Queanbeyan	School of Arts	2	184	567
Cundletown	School of Arts	1	61	199	Randwick	School of Arts	3	218	20
Fugowrie	School of Arts	3	201	1,235	Taree	School of Arts	2	120	579
Forster	Mechanics' Institute	2	92	198	Tenterfield	School of Arts	2	165	1,425
Gilgandra	Mechanics' Institute	2	123	972	Usalia	Literary Institute	2	122	762
Glen Innes	School of Arts	1	60	399	Walcha	School of Arts	2	138	927
Grafton	School of Arts	3	190	1,750	Wellingtton	Free Public Library	3	188	1,440
Granville	School of Arts	3	242	65	Watersloo	Working Men's Library	1	79	6
Greafell	Free Library	2	147	881	Wentworth*	Mechanics' Institute	1	91	1,250
Gulgong	Free Public Library	2	140	606	Wilcannia	Athenaeum	2	169	2,124
Harden	Mechanics' Institute	2	268	1,140	Wolumla	School of Arts	2	138	801
Hay	Free Library	1	61	454					
Manilla	School of Arts	2	161	843					
Total							86	6,863	32,904

* The quickest route to this Institution is via Adelaide, South Australia, a distance of 1,203 miles, although the town is in New South Wales.

APPENDIX F.

Trustees.

Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (*Chairman of the Board*).

The Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, P.C., Q.C., M.L.C.

Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.

His Honor 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.L.C.

Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.

Principal Librarian and Secretary :—Robert Cooper Walker.

Assistant Librarian and Compiler :—D. R. Hawley.

Cataloguing Clerk :—Orlando Stevens.

Quarrier :—George Gifford.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian :—Michael F. Cullen.

Assistant Librarian :—Alfred Augustus Richardson.

Entry Clerk :—Edward Hawley.

Registrar for Country Libraries :—David Weir.

London Agents :—Messrs. Tröhner & 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, We are desirous of borrowing the books enumerated in your catalogue slip No. 188 of which the names of the ^{are} on behalf of the _____ of _____

It is proposed to retain the books for _____ months from the date of their despatch from 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.

* Trustees 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 herewith 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 the _____ 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 1887, received from the following:—

- Allen, C. H. Anti-slavery Reporter, July to October.
 Ambridge, J. G. King's School Magazine for September.
 Asiatic Society of Japan. Transactions of. Vol. 25, Part I.
 Australian Museum. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusa of the Australian Seas.
 Hints for the preservation of specimens of Natural History; by E. P. Ramsay.
 Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens; by F. Rantzau.
 Barham, H. Nibelungen Lied; by A. R. Barham.
 Beazley, A. Notes on Domestic Buildings in Southern Sweden.
 Swedish Building Law.
 Blakeney, W. T. Queensland Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Trade Unions second Annual Report.
 Blaker, C. Journal of a Tour of Discovery across the Blue Mountains, New South Wales.
 Bolton Public Library. Thirty-fourth Annual Report, 1886-87.
 Boston Public Library. Bulletin of.
 Brown, J. M. Family Notes, collected during many years.
 Cambridge Public Free Library. Thirty-second Annual Report, 1886-87.
 Campbell, W. D. Account of the Surveys of Australasia, and the changes in the methods of dealing with Land.
 Cobden Club. National Income and Taxation. (6 copies.)
 Free Trade and English Commerce. (6 copies.)
 Western Farmer of America. (6 copies.)
 Our Land Laws of the Past. (6 copies.)

Cobden

- Cobden Club. Local Taxation. (6 copies.)
 Popular Fallacies. (6 copies.)
 Secretary of State for India in Council. (6 copies.)
 Essay on the Transfer of Land. (6 copies.)
 The Old Poor Law and the New Socialism. (6 copies.)
 Appreciation of Gold. (6 copies.)
 Displacement of Labour and Capital. (6 copies.)
 Distribution Reform. (6 copies.)
 Crown Colonies of Great Britain. (12 copies.)
 Free Trade in Land. (6 copies.)
 Annual Meeting of Cobden Club, 1884-85. (12 copies.)
 Cobden Club Dinner, 1884-85. (12 copies.)
 Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills. (6 copies.)
 Great Trial: Fair Trade *versus* Free Trade. (6 copies.)
 Members of. (6 copies.)
 Free Trade in England. (6 copies.)
 Richard Cobden; by Gowing. (6 copies.)
 Public Letters of Rt. Hon. J. Bright. (6 copies.)
 Political Writings of Cobden. (6 copies.)
 Local Government and Taxation of the United Kingdom. (6 copies.)
- Cudmore, P. Poems, Songs, Satires, and Political Rings, New York.
 Culin, S. China in America.
 Curwin, J. S. Tonic-Sol-fa Reporter, July to November.
 Editors of the Bathurstian. The Bathurstian. Vol. 3, Nos. 7 and 8.
 Favenc, E. Great Austral Plain. (2 copies.)
 Government Printer, New South Wales. Electoral Rolls for 1886-87.
 Gun, R. Gun's Index to Advertisements. Part 11.
 Harding, R. C. New Zealand Almanac.
 Haselden, C. J. A. The Patents Act, &c., 1883.
 Hector, J. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1886. Vol. 19.
 Hervey, M. H. Genesis of Federation.
 Index Society. Bibliography and Chronology of Hales Owen.
 Institution of Civil Engineers. Charter: Supplemental Charter, By-laws, and List of Members.
 Jones, S. W. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
 Kay, R. Report of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia, 1886-87. 2 copies.)
 Kirkbride, T. S. On Hospitals for the Insane.
 Linnean Society. Proceedings of the second series. Vols. 1 and 2, Parts 2-4.
 Liverpool Free Public Library. Thirty-fourth Annual Report.
 Mackay, J. B. L. Report of the School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo. (2 copies.)
 Madras Government. Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 1885-86.
 Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency.
 Manchester Public Free Library. Thirty-fifth Annual Report, 1886-87.
 Meijer, J. H. Compte Rendu v Congress Official d'Instituteurs d'Aveugles, 1885.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Department.
 New South Wales Commission. Report of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886.
 Reports on the Colonial Sections of the Exhibition, London, 1886.
 New South Wales Rifle Association. National Rifle Association, 1886.
 Report for the year. (2 copies.)
 New Zealand Government. Crown Lands Guide, No. 8.
 New Zealand Industrial Exhibition: Official Record, 1885.
 Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand.
 Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand, 1886.
 New Zealand Institute. Transactions and Proceedings, 1885. Vol. 18.
 Index to Vols. 1 to 17.
 Peabody Institute. Twentieth Annual Report.
 Peck, C. F. Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, New York, 1886.
 Philadelphia Library Co. Bulletin of.
 Phillips and Co. Progress and Wealth, &c.
 Plymouth Free Public Library. Tenth Annual Report, 1886.
 Poole, H. E. United Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist: thirtieth Annual Report, 1886-87.
 Pope, J. H. The State: the Rudiments of New Zealand Sociology.
 Preston, S. Chambers's Index to Next of Kin.
 Pulsford, E. Free Trade Movement in England. (2 copies.)
 Richard Cobden; by R. Gowing. (2 copies.)
 Free Trade *versus* Fair Trade. (2 copies.)
 Richmond Free Public Library. Sixth Annual Report, 1886-87.
 Royal Colonial Institute. Proceedings of. Vol. 18.
 Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings of. Vols. 20 and 21, Parts 1 and 2.
 Royal Society of Queensland. Proceedings of, 1886. Vol. 3.
 Royal Society of Victoria. Transactions and Proceedings. Vols. 23 and 24.
 Russell, H. C. Results of Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales, 1885.
 Schomburgk, R. Report on the Progress and Condition of the Botanic Garden, Adelaide, for 1886.
 Sheffield Free Public Library. Thirty-first Annual Report.
 Shorthouse, E. Spurgeon's Sermons.
 Present to Boys, Youths, and Young Men.
 Simms, J. Physiognomy illustrated.
 South Australian Government. Acts of the Parliament, 1885.
 Proceedings of the Parliament, 1885. Vol. 1.
 Stephen, W. W. Opinions of the Attorney-General, the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Q.C., M.L.C., from 8th January, 1883, to 5th October, 1885.
 Stevens, O. Nuova Galles del sud, suoi Progressi e Risorse.
 Sutro, T. Sutro Tunnel Company, and Sutro Tunnel.
 Tangye, Richard. Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas; by S. Parkinson.
 Autobiography of Theophilus Waldmeier.
 Library Association of the United Kingdom, Birmingham Meeting.
 On Sea and Shore; by J. A. Langford.
 Tasmanian Government. Statistics of the Colony of Tasmania, 1885.
 Acts of Parliament of. Vol. 8, Part 2.
 Journals and Papers of the Parliament of, 1886. Vols. 8 and 9.
 Tenison-Woods, Rev. J. E. List of the Scientific Writings of.
 Trübner and Co. Catalogue of the Hartley Library.
 Victorian Government. Acts of Parliament of Victoria, 1886.
 Geology and Physical Geography; by R. A. F. Murray.
 Victoria Institute. Journal of the Transactions of. Vol. 20, Nos. 81 and 82.

- Victoria Public Library. Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria. Decades 1 to 15.
 Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery of Victoria, 1886.
 Western Australian Government. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1886.
 Acts of Council.
 Winchell, N. H. Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota: Reports, 1884-85.
 Wolverhampton Free Library. Eighteenth Annual Report, 1886-87.
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APPENDIX I.

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1887.

No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by	No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by
1.118,	120 C—Carlyle's Life and Sketches.	H. Rule, Croydon Park.	7.78 B—	Xenophon's Anabasis.	T. Gardiner, Avoca-street, Randwick.
1.199 A—	Fulton's Poultry.	W. Terry, Glen-st., Milson's Pt.	7.170 H—	Bullantyne's Under the Waves.	E. Rose, 31 Clarence-street.
2.138 A—	Baker's Mensuration.	J. C. Duffy, Moncur-street, Woollahra.	9.163 D—	Bird's Sandwich Islands.	Miss D. Arvenel, G.P.O.
3.82 H—	Lamb's Essays of Elia.	J. W. Abigail, 35 Regent-street, Newtown.	11.46 C—	Mills' Autobiography.	M. Jones, North Shore.
3.180 E—	Fawcett's Political Economy.	A. Bailey, 5 Queen-street, Woollahra.	12.84 B—	Grant's British Battles.	C. Young, Redfern.
3.191 H—	Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxford.	A. M'Affar, Leichhardt.	13.68 H—	Timb's London Curiosities.	E. C. Butler, Bourke-st.
4.148 H—	Beverley's Romantic Life.	J. F. Howes, Garden-street, Waterloo.	13.144 D—	Mantell's Many Tales.	W. J. Franklin, 366 Riley-street.
			14.6 H—	Collin's Dead Secret.	F. A. Turner, Temora-terrace, Pyrmont-street.

No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by	No.	Author and Title of Book.	Borrowed by
14.10 H	Mayhew's The Dog.	W. S. Wallis, Australia-street, Waverley.	34.18-20 H	Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.	J. H. Wallis, Edgelliff Road, Waverley.
14.112 H	Greenwood's Low Life Deeps.	H. Boaguet, Hbbey-street, Waverley.	35.1 H	Carleton's Neal Mulone.	W. McNevin, 67 Foreaux-street.
18.38 H	Warburton's Merchant Prince.	A. Totterdell, 13 Tudor-street, Surry Hills.	35.118 H	Evans's Silas Marner.	W. Horsford, Cabramatta.
19.3 B	Mallison's French Struggles.	J. Jones, 77 Barend-st.	35.149-146 H	St. John's Sir Cosmo Digby.	S. Murphy, 12 George-street, Redfern.
19.187 H	Alcott's Work.	L. Mack, Redfern-street.	37.141 A	Selby's Natural History.	L. Jarratt, Sutherland-street, Paddington.
22.1 D	Stillman's Golden Fleeca.	W. Whewell, Croydon.	37.190 H	Hazlitt's Literature.	C. Mudden, 26 Wynyard-street.
22.172 H	Thackeray's Christmas Books.	C. Croft, 92 Denham-street, Glebe.	38.127 H	Aguilar's Vale of Cedars.	E. E. Ward, Norton-street, Leichhardt.
24.10 A	Kreffit's Australian Snakes.	C. Grandemange, 23 Marker-street.	41.48 B	Mason's Chaulognac.	J. Gunter, 9 Marshall-st.
24.14 D	Manning's English Pictures.	H. Curry, Balmain.	42.186 D	Sala's Twice Round the Clock.	M. Biddell, Mackenzie-street, Waverley.
26.40 G	Moore's Poetical Works.	J. P. Magee, "Grosvenor Hotel," Harris-street.	42.195 D	Murphy's Sporting Adventures.	C. Deloume, Grey-street, Waverley.
24.161 H	Yorke's Cottage Homes.	W. R. Webster, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	43.68 D	Verne's Exploration.	W. Jones, 106 Bathurst-st.
27.1 D	Dickens's American Notes.	J. N. Lamont, 317 Crown-street.	43.120, 121 A	Roscoe's Chemistry.	W. Cates, Frazer-street, Petersham.
27.10 H	Dickens's Great Expectations.	T. Thompson, 7 Spring's Buildings, Waverley.	43.137 B	Newman's Sketches.	J. McSwenny, Kent-street.
27.11 H	Dickens's Hard Times.	H. Watts, Albyn Road, Strathfield.	43.179, 180 B	Mummsen's History of Rome.	H. Cleroens, 1 Pitt-street, Redfern.
27.14 H	Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop.	P. G. Day, Chippendale.	44.112 D	Bell's Travels in America.	W. Shoobert, Marrickville.
27.16 H	Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby.	D. Pringle, 76 Duke-street.	46.75 H	A'Beckett's Comic Blackstone.	R. G. Atkinson, Glenmore Road, Paddington.
27.35 H	Marryat's Pouchet.	H. Brent, Newtown.	47.1 C	Tegs's Napoleon.	J. Andrews, 372 Crown-street.
27.52 H	Scott's Monastery.	G. Wilson, 44 Buckingham-st.	47.47 H	Napier's Road-making.	A. Brindley, 5 Olive-street, Paddington.
28.99 H	Stephenson's New Arabian Nights.	R. Brennan, Renwick-street, Tempe.	47.171 H	Van Brouwer's Akbar.	H. J. Aldrick, Cowper-st., Glebe.
29.172, 173 C	Lennox's My Recollections.	J. Robb, 5 Olivette-terrace, Darlington.	48.109 A	Westropp's Pottery.	F. Wall, 230 Dowling-street.
30.25 H	Thackeray's Henry Esmond.	F. Seurancke, 2 Birrell-street, Waverley.	49.21 A	Le r'ileur's Human Body.	D. Davis, 119 Palmer-st.
30.84, 85 H	Thackeray's Vanity Fair.	M. Andrew, Riley-st.	49.76 B	Spilsburg's Coast of Africa.	I. J. Fox, West-street, St. Leonards.
30.86, 87 H	Thackeray's Pendennis.	C. Edwards, 221 George-street.	51.189 B	Longman's Frederick the Great.	C. Johnson, 80a Pitt-street.
30.141, 142 A	André's Mining Machinery.	M. Jackson, 418 George-street.	53.179 H	Houghton's Evenings at Home.	J. Croft, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.
31.140 H	Brook's Mandeville.	J. H. Flynn, Mossman's Bay.	54.22 D	Bearbohm's Patagonia.	H. H. Park, Nicholson-street, Balmain.
31.142 H	Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.	Miss M. Simpson, Birchgrove Road, Balmain.	55.169, 170 H	Lytton's The Student.	S. Symonds, West-street, St. Leonards.
31.156, 157 H	Radcliffe's Romance of the Forest.	T. C. Ashwin, 3 Ronnie-street, Paddington.	57.90 G	Bell's British Theatre.	Miss S. Myers, Albion-st.
32.58 H	Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.	F. Edwards, Crown Road, Ultimo.	58.32 F	Williams's Religion.	C. Crawley, 132 Bourke-st.
32.110, 111 H	Genlis's Duchess de la Vallière.	R. Huntley, "New Brighton Hotel," Lady Robinson's Beach.	68.38 G	Graves's Irish Songs.	J. Moore, 10 Thomas-street, Redfern.
32.155 H	Carleton's Father Butler.	G. Steadman, Palace-street, Petersham.	68.66 H	Kingsley's Hypatia.	D. Johnston, Cooper-street.
32.177-179 H	Yates' Forlorn Hope.	E. Conroy, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	69.1 H	Tuer's Quads.	W. Squire, North Shore.
33.12 13 H	Le Sage's Gil Blas.	A. R. Potter, Marlborough-street, Leichhardt.	69.85 H	Verne's Keraban.	G. Huggard, 62 Palmer-street.
			63.115 C	Jeaning's Lord Tennyson.	W. Gray, Botany Road.
			72.133 A	Bach's Singing.	R. M. Thomas, "Palace Hotel," George-street.

NOTE.—The books G.176 D, 10.39 B, 12.29 G, 13.167 B, 16.80 A, 17.107 D, 19.2 A, 19.25 E, 67.1 D, 36.4 H, 34.15-17 H, 30.117 H, 37.22-24 H, 37.76-77 H, 33.75 H, 56.190 H, reported as missing during 1896, have since been returned.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867.

(BY-LAWS FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT GUNNEDAH.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 19th January, 1888.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GUNNEDAH.

The following By-laws for the regulation of the Gunnedah Free Public Library, which have been made by the Council of the Municipal District of Gunnedah, and confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the Municipalities Act of 1867.

JAMES INGLIS.

By-laws for regulating the Free Library at Gunnedah.

1. The Library shall be known as the "Gunnedah Free Library." It shall be under the control of the Municipal Council, and shall be managed subject to these By-laws, or any other By-laws that may hereafter be duly passed by the said Council, or by the Committee of Management for the time being of the Gunnedah School of Arts, and the custodian thereof for the time being shall be the Librarian of the Free Library.

2. The Gunnedah Free Library shall be in a room to be set apart for that purpose by the Committee of the School of Arts. The Library shall be open to the public daily from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m., Sundays, Christmas Days, and Good Fridays excepted.

3. The setting apart by the Committee of the School of Arts of a room for the purposes of the Free Library shall in no way justify the use by the public of any other part of the institution, unless in accordance with the rules thereof.

4. Every person using the Free Library, whether for the purpose of inspection or of ordinary study, shall immediately write his or her name in a book to be called the "Visitors' Book," and which it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have constantly placed for that purpose, and no person shall be allowed to use or inspect the Library without having first complied with this By-law.

5. Any person who shall enter the said Library in a state of intoxication, or who shall use improper language, or indulge in improper behaviour therein, or who, by loud talking or unseemly conduct of any kind, shall disturb or annoy those using the said Library, shall be liable to be forcibly ejected therefrom; and it shall be the duty of the Librarian, or any member of the Committee of Management who may be cognizant of such conduct, so to eject the offender forthwith, or to deliver him into the custody of a police officer, to be taken before a Bench of Magistrates to be dealt with; and such offender shall, upon conviction of such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Any person who shall without larcenous intent remove or attempt to remove from the Library any book or other property whatever belonging to the Library or to the School of Arts, or in use therein, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

7. Any person desirous of promoting the objects for which the Free Library has been established may, with the consent of the Council and the approval of the Committee, deposit with the Librarian for further use, reference, or inspection, any book or other publication, chart, apparatus, model, specimen, &c., subject always to such special rules and restrictions as such person shall dictate in writing, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Librarian, his assistants, and the Committee to respect such dictation faithfully in all its terms and conditions, and to impress the necessity for a strict observance thereof upon all persons visiting the Library.

8. The salary of the Librarian shall be fixed and determined by the Council from time to time, and the appointment and removal of the said officer shall rest wholly with such Council. In all matters of routine the Librarian shall be wholly under the direction and control of the committee.

9. A copy of these By-laws, and all Regulations passed or to be passed thereon, shall be constantly suspended conspicuously in the Library for the direction and information of the public, and copies shall be provided for circulation generally.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Gunnedah, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

(Signed) JOHN JAMES SMYTH,
Mayor.(Signed) E. B. PRITCHARD,
Council Clerk.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1887.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Health Department, New South Wales, 21st May, 1888.

Herewith I have the honor to present my Annual Report on the working of the Coast Hospital for the year 1887.

Dr. W. Peirce has continued Medical Superintendent; Mr. E. G. Blaxland, M.R.C.S., England, resigned the post of Assistant Medical Officer on March 16; and Mr. R. W. Young, M.R.C.S., Eng., was appointed to it on March 17.

Circumstances adverted to below rendered it necessary to increase both the nursing and the ambulance staff, and permanent provision for twenty nurses as against sixteen is now sought. During January and February the large number of cases of small-pox at the Quarantine Station made it necessary to lend two senior nurses to assist the permanent quarantine staff, and later in the year one senior nurse was again lent on a similar occasion.

A change has been made in the manner of admitting destitute sick persons to hospitals for treatment at the Government expense. To the end of 1886 this had been done by a specially appointed and salaried medical officer, who had a room in the office of the Manager of Government Asylums, an arrangement to which there were objections. On the appointment of Dr. W. E. Strong to the post of Government Medical Officer for Sydney this duty devolved on him, and I was thus enabled to dispense with the services of the first-mentioned officer. The place of admission was also transferred to rooms at the old Immigration Depot, other provision being made for the performance of public vaccination theretofore done in them. The Government Medical Officer attends at 11 o'clock daily, and the selected persons are sent to the Coast or to a Metropolitan Hospital as their cases seem to require. The rooms mentioned are in most respects very well suited for the purpose; but the examining room is insufficiently lighted, and it is necessary that this should be altered.

Down to the end of 1886 the capacities of the Institution had been developed gradually so as to place the system of administration on a sound footing and so as not to outrun current needs, and the largest average daily number of inmates for any year had been 150.5; but the hospital accommodation of the City in general then began to be unequal to the demands made on it, and it became necessary to utilise the Coast Hospital to the greatest possible extent. Accordingly the full number of beds was made up, namely, 247; but as one pavilion continued devoted to the treatment by isolation of cases of the infectious fevers (other than typhoid), the increase of accommodation was not quite so great as appears at first sight; however the average daily number for the year has been 198.5, an increase over last year of 52.3. It has become necessary to extend the accommodation for male lock cases from fourteen to twenty-four beds.

The number of persons suffering from alcoholism, and the number of demented persons admitted during 1887, was much in excess of former years. The lunatics, to the number of eighteen, have been transferred to one or other of the Hospitals for the Insane as soon as possible, although their cases were for the most part of no very serious character, for the Hospital is entirely unsuited to the care of persons who, for whatever reason, require restraint or close watching even for a few days. It is necessary that a small ward containing three or four beds, properly enclosed and fitted, should be erected for the temporary treatment of this class of cases.

Two cases of typhoid fever arose within the walls of the Institution during the year; and, as in 1886, when four such cases were recorded, it is most probable that they were due to the insufficient and improper closet accommodation to which attention was drawn in my Report for that year. There is no ward in the Hospital which has any closet attached to and accessible from it, or which has any lavatory at all; while the only baths, either hot or cold, are situated in the kitchen-block, in the middle of the central veranda, many yards from the nearest wards, 110 yards from those at each end of that veranda, and still farther from other outlying wards. This Institution was originally designed for a very different purpose to that to which it is now devoted, namely, as a land Quarantine Station or place for the isolation of persons who had been exposed to the infection of small-pox on shore,—persons of whom it was expected the greater

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part

[1,108 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £13 3s. 2d.]

part would remain in good health during their stay. An arrangement which may be quite suited to that special purpose is not what is required for a general hospital in many other respects than that now especially mentioned. By careful attention to details I have overcome in great measure the difficulties in the way of economical administration raised by the scattered position of the several parts of this establishment, but there are no other means of remedying the structural deficiency pointed out than the erection of a few new buildings. The cost of this work, however, would not exceed £2,300, and I am satisfied that the efficiency of the Institution as a place for the relief and cure of disease would be very materially increased by its execution.

TABLE I.—General statement, showing the total admissions, transfers, discharges, and deaths, average stay, and average daily number in Hospital, 1887 :—
(Mortality per cent., 9·21.)

Admitted.		Discharged.			Transferred.			Died.*		Remaining in Hospital on date of return.		Average Stay in Days.	Average Daily Number.†
Males.	Females.	Well.	Better.	Un- changed.	To Govern- ment Asylums.	To Public Hos- pitals.	To Hos- pitals for Insane.	Remov'd by Friends.	Buried in Hospital Cemetery.	Males.	Females.		
1,235	491	969	420	59	60	20	18	43	114	11	12	42·5	198·56
Total...1,726													

* The deaths of persons dying in 1888 who were admitted in 1887 are included.

† This number alone includes lepers.

TABLE II.—Showing the channels through which all patients admitted during the year 1887 reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.	Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street.	Admitted direct.	Total.
Health Office.	Hospital Admission Dept.							
312	1,122	71	154	7	6	5	49	1,726

Tables I and II deal with all persons under treatment during the year, except lepers. Table I shows that the total number was 1,726; that the average daily number was 198·56 (in this calculation only lepers are included); and that the average stay of each patient was 42·5 days. It shows farther that the total number was disposed of as follows:—83·43 per cent. were discharged after treatment, namely, 56·1 were discharged well, 24·33 better, and 3·41 unchanged; 5·66 per cent. were transferred to other Institutions, namely, 3·47 to Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, 1·15 to Metropolitan Hospitals, and 1·04 to Hospitals for the Insane; 9·21 per cent. died (acute cases of typhoid and the other infectious fevers constituted 20·22 per cent. of the total admissions); and 1·3 remained in at the date of report, these being incurables.

The financial statement (tables IX and X) shows that the cost of treatment was 2s. 7½d. a head per diem, or £47 18s. 5d. for each occupied bed per annum. The corresponding sums paid to the Metropolitan Hospitals for the treatment of the destitute sick at the public cost are 3s. and £54 15s. But before comparing the two, the expenses of transport to the Coast Hospital (or of the ambulance service) should be deducted from the former, since the Metropolitan Hospitals are at no charges on this score, the patients being delivered at their gates; and when this is done the cost of treatment at the Coast Hospital is seen to be less by 3½d. and £5 4s. 3½d. respectively, and to be 2s. 4d. a head per diem or £42 14s. 1½d. a bed per annum. Table II shows the channels through which the total number reached the Hospital.

TABLE III.—Showing the total acute cases of typhoid fever distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, which were admitted during 1887 :—

Average stay in Hospital, 39·46 days; mortality, per cent., 12·58. Mortality, after deducting 2 deaths during the first 48 hours after admission, 11·08 per cent.)

	0—5.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60—70.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Admissions.....	2	1	13	6	8	6	27	14	121	89	26	9	5	3	3	2	1		...	286
Deaths* .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	16	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

* The deaths of persons dying during 1888, who were admitted in 1887, are included.

The total number of 1,726 cases divides into three classes: the general and convalescent cases, the typhoid cases, and cases of the other infectious fevers. Tables III, IV, V, deal with the admissions for typhoid. These number 286. The death-rate was only 12·58 per cent., or, if two deaths are deducted which occurred within 48 hours of admission, 11·08. This is an appreciable improvement upon the results gained last year, when, on a total of 392 cases, the corresponding figures were 13·52 and 12·25. In few diseases are care and skill so accurately reflected in the result of treatment of large numbers as they are in typhoid fever; and I therefore have pleasure in mentioning the name of the Medical Superintendent (Dr. W. Peirce) in connection with these figures.

TABLE

TABLE IV.—Showing the channels through which all acute cases of typhoid fever admitted during the year 1887 reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel:—

Medical Adviser's Office.		Admitted direct.	Total.
Health Office.	Hospital Admission Depot.		
192	83	11	286

Table IV shows the channel through which the cases of typhoid were admitted to the Hospital, and that 192 of them, or nearly two-thirds, were admitted by me. This was done, as in former years, on certificate of the duly qualified medical practitioner in attendance on the patients at their homes that they were fit for removal.

TABLE V.—Showing the localities from which the total acute cases of typhoid fever admitted during the year 1887 were removed, with the deaths due to each locality; arranged in order of (a) numbers and (b) deaths.

Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.
Sydney	90	8	Glebe	2	...
Botany	29	2	Little Bay.....	2	...
Prospect	22	...	Summer Hill	2	...
Redfern	19	4	Leichhardt	1	1
Balmain	14	1	Alexandria	1	...
Marrickville	13	2	Becroft	1	...
Newtown.....	10	3	Canterbury	1	...
North Shore	10	1	Cook's River.....	1	...
Burwood.....	9	2	Croydon	1	...
Darlington	7	4	Gordon	1	...
Camperdown	7	1	Hurstville.....	1	...
Waterloo.....	7	...	Kinross	1	...
St. Peters	6	2	Macedonaldtown	1	...
Paddington.....	6	1	Newcastle.....	1	...
Waverley	4	1	Oxford	1	...
Annandale	4	...	Petersham	1	...
Ashfield	4	...	Stanmore	1	...
Woollahra	3	2			
Enmore	3	1	Total.....	286	36

Table V shows the localities from which the cases of typhoid fever were removed, and in connection with it I mention that the 286 cases treated at the Hospital constituted 47·5 per cent. of the total number of cases of typhoid which received hospital treatment in Sydney during the year.

TABLE VI.—Showing localities whence and how many cases of other infectious fevers were admitted in 1887:—

Mortality, 0·00 per cent.

Locality.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Locality.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Scarlet Fever.
S.S. "Alyssinia" .....	.....	.....	17	Marrickville .....	.....	.....	1
S.S. "Ballarat" .....	.....	1	.....	Newtown .....	.....	.....	2
Botany	1	.....	.....	Redfern	2	.....	1
S.S. "Catherine" .....	.....	.....	1	Rockdale .....	.....	.....	1
S.S. "Chimborazo"	6	.....	.....	Sydney	8	1	10
Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe. ....	.....	.....	6	Benevolent Asylum, Pitt- street.	5	.....	.....
Lane Cove .....	.....	.....	1	Sydney Hospital	1	.....	.....
Leichhardt .....	.....	.....	2				
Little Bay.....	.....	.....	1	Total.....	18	2	43

Table VI shows the extent to which the Hospital has been used by the public for the treatment of cases of the infectious fevers other than typhoid, and I am happy to be able to point out that the number of such cases admitted has steadily increased year by year, having been in former years 12, 17, and 50, respectively, and having now risen to 63. Isolation is the only means of limiting the spread of these infectious disorders, and under the Quarantine law it is possible to enforce isolation in the case of persons so suffering who enter this port from abroad. This power is very fully exercised, both because it is right (for the reason above mentioned) to do all of this kind that the law allows, and because the infection thus introduced from other countries seems to take more easily and more virulently upon the resident population than does that already current among them. The latter, nevertheless, is a source of much sickness and of many deaths, and it is desirable that similar treatment, although of a much modified description, should be accorded to members of the permanent population who are suffering from its effects, that is, from measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and the rest. But there is no law under which these illnesses, however prevalent, and however virulent they may be, can be thus dealt with. It therefore seems to me most important to encourage any tendency which the public may show to voluntarily seek isolation for cases of them; and for this reason I have disregarded, with respect to them, the condition of destitution which is an essential qualification for the admission of cases of general or non-infectious illness. These patients, however, as well as those suffering from typhoid fever, are invited to contribute to the cost of their treatment to the extent of their means; but I regret to report that the sum thus collected is exceedingly small, although a considerable proportion of them are in tolerably good circumstances. Accommodation for them has been provided by setting apart one of the pavilions in that division of the establishment known as the Sanatorium. No other existing Institution at present admits such cases or is likely to admit them in the future.

TABLE VII.—Showing the convalescent and general cases distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age for the year 1887.

(Average stay in Hospital in days, 43·12; mortality, 8·53 per cent. Mortality, after deducting 9 deaths during the first 48 hours, 7·9 per cent.)*

	0—5.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60—70.		70—80.		80—90.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions...	19	21	14	11	17	16	43	35	286	122	244	93	181	61	147	28	50	9	16	2	1	1	1,417
Deaths†	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	20	7	23	3	22	4	20	4	8	2	3	...	...	...	121
Remaining‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	23

* Included in this number are 4 deaths from phthisis, 1 from pneumonia, 1 from peritonitis, 1 from cancer, and 1 from apoplexy, within 48 hours after admission, and 1 infant who died 30 minutes after birth in the Hospital, and who is reckoned as an admission. † The deaths of persons dying during 1888, who were admitted in 1887, are included. ‡ These are incurable cases which would have been transferred to a Government Asylum for the Insane and Destitute had there been room for them.

This table shows the convalescent and general cases distributed under sex and age, and the mortality. The total number being 1,440, twenty-three incurable cases, who would be transferred to an asylum if there were room there for them, remain in. Deducting these, the mortality on the remaining 1,417 was 8·53 per cent.; but there were nine deaths within forty-eight hours of admission, and if these are thrown out of account in order that the net result of treatment may be judged, the mortality becomes 7·9 per cent., which is nearly the same as last year's result, on a total of 886 patients of a similar class. 7 per cent. of the 1,417 were under 15 years of age, and 18 per cent. were over 50.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the number of Lepers who remained in Hospital at the end of 1886, who were admitted and discharged, and who died in 1887.

Number remaining in on 31st December, 1886.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1887.
6	1	.....	.....	7

From the above table it will be seen that the number of lepers under detention has increased by one. Several of these have been in the lazarette many years.

TABLE IX.—Statement of the total Expenditure of the Coast Hospital for the year 1887, showing how the amounts have been paid.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	How paid.	£	s.	d.		
To working expenses as per table	9,512	5	2	By amount paid from Hospital vote, by Medical					
„ cost of repainting Hospital buildings	580	18	5	Adviser to the Government	8,736	5	2		
„ amount paid to Treasury:—Proceeds of the				„ amounts paid from stores vote, by Super-					
sale of tallow, fat, horses, &c.	31	10	11	intendent of Stores, less amounts paid for					
				stores supplied during 1886.	1,017	10	11		
				„ amount expended by Colonial Architect.	350	15	6		
				„ amount expended by Government Printer	20	2	11		
	£	10,124	14	6		£	10,124	14	6

TABLE X.—Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the Year 1887.

1887.	Total.		Average per head per annum.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries:—				
Hospital Staff	2,504 8 7		12 12 4	
Provisions:—		2,504 8 7		12 12 4
Meat	929 18 1		4 13 8½	
Bread	389 0 5		1 19 2½	
Butter	221 11 9		1 2 4	
Vegetables	74 17 1		0 7 6½	
Potatoes	97 0 6		0 9 9½	
Groceries	784 13 6		3 19 0½	
Milk	773 14 6		3 17 11½	
Eggs	379 9 9		1 15 3	
Poultry	20 15 0		0 3 0	
Wine, beer, and spirits	106 19 3		0 10 9½	
Sundries:—		3,787 9 4		19 1 7½
Drugs	520 11 5		2 13 4½	
Fuel and lighting	356 8 9		1 15 11	
Disinfectants	41 12 11		0 4 2½	
Drupery, bedding	372 10 10		1 17 6½	
Ironmongery	77 4 6		0 7 9½	
Brushware, glass, crockery	48 6 8		0 4 10½	
Coffins	68 11 0		0 6 11	
Stationery, printing	48 1 3		0 4 10	
Petty expenses	30 0 0		0 3 0½	
		1,572 7 4		7 18 5
Ambulance:—		7,864 5 3		39 12 4½
Salaries and rations	894 4 7		1 19 8½	
Forage	318 7 3		1 12 1	
Repairs, remounts	822 8 4		1 12 6	
Repairs by Staff:—		1,035 0 2		5 4 3½
Salaries and rations	358 9 9		1 16 1½	
Materials	254 10 0		1 5 7½	
		612 19 9		3 1 9
Total		£23,512 5 2		£47 18 5

In the Appendix will be found the classified return of cases and the deaths in each class, which is directed to be furnished by all Hospitals; and a list of the names of patients who have died during the year, with the number of the grave in which each of those buried at the Government expense in the Hospital cemetery has been placed. A further appendix shows the diet scale.

I have, &c.,

H. N. MACLAURIN,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

APPENDIX A.

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c	286	36
Order 2. Eruptive Diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c	253	5
Order 3. Dietic Diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c	146	1
Order 4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c	32	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.		
Order 1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c	51	5
Order 2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c	134	40
CLASS III.—LOCAL.		
Order 1. Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., chorea, &c	90	5
Order 2. Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c	76	15
Order 3. Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c	185	23
Order 4. Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c	90	9
Order 5. Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c	49	4
Order 6. Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c	32	.....
Order 7. Joints—Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis, &c	39	.....
Order 8. Integumentary—Phlegmon, ulcer, skin diseases, &c	109	.....
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.		
Order 1. Children—Cyanosis, teething, &c .....	.....	.....
Order 2. Adults—Paramecia, childbirth, &c .....	.....	.....
Order 3. Old People—Old age	5	5
Order 4. Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c	102	8
CLASS V.		
Order 1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drowning, suffocation, &c	50	1
Unspecified	24	.....
Total	1,703	157

* Includes 34 deaths from phthisis.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE IV.—Showing the names, &c., of all patients who died at the Coast Hospital during 1887.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
1609	Margaret Humphries	1886. 28 Dec.	M.A.	22	Scarlatina	Pleuro pneumonia.	1887. 1 Jan.	5	No. 176.
1362	Ah Moy	22 Aug. 1887.	"	67	Bronchitis	"	3 "	135	C.H.N., No. 7.
8	Richard Cox	3 Jan.	"	37	Pneumonia	"	3 "	8 hrs.	Removed.
13	Maggie Robinson	4 "	Br. O.	26	"	"	9 "	5	No. 177.
27	James Fleming	6 "	"	38	Enteric fever	Uræmia	11 "	6	Removed.
1506	John Lane	1886. 11 Oct.	Insp. Ch.	22	Morbus coræ	Pulmonary phthisis.	12 "	94	No. 178.
67	Ellen Corcosan	1887. 12 Jan.	M.A.	22	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	15 "	4	Removed.
83	Edward Hughes	15 "	Br. O.	34	Phthisis	"	16 "	2	No. 179.
45	Joseph Raymond	8 "	"	25	Enteric fever	Peritonitis	18 "	11	Removed.
56	Albert Th. Wheeler	11 "	"	30	"	Intestinal hæmorrhage.	21 "	11	"
57	Frederick W. Foster	11 "	Med. Sup.	28	Rheumatic fever	Pericarditis	22 "	12	"
1733	Benjamin Sanderson	1886. 7 Dec.	M.A. Br. O.	33	Phthisis	"	22 "	47	No. 180.
35	William Bickly	1887. 6 Jan.	P.A. Hosp.	23	Empyema	Hectic fever	23 "	18	Removed.
1542	John Murray	1888. 20 Oct.	Insp. Ch.	26	Mitral valve disease	"	25 "	98	"
1387	Bridget Day	31 Aug.	P.A. Hosp.	45	Debility	Phthisis	25 "	148	No. 181.
1488	Martha Heritage	30 Sept. 1887.	M.A.	64	Scirrhus of breast	Rheumatism	27 "	120	No. 182.
4	Valentine Reinhard	3 Jan.	"	19	Enteric fever	Hæmorrhage	29 "	27	Removed.
88	Albert Hughes	15 "	"	15	"	"	30 "	16	"
20	William Franklin	4 "	"	20	"	Pneumonia	1 Feb.	29	No. 183.
72	Bernard Reilly	13 "	M.A. Br. O.	22	"	"	1 "	20	No. 184.
75	William Christian	14 "	M.A.	32	"	"	2 "	20	No. 185.
159	Henry Bradley	31 "	H.A. Dep.	31	Phthisis	Bronchitis	6 "	7	No. 186.
105	Elizabeth Glasson	18 "	"	29	Bronchitis	"	6 "	20	No. 187.
130	Frank Thorneroft	24 "	M.A.	20	Enteric fever	Intestinal hæmorrhage.	7 "	15	Removed.
51	Mary Mousny	11 "	Br. O.	30	Phthisis	"	11 "	32	No. 188.
195	John Cullen	4 Feb.	H.A. Dep.	29	Enteric fever	Hæmorrhage	12 "	9	No. 189.
219	Mary Wild	10 "	M.A.	39	Pneumonia	"	13 "	4	No. 190.
108	Clarendon Quail	18 Jan.	"	34	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	14 "	28	Removed.
218	Mary M'Donald	10 Feb.	"	20	"	"	15 "	6	No. 192.
236	Joseph Thomas	15 "	H.A. Dep.	45	Cancer of stomach	Cardiac atrophy	16 "	17 hrs.	No. 191.
217	George M'Donald	10 "	M.A.	18	Enteric fever	"	21 "	12	No. 193.
180	John Roberts	3 "	H.A. Dep.	63	Cancer of prostate	Cystitis	21 "	19	No. 194.
267	John Walsh	22 "	"	33	Aortic valve disease	"	24 "	3	No. 196.
264	Peter Gorman	21 "	"	54	Cancer of duodenum and pancreas.	"	24 "	4	No. 195.
1716	William Brady	1886. 4 Dec.	M.A. Br. O.	32	Phthisis	"	1 Mar.	86	No. 197.
292	Emil Garff	1887. 26 Feb.	M.A.	22	Enteric fever	"	3 Mar.	6	Removed.
250	John Baker	17 "	H.A. Dep.	50	Phthisis	"	4 "	16	No. 198.
298	James Anderson	28 "	M.A.	32	Enteric fever	Collapse	5 "	6	No. 199.
263	Harriet Cox	21 "	H.A. Dep.	40	Phthisis	"	8 "	16	No. 200.
296	A. James Court	28 "	Med. Sup.	7	Enteric fever	"	9 "	10	Removed.
86	John Wilson	15 Jan.	M.A. Br. O.	24	"	Collapse	9 "	54	No. 201.
326	Sydney Beach	3 Mar. 1886.	M.A.	8	"	"	11 "	9	Removed.
1727	William Hart	1887. 7 Dec.	M.A. Br. O.	48	Aneurism of aorta	"	12 "	95	No. 202.
340	Lena E. Womack	5 Mar.	M.A.	18	Enteric fever	"	13 "	9	Removed.
294	Frank Linforth	26 Feb.	H.A. Dep.	36	Aortic valve disease	"	15 "	18	No. 203.
321	Henry Mac Oustra	3 Mar.	P.A. Hosp.	44	Cancer of colon	"	16 "	14	No. 204.
266	Frederick Watson	22 Feb.	H.A. Dep.	61	Apoplexy	"	21 "	28	No. 205.
411	Thomas Loveday	22 Mar.	Police, Botany	56	Peritonitis	Hæmiplegia & debility.	23 "	1	No. 206.
460	Walter Lusk	29 "	M.A.	40	Pleuro-pneumonia	Asthenia	2 April.	5	No. 207.
358	Margaret Dunn	10 "	H.A. Dep.	60	Mitral valve disease	Anæmia	5 "	27	No. 208.
188	William Sidwell	3 Feb.	"	58	"	"	6 "	63	No. 209.
460	Francis Garwood	27 Mar.	M.A.	24	Enteric fever	"	7 "	12	Removed.
365	John Dow	11 "	H.A. Dep.	57	Hepatitis	"	10 "	31	No. 210.
387	William Tate	16 "	"	34	"	Abscess of liver	13 "	20	No. 211.
509	Walter Jobson	4 April.	M.A.	23	Enteric fever	"	14 "	11	Removed.
518	Isabella Owen	6 "	H.A. Dep.	28	Aortic valve disease	"	15 "	10	No. 212.
510	Henry M'Fettridge	4 "	M.A.	25	Enteric fever	"	17 "	14	No. 213.
137	Joseph Wright	27 Jan.	H.A. Dep.	24	Phthisis	"	20 "	84	No. 214.
561	George Davy	16 April.	"	24	Basal meningitis	"	25 "	10	No. 215.
548	Patrick Maroney	12 "	M.A.	32	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	26 "	15	Removed.
640	Ewan Edwards	27 "	"	29	"	Collapse	29 "	2	"
531	Benjamin Batebolor	7 "	"	27	"	"	30 "	24	"
659	William Jenner	3 May	H.A. Dep.	60	Senile decay	Dysentery	8 May	6	No. 216.
503	John Laurence	2 April.	M.A.	31	Enteric fever	"	9 "	38	No. 217.
665	Mary Sanchez	4 May	H.A. Dep.	20	Phthisis	"	11 "	8	} No. 218.
704	Infant of Mary Sanchez	11 "	"	"	Congenital debility	"	11 "	30 min.	
341	David Elliott	7 Mar.	P.A. Hosp.	39	Hepatitis	Diarrhœa	16 "	71	No. 219.
714	Thomas M'Donald	12 May	H.A. Dep.	45	Nephritis	Uræmia	17 "	6	No. 220.
747	Henry Lacy	13 "	"	43	Pneumonia	"	23 "	5	No. 221.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Curative No.
407	Mary Masters	1887. 22 Mar.	M.A.	16	Enteric fever .....	.....	1887. 31 May	71	Removed. No. 222.
725	William Young	16 May	H.A. Dept.	23	Phthisis.....	Tubercular meningitis.	4 June	20	Removed. No. 223.
722	Minnie Wansall	14 "	"	24	"	Phthisis.....	7 "	25	No. 223.
632	Violet Bullock	27 April	"	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Bronchitis	10 "	48	No. 224.
833	John Flood	10 June	"	40	Phthisis.....	Hemoptysis & pneumonia.	11 "	1	Removed.
700	Gin Tang	1 "	"	44	Mitral regurgitation.....	Cirrhosis of liver & ascites.	12 "	12	"
758	Samuel Hall.....	26 May	"	56	Semile deasy	Empysemata & bronchitis.	13 "	19	No. 225.
702	Charles Clissold	10 "	"	70	"	Mitral valve disease.	14 "	26	Removed.
820	Ab Tri	8 June	"	67	Pyelric obstruction	Diabetes	19 "	12	C.H.N. No. 8
782	Sophia Parker	31 May	"	33	Cancer of uterus .....	.....	21 "	22	No. 226.
694	George Corker	25 April	"	50	Debility.....	Diarrhoea	25 "	62	No. 227.
582	Thomas Gittins	16 "	M.A.	41	Chronic peritonitis .....	.....	28 "	74	No. 228.
801	John Nelson	6 June	H.A. Dep.	62	Mitral valve disease.....	.....	29 "	24	No. 229.
695	Mary Guthrie	9 May	"	20	Phthisis.....	.....	3 July	56	Removed.
272	Axel Carlsson.....	22 Feb.	P.A. Hosp.	30	Asthma	Caries of vertebra & psoas abscess.	3 "	132	Removed. No. 230.
944	John Williamson	4 July	H.A. Dep.	26	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	7 "	4	No. 231.
649	Auguste Young	2 May	"	59	Semile debility .....	.....	12 "	72	Removed.
501	Jan Esk.	20 April	"	40	Phthisis.....	.....	15 "	87	No. 232.
800	Robert Robinson	7 June	"	26	Asthma	Vertebral caries	17 "	41	No. 233.
930	Joseph Piper	29 "	"	59	Cardiac hypertrophy.....	Debility.....	19 "	21	No. 234.
939	Ab Yong	13 July	"	33	Cerebral meningitis.....	.....	22 "	11	Removed.
1003	Charles J. Barcos.....	20 "	"	62	Cardiac hypertrophy.....	.....	23 "	4	No. 235.
949	Charles Smith	6 "	Med. Sup.	43	Chronic laryngitis	Pneumonia	24 "	19	No. 236.
965	Michael Manning	1 "	H.A. Dep.	36	Phthisis.....	Hemoptysis	27 "	27	No. 237.
948	William Taylor	4 "	"	40	Hepatitis	Mitral valve disease.....	28 "	25	Removed.
1080	Joseph Blackhall	26 "	"	37	Phthisis.....	Mitral valve disease.....	30 "	6	Removed.
949	William Cradlock	5 "	Med. Adv.	51	Mitral valve disease.....	Semile gangrene	2 Aug.	28	No. 238.
883	Oscar Ward	6 June	"	3	Tabes mesenterica	Debility after cephalitis.	3 "	37	No. 239.
705	Annie Hurst	11 May	H.A. Dept.	43	Menorrhagia.....	Debility.....	8 "	90	No. 240.
764	Patrick Carr	25 "	"	50	Phthisis.....	.....	11 "	79	No. 241.
616	John Broadhurst	23 April	"	28	Dysentery	Phthisis.....	23 "	123	No. 242.
992	Jeremiah McCarthy	25 June	"	50	Rheumatism	Bronchitis	25 "	62	No. 243.
1038	Eliza Bickel	10 Aug.	"	40	Phthisis.....	.....	29 "	20	Removed.
1034	Archibald Gray	23 July	Svd. Hosp.	43	"	Pneumonia	4 Sept.	44	No. 244.
1314	John Shanley	3 Sept.	H.A. Dept.	32	"	.....	6 "	4	No. 245.
1238	Mary Jane McPherson	5 "	Med. Adv.	22	Enteric fever .....	.....	7 "	2	No. 246.
933	Archibald Ewing	30 June	P.A. Hosp.	50	Mitral valve disease.....	Septicemia	9 "	72	No. 247.
1157	Edward Jones	24 Aug.	H.A. Dept.	37	Cellulitis	Debility.....	11 "	19	No. 248.
1170	Hannah Stock	27 "	"	47	Pulmonary congestion .....	.....	12 "	17	No. 249.
1249	Joseph Collins	10 Sept.	"	27	Phthisis.....	Pulmonary congestion.	22 "	13	No. 250.
1177	Monie Harvey	29 Aug.	P.A. Hosp.	26	Anaemia	Pulmonary congestion.	23 "	25	No. 251.
1317	Michael Molloy	26 Sept.	H.A. Dept.	48	Corrosive sublimate poisoning.	Acute gastritis	28 "	8	No. 252.
1301	Joseph Samson	23 "	"	77	Aortic valve disease.....	Angina pectoris	2 Oct.	11	Removed.
1337	Mary O'Halloran	29 "	"	60	Chronic bronchitis	Debility.....	5 "	8	No. 253.
1368	John Weherspoon	2 "	"	43	Acute rheumatism	Cerebral effusion.....	6 "	35	No. 254.
1315	Ab Chick	26 "	"	47	Phthisis.....	Hemoptysis	10 "	16	Removed.
793	Joseph Beesley	31 May	"	34	Tertiary syphilis	Phagedenic ulcers of mouth and larynx.	11 "	134	No. 255.
1349	Samuel Clarke	3 Oct.	Med. Supl.	15	Enteric fever	Acute delirium	13 "	11	Removed.
1257	James Wallace	5 Sept.	H.A. Dept.	66	Pulmonary congestion	Debility.....	14 "	40	No. 256.
. 32	Robert W. Quail.....	6 Jan.	P.A. Hosp.	24	Phthisis.....	Pleury with effusion.	14 "	282	No. 256A.
1252	Mary Kenny	12 Sept.	H.A. Dept.	50	Pneumonia .....	.....	15 "	34	No. 257.
980	Robert Bennett	30 June	P.A. Hosp.	39	Aortic aneurism	Asthma	15 "	108	No. 258.
1275	John Anderson	16 Sept.	H.A. Dept.	40	Basal meningitis .....	.....	16 "	31	No. 259.
1212	Thomas Thompson	2 "	"	36	Aneurism of abdominal aorta.	.....	18 "	47	No. 260.
1423	Thomas Davis	18 Oct.	"	32	Serous anoplexy .....	.....	19 "	1	Removed.
1417	James Stevenson	18 "	"	36	Enteric fever	Cardiac syncope	24 "	7	No. 261.
431	Amelia Balderstone	26 Mar.	Med. Adv.	31	Neurosis of spine	Debility.....	25 "	214	No. 262.
1416	Percy Cook	17 Oct.	"	29	Enteric fever .....	.....	25 "	9	Removed.
1122	Henry Benson	16 Aug.	H.A. Dep.	49	Phthisis.....	.....	27 "	73	No. 263.
1407	William Taylor	15 Oct.	"	27	"	.....	1 Nov.	18	Removed.
1267	Caroline Abraham	15 Sept.	"	14	"	Pneumonia	4 "	51	"
1503	William H. Street	2 Nov.	"	31	"	Pneumonia	4 "	2	"
1002	Peter Tambourin	20 July	"	50	Tuberculosis of kidney .....	.....	5 "	109	No. 264.
1356	Thomas Gostello	5 Oct.	"	54	Albuminuria.....	.....	10 "	37	No. 265.
889	Fredrick Swindley	22 June	"	30	Phthisis.....	.....	12 "	144	No. 266.
1542	Ab Mahomed	14 Nov.	"	21	Pneumonia .....	.....	23 "	10	No. 267.
1539	Korah O'Shaughnessy	14 "	"	49	Phagedena of legs .....	.....	26 "	19	No. 268.
1830	John Johnson	11 Oct.	P.A. Hosp.	37	Serife decay	Fistula in ano	26 "	47	No. 269.
1159	James Gilmore	25 Aug.	H.A. Dep.	43	Chronic hepatitis	Ascites	28 "	96	No. 270.
1581	Tedha Schofield	25 Nov.	"	27	Enteric fever	Peritonitis and debility and exhaustion.	30 "	6	No. 271.
1440	John Burt	21 Oct.	Med. Sup.	35	Abscesses .....	.....	5 Dec.	44	Removed.

APPENDIX B—continued.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	How admitted.	Age.	Disease.	Complications.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
1284	Edward Dunn	1887. 20 Sept.	P.A. Hosp.	62	Senile debility	Hepatic congestion and dyspepsia.	1887. 5 Dec.	77	No. 272.
1495	Charles O'Brien	1 Nov.	H.A. Dep.	21	Mitral valve disease	Pneumonia	6 "	36	Removed.
1629	John Lacon	6 Dec.	"	20	Phthisis	Pneumonia	7 "	2	No. 273.
1631	Jane Colhister	6 "	"	50	"	Pulmonary congestion.	12 "	7	No. 274.
1640	William Ball	7 "	M.A.	28	Enteric fever	Pneumonia	14 "	8	Removed.
1192	Peter Johnson	30 Aug.	P.A. Hosp.	39	Cardiac hypertrophy	Anasarca	17 "	110	No. 275.
1632	Jay Faw	6 Dec.	H.A. Dep.	55	Apoplexy	"	17 "	12	Removed.
1129	George Jayes	19 Aug.	"	26	Phthisis	"	20 "	124	"
1527	Henry Downey	10 Nov.	"	62	Colloid cancer of mesenteric glands.	Gastritis	27 "	48	No. 276.
1377	Fanny Adams	10 Oct.	"	14	Chorea	Marasmus and debility.	28 "	60	No. 277.
607	Charles Savage	22 Apl.	"	23	Chronic peritonitis	Perforation	30 "	253	No. 278.

APPENDIX C.

PATIENTS' DIET SCALES:—

Diet No. 1.

Extens— { Milk (at discretion).
Beef tea.
Custard.

Diet No. 2.

Bread, 8 oz.
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sugar, 3 oz.

And extras.

Diet No. 3.

Bread, 1 lb.
Butter, 1 oz.
Broth, 1 pt.
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. twice a week.
Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill (condensed).
Sugar, 1 oz.

No extras.

Diet No. 4.

Bread, 1 lb.
Butter, 1 oz.
Meat, 1 lb. (uncooked, bone included).
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Vegetables, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. twice a week.
Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gill (condensed).
Sugar, 1 oz.
Oatmeal, 2 oz.
Treacle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pudding, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. twice a week.
Milk, fresh, 1 gill.
No extras.

MATERIAL to be used for preparing some items of the different diets:—

Diet No. 1.

Beef tea—1 shin to 12 pints of beef tea.
Beef tea—(extra strong) 1 lb. beef to 1 pt.
Custard— $1\frac{1}{2}$ egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, 1 oz. sugar.

Diet No. 2.

Extras—Custard as above.

Beef tea as above.
Sago, } 2 oz.; milk (condensed), 1 gill;
Arrowroot, } sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Eggs—raw, boiled, or poached.
Milk.
Bread and milk—milk, 1 gill.
Rice, boiled, 2 oz.; milk (condensed), 1 gill.
Chicken—according to size—1 full-sized fowl for 4.
Chicken broth—1 to 8 pts.
Cocon, 1 oz.
Mince }
Chops } $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. uncooked meat with bone.
Boiled mutton }
Rice pudding { 2 oz. rice, 1 egg, 1 gill (condensed)
milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

Diet No. 3.

Broth { 4 oz. mutton; vegetables, 2 oz.; barley, as
required.
Pudding { Rice, 2 oz.; bread; milk (condensed),
1 gill; 1 egg; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.
{ When bread pudding, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. currants extra.

Diet No. 4.

Pudding—similar to No. 3 diet.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM & DESTITUTE.

(ACCOMMODATION AND TREATMENT OF OPHTHALMIC PATIENTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1887.

No. 1.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 28 May, 1887.

Accommodation of destitute persons who are suffering from chronic disease.

With reference to my letter of the 27th October last, a copy of which is attached, I would point out to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that great difficulty has arisen in the management of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute owing to the fact that no classification of the inmates has been adopted which should separate those who required constant medical attendance and nursing from others who were merely infirm from old age, and required little more than shelter, food, and clothing.

From the tables in my letter it will be seen that out of 1,768 inmates no fewer than 516 were persons under 50 years of age, and therefore presumably the subjects of chronic disease; and of the remaining 1,200, in all likelihood, some at least were so infirm as to require a greater amount of nursing than the asylum staff are able to afford.

With a view to obviating the difficulties arising from this source, I would recommend that all the destitute persons who are the subjects of chronic disease should, so far as is possible, be collected in one institution, which should be managed on the lines of a general hospital, and that the other institutions should be in the main restricted to the reception of persons infirm from old age, with provision for the medical treatment of such ailments as might, from time to time, arise among them.

If the Randwick Asylum were at the disposal of the Government, I should recommend that it should be devoted to the purposes of a hospital for chronic cases, as suggested above. So far as I can ascertain it would provide accommodation for about 600 people. It might be considered desirable to obtain legislative powers by which this large building, which is now comparatively unoccupied, should be utilized in this way. In the meantime the Colonial Secretary might perhaps think it desirable, as a temporary measure for dealing with the difficulty, to make use of Liverpool Asylum as a chronic hospital. According to Mr. King's account this asylum contains 730 beds, and I suppose that, after making allowance for the greater space required for people suffering from disease, it might be made to accommodate 650 patients.

If this suggestion should meet the approval of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, it would be easy to submit for his consideration the details of a plan by which it might be carried into effect.

H. N. MACLAURIN.

[Enclosure.]

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 27 October, 1886.

In forwarding the enclosed letter from Dr. O'Dillo Maher to the Board appointed to inquire into the condition of the Government Asylums, I would point out that the question discussed by Dr. Maher, however important in itself, can only be regarded as a part of a much wider subject. The ophthalmic patients are, many of them, comparatively young, and are but seldom persons who, if free from eye disease, would be absolutely helpless on account of old age. In this respect they fall under the same category with a large number of persons who are at present maintained in the asylums on account of their being helpless from disease. From a return furnished to me by Mr. King, copy of which is appended, it would seem that out of a total number of inmates, amounting to 1,768, no fewer than 516 are under 50 years of age, and cannot possibly be helpless from senility. These persons are evidently the subjects of chronic disease in some form or another, and many of them might by careful and judicious treatment be so far restored to health as to be able to contribute, in part at least, to their own support.

It seems to me to be very undesirable that persons in comparatively early life who are suffering from chronic disease, whether curable or incurable, should be mixed up with and subjected to the same treatment as persons in whom the vital powers are exhausted by old age, and who can only expect to be supported in reasonable comfort to the natural termination of their lives. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board of Inquiry that part of the existing asylum accommodation should be devoted to the separate treatment of the younger inmates, who are presumably suffering from chronic disease. As a detail of this arrangement it would be easy to introduce some such plan for the treatment of ophthalmic patients in separate wards, as that suggested by Dr. Maher.

The Principal Under Secretary.

H.N.M., R.C., 27/10/86.

[Sub-enclosure.]

Sir,

I have the honor, in the first place, to bring under your notice the present very unsatisfactory arrangements in connection with the Ophthalmic Department at the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool and Parramatta; and, in the second, to suggest such alterations as I deem necessary for the efficient working of the same.—

1.

- i. The ophthalmic patients among the infirm and destitute are distributed among three asylums.
- ii. It is optional with these patients whether they have their eyes attended to or not.
- iii. These patients, the majority of whom suffer from granular ophthalmia, a contagious eye disease, associate with the inmates whose eyes are healthy.
- iv. The inmates whose eyes are healthy use the same towels, bathe in the same water, and sleep in the same wards as those who are suffering from contagious ophthalmic diseases. These are most fruitful sources of contagion, and particularly so in asylums where hundreds of people living together—a condition notably favourable for the spread and development of granular ophthalmia. Thus the asylums act as foci for the spreading of the disease.
- v. The arrangements for the treatment of the ophthalmic patients are inadequate. Patients' eyes are dressed three or four times a month; whereas in most of the cases of granular ophthalmia it would be desirable to dress them two or three times a week, and in some instances daily; and again, there being no provision for the dropping of drops, the application of lotions, and the putting of ointment into the eyes, the patients are obliged to carry these about with them, and get them into their eyes as best they can.
- vi. It is necessary to transfer from the asylums to the Moorcliff Eye Hospital all very serious cases, or those requiring the more important operations performed. It would be culpable to operate on the eyes of patients whom one would not see again for a week, and doubly so as there is no trained nurse to attend to the after-treatment. Were I not connected with the Moorcliff Eye Hospital it would be impossible to perform the necessary eye operations.

I beg to make the following suggestions:—

- i. That the ophthalmic patients among the infirm and destitute be kept in one place.
 - ii. That it be compulsory on inmates to have their eyes attended to in such cases as the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon shall deem necessary.
 - iii. That the inmates suffering from ophthalmic diseases be not allowed to sleep in the same wards, bath in the same water, or use towels in common with the other inmates, and, if practicable, be kept apart from them.
 - iv. That a skilled ophthalmic nurse be appointed, who shall, under the instruction of the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon, attend to the dressings and after-treatment of the eye patients in his absence.
 - v. That better ward accommodation be provided for operation cases and those whose eyes are seriously affected.
- To give effect to the above, two plans suggest themselves:—
- i. That all the ophthalmic patients be kept in one asylum, (say) Macquarie-street, having their wards, baths, and towels apart from the other inmates, and a trained ophthalmic nurse be appointed to attend to the dressings and after-treatment of these patients.
 - ii. That a Government Ophthalmic Asylum be established, capable of accommodating about 100 patients, to which only shall be admitted those suffering from ophthalmic diseases which can be cured or benefited by treatment; and that the matron be a skilled ophthalmic nurse.

The latter appears to me to be the better plan, for the following reasons:—

- 1st. The ophthalmic patients, many of whom suffer from contagious eye diseases, would not associate with those whose eyes are healthy, and thus the danger of contagion would be avoided.
- 2nd. A ward could be set aside for the treatment of children suffering from granular ophthalmia, many of whom are kept at the Government expense in the Sydney Hospitals, and who return home, after months of treatment, often only to return with a relapse.
- 3rd. Provision could be made for the treatment of the infirm and destitute females who suffer from eye diseases.
- 4th. It would probably not be more expensive to maintain the ophthalmic patients in a Government Ophthalmic Asylum worked on the same lines as the present asylums, and the treatment could be carried out more efficiently.
- 5th. By persistent and timely treatment the sight of many children could be preserved, which, if neglected, would become partially or totally lost.

I have, &c.,

W. O'DILLO MAHER,

Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to Asylums.

The Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN of Ages of the Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute on 11th September, 1886.

Asylum.	Under 20.	Under 30.	Under 40.	Under 50.	Total.
The Liverpool Asylum Males	2	55	75	70	202
The George-street Asylum, Parramatta "	13	12	23	73	121
The Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta "	1	8	31	39	79
The Newington Asylum Females	3	16	30	65	114
	19	91	159	247	516

NUMBER of Inmates in the Government Asylum on the 11th September, 1886.

Asylum.	Under 50.	Over 50.	Total number in Asylums.
The Liverpool Asylum Males	202	530	732
The George-street Asylum, Parramatta "	121	309	430
The Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta "	79	214	293
The Newington Asylum Females	114	199	313
	516	1,252	1,768

The Liverpool Asylum has 730 beds.
 George-street Asylum, Parramatta 430 ..
 Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta 310 ..

These asylums are generally full; the George-street Asylum would hold 700 inmates if the spare dormitories in the "Mill" were occupied.

FREDERIC KING,
 Manager.

No. 2.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Office of Inspector of Public Charities, Sydney, 3 June, 1887.

There is a matter in connection with the Asylums of the Infirm and Destitute (although properly within the province of their medical officers) to which I venture to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary, with a view to immediate steps being taken, should he approve, to remove what may be considered as a defect in the administration; at the same time I am at a loss to understand why the cases about to be referred to have not been sent for treatment to the general hospitals.

I am led to believe that there are cases of infectious or contagious ophthalmia among the inmates of the asylums not sufficiently isolated.

Perhaps

Perhaps if the Medical Officers and the General Manager, Mr. F. King, were asked to consult together, means might be found for collecting and separating such cases, and special provision made for their closer supervision and treatment, as well in dietary and bathing as in other necessary regards.

As a change appears likely to be made of the medical superintendents of some of the asylums, the opportunity for effecting such improvements is a good one.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

The Medical Adviser.—B.C., 23/6/87, C.W. The Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon for favour of a report.—H.N.M., B.C., 29/6/87.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

20, College-street, Hyde Park, 5 July, 1887.

In reference to the letter dated 3rd June, 1887, of the Inspector of Charities to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of "infectious or contagious ophthalmic at the Asylums for Infirm and Destitute," I beg to draw your attention to a letter addressed by me to you last September, in which I brought under your notice, among the many unsatisfactory arrangements in connection with the ophthalmic department in these asylums, the facility afforded for the spreading of granular ophthalmia, by the inmates who suffer from this disease sleeping in the same wards, bathing in the same water, and using towels in common with the other inmates. And in that letter I also suggested such alterations as, in my opinion, were necessary for the proper treatment of these, together with the other ophthalmic patients.

The unsatisfactory arrangements to which I then referred still continue, and I again beg to urge that steps be taken to have them remedied.

I have, &c.,

W. O'DILLO MAHER,

Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Asylums.

The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Ophthalmic cases in Asylum.—This question is part of the matter dealt with in my former communications, which are now under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary.—H.N.M., B.C., 8/7/87. The Principal Under Secretary.

No. 3.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

I approve in the main of the suggestions made by Dr. MacLaurin.

One thing is certain, that a new system of management should be established, and a proper classification of inmates should be regarded as a guiding principle in any improved system.

Let the total number of inmates at Liverpool and Parramatta (George-street and Macquarie-street) be ascertained, and separately the total number of female inmates at Newington. Better get reports direct from the Superintendents on the same date (say the 7th instant). These reports should state the number in each case who are under medical treatment.

It is, at the same time, necessary to have a return, carefully prepared, showing the accommodation which each of the four asylums provides.

In the division of the inmates under future management, I entirely approve of the suggestion that those who are suffering from disease or wounds should be placed under hospital treatment, quite separate from those not so afflicted. Not only for these, but also for the very infirm and aged, I consider a limited staff of trained nurses should be provided.

I should like to have a consultation with Dr. MacLaurin on the whole subject of the proposed changes in management.

HENRY PARKES,

4/6/87.

Refer to Medical Adviser for any other information regarding the probable number of patients that may be considered fit subjects for a chronic hospital.—B.C., 6/6/87, C.W.

No. 4.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Matron-Superintendent of the Newington Asylum.

Madam,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 June, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be so good as to furnish a report of the total number of inmates in the Newington Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute on the present date, such report to show the number of inmates under medical treatment.

2. I am also desired to request that you will submit a return carefully prepared showing the accommodation which the Institution under your superintendence provides.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

P.S.—A reply is requested by return of post.

Similar letters were addressed on the same date to the Matron-Superintendent of the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta; the Matron-Superintendent of the George-street Asylum, Parramatta; and the Surgeon Superintendent of the Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, Liverpool.

No. 5.

The Matron Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 7 June, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, directing me to furnish a report of the total number of inmates in the Institution at present date, also the number of those under medical treatment.

In reply to the first, I have the honor to enclose a list of all the inmates in this Institution, numbering 261; of this number fifty-eight are at the present time in the hospital wards confined to their beds, and about 150 of the general inmates are receiving medicine, &c. Nos.

EXTRACT from Diary, 4/1/87.

"THE Manager visited and inspected the Institution to-day and directed that the following reductions in the number of beds should be arranged as soon as the state of the house would permit.

Dormitory No. 1 from 32 to 25.	Dormitory No. 8 from 11 to 10.
" 2 " 26 " 20.	" 9 " 12 " 10.
" 3 " 13 " 10.	Hospital No. 1 " 18 " 15.
" 4 " 51 " 46.	" 2 " 19 " 15.
" 5 " 49 " 46.	" 3 " 20 " 12.
" 6 " 14 " 10.	" 4 " 17 " 12.
" 7 infectious ward.	

Erysipelas and cancer wards to receive as far as room will permit.—S.C."

EXTRACT from Diary, 10/2/87.

"THE following letter was sent to the Manager :—'Sir,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that having only the east wing of six wards, two of these only supposed to accommodate ten inmates each as dormitories, and the whole, according to your computation, only ought to carry 157 beds, are now occupied through the numbers coming in daily by 178, which number, when the necessary utensils are taken in of an evening, does not allow sufficient floor-room for them to move without interfering with each other, while, as you are aware, having received orders from you that I am not allowed to discharge any even though they may be quite able to get a living independent of Government assistance. The erysipelas, cancer, infectious wards, and cottages for females, irrespective of the four general hospital wards, are all occupied.—I have, &c., S. CUNYNGHAME, Superintendent."

EXTRACT from Diary, 4/3/87.

"ACCORDING to your instructions, 16/2/87, I have now regulated the dormitories, allowing 18 inches between each bed, which will give accommodation to 198. I have also made arrangements for the hospital cases in the main building, thus giving the doctor seventy beds, independent of the cottages for females. The present arrangements leave no empty beds in the Institution.—S.C., Superintendent. The Manager."

EXTRACT from Diary, 31/3/87.

"I HAVE to inform you that there are 263 inmates in the Institution, and both dormitories and hospitals are full, there not being an empty bed; this will show thirteen over the number for which accommodation is provided.—S. C., Superintendent. The Manager."

MEMO.

Macquarie-street, Sydney, 23 May, 1887.

I beg to call your attention to the state of the house, 256, six over the number, and no vacant beds. Hospitals much overcrowded.—S. CUNYNGHAME, Superintendent. The Manager."

The admission of a few men over the number should not be complained of; in the winter months it is probable that the asylum will be overcrowded. Spare beds should be kept on hand to meet requirements.—F. KING, 25/5/87. Mrs. C.

No. 6.

The Matron-Superintendent, Government Asylum, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Government Asylum, George-street, Parramatta, 7 June, 1887.

In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, directing me to furnish, in the first part, a report for the information of the Colonial Secretary of the total number of inmates in this asylum, under date of 6th June instant, I do myself the honor to report that there were 678 under my charge on the above date, and that there were 160 under actual medical treatment, that is, confined to their beds or wards.

I have also the honor to append, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in the second part, a return of the actual number of inmates that can be accommodated in this institution, specifying the number in hospitals and dormitories, &c.

I have, &c.,
C. H. M. DENNIS,
Matron-Superintendent.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT showing the number of Inmates that can be accommodated at the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, this 6th day of June, 1887, viz. :—

Number in Hospitals, Nos. 1 and 2.	Number in Sick Wards (chronic) Nos. 1 and 2.	Number in Imbecile Wards, Nos. 1 and 2.	Number in Boys' Home.	Number in Ophthalmic Ward.	Number in Dormitories, Nos. 3 to 13.	Total.
100	43	49	20	8	610	825

George-street Asylum, Parramatta, 6 June, 1887.

C. H. M. DENNIS,
Matron-Superintendent.

No. 7.

The Medical Superintendent, Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Benevolent Asylum, Liverpool, 7 June, 1887.

In obedience to the request of The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to furnish, as below, the heads of information required:—

First,—total number of inmates on this date, 747; number under medical treatment, 238. This number has reference to those patients in bed, not to the inmates who attend the dispensary, the daily average of the latter being 32.

The following summary will show the amount of accommodation which this institution provides:—

The asylum at Liverpool is divided into dormitories and hospital wards, for the reception respectively of those inmates who are not under continuous medical treatment and who are able to be up and about during the day; and of those patients who are confined to bed, and daily visited by me, requiring hospital diet and medical or surgical treatment.

Dormitories.—The dormitories are 13 in number, containing a total of 518 beds, 509 being now occupied.

Hospital Wards.—The hospital wards are 12 in number, having a total bed accommodation of 245, all with exception of seven being now occupied.

The dormitories are numbered from No. 1 to No. 11, also No. 14 and No. 16.

Frederic King, Esq., Manager of the Government Asylums, has the exact dimensions of each room, in which, it will be sufficient for me to state, the cubic space is deficient, as the number of beds is excessive, a circumstance much more objectionable in the warm season of the year.

The following is the number of beds contained in each dormitory, viz:—

No. 1 Dormitory contains 55 beds	No. 8 Dormitory contains 39 beds.
“ 2 ” ” ” 55 ”	“ 9 ” ” ” 44 ”
“ 3 ” ” ” 70 ”	“ 10 ” ” ” 25 ”
“ 4 ” ” ” 70 ”	“ 11 ” ” ” 23 ”
“ 5 ” ” ” 31 ”	“ 14 ” ” ” 28 ”
“ 6 ” ” ” 43 ”	“ 16 ” ” ” 15 ”
“ 7 ” ” ” 25 ”	

Each dormitory has an inmate who acts as night-wardman, and five inmates variously engaged about the building do not sleep in these dormitories.

Hospital Wards.—The number of hospital wards is twelve, and comprehends Nos. 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and “Long Room.”

In this division the beds are also inconveniently numerous, although I may be permitted to state that a marvellous degree of cleanliness is maintained under the circumstances.

No. 15 ward has ten beds; No. 17 has twelve—each inclusive of one wardman. These wards are fully occupied by cases of chronic ulcers of the extremities.

No. 12 contains thirty-two beds—thirty being occupied by aged and infirm patients, nearly all being cases of paralysis, rheumatic arthritis, &c.

No. 20 contains thirty-six beds, these also being chronic and incurable cases, many of advanced dementia.

No. 25 ward contains twelve beds, which are seldom unoccupied. This is called “the cancer ward,” most of the cases of this disease being accommodated here. Being situate in the front part of the building, where the afflicted patients are constantly in view of visitors and persons passing in and out, their removal to a less conspicuous and more ample ward—or, better still, to an isolated building—would be less hurtful to the feelings of the men themselves, as well as less horrifying to those obliged to witness their sufferings. I can testify to the fact that the immediate proximity of this room to the dispensary and the verandah, where many patients sit about, was, during the summer, with its dreadful odour, swarms of flies, &c., dreadful indeed.

Nos. 19 and 23 are small wards, each containing ten beds, generally occupied by miscellaneous and less chronic cases, and being immediately on either side of the dispensary, these apartments are kept available for any accident or urgent case brought in from the yards and paddocks.

Wards Nos. 18, 22, and 24 contain respectively four, three, and four beds, for various cases, as occasion may require. The head-wardman (Herbert), clerk (Campion), and hospital orderly (Royce), are accommodated with beds in these rooms.

Ward No. 21, or the “Consumption Ward,” contains thirty-nine beds, and is devoted to cases of pulmonary and cardiac diseases. It is almost exclusively occupied by phthisical patients. In this ward there are always many acute cases requiring active medical treatment. The beds have been continuously occupied since I have had charge of the asylum. The average age of the patients would be, I should think, 24. It is in this ward that our stimulants, medical comforts, and other extras are most largely expended, although in all the hospital wards medical comforts are freely used, as well as also in the numerous cases of extreme age, with its attendant debility exceptionally pronounced, and where the tottering old fellow declines to lie down lest he should never rise from his bed. With length of years there are many here who cling to life with desire more fervent as the end approaches.

The long room contains seventy-three beds, which are invariably full, all the patients being under medical treatment and hospital diet, &c.

It may not be out of place to observe, in conclusion, and without venturing to touch upon the many details of improvement known to the manager and the matron-superintendent, as well as myself—improvements requiring consideration in raising this institution to some degree of modern comfort and efficiency—that the outside accommodation is too small, and that more sheds of shelter, and a larger area for exercise, planted with shrubs, flowers, &c., would be most desirable for the further amelioration of the condition and surroundings of such a large number of the aged poor, many of whom saw better days, and deserve a better fate in their declension to the grave.

J. A. BEATTIE,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 8.

The Matron-Superintendent of Newington Asylum to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Newington Asylum, 8 June, 1887.

In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, my report as to the number of inmates in the Newington Asylum to date, and the number of inmates under medical treatment.

No. 1.—Number of inmates, 354; number of inmates under medical treatment:—Protestant Hospital—34 patients and 2 inmate nurses sleeping in the ward; 2 other day nurses also. Catholic Hospital—34 patients and 2 inmate nurses sleeping in the ward; 2 other day nurses. Cancer and sore leg rooms—No. 1, 7 patients and 1 inmate nurse; No. 2, 7 patients and 1 inmate nurse; No. 3, 7 patients and 1 inmate nurse. Outside of Hospital—Sick inmates in wards, and under medical treatment, 18.

No. 2.—There are 8 wards, each containing 36 beds, including the 2 hospitals; the cancer and sore leg rooms (3), each containing 8 patients; 1 room for 4 inmates, 1 room for 2 inmates, 1 room for 4 inmates, and 1 room for head laundress in my quarters, and 1 room for the old inmate men servants employed in the garden or otherwise.

If the Honorable the Colonial Secretary would wish the names of each inmate I shall be happy to furnish them, with any other particulars that may be required.

I have, &c.,
LUCY H. HICKS,
Superintendent.

No. 9.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

THESE papers can be sent to Dr. MacLaurin. After having read them, and before making any report, perhaps he had better see me.

It will be found that there are 1,843 men and 354 women in our asylums, a heavy proportion of whom are under medical treatment.

H.P., 10/6/87.

The Medical Adviser, B.C., 10/6/87.—C.W.

No. 10.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Medical Department, Sydney, 28 June, 1887.

Treatment of the sick in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.

SINCE my recent interview with the Colonial Secretary, I have gone with great care into the question of providing separate accommodation for the invalid persons who are at present inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.

In order that the Colonial Secretary may fully understand the bearings of the question, I append a table showing the accommodation contained in each asylum, the number of inmates on the 7th instant, the number of these who were under medical treatment, and the number of the last who are considered by the medical officers to be proper subjects for a chronic hospital.

STATEMENT respecting Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute on the 7th of June, 1887.

Asylum.	From the Superintendent's Reports to the Colonial Secretary.			From Medical Officers' Reports to Medical Adviser.
	Number of Inmates.	Number under Treatment.	Total Accommodation.	Cases suitable for a Chronic Hospital.
Liverpool	747	238	763	50
George-street, Parramatta	678	160	835	97
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	261	58	250	57
Newington	354	107	322	41
Total	2,040	563	2,170	245

Here I would state that so far as I can find out, although it is true that the persons selected by the medical officers are those whose treatment would be certainly more appropriately carried on in a hospital for chronic diseases than in the wards of a destitute asylum, yet I believe that almost every one of the larger number given by the superintendents of the asylums requires an amount of nursing and attention which the present arrangements of the asylums can hardly provide. It will be seen then that in my opinion we shall have to provide suitable nursing and attention for between 500 and 600 people, many of whom are hopelessly bedridden, and whose numbers could be largely added to by drafts from the Coast Hospital and the two great metropolitan hospitals.

The best plan for dealing with these people would undoubtedly be to devote a special institution to that purpose, and with this view I have inquired into the state of all the Asylums, as well as the Protestant Orphan School, in order to see if any of these buildings could be conveniently turned to this account. I satisfied myself that neither the Newington Asylum nor either of the Parramatta Asylums could be conveniently used in this way; and the Protestant Orphan School is too small, in very bad repair, and so inconveniently arranged that it could not be made even moderately suitable for the purpose without a very large expenditure of money, and a delay of many months. On

On Saturday last, the 25th instant, I visited Liverpool and inspected carefully the whole of the Asylum; it is undoubtedly large enough for the purpose, but from the construction of the wards and the arrangement of the building, while very well suited for an asylum, it is quite unfit for a hospital. If it were to be turned into a hospital, the number of persons accommodated would be diminished by about one-third, thus leaving a surplus of fairly able-bodied male paupers to be accommodated in the other institutions, for whom there is absolutely no room. To make this asylum even moderately suitable as a hospital would require very considerable expenditure of money, and at the best the result would be little better than a mere temporary makeshift, while its distance from Sydney and from Parramatta would render the business of transporting invalids there very onerous and costly.

I am therefore unable to recommend the Colonial Secretary to sanction the large expenditure which would be required to transform Liverpool Asylum into a chronic hospital.

I would recommend instead that, as a temporary measure, a sufficient staff of nurses should be engaged for each asylum, to ensure that the sick inmates should receive that amount of attention which they require.

I would further recommend that steps should be taken to secure some other building conveniently near to Sydney, which might be fitted as a hospital for the reception of all cases of chronic disease, thus relieving at once the asylums and the great metropolitan hospitals. For this purpose the only building which presents itself to my mind at present is the Randwick Asylum. If the Colonial Secretary will give me authority I will inspect the Randwick Asylum, and report to him as to its capabilities in this way.

I have had under consideration the question of the Reformatory Buildings at Rookwood; from a report on the matter, given to me by Sir Alfred Roberts, I find that they could not be turned to account without very considerable alterations, and that at best, they would not contain more than 126 patients.

B.C., 28/6/87.

H. N. MACLAURIN,
Medical Adviser.

No. 11.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

I have carefully read these papers, and think it will be best to have them printed in the order of their dates, to be laid before Parliament with such other papers as may arise before the proposed change is fully carried out.

I approve of Dr. MacLaurin's recommendations in the main, and have invited the authorities of the Randwick Asylum to see me on the subject.—H.P., 27/8/87.

No. 12.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

INSTRUCT the Colonial Architect and the Medical Adviser to visit Randwick Asylum to-morrow (8th instant), and report whether part of the buildings can be turned to account for Benevolent Asylum purposes in the contemplated reorganisation. H.P., 7/9/87.

No. 13.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough, in conjunction with the Medical Adviser to the Government, to visit the Randwick Asylum to-morrow, the 8th instant, and report whether part of the buildings can be turned to account for Benevolent Asylum purposes in the contemplated reorganization.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 14.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough, in conjunction with the Colonial Architect, to visit the Randwick Asylum to-morrow, the 8th instant, and report whether part of the buildings can be turned to account for Benevolent Asylum purposes in the contemplated reorganisation.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 15.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the Randwick Asylum.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Medical Adviser to the Government, in conjunction with the Colonial Architect, has been requested to visit the Randwick Asylum to-morrow, the 8th instant, and report whether part of the buildings can be turned to account for Benevolent Asylum purposes in the contemplated reorganization.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 16.

No. 16.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Board of Health, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney,
19 September, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, in company with Mr. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, I visited the Randwick Asylum on the 8th inst., and inspected it carefully with a view to ascertaining its capabilities for receiving patients if it were converted into an hospital for chronic cases, chiefly in connection with the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute.

I find that the buildings are in fairly good order, and that the kitchens and laundry, as well as the water supply and arrangements for disposal of sewage, would not require any material alteration. It would be necessary, however, to completely remodel the lavatory, baths, and closet arrangements, which are fitted for the use of children, and are consequently too small for adults; and as the same remark applies to the bedsteads, bedding, and ward furniture, it would be necessary to refurnish the Asylum throughout.

I am of opinion that, after making proper provision for the housing and accommodation of the Nursing Staff, the present buildings would give good accommodation for 350 patients; in case of emergency this number might be raised without injury to 380. This I consider to be the maximum number of persons who could with safety be accommodated in the present buildings. The smaller number of 350 would be sufficient to give a very great relief to our present overcrowded asylums and hospitals.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the expense of new furniture, but I believe that a sum of £6,000 would be required for this purpose, and I am informed by the Colonial Architect that the remodelling of the bathroom, lavatory, and closet accommodation would cost about £1,000, making in all an initial expense of £7,000 for furniture and alterations.

It must be understood that this is only an approximate estimate, but I feel tolerably confident that the sum named would not be exceeded.

The annual expense of carrying on this Institution would probably not exceed £40 per head, being a total charge of £14,000.

The suggestion of the Randwick Directors, that part of the Institution should be given up to the Government, the remainder being retained for themselves for the purposes of a Children's Asylum, is, in my opinion, quite impracticable, and should not, I think, be entertained.

I would recommend that the Colonial Secretary should take immediate steps to resume the property of the Randwick Asylum for use as a chronic hospital.

The children at present under the care of the Randwick Board might be provided for in two ways: Firstly, they might be boarded out under the charge of the State Children's Relief Department; or, secondly, such an institution as the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta might be handed over to the Randwick Board in exchange for their present property.

I have, &c.,

H. N. MacLAURIN,

Medical Adviser to the Government.

No. 17.

Minutes by The Colonial Secretary.

In coming to any decision in this matter it is necessary that I should be informed of the precise legal status of the Directors of the Randwick Asylum in respect to the Asylum buildings, and in whom the buildings are vested, and for what specific purposes they are held? H.P., 22/9/87.

Destitute Children's Society's Act of Incorporation herewith.—C.W., 22/9/87. The Hon. the Attorney-General,—For opinion as to acquisition of the Asylum buildings at Randwick for the purposes of a Benevolent Asylum.—H.P., 23/9/87. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 24/9/87.—C.W., P.U.S.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS INQUIRY BOARD REPORT.

(REPORTS OF MANAGER, MATRONS, SUPERINTENDENTS, &c., ON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1887.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Manager of the Government Asylums.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 May, 1887.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of the Government Asylums Report, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to furnish any explanation you may desire to offer thereon.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

[Similar letters were addressed to the Superintendent of the Newington Asylum and the Matron-Superintendents of the George-street and Macquarie-street Asylums, Parramatta, and the Government Medical Officer to the Asylums.]

The Manager, Government Asylums, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute,

Sir,

Manager's Office, Sydney, 25 May, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, transmitting the Report of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, and, by the direction of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, requesting me to furnish you with such explanation as I may desire to make in reference to the document.

I have very carefully read the Report, and the voluminous evidence on which it is based, and although I could traverse, and critically question, some of the conclusions of the Board, I deem it well to limit my remarks, primarily to a justification of myself; and, secondly, to the upholding, so far as I consistently can, the conduct of the officials of the Institution, who have been so long, and still are, under my immediate supervision.

And for the guidance of Sir Henry Parkes in considering the report of the Board so far as it regards myself, I beg *in imine* to say:

My connection with the Asylums has extended over twenty-five years—for the first thirteen of which I was Secretary to the then Board of Management, and for upwards of twelve years I have had full charge, subject, of course, to the direction of the Minister in whose Department the Institutions are vested.

My duties have always been of an anxious and varied character. I am responsible for the effective management of the Institutions, and this involves the arrangement for all supplies. And I have also charge of the office in the city, where I have to keep up all the correspondence—the accounts and the statistical records. I have also to decide on the admissions of applicant patients, and the general direction of the management of the Asylums, which is more immediately under the care of masters or matrons.

I have for years past visited the Institutions as frequently as possible, and certainly not a week passes without my going to one or other of the Asylums, and whenever, in my judgment, it was necessary to facilitate arrangements essential to the comfort of the inmates, I have been to them daily.

Of the matrons in charge I may say,—

Mrs. Hicks, at Newington, has been for twenty-six years in the service, for twenty-five of which she has been in charge of the aged and infirm women, who were for so long housed at Hyde Park Barracks, and recently removed to the new Institution.

Mrs. Dennis has been twenty-five years in the service, always in the Asylum as matron, of which since the death of her husband she has had the full charge.

Mrs. Cunningham has been in the service for a period of twelve years, and has spent the whole time in her present position.

Mrs. Burnside is matron of the Liverpool Asylum, where she has been for twenty-five years.

It is but right and just for me to state that all these matrons have proved their competency for the positions they occupy by a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties incident to their offices. They have always cheerfully obeyed my orders and carried out my suggestions, and been solicitous, so far as I could discern, to do whatever was conducive to the comfort of the people confided to their care.

I now propose to comment on the Report of the Board in so far as it affects me, or my management, and it will be most convenient to do so in the order of its reference to the various matters.

The Water Supply at Newington Asylum.

The Board asserts that "several hundreds of pounds have been simply thrown away" in the construction of the dam; and I take leave to challenge the accuracy of this statement. The fact that the dam has been always full of good, clear water ever since it was made, and that the Institution has been supplied from it throughout, proves that its construction has not been a simple throwing away of money; and also (in view of the heavy daily demands on it) that the catchment is not from so limited an area as is suggested.

As a matter of fact, the dam has a holding area of half an acre, is 16 feet deep, and is supplied and replenished by a catchment from an area of about 40 acres; practically the supply is almost inexhaustible.

The length of the supply pipes and the delivery power might have been advantageously increased, but, in the judgment of the representative of the Colonial Architect, they were sufficient.

2.—Books at Newington Asylum.

I did not institute an elaborate system, because I could not have had them kept up—I have not the staff for the purpose; but the general books in connection with this and the other Asylums, kept in Sydney, provide all necessary information and checks.

3.—Servants.

I presume to say that the employment of inmates is expedient, and that, so far as possible, they should be made the servants. The arrangement ensures economy, and they are better under control than ordinary paid servants would be; but where the latter are appointed they should be subject to dismissal by the Manager, if necessary, and he should not be, as I have been, overruled, and forced to keep men determinedly disobedient and idle, because discipline and order are impossible under such circumstances.

4.—Supervision.

In my general preliminary remarks I have said all that I can in regard to this paragraph, except that with the heavy duties incumbent on me personally, and the small staff at my disposal, it was impossible for me to check the deliveries through the Asylum books. I have repeatedly called attention to the necessity for so improving the position of my chief clerk, whose salary is only £200 per annum, that by relieving him of his less important clerical duties he would be able to assist me in supervising the Asylum, which require such constant attention as with my staff as at present constituted I cannot exercise. I carefully checked the requisitions, and only sent up proper quantities for the number of inmates. I certainly relied on the integrity of the matrons as to the distribution of these supplies, and I do not think the confidence reposed in them has been abused.

5.—Management.

It is quite true there is no authorised code of instructions, and that much is left to the discretion of the matron, and in my judgment it would be very inexpedient to insist on rigid rules, the observance of which would press heavily on some of the inmates, whose cases, their habits, peculiarities, and health must all be individually considered; hard and fast rules are not suitable for a charitable institution like this.

Under this heading the Board, in illustration of the irresponsibility of the matron, alleges that she opened a store for the sale of luxuries to such of the inmates as could pay for them, and I consider it right to say that I was aware that Mrs. Hicks had arranged with the city contractor to let her have certain standard supplies in stores, that she might, whenever appealed to, be able to meet the wants of the inmates, as they arose; and she did so, charging them (as she told me) exactly the same price as she paid for the things they had.

6.—Under Comments.

The Board presumes to say that I was influenced by unworthy motives in expelling an inmate from the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, and I give this statement the same emphatic denial as I sent you in my letter of 20th January last. It is absolutely and wholly untrue, and I beg reference to the letter referred to. Baird was brought before me, and reported by the matron to be insolent and insubordinate, and to be instigating the inmates to set discipline at defiance and to refuse to work; and on examination I was satisfied there were grounds for the charges made, and that it was essential to the good order of the establishment that Baird's influence should be removed.

Mr.

Robert Baird.

Copy annexed.

Mr. Dibbs thought well, without ever asking for any explanation from me, to adopt the *ex parte* story Baird told to the Chairman of the Board, and on this ordered his readmission, and threatening me with "suspension from office" and "dismissal from the service," because, as he said, he was satisfied that certain inmates of the Asylums "were made the creatures of petty tyranny," which I respectfully submit is only to be found in the minute of the hon. gentleman, who promised to especially commend his views and threats to his successor in office.

See copy of letter to Mr. T. K. Abbott, annexed. Vide the minute of Mr. Dibbs, copy annexed.

I protested against the justice of Mr. Dibbs' minute, founded solely on the above referred to letter from Baird to Mr. Abbott, and I protest again that neither the facts nor the evidence justify the allegation of the Board, by whom I was not asked a single question on the subject, and I say that the imputation is altogether unwarranted by any material, except the letter or statements of Baird, and these, I may say, are untrue. The Board follows up their finding by commenting on my conduct, designating it as "an offence of the very gravest kind;" but I emphatically deny the impeachment, and say that its promulgation in the Report is in every respect unjustifiable, and I beg that the Hon. the Colonial Secretary will not adopt the view at which the Board has arrived without further inquiry.

In the separate Report of the Inspector of Public Charities that officer, by implication, reproaches me for placing reliance on the matrons appointed by the Government faithfully performing their duties, and broadly charges me with "want of forethought" in my arrangements for removing the infirm women from Hyde Park Barracks to Newington.

I acquit Mr. Robison of any want, or even exercise of thought, in regard to the removal of the women. I am responsible for all the arrangements, and they were as little interfered with by the Inspector as the Institutions have been.

b. I shall now refer to the circumstances precedent to the occupation of Newington by the women and to the asylums generally:—

"A" OF NEWINGTON.

I had experience of the undesirability of this place as a home for the old women, for a while I had upwards of 150 men there. It is not easy of access, and is too far removed to permit of frequent visiting, and when it was determined to move the women from Hyde Park Barracks I urged Sir Alexander Stuart to purchase "The Warren" at Newtown, or to utilize the Randwick Asylum for their reception. He would not listen to my objections; but in conference with the Inspector of Charities determined on building at and preparing Newington as an asylum for these people. My remonstrances were unheeded, and I had then only to carry out instructions. The arrangements determined upon were, in my judgment, most unsuitable; they were, however, persevered in, and reported to be complete towards the end of 1885, and I was ordered to remove the inmates from Hyde Park Barracks to the newly-prepared Asylum, thereupon I made my arrangements, and transported the poor people in comfortable vans in the most careful manner.

I could not urge on you the complaints of the poor old people, who fretted at leaving Sydney, where they were within the reach of friends, children, and grandchildren, who visited many of them.

It is quite likely that the removal and the change may have upset, and even been the immediate cause of the death of some of the more frail inmates; but I must point out that the death rate immediately following the removal was not much in excess of that of former years in Hyde Park Barracks.

Every effort was made to fit the place and prepare it for the comfort of the inmates; but as the contractors were still at work, and all the building *debris* lying about, they were naturally disgusted, and grumbled and complained.

The matron and her daughters were most assiduous in their efforts to insure the comfort of the poor women, towards which so much had therefore been done by their visiting friends in Sydney.

B.—THE PARRAMATTA ASYLUM, GEORGE-STREET AND MACQUARIE-STREET.

Of the report on these it does not appear to be necessary for me to offer special comment, and I therefore propose now to speak of the

7.—Furniture and fittings—delf, cutlery, &c.

Of all these there are adequate supplies, and there has never been the necessity for the people eating their food "without knives or forks." There are now, as there always have been, plenty in the Asylums and available for their use.

8.—The dietary scale.

I presume, on a very large experience, to say this is liberal and all that is required; the late Surgeon-Superintendent at Liverpool deprecated any increase therein, saying that "if there is any error in the diet it is that of superabundance."

The present scale was adopted by the Board of Management, after careful consideration, and though it has since been frequently brought under the notice of successive Governments, it has not been deemed well to alter it, because it gives ample, wholesome food, and as the Medical Officer can order any extras he pleases, to meet individual cases, every contingency is provided for; and again invoking my own experience, I may say, that when it is remembered that the vast majority of the indigent poor who are cared for in the Asylums are eliminated from those who have, as a rule, led rough lives, unused to any great comforts, it will be admitted that plain wholesome food is all that is required for them.

And with great respect I maintain that the food has been regularly, well, and cleanly served.

9.—Cruelty.

It is not for me to question the accuracy of some of the testimony on this head, though I confess I can hardly credit the statements made. I am aware that sometimes the wardsmen and wardswomen have exercised harshness, and been unkind to inmates, and wherever it has been brought under my notice, I have at once admonished or disrated the offenders. My confidence in the vigilance of the matrons leads me to think that if the cruelties alleged had actually occurred, they would have heard of them from some of the inmates and put a stop to them.

10.—*The evidence.*

It would be very unbecoming in me to question the impartiality of the Board in the conduct of this enquiry; but it is somewhat singular that no evidence in favour of the Institutions, or of their management, appears to have been sought, and occasionally it is checked—while there are upwards of 300 women in Newington—only about forty have been examined; and of the 693 in the Parramatta Asylums, only about twenty-five were before the Board.

And I cannot refrain from saying that the mode of inquiry adopted, especially at the Parramatta Asylums, was conducive to the eliciting of evidence calculated to sustain a foregone conclusion; and that all which was available, but not material to the special finding of the Board, was ignored.

Sir, I have, as I have before stated, been through the Asylums and amongst the inmates every week for years past. I have always taken an interest in and talked kindly to them, and it certainly is strange that no whisper was ever made to me of the occurrence of such thrilling horrors as the Board has elucidated and proclaimed upon the evidence of the few who have been examined.

And the fact, borne out by my annual reports, of the health of the inmates, and of the low death rate, encourages me to hope that much that has been given in evidence is not reliable. I don't mean to say these few poor people have all deliberately and wantonly spoken falsely, but I do think that they have lately been taught to believe they had grievances which they were bound to proclaim, and they have endeavoured to sustain the impression before the Board at whatever risk, loss, or consequence.

11. In conclusion it is due to myself to say that, notwithstanding the arduous nature and extent of my duties, I have faithfully compassed them, and no just imputation can rest on me.

It is my honest belief that the matrons have faithfully, and to the best of their judgment and ability, studied the real interests of the Institutions, and treated the inmates kindly; and also that the management and efficiency of our Asylums will compare favourably with those of other countries.

12. If there is any point untouched by me on which Sir Henry Parkes desires information, it will be my duty promptly to supply it if I possibly can.

FREDERIC KING,
Manager of Public Asylums.

R. Baird to T. K. Abbott, Esq.

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 15 January, 1887.

Dear Sir,

About noon to-day I was unexpectedly called up to the office, and was informed by Mr. King that I must leave this Institution at once. The reason assigned by him for taking such a proceeding was that I had been the means of creating dissension among the inmates, and that I had been seen taking notes. I therefore requested him to bring forward my accuser or accusers, but he refused to do so, and said I had always been conspiring, as he had been told so. I then asked him, was it reasonable to turn me out at that time, and on Saturday. He said he would allow me to remain till Monday, when I shall be compelled to leave. The real truth of the matter is, that in consequence of the part I took at the inquiry over which you presided, I am made a victim, for Mr. King had nothing else against me; I therefore am obliged to claim the promise which you made when here, that no one would be discharged for taking part in the inquiry.

On Monday or Tuesday I will take the liberty to call upon you.

Yours, &c.,
ROBERT BAIRD.

Minute by The Colonial Secretary.

MR. KING to be written to at once in reference to the accompanying letter, and his attention called to my minute—that no alterations, changes, or dismissals of any kind should be made at either of the Asylums pending receipt of the report of the Board.

Robert Baird to be received again into the Asylum, and Mr. King's report upon this letter to be requested forthwith. If Mr. King chooses to take upon himself to set at naught the authority of the Colonial Secretary for the time being, I'll suspend him from his position, and ask that he be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed the service. It is evident to me that, both at Parramatta and Newington, the witnesses examined by the Board have been made the creatures of petty tyranny, which shall not be permitted.

I'll leave a minute for my successor especially inviting attention to these matters.

G.R.D., 18/1/87.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Manager of The Government Asylums.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1887.

I am directed to draw your attention to the accompanying copy of a Minute written by the Colonial Secretary regarding the case of the man named in the margin, recently discharged from the Parramatta Government Asylum, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish an early explanation of the matter.

2. I am also desired to request that Baird may be at once readmitted into the Asylum.

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

Dated
18 January, 1887

Robert Baird

The

The Manager of the Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Department of Government Asylums, Infirm and Destitute, Sydney, 20 January, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 18th instant, forwarding me a letter written to Mr. T. K. Abbott by one of the inmates of the Parramatta (Macquarie-street) Asylum, and also the copy of a minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's; and in conformity with your wish, I beg to report:—

Robert Baird

1. The Superintendent of the Asylum on several occasions informed me that Baird was subverting all discipline, and by agitation with the inmates, promoting insubordination and discontent; and she also stated that it was impossible to keep proper order, or have the regulations carried out, if this person was allowed to remain. All this was repeated to me on Saturday, the 15th instant, when I was inspecting the establishment; and after satisfying myself as far as I could that the complaints made were well-founded, I told Baird he must leave the Institution, and he did so on the following Monday.

2. As to Baird's allegation that I was influenced in my proceeding by the fact of his having given evidence before the Board of Inquiry, I emphatically deny the statement. I really did not know that he had given evidence, and the circumstance of his so doing would not influence me either one way or the other. In my judgment, the dismissal was essential to the maintenance of discipline and good order in the establishment; and the desire to uphold these alone guided me in the course I took.

3. In obedience to Mr. Dibbs' order, the man has been again admitted to the Asylum, and I trust he may refrain from a repetition of conduct which led me to fear that the interests of the Institution would suffer.

4. It would be unbecoming in me to take exception to the tone, tenor, or threats, contained in the minute of Mr. Dibbs, but it is due to myself—with every respect for the office and authority which he held when he wrote it—that I should point out—

(a) The previous minute to which reference is made was respecting the reinstatement of the carter, Ibbett, at Newington, to whom I had given notice of dismissal, and I presumed the order referred only to the officers or employees of the Asylum. I did not for one moment suppose that I was debarred from dismissing an inmate, if in my judgment such a course was necessary in the interests of the Institution.

(b) I have never taken upon myself to set at nought the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, or any other properly constituted authority; I know my position too well. I have always respected, as I shall always respect, and carry out, the orders of my superiors in the service as a primary duty; and the threat of suspension from my position, and dismissal from the service, will not swerve me from the vigilant care of the Institution while their management is confided to me.

(c) With reference to Mr. Dibbs' statement that "it is evident to him that both at Parramatta and Newington the witnesses examined by the Board have been made the creatures of petty tyranny which shall not be permitted," I beg to say that so far as I have been able to discover no such tyranny has been exercised; I have never before heard of it, and if the evidence on which the statement is founded is placed at my disposal I will make full inquiry, and prevent a recurrence of any such proceedings, if they have really occurred.

5. I presume, with great deference and respect, to say that of the twenty-five years I have been in the service in connection with the public charities I have had their full control for sixteen years, during which it has been my privilege to enjoy the confidence and approbation of every successive Minister. I have laboured assiduously and conscientiously, and, I may add, successfully. My management has been economical, and at the same time efficient. The peculiar nature and exigencies of my charge have thrown great and undivided responsibility upon me, which I have cheerfully undertaken and have never in any way abused. The minute of Mr. Dibbs embodies the first censure I have received from any responsible Minister, and I respectfully submit that, under the circumstances, I have not merited it.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,

Manager of Asylums.

The Matron-Superintendent, Government Asylum, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Asylum, George-street, Parramatta, 25 May, 1887.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Report of the Government Asylums Inquiry Board, also your letter inviting me, by the desire of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to make observations thereon.

First, on page 205, in reply to question 8107, I find Dr. Rowling states that "he found it very difficult to get more (hospital) accommodation." The fact is, that up to the date of Dr. Rowling's last leave of absence my hospital wards were never full, generally having from twenty to thirty vacant beds.

Secondly, on page 10 (Appendix A), in a letter from Dr. Rowling to the Medical Adviser re the case of John Leane, I find that the daily food which he states he supplied this patient with "from forty-eight hours after his admission" was simply the daily ration supplied to all the inmates, and the "extras" were those which I gave to this lad, finding him so weak. Further, this case was sent into hospital by myself immediately after his admission into this Institution.

Thirdly, on page 13 (Appendix A), Dr. Rowling states that his "Death Certificate Book" was kept under lock and key. At the time I reported on this matter it most certainly was not; it was simply thrown in the centre of the surgery table, and from it I pulled out some of the "forms," with his signature, &c., stamped on them, so that any person at all could make use of them.

I have, &c.,

H. M. DENNIS,

Matron-Superintendent.

The

The Matron-Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, to
The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 19 May, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., accompanying a copy of the Government Asylum Report, and have to thank the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for the opportunity given me of at any rate in some measure rebutting the gross, and I believe unfounded, charges brought against me as matron-superintendent. Report enclosed.

I have, &c.,

S. CUNYNGHAME,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT in reference to supervision.

I ACKNOWLEDGE my responsibility to supervise everything in the Institution, which cannot be disputed.

I beg also to state that the various charges brought out in the evidence of such men as Robert Baird, Walter Vavasour, James Rowney, William Roy, Martin Brennan, Henry Fitzpatrick, Alexander Thompson, Angus Mackay, and James Chandler, are without foundation.

Questioned by the Chairman:

Robert Baird, in reply to questions 8315 and '16, stating that Mr. Cunynghame spoke to Mr. King concerning him: I say Mr. Cunynghame was not in the Institution, nor did he speak to Mr. King concerning Robert Baird at any time.

I beg to affirm, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the evidence taken by the Chairman, Mr. T. K. Abbott, and Dr. Ashburton Thompson, is untrue and thoroughly unreliable.

I want particularly to draw your attention to the evidence given by Henry Fitzpatrick and Walter Vavasour, and my comments thereon.

Why was R. Baird's evidence so much relied upon when nearly all his statements are hearsay from others; for instance, that Kelly told him that he saw Richard Todd ill-treated by Benjamin Isaacs in No. 1 Hospital? Benjamin Isaacs, late wardsman, died the 2nd June, 1885.

After separate and careful consideration, I will now deal with the case of John Dowling, in which gross cruelty is alleged. Referring to the case of Dowling and Bolton (question 8123, page 205), on examining the books of the Institution I find Martin Bolton was admitted on the 23rd February, 1885, and that I never discharged him; he left at his own request, 8th April, 1885; was readmitted on 20th April, 1885, and again left the Institution on 5th June, 1885, his last admission being 26th July, 1886 and his death occurring 26th August, 1886.

A wardsman, named Robert Scott, behaved cruelly to an inmate in No. 7 Dormitory (not Hospital) on May 13th, 1882, and on my hearing of and inquiring into it was immediately expelled, and has never been readmitted to this Institution. The particulars of this case were in my mind at the time of my being questioned with reference to the case of Dowling, and had I been permitted by the Chairman to refer to the Diary, as I wished to do, the mistake (which I grieve should have occurred) would have been avoided.

My answer to 8122, that I did not know the man Dowling referred to, corroborates me in this.

I have already stated (8154) that I used to take great interest in going round the Hospital Wards, and I sacrificed everything else for that work, not because I suspected cruelty, because I never had any idea of it and could never have believed it possible.

I can only add to this statement in my evidence, that my interest in Hospital wards remains unaltered, although I do not pay the daily official visit to the building I used at one time to do. The inmates acknowledge that Mr. Cunynghame is daily to be seen visiting the Hospital wards and going round the Institution, but more particularly the Hospital wards from 7 to 9 o'clock each morning, and of whose help I hope I shall not be deprived. When visitors express a desire to be shown over the building (which is no uncommon occurrence) I make it a point of accompanying them and have done so as many as three times in one day.

With regard to the question of expulsions mentioned in the Addendum, page 42, I respectfully submit that the power exercised by me of expelling inmates for various causes has not been abused. For the purpose of establishing and maintaining good order amongst 300 men (some of them not possessing in their nature the elements which tend to ensure regularity) it is necessary there should be some check permissible: that that check has been harshly used I deny.

A statement has been made in a letter, written by Robert Baird to the Commission of Inquiry, dated 30th March, 1887, that he and several others he names were ordered to a Dormitory under a false pretence; that the Commissioners were expected, and that during the time the head-wardsman and another inmate busied themselves obtaining signatures to a memorandum denying the statement of cruelty and ill-treatment in the hospitals. This statement I deny, and I have to say with regard to it that I was so astounded with what I heard given in evidence on the 28th of March, and the demeanour of the witnesses had been so impertinent on several occasions I preferred not speaking in their presence. I was expecting a visit from Mr. King to whom I intended naming the subject. These were my reasons for having those men seated in a dormitory, the doors and windows of which were left open. I deny the statement that any were ignorant as to the nature of the document they signed. It was carefully explained to each man before doing so, and no imbecile was allowed to sign it. No pressure was used, and all signed voluntarily.

On the 28th March, the occasion of Mr. T. K. Abbott's final visit, I remonstrated with that gentleman, stating that I would not have the inmates who had given evidence as my accusers. Why not call upon Archdeacon Gunther, the Sergeant of Police, or anyone he might wish to mention. If he (Mr. Abbott), would walk through the building I would prove twenty men in favour to each one who would be against me. He was smoking at the time, and treated my request with indifference.

I would draw your special attention to the fact that Henry Crosier (the credence of whose evidence the Chairman particularly alludes to on page 188 of the Report) complains of the treatment used to patients in No. 3 Hospital, and yet that he specially came to the office and requested to be allowed to sign the memorandum on page 41, No. 69 in the Appendix, which denies the existence of cruelty in the hospitals.

S. CUNYNGHAME,
Superintendent.

REPORT.

REPORT.

On page 158 of the Report, in *Robert Baird's* evidence *vs* Richard Todd (not Henry Todd, as Robert Baird, mis-stated in the Report), he was discharged by the doctor to the yard on the 18th July, 1885, for getting up in the middle of the night and attempting to put his blankets on the fire. The late head wardman, Robert Wensley (at present in the house), assisted by another inmate, took him each evening to his bed in No. 2 Dormitory, and brought him out carefully the following morning. He died at 4 p.m. on the 20th July, while being conveyed to No. 3 Hospital, and information was at once sent to Dr. Rowling, who certified to his death as caused by heart disease.

In Robert Baird's evidence, page 155 of the Report, *vs* Dougherty's case, who died on the 11th June, 1884, I submit the following extract from diary: "In consequence of it having come to the Matron's knowledge that Patrick Dougherty had money in his possession at the time of his death, she instituted a searching inquiry, when it was ascertained that the money he died possessed of (amount unknown) had been appropriated by the wardman, George Gray, from whom £5 were recovered; he was immediately dismissed from the charge of No. 2 Hospital, and as he had been taken seriously ill this morning and quite unable to rise, he was removed into No. 1 Hospital, and Bernard Murphy was appointed wardman in the place of Gray. It also transpired that Thomas Greenway, who died on the 8th of this month, changed £1 for the purpose of purchasing a pocket-knife, which cost two shillings, a day or two before his death. This money Gray also appropriated, and the knife was claimed by a patient named Edward Shaw, who, persisting it was his by deed of gift, the Matron discharged to the yard. This man, who had been two years in the ward, is supposed to have received a portion of Dougherty's money. The £5 were paid over to the Manager on the 20th November, 1884. (See his receipt in the margin of the diary.)" Not the gate.

On page 146, in the same party's evidence *vs* bathing, he says, "They used to bath four of us in the same water;" and further on, "I have seen six men going in with sore legs and everything else." This the then bathman, Alfred Hanson, emphatically denies, and he stated to Mr. T. K. Abbott, on the occasion of his first visit to the bath-room, that three only were bathed in the same water and then only when without sores.

Robert Baird, above alluded to, came into the Institution on 2nd June, 1884, and has been insubordinate ever since admission; detected receiving food and loaves of bread from No. 3 Hospital from Robert Parks (the wardman) out of the window. This man (Robert Parks) was discharged on the 13th March, 1886, for gross insubordination, excessively foul language, and drunkenness.

On page 159 of the Report *Angus Mackay* objects to his letters being opened. The cause of this rule was brought about by Joseph Skede (a wardman in No. 2 Hospital) on the 5th November, 1886, obtaining leave for three days and, not returning at the expiration of his time, had in his possession when leaving a cheque belonging to a patient named Edward Walsh, in that ward. The Superintendent caused inquiries to be made, with the following results:—"Walsh, on receiving a letter about three weeks since, being unable to read, asked his wardman (Skede) to open and read it, which he did, saying it contained a cheque for £3, and that the remainder of £14 would be sent as soon as collected, and at the same time asked him (Skede) to get the cash for it, not knowing (he not having seen the cheque) the amount of it. The postmark on the letter was Boro. In consequence of the foregoing the Superintendent gave directions that in future all letters addressed to inmates, whether in the sick wards or the yard, should be opened by the clerk, to whom the letters of the inmates are given for distribution, and any money, such as notes or cheques, should be handed over to her. This arrangement is, of course, subject to the Manager's approval." In the margin of the diary is the following:—"This may be approved so long as the present clerk remains.—F. KING, /14/11/85." Angus Mackay.

On the 23rd July, 1886, the following letter (in consequence of a visit from Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.) was addressed to him:—"Sir,—In reference to complaints that have been made by some of the inmates of this Institution, that their letters have been opened by me, I beg to hand you the following extract from the diary of 10th of November, 1885, which will, I think, satisfy you of the propriety of my doing so, and also the case which led me to adopt this course." (*Vide* extract above.) The Inspector of Police subsequently wrote to the address of Edward Walsh's old employers at the Currawang Copper Mines, but did not receive any reply to my knowledge.

In consequence of having a list of those inmates whose names were attached to the letter sent to Mr. Abigail, I sent for most of them, when Angus Mackay owned to having caused the letter to be written and attached the names of William Caldwell, James Rowney, John Watt, James Chandler, William Spencer, and George Buchanan, without their sanction.

Walter Vavasour, on page 170, who was first admitted to the Institution on 5th September, 1881, and left at his own request 30th January, 1882, was readmitted 5th September, 1882, and again left at his own request 27th November, 1882; again readmitted on 3rd March, 1886, and although recovering from the effects of drink was admitted by the Superintendent, as she knew he was suffering from disease of the liver. This man's evidence I find to be a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. He was almost constantly employed at my quarters, where he slept and had his meals, having charge of my boys, during which time he had free access to the town, and was repeatedly allowed three days leave of absence. To question No. 6997 in the Report, asked by the Chairman, "Do you not see much of her?" (meaning the Superintendent) his reply was "No." He was permitted to go to the Manager two or three days in one week, and yet, to question No. 7017 in the Report, he says that "he would have made complaints to Mr. King if he had known the gentleman or seen him here." I was compelled to dismiss him from my quarters to the yard on account of his returning with my little boy in a state of intoxication. His complaints about the food are certainly not true, for, as before mentioned, he had his meals nearly all the time in my kitchen. At question No. 7025 in the Report he makes the following statement:—"I should like to inform the Board that on Monday mornings we have a doctor's muster at 9.30 or 10 o'clock. The men have to sit in the burning hot sun, and some of them have not the strength to stand it. The forms are ranged in two parallel rows; there is a passage between them, and sometimes we have" Walter Vavasour entered the Asylum under the name of John Young, having an order from Bathurst gaol (*vide* ticket of admission, 192.)
Not the gate.

*H.M. Gaol, Bathurst, 16 January, 1885.

I CERTIFY that the person named in the margin is not suffering from any infectious or cutaneous disease, and is a fit and proper person for a Benevolent Asylum.

W. BASSETT,

Visiting Surgeon.

John Young
alias Walter
Vavasour, aged
57 years.

have to sit there from an hour to two hours and a half. Perhaps then the doctor will not come. We dare not leave our seats. When the doctor comes he walks down the lines and never says a word or even looks at anything. He is generally talking to Mr. Cunyninghame." In answer to this I beg to refer you to my evidence, questions Nos. 6383 and 6384 of the Report. With reference to question No. 7010, of the Report, his complaints with reference to the soup, &c., I refer you to questions Nos. 7166-7, page No. 1176 of Report of John Harris' evidence. Walter Vavasour, with several others I have noticed, was in the habit of teasing poor old men, idiotic Chinamen, and other inmates. With reference to the bread and tobacco, the stoppage of which he complains in question No. 6995 of Report, it was stopped by my orders, with that of others, on account of so much discontent prevailing in the yard and no work being done. On finding him willing to work as usual, I told the clerk that he and several others I named were to have it.

James Rowney,

James Rowney was admitted on 2nd August, 1884. He has been very troublesome ever since his admission, finding fault with his food and the wardmen after they had left; refused to allow his letters to be opened in my presence. In answer to question No. 6687 of Report, in reference to the alleged cruelties said to have been practised by the several wardmen, "Did you never speak of these things to the clergymen visiting here? No clergyman scarcely ever visits the hospital wards. The only Protestant clergyman who is in the habit of visiting the hospital wards is the Baptist minister." To question No. 6688 in Report, "The Protestant clergymen do not visit the hospital regularly? No." I beg to refer you to the clergymen's letters on pages 40 and 41 of the Appendix. In answer to question No. 6732 of Report by the Chairman, "You had made up your mind to make a complaint if you had the opportunity? Yes; but I never had the opportunity." I beg most respectfully to deny this, and would refer you to the fact that on 29th August, 1885, an entertainment was provided for the inmates by Quong Tart, where several hundred kind and sympathizing visitors were moving about the Institution, visiting the various hospital wards and conversing with the patients; also, that on 7th August, 1886, a similar entertainment was provided by the same gentleman, when again a large number of visitors were present in every part of the building; that several ladies attending St. John's Church and other kind friends presided at the tables and waited upon invalids, feeding those unable to do so themselves, thus giving the patients every opportunity of making any statement they might wish. Yet there was no single case of discontent expressed to any one of the visitors. At questions, Nos. 6679 to 83 in Report this witness is asked (with reference to the cases of alleged cruelty in the Hospitals). "About what time did this occur? During the month of May, 1885. Can you remember the names of any of the seven who died in a fortnight? No. You say you have heard them shriek whilst they were in the Bathroom? Yes; calling out, don't kill me. Do you suppose that anybody in authority heard them shriek? The man that was head wardman came in on one occasion when Ashton was beating Dowling, he stood and looked at him, and said nothing. He stood by my bed, Ashton said "That beggar has broken my temper, and I have to beat him". Is that wardman here now? Francis Dyer, he is not here now, he saw the beating going on, on one occasion." Francis Dyer (at present in the Institution), states that it is untrue that he was ever present when any ill-treatment was being practised in No. 3 Hospital, as stated by J. Rowney at questions 6682 and 3, and that at the time stated (May, 1885), Martin Bolton and not Thomas Ashton was in charge of that ward (this is distinctly proved by the books of the Institution) also that the witness Rowney being blind, I am at a loss to understand how he (Rowney) knew that Dyer was in the ward standing by his bed, and looking at Dowling being ill-treated. At question 6683, Rowney is asked "Is that wardman here now?" and replies "He is not here now". I deny this, Francis Dyer being in the Institution at the time, which fact Rowney was undoubtedly aware of. At question 6684 in Report: In No. 3 Hospital, twenty beds was the constant number, each bed being occupied by an inmate. In answer to question 6672 in report, Rowney states that "Ashton used to tie the bed-pan on to one of the inmates, and put a straight jacket on his hands, so that he would have to lie on the broad of his back, and was not able to move." It would be simply impossible to tie the pans (being slipper pans) on to the back of any one especially when under the restraint of a straight jacket. Referring to question 6673 in report, the bodies of patients dying before 10 o'clock p.m., are removed that night, and are not allowed to remain all night in the ward as stated by J. Rowney. Referring to question 6674 in Report: "Are screens put round the bodies?" Rowney replies "some times, not always". This is incorrect. Screens are placed round the beds in every case sometimes several days previous to death. In answer to question No. 6712, Rowney says that "when bathing the beds are very often mixed, and consequently, the men run the risk of becoming verminous, and having their tobacco stopped." This is untrue; on bathing days every care is taken by the wardman that each inmate retains his own bed, and the chances of their being changed are very small. I may mention here, that at the last monthly bathing not one case of vermin was found throughout the whole Institution, though every precaution was taken to detect any case of the kind. In answer to question 6722, it is untrue for Rowney to assert that I said if he wanted better potatoes he must go outside to get them. He asked me for fresh potatoes and I told him that was impossible as the request might then be made by each man in the Asylum. He at the time stated that he did not eat meat. In answer to question 6742, in the report in which Rowney requested permission to remain in the yard after the other inmates had retired to rest, this being so unreasonable a request I certainly refused it, and the clerk only acted according to my instructions in this and other matters.

William Caldwell,

William Caldwell states that in consequence of the blind men and cripples being placed at the lower end of the mess-room, several falls have occurred. The cripples and blind men are placed at the lower end of the mess-room and admitted a few minutes before the other inmates, so as to get seated and avoid any pushing and confusion, and as a matter of fact, the head wardman has informed me, that he has not seen anyone fall in the mess-room.

Alexander Thompson,

Property owned by Mr. Cunyninghame.

Alexander Thompson was wardman of a small dormitory, No. 8, opposite the office. It being the middle of a month, he came and asked me if I would allow him to go and dig holes for night-soil at the orchard, stating that he felt unwell and that the change might do him good. The night-soil, both from George-street Asylum and Macquarie-street, was at this time taken out by the Council of Parramatta, and it being necessary for the holes to be dug to receive it, two inmates were told off for that work (and there has always been plenty of volunteers) but finding Thompson not capable of doing the work on account of an injured knee, he was ordered in and appointed wardman, a situation he has since retained. In reply to statement made in answer to question No. 7209, as to handling the food in the kitchen, I refer you to the evidence of John Harris (head cook), page 174, in the Report. Referring to statement

No.

No. 7210, in the report, the servants are permitted to purchase any extra they choose. As to his statement, in answer to question 7222, I see him every morning (not occasionally) when on my way to visit the inmates in the cottage (the cottage being appropriated to the use of female patients), and as regularly wish him "Good morning." I must refer you to 7232, in which he states he could get no one in the Institution to corroborate his statement.

Patrick Vaughan is a man who was repeatedly causing trouble by teasing the old men in the shed, and was frequently remonstrated with on his conduct. I deny the truth of any of his statements. The tone of his answers renders his evidence so unreliable that I decline to go any further into it. Patrick Vaughan.

James Wilson.—The substance of this evidence has been already dealt with. (See my comments on Walter Vavasour's evidence.) James Wilson.

James Marshall.—Case is elsewhere dealt with. James Marshall.

Charles Gibson.—There was no person of the name of Charles Gibson in the Institution on 23rd November, 1886, or at any period during the sittings of the Board; and I presume that the evidence is that of an inmate named Charles Gibon, 43 years of age, a native of America, who came into the Institution on 17th October, 1885. Was troublesome on several occasions; always dissatisfied, and persistently refused to do any of the work of the Institution. I have spoken to him, and reasoned with him on several occasions. With reference to the question of the meat (7323), the clerk brought the plate containing his dinner to my quarters. I considered the dinner quite good and sufficient for anyone, but as the inmates seemed so thoroughly disorganized I told the clerk to give him another dinner from the kitchen, and leave the one that was served to him (Gibson) on the doctor's table. As to the question of sugar (7323), I refer you to the evidence of John Harris, the head cook (7120). In regard to question of the water for bathing (7325), this matter I will deal with in the evidence of James Chandler. Referring to 7328, in reference to towels in the bath-room, there are over twenty towels, each towel having six yards of huckaback in it, and they are always renewed as they wear out. The rest of this man's evidence has been dealt with elsewhere. Charles Gibson.

James McKay.—This is evidently an error for James McCoy. This inmate has been troublesome on several occasions—quarrelling, and refusing to allow the doctor's orders to be carried out. This evidence has been dealt with elsewhere. James McKay or James McCoy.

John Pryor says that he has seen the inmates die in the shed and yard "many a time." This is evidently greatly exaggerated, and needs no comment. This man was for a short time an inmate of No. 1 Hospital, where he was both troublesome and dirty. He has been bathed three times in one day to my own knowledge. His tobacco, with that of others, was stopped, not once but repeatedly, for being verminous, when there was every accommodation for them to keep themselves clean. John Pryor.

Martin Brennan.—The subject of this witness' evidence has been traversed before. Martin Brennan.

James Chandler, who states in his evidence that he can neither read nor write (No. 6913), was on the 22nd February sent for by me, and asked whether or no he had forwarded the following letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and admitted having done so:—"Sir,—I wish to respectfully draw your attention to the following grievance:—My weekly allowance of tobacco, which is supposed to be an ounce in weight, and which is the only comfort received by me, has been withheld from me during the last two weeks, and, I am informed, will also be withheld from me during the next two weeks. After the constant use of tobacco since my youth until my age of 64 years, I feel the deprivation very much. On the 2nd inst., when getting my monthly bath, the neck of my shirt was found to be not without a certain something: hence the reason for withholding my tobacco. With reference to the bathing, it is impossible for a man to always keep himself clean, there being neither time nor water enough allowed for a thorough cleansing. The time allowed is about 3 minutes on an average, not more, and the depth of water also allowed is about the same number of inches.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES CHANDLER." To the Manager the following letter was sent:—"Frederic King, Esq.—I have the honor to acknowledge your memo., 21/2/87, referring me to the enclosed letter attached to a memo. from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Office. I have to report that immediately on its receipt I sent for James Chandler, the party from whom the letter emanated, certainly not written by him, he being blind and unable to write. Alexander Thompson, the wardsman of the dormitory in which he sleeps, the bath man, Edward Farrell, and the head wardsman, Alfred Hanson, who examines the shirts as taken from the men. Having made a searching inquiry from several of the men with reference to the quantity of water used by each inmate, and time for bathing, I find it to be utterly untrue, two taps being over each bath, one of hot the other of cold water, which they can turn on or off at their discretion. Any inmate unable to do this, by calling immediately, gets assistance and a good supply of soap and towels always to hand. Men in charge of lavatory kind and obliging. With reference to the stoppage of tobacco, I beg to hand you a copy of the diary, 10/9/83. In consequence of several of the inmates being found verminous at the time of bathing, the matron gave orders that the whole of the inmates should be sent to their dormitories at 2 o'clock, and appointed four men (wardsmen) to search each one separately by compelling them to take off everything, when twenty in all were found unclean. The matron directed that the weekly supply of tobacco should be stopped from each of them for a month. On the manager visiting the Institution, 12/9/83, he left the following:—"This arrangement appears to be a very good one, and should be strictly adhered to.—F. KING." "This rule has been in force three and a half years, and I have found it answer the purpose for which I intended it. The fact of there being twenty at that date, and only one last bathing will, I think, prove its efficacy. I have, &c.—S.C." I think the evidence of this inmate needs no further comment from me. James Chandler.

Henry Fitzpatrick.—This witness, in answer to question 7,632, details the treatment of a wardsman in No. 3 Hospital, named Joseph Wallace, to a patient who died there. This same wardsman, Joseph Wallace, was, at the time of the inquiry being held, in charge of No. 3 Hospital, and although so many and grave charges of inhumanity were preferred against him, not one of either Commissioners or witnesses seemed to consider it worth while to call him and charge him with the gross treatment towards patients Henry Fitzpatrick.

*No. 433.

Office of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, Sydney, 5/2/86.

To the Superintendent of the Macquarie-street Asylum,—

Admit Henry Fitzpatrick as an inmate.

FREDERIC KING, Manager.

patients detailed in their evidence. The cases of ill-treatment were never brought under my notice at the time of their occurrence, nor yet was I asked about them at the time the charges were made, and it was only when the printed report reached me, by which time Wallace had voluntarily left the Institution, that I became aware of the terrible charges made against the management in reference to No. 3 Hospital.

Unfortunately most of the men whose names are mentioned in connection with this Hospital are scattered or dead, and I am therefore placed in a very awkward position—a position I could more easily have extricated myself from had I been aware of the nature of the evidence at the time it was given to the Commission. With reference to this man's evidence, I wish to draw attention to the fact that Jno. Dowling's death occurred on 13th May, 1885, in No. 3 Hospital, that H. Fitzpatrick's order for admission bears date 5th February, 1886, that is to say, ten months after Dowling's death, yet Fitzpatrick states, 763, that he was a witness of the harsh treatment to which Dowling was subjected and saw him die.

I find on examining the records that Henry Fitzpatrick, James Rowney, William Roy, Martin Brennan, and Henry Crosier, were all at one time inmates of No. 3 Hospital, where the alleged cruelties are said to have been carried out.

Henry Crosier.

Henry Crosier was admitted on 3rd December, 1885; he was an inmate of No. 3 Hospital for nearly twelve months; his statements are so vague and indefinite that I cannot enter into any detailed reply, but simply reiterate that he had plenty of opportunities of reporting any case of ill-treatment had he felt so disposed.

John Creighton.

John Creighton speaks of being an inmate of a Hospital seven years ago. The books show that he was admitted to the Erysipelas Hospital nine years ago. In reference to his statement that the white heart cabbage was given to the fowls and the green leaves sent to the mess room, I would draw your attention to the statement of the gardener, James Donovan, page 187, questions 7619 to 7622.

Henry Barber was admitted on the 3rd September, 1883. He absconded on the 4th March, 1886, when he made false statements to the Manager. He had in the meantime twice obtained leave of absence, and each time returned intoxicated, once brought back by the police. Readmitted the 6th March, 1886. I must refer you to my evidence, page 207, question 8181.

William Roy.

William Roy, aged 31, was admitted on 8th August, 1883. This man has been very troublesome ever since the date of his admission, complaining about the food, the doctor's treatment, the several wardsmen, and in fact was never satisfied. He acknowledges in his evidence, 8342, page 213, having free access to the yard, and indeed was out for exercise daily from the time he came in with scarcely any exception, and so was perfectly able to come up to the office and make any complaint.

Extract from
Diary, 6/10/88.

Matthew Anderson, William Roy.—These two men were allowed to go into the town for a few hours, returned in a state of intoxication, and were very noisy and insubordinate afterwards. I, in consequence, discharged them.

S. CUNYGHAME.

Approved.—T. KING, 6/10/83."

Referring to his evidence, 8342 to 8345, I had either to go upstairs or remain in the yard, and you can see, gentlemen, that I am not in a fit state to go into the yard. You cannot walk by yourself? I cannot walk at all by myself. And by going upstairs you were practically made a prisoner of? The Matron told me that I had to go to bed. I have witnesses to prove every word that I have said. Who will prove that? The man who brought me here in front of her, Barber, 8358-9. To Henry Barber, by Chairman.—What was said by the Matron when he came before her? That he would have to go upstairs or go to the yard. No, I did not hear that. Referring to medical comforts question, 6889, page 166, the medical comforts were stopped in accordance with an order received from the Manager, dated 29th December, 1886.

Extract from
Diary, 29/12/86.

"The medical comfort order must be renewed every alternate Monday, so that the medical officer may keep the names constantly in check. I have informed Dr. Rowling.

F. KING."

"Madam,—I have arranged with Dr. Rowling that he will supply you with a fresh list of inmates for medical comforts every third Monday. Please to report if this is not attended to.

F. KING.

Mrs. Cunyngame, 25/1/87."

Referring to the statement in Roy's evidence, 6841, the Doctor ordered you medical comforts? Yes. At the expiration of four days he sent round the clerk to put on anyone whom he thought proper for medical comforts. He put on a man named Fraser for one egg and some arrowroot. This is altogether untrue. The wardsmen were instructed by me to ask patients, who were not able to eat their general food, what they would like. I would give them any extras they wished for on my own responsibility, as the Doctor did not seem to understand the way in which the Manager required the requisition for medical comforts.

At question 6838 you say that you never had an opportunity of making any complaint excepting the one to the Doctor, and that was stopped by Mr. Cunyngame pulling the wardsmen back? "Yes." This I must also deny. On the 4th June a party of ladies, namely, Lady Martin, Miss Stephen, Miss Bedford, and Mrs. Townshend, were shown over the Institution by myself, accompanied by Dr. Rowling, thus affording an opportunity to make any complaint. The ladies evinced great interest in the whole of the Institution. Mrs. Harris and Miss Harper visited the sick every Tuesday. (See pages 40 and 43 of the Appendix.) I myself have seen Roy accept fruit from Mrs. Harris. Copied from Visitors' Book the following extracts:—

"24 February, 1883.

Visited this Institution this day, and was much pleased with the good order and cleanliness, and evidence generally of thorough oversight and management which prevails.

ALEXANDER STUART, Colonial Secretary.
J. R. BLOMFIELD, Incumbent, All Saints."

W. J. TRICKETT, Minister of Public Instruction.
ALEXANDER STUART, Colonial Secretary.
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, Medical Adviser to the Government.
F. C. COX, Mayor of Parramatta.
HUGH TAYLOR, M.P.
JOHN FERGUSON.

26 August, 1884.

"17

"17 Sept.—Patrick Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, visited the Institution and was quite pleased with the cleanliness and order of the Institution, and with the spirit of contentment apparent in the inmates."

The Matron-Superintendent, Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, 23 May, 1887.

I have the honor to enclose a short supplement to the report I had the honor of sending you on the 19th instant, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

S. CUNYNGHAME,
Superintendent.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. T. K. Abbott came about 4.30 p.m., going into the yard, and had conversations with Robert Baird, Alexander Thompson, and William Roy.

Extract from
Diary, 14 April,
1887.

William Roy came to the Superintendent in the forenoon, stating that Mr. Abbott had promised him yesterday to use his influence to obtain for him a pension, for his services as a soldier in the Zulu war, and asking for leave to obtain the necessary papers from his brothers, and that Henry Barber might assist him there. Leave was granted to Roy, and the head wardman was directed to take him there and bring him back, he being both blind and a cripple. His brother, being a Volunteer, was at the National Park, and would not return until to-morrow afternoon.

Extract from
Diary, 16 April,
1887.

A telegram was received addressed to Robert Baird, Esq., said to be from Mr. Abbott relative to William Roy. Baird came up shortly afterwards, asking that he might take Roy to his brother's, which the Superintendent refused, saying at the same time that she had already sent a message to him, asking him to bring any papers he might have relative to W. Roy's services, as soon as he returned from the Camp, which he did.

Extract from
Diary, 16 April,
1887.

The Head Laundress, Newington Asylum, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

The Laundry, Newington Asylum, May 11, 1887.

It was with the surprise and indignation that I read in this morning's *Herald* the report on the Newington Asylum, which was nothing of a tissue of lies from beginning to end. There is one subject upon which I demand an explanation, and that is the question of clean bed linen. I have been the head laundress at the Asylum for the last twenty 25 years, and most positively and must say that at any time the sheets have not been allowed to remain on the beds over a fortnight. In summer every bed in all the wards has clean sheets every week, and in winter every fortnight. Sometimes some of the bed linen is changed too or three times, if required, every day.

In conclusion, I would wish to add my testimony to the unfailing kindness and loving care of our dear Mrs. Hicks, with whom I have lived twenty-five years. Trusting you will give this your most earnest attention, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,

AGNESS BELL.

P.S.—The undersigned wish to corroborate the above statement.—A.B.

Jan Chatwick, 11 years; Jonohan Ryan, three years here; M. A. Adams, one year; Margret Allen, 16 years; Bridget Bond, 4 years; Eliza Box, 4 months here; Margaret M'Grath, eight years; Ann Reedy, seven months here; Bridget Dauley, twenty-two years; Ann Simpton, fourteen years here; Agnes Furgussen, four years here.

Eliza Box, from Hampsted, London, lived in the Colony 30 years, in Melbourne; a widow.

T. Brophy to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Newington Asylum, May 12th, 1887.

I have been in all the institutions in Sydney, and in my opinion, from what I have seen and the information that I received, the peasants here received as good treatment as any of the others; with regard to boiled and roast beef and mutton, and the best of soup, the sick patients in hospital receive cooked fowls, oatmeal gruel, rice and milk, arraroot and sago, and all that is necessary; and during eleven months that I have been in Mrs. Hicks' employment I found Mrs. Hicks and her daughters very attentive, both day and night, to the sick patients.

I remain, &c.,

T. BROPHY.

P.S.—The board of inquiry here would not allow the people here to speak a word to them.

Agnes Barr to The Colonial Secretary.

Honorable Sir,

Newington Asylum, May 12th, 1887.

I hope you will excuse the liberty a humble person like myself has taken in addressing you. I beg to state that I have been an inmate both of Hyde Park and Newington Asylum for a period of 25 years, and I can truly say that during that time I have never known one instance of negligence of duty or unkindness on the part of Mrs. Hicks; on the contrary, Mrs. Hicks has always been exceeding kind and attentive to everyone as far as my observance went. I am very sorry, and indeed, I may say that we are all sorry to see the comments about the matron in the *Herald* of the 11th inst., as we feel certain she does not deserve it.

Honorable Sir, trusting you will excuse this liberty, I beg to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

AGNES BARR.

P.S.—I beg to state that I have never, during all these years, been out one single day away from the Asylum.—A.B.

G. Newett to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Newington Asylum, 13th May, 1887.

Having seen a paragraph in Report of Asylums Inquiry which concerns me individually, I beg to bring under your notice the real facts of the matter.

The Report states, "two men employed gardening have shown insufficient work for their time and salary." Now, I think the Commissioners have taken a most inexperienced view of the matter altogether.

When I came to Newington as gardener in the last week of February, 1886, the place had been in such an unfinished condition that for three or four months there was no thought of cultivation. I, with others, were busily engaged putting the place in order.

A short time previous to inquiry I got one man, and began to cultivate vegetable garden, and during inquiry that man's services were dispensed with, and since then I have a few old Asylum men to assist me.

The Commissioners did not take into consideration that I had to keep all the grounds in order, which are considerable, besides vegetable garden, together with responsibility of wind-mills, and pay all necessary attention to all cows on the place, as well as doing all messages of Institution.

Another thing has been overlooked, that it has cost the Asylum a large amount per year for a small supply of vegetables heretofore, which I am now supplying abundantly for the past four or five months.

The foregoing can be easily verified by a proper investigation.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE NEWETT.

Margaret Haggerty to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Newington Asylum.

It is more than flesh and blood can stand to read the dreadful lies in the newspapers taken by the ladies committee and the gentlemen Board. Now, we would all wish you to understand it to be all one side, and we like fair play. If any one of us said a word in favour of Mrs. Hicks or our treatment we were told that would do, and Mr. Abbott's finger went up, and he told the writer not to put it down. We wish your honor to know this, and send up gentlemen who will act proper. I have been here twenty-four years head wardswoman under Mrs. Hicks. Lots of my fellow inmates wish this taken.

Yours, &c.,

MARGARET HAGGERTY.

J. Crowther to Mrs. Hicks.

Dear Madam,

Calvert-street, Marrickville, Tuesday, 24 May.

Having seen reports in the different papers, I think it is only my duty to state that my wife, being an inmate of Newington Asylum for some time, during which time I called to see her, and she expressed her great gratification of the matron's kindness to her, and I also felt satisfied at all I saw during my visits, which were sometimes twice a week.

It was my wife's wish to die at home among her children and friends as you know, and just previous to her removal she thanked you from the bottom of her heart for your kindness to her, which I would like to testify to.

As you well remember, my wife's sister and myself called and told you that she was dead, and thanked you for your kindness, which we thought only our duty.

In conclusion, if necessary, I would only be too glad if you wish to refute the statements I have read.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN CROWTHER.

Reply to Report of Board of Inquiry at Newington Asylum.

In accordance with instructions I have the honor respectfully to submit to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary the following reply to the Report of the Board of Inquiry upon Newington Asylum.

I need hardly say how inexpressibly grieved I am at having to reply to charges so utterly unfounded and so contrary to actual fact, and which, in the Report, appear in highly coloured and even sensational language. I am indeed wounded, almost to death, that such charges have been laid against me, after twenty-six years honest and conscientious discharge of my dual duties as Superintendent of Hyde Park Asylum and Matron of Newington, during which time I won the respect and esteem, as well of those of whom I had charge as of the public generally. I must, however, beg to enter my respectful protest against the manner in which the inquiry was conducted behind my back by the Board, the ungentlemanly and offensive way in which I was treated by the Chairman (more as a criminal, without the privileges accorded to a criminal), suppressing and checking any evidence in my favour, and encouraging and noting fully all evidence damaging to my management, or my character as Superintendent. This will be plainly seen by any unprejudiced reader of the evidence.

I must also mention the conduct of certain of the Ladies Committee, which was imperious and insulting to a degree, treating me as though I were the commonest servant, and trying to lessen my position among the inmates, which was naturally most hurtful to my feelings. While not wishing to express a doubt as to the great experience which the Ladies Committee must possess as to the management of institutions of the kind, from their home or continental observations, or their fitness for the position, I may very fairly take to myself the credit of having gained some practical knowledge after devoting the best part of my life to the work. I will deal with the charges *seriatim*, and endeavour to make my reply as concisely as the importance of the subject and the length of the Report will permit.

In consequence of the contracting butcher residing in Sydney, the meat was, when we first came to Newington, most irregularly delivered, being dependent upon the arrival of the steamer; at times the meat was not even delivered till 12 o'clock, which naturally delayed the dinners once as late as 3.30 o'clock, but the inmates took it good temperedly upon my going among them and explaining the cause. The cooking was as good as could have been expected, considering the stoves and boilers were not properly in order for sometime after arrival. We have now a Parramatta contractor who supplies meat by 7 a.m. o'clock.

The

1. Meats irregularly served, vide Report, page 27.

The inmates of this ward brought their knives and forks from Hyde Park Asylum; and when I heard that the Ladies' Committee had reported that they had none, I went round with the Sub-Matron, and discovered that the inmates had secreted them in their beds. I find in my diary of that date the following entry:—"Thursday, August 5th.—Went this morning to Cancer Hospital, and made a thorough inspection; heard from Jane Edwards, *alias* Ellen Furnell, and Johanna Soares—two very troublesome, quarrelsome, and complaining women—that Simpson, the wardswoman in charge of Cancer-room, had been very rough in her manner to the patients. I should not have credited these women's statements had I not gone to Cecilia McFadden, the poor patient who is suffering from cancer. She told me the wardswoman in charge was hasty and snappish at times, otherwise she had no cause of complaint. I immediately told Simpson I did not require her services, and sent her over to the other part of the Institution. I much regret this, as she is one of the best and cleanest wardswomen I have, but I never overlook even a suspicion of an unkindness. I asked Margaret Cassidy, the other nurse, to produce the knives and forks; she said she had only two. (This woman has only been in charge a few weeks.) Knowing perfectly well that there were more, I went to the inmates themselves, and asked them to produce their knives and forks, which they did from their beds. I told Cassidy she was not fit to be in charge for not keeping the knives, &c., together, even for the purpose of cleaning them, and I thereupon sent her over to the main building. I have found it most difficult to keep up a regular supply of knives, forks, spoons, brushes, buckets, &c., &c. This will, I hope, be speedily remedied as soon as the Asylum is given over to Government by the contractors. All our trouble has come about by our being sent here before the buildings were ready to receive us. As a rule, dead bodies are washed and laid out as soon after death as decency permits. The old screens brought from Hyde Park, which were in a dilapidated state, were used, the new consignment of screens, ordered by the manager, not having arrived. The bodies were, and are now invariably, carried to the morgue immediately after being laid out, though upon one occasion a body—that of Catherine White—did remain till afternoon, owing to the absence of the men whose duty it was to carry the bodies. The greatest care has been taken that everything pertaining to the laying-out and carrying of bodies should be done with the utmost decorum, many of the inmates usually following the bodies from hospital or ward to the morgue; I (myself) and other officers frequently following in the procession.

2. Outraged and Sore Lung Hospital.

3. Dead bodies left exposed.

The report, "that the bed-linen for long periods—for several weeks—was not changed," is absolutely untrue. In summer, bed-linen is changed once a week, and in winter every fortnight, except in certain cases, when it is changed two or three times a day, as may be required. Beds and bedding have always been exposed to the inspection of the public, and I challenge even one instance in which exception could have been taken to the general cleanliness. The only proof of this is that of M. A. Buckray, whose evidence was taken by Miss Stephen (not by the Board of Inquiry), and at Miss Stephen's residence, and that of Ellen Furnell, *alias* Jane Edwards. Buckray brought in on April 16th a large bottle of grog, which I took away from her and broke in the presence of the head gardener and others. Buckray swore to be revenged on me for this. At the same time, when she was leaving the building, she wished me "Good-bye and God bless you and your family," in the presence of the sub-matron. As she was penniless—as she said—I gave her 2s. out of my own pocket.

4. Bed-linen.

When I have heard of the wardswomen being rough in their manner to the inmates, I have always made inquiries, and, if I have found them wrong, have dismissed them. At the same time I must add my testimony to the uniform kindness displayed by many of the inmates, nurses, and wardswomen, and under the most trying circumstances. Ann Ritchie's evidence ought to be taken with a great deal of caution. She is the anonymous letter-writer, and has caused a great deal of mischief by her untruthful statements. Mrs. Haggerty, the head wardswoman, has been with me for twenty-three years, and is as good and kindly disposed a woman as I have ever known. When at Hyde Park she had to report Ritchie's drunkenness. Eliza Burns also is a thoroughly kind-hearted woman. Elizabeth Carroll, who one of the Ladies Committee writes is fit to get her own living, is a poor creature paralyzed down one side. She has a most unpleasant duty—that of searching the women returning from "liberty," and if grog is found on them, to take it from them and send for me. This naturally gets her disliked by some.

5. Wardswomen.

Pigs and poultry are kept upon the premises, and at a small farm of Mr. Hicks', outside the boundaries of the Asylum grounds. They are fed on the refuse bread, meat, &c., left by the inmates and my own family, which, before pigs were kept, had to be carted a distance and buried to prevent a nuisance. Corn and pollard and meal are purchased by Mr. Hicks for the pigs also. In the instance referred to in Report, Mr. Hicks had purchased the fowls for our own use at 4s. 6d. a couple, and as the doctor ordered a patient one, I used one of them and charged cost price, 2s. 3d. The Board do not make mention of any kind act done by me, such as beating up eggs and brandy, &c. It cannot, however, be expected that I am to furnish extras for inmates at my own expense as a matter of course. I wish it to be understood it was no fault of mine that the inmates, as well as the Hospital patients, did not have milk in their tea, or potatoes every day; they were not allowed.

7th. - Pigs and poultry.

Inmates have never been punished by me by the deprivation of gratuities or medical comforts as reported by the Board. I have always had, as it is necessary I should have, for the sake of discipline and the proper carrying on of the Institution, the power to expel inmates for drunkenness, obscene language, fighting, or otherwise misconducting themselves; this power, which has never been unfairly exercised, was stopped by order of the late Colonial Secretary by a minute dated 25/1/87. After expelling any inmate, I had to report to the Manager, to whom the inmate could appeal if she felt herself wronged.

Punishment

"Two of these men had been employed gardening, and the amount of cultivation visible as the result of their labour was very insignificant, showing that little or no supervision had been exercised over their work, and that no effort had apparently been made to compel them to earn their wages." This statement is not in accordance with the fact. When we first came to Newington the garden and orchard were a perfect wilderness, and the ground had to be thoroughly and deeply trenched, measured, and cropped. The Institution has been partially supplied for a length of time, and now entirely so from the 1st January, 1887, with cabbages, leeks, onions, carrots, parsnips, celery, marrows, pumpkins, tomatoes, lettuces, herbs, and pears. Mr. Hicks had permission from the manager, Mr. King, to superintend the vegetable garden work, and Mr. O. Moore, director of the Botanical Gardens, requested him to lay out and plant the orchard with 100 fruit trees, and the Asylum-grounds with shrubs and flowers. Had it not been for the manure supplied from the pig-styes the garden would not have been in such a forward state of cultivation. Our head gardener, George Newitt, gives great satisfaction, is most industrious and hard working, he has also charge of the mills.

Garden.

Some

Selling stores.

Some six or eight weeks after arrival from Sydney, the inmates, having been accustomed to send a messenger from Hyde Park Asylum into the town to purchase their little requirements, felt the loss of this privilege, at Newington I found that those to whom the inmates entrusted money failed to purchase either goods or return the money. Ibbot's wife was reported to me for having received 2s. 6d. from an inmate, Julia Vine, and never bringing back either goods or money; this was reported to Manager. I subsequently found out sometime before appointment of Ladies Committee a tradesman who brought his cart with their requirements which he still continues to do. The inmates expressed themselves most grateful to me for the accommodation and I cannot understand why I have been blamed for it. Ibbot's statement (Q. 3404) is entirely untrue. It is not credible that I would have taken the responsibility of becoming security for such people as Ibbot and his wife for the purchase of opening a shop to enable them to make £7 or £8 a week. I would here beg to quote an extract from my diary, dated 21st August, 1886:—"Ibbot, one of the men, came up and said he thought it his duty to make a report that he had had a visit from the Ladies Committee, and that they had made many inquiries of his wife and himself as to certain matters connected with the Institution, and especially as to the manner in which the dead bodies were laid out and dressed preparatory to burial; he also stated that Lady Martin told him to speak the truth, and not be frightened as the inmates were from telling all they knew. If this statement of Ibbot's is correct, I consider this a most unfair proceeding, as it is calculated to lessen my authority in the Institution, and especially while the Committee of Inquiry are sitting. I may also mention that the mode of inquiry by the ladies of the Committee is utterly subversive of all discipline, and tends to create disaffection and disorder among the inmates."

Alice Bartho.

Alice Bartho's case, as reported by the Board of Inquiry, as well as her letters to Miss Hewitt, are a wonderful surprise to me and those who were lying in beds near her. She was only here sixteen days. I would refer to the evidence given by Barbara Field, who is a highly respectable well-behaved inmate:—

Barbara Field's evidence.

"(Q. 4428.) Did you know in June or July last an inmate named Alice Bartho? Yes; she slept on the bed next to me.

(Q. 4431—*Mrs. Hicks*.) Did you ever hear her speak unkindly of me? Never. I never heard her speak unkindly of anyone. Almost the last word she said before she was taken from the building was, that she liked the Institution, and liked the matron, but she knew that she had not long to live, and she wished to go home to Sydney to die. I never heard her speak an ill word of any one.

(Q. 4432.) On the Sunday she left she wished me good-bye kindly? She did, in the presence of a good number.

(Q. 4433.) Did I not do all I could for her? I know you had milk and brandy brought for her before she went on board the steamer, and that you had the carriage to take her down.

(Q. 4434.) Did you ever know her to write a letter to the Colonial Secretary? Never.

(Q. 4435.) She could not have written it without your knowledge? No. I have never been out of the hospital since I was brought in, and she was in the next bed to me; I had every opportunity of seeing what she did.

(Q. 4436.) You never heard her say that I was drunk? I never heard the girl say such a thing."

Before the gentlemen of the Board had all left the bed a most respectable old woman, Mrs. Harriet Newton, became excited, and said, "This is not an inquiry." She was told by Mr. Robison to be quiet; she said, "No, I will not; it is not an inquiry—it is a persecution." She was again told to be quiet, and she said, "Do you think I will be quiet? We have a good mistress, and I will not have her persecuted." This, like many other circumstances in my favour, are not mentioned in the Report of the Board. A great deal of evidence which can be proved has been suppressed. I find the first letter said to have been written by her—Alice Bartho—was the day after she arrived; even so, it cannot be wondered at that any young person in her state of health, finding herself among so many aged women, and not knowing she was coming to an Asylum, must have been terribly shocked, particularly as she stated she had a nice room furnished by herself and Miss Hewett. I may state that this was the only day I was permitted to be present at the examination of witnesses.

10s. said to have been received from Lady Carrington.

One of the charges against me was that I had received 10s. from Lady Carrington to purchase sugar for the inmates—there were then 320 in the building—and had kept the money, and though so thoroughly preposterous a charge, Mary Butler (one of the worst characters) was questioned at length as to the charge; as were also Mary Garvey and others. Extract from Diary of date September 23, 1886:—"This evening I heard the laundry-women, when going my rounds, talking about a report in circulation throughout the building that I had received 10s. from Lady Carrington for the purpose of getting sugar for the inmates which I had not accounted for. Upon making inquiries, I find that Mary Garvey had been talking about questions asked her by the Committee of Enquiry on this subject. I sent for her, and in the presence of my husband she said the Committee had asked her if she had received any tea sent by Lady Carrington, and was it in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. packets; she said she had received the tea, and that they were in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets. She was then asked if she had ever heard of Mrs. Hicks getting half-a-sovereign from Lady Carrington for the purpose of buying sugar for the inmates. She replied that she had heard nothing about it. She was then asked if she was telling the truth, and who had been talking to her before she came in. She replied she was speaking the truth, and that no one had spoken to her, as she was quite able to talk for herself. She was then told she had better tell the truth, or they would go to Lady Carrington and find out all about it. This is a direct imputation against my character for honesty, and is calculated to entirely destroy my position in the building. Mr. Hicks wrote to Mr. Abbott demanding that Lady Carrington should be interrogated upon this point, and this I should have imagined ought to have been the course pursued in the first instance. Captain Gascoigne wrote to Mr. Abbott informing him that no entry of such a gift from her Ladyship could be found. As a matter of fact, Lady Carrington did very kindly give my daughter Lucy £1 subscription to her Quong Tart card. The sum collected by her, £12 3s., was duly handed to the Committee. No party has ever yet been given by that Committee to Newington Asylum, as the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dibbs, sent word at the last moment forbidding it. It was to have taken place on 21st August, 1886. This, however, was only one of the many absurd and insulting charges made against me, and with about the same amount of truth.

I beg to quote here the evidence of Nora O'Brien, aged 26, an inmate for five weeks :—

(Q. 3293.) What is the matter with you? Consumption, the doctor told me.

(Q. 3294.) What diet are you getting? Milk.

(Q. 3295.) How much? A pint of milk and half a pint of beef-tea and rice on one day; rice and milk, sago, another day, and corn-flour another day, so as to make a change.

(Q. 3296.) Anything besides? No.

(Q. 3305.) Have you complained to him that you are not getting sufficient food? To-day I asked him to allow me some stimulant and he said no. Afterwards Mrs. Hicks came in and told me, 'I will see about it and ask him myself for it.'

(Q. 3308.) Is the wardswoman kind to you? Yes; she could not be kinder."

This is a case I perfectly recollect. I seldom passed her bed without asking her if there was anything she could fancy. I have beaten up egg and brandy, &c., for her and, poor soul, she was most grateful. In the case of Jane Lewis I will quote her evidence also; age, 35; 5 weeks here :—

(Q. 3314.) What diet did you get? I got the ordinary ration, but I could not eat the meat or drink the soup; I can eat a little bread, but I have not taken any for three days, because my appetite is very bad. I drink the tea.

(Q. 3315.) Beside that what do you get? A half-pint of milk.

(Q. 3316.) Anything else? I got a pint of beef-tea for the first time yesterday.

(Q. 3317.) Anything else? At 11 o'clock every day some rice and milk, and sometimes sago.

(Q. 3318.) Anything else? No.

(Q. 3319.) Are you better or worse since you came in? Not worse, but very, very weak."

As the Board have reflected unfavourably upon the manner in which my books have been kept I think it is only fair to myself to state that I have never had any paid clerical assistance, as is the case in all other Asylums. Considering the immensity of work in bringing the inmates from Sydney, settling them down in their new home, endeavouring to make them as contented as possible at their sudden and uncomfortable change—and the unfinished state of the Institution, internally and externally with other duties, too numerous to mention,—it might not have been much wonder if I had not kept books at all; and yet my weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns and reports were duly sent in to the Manager, together with passing all accounts and several other books. It could not possibly have been expected of me that the newly built Asylum could, in a few months, be made as comfortable and well furnished for the old ladies as at Hyde Park, where not only had they the privilege of constantly seeing their friends, both in and out of the Asylum, but where all the dormitories and hospitals were warm and comfortable and well lighted with gas, and a never failing supply of water, neither of which we have here. The want of proper lighting by gas is a great grievance to the inmates; in Sydney they were able to read the papers aloud by gas-light—one of their greatest comforts.

In the Report of Mr. H. Robison, Inspector of Charities, bearing date 4 January, 1887, I notice the following remarks having reference to myself and my fitness for the appointment of Superintendent :— "There appears also grounds for thinking that had the matron's attention been less occupied in her family concerns she would have been at liberty to better attend to her official duties; also, had she been supported by a more efficient sub-matron, many defects in matters of detail would have been forced on her notice, and might have been quickly rectified." I fail to see how Mr. Robison could have arrived at this conclusion, inasmuch as his first official visit to Newington Asylum was not till 8th July, 1886, and previous to the removal from Hyde Park to Newington Asylum, for over eighteen months. For years I have had a governess to take charge of my children so as to enable me to devote my attention wholly to my official duties, which generally occupy me ten hours daily besides being frequently called up at night. Mrs. Gorman, my present sub-matron, who joined me as we were leaving Sydney, is exceedingly conscientious in the discharge of her duties, very hard-working and kind. She was my sub-matron in Immigration some years ago, and left Government service to be married. She is now a widow. Again, in his report (page 44), Mr. Robison, as Inspector of Charities, says, "Miss Appplethwaite (Appplewhaite), the daughter of Mrs. Hicks, occupies an unauthorized position in the Asylum, and her presence interferes with the responsibilities which properly fall upon the matron and sub-matron." And here again Mr. Robison's knowledge of the case is lamentably at variance with the facts. Miss Clara Appplewhaite was, in October, 1885, promised a gratuity of £33 6s. 8d. for past services by Sir Alexander Stuart, then Colonial Secretary, personally to Mr. Hicks, and that the sum of £40 a year should be placed for her as assistant sub-matron, on the Estimates, which was accordingly done, and her salary for the last sixteen months has been paid her as assistant sub-matron. As, however, Mr. Robison did not visit Hyde Park Asylum officially during the year 1885, he may be excused for not knowing that my daughter was in an authorized position. Again, on page 42 of his Report, the Inspector of Charities says, "At the Newington Asylum, from the time of its occupation (about the end of February) to a date shortly before the inquiry began, the management has not been satisfactory." May I be permitted to ask how Mr. Robison could learn this without personally visiting Newington, which he did not do till 8th July, 1887?

This poor woman came from Hyde Park Asylum and for a long time had been suffering from sheer debility. She was an exceedingly good old creature, and never allowed me to pass her without kissing my hand. She would not, however, stop in bed if possible, and preferred to wander about. She was a general favourite in the building. She had a sore on her side, and being in a mess of eight, her portion was taken from the dining-hall to the ward in which she was lying. She spilt some of the tea over herself, and, as it happened, just where the sore chanced to be. The tea, I ought to say, was made in the kitchen, taken in the mess teapot to the dining-hall, and from thence was carried to her some distance off in the open air. It was thought little or nothing of at the time by her, myself, or others; the sore was healed up before she died. The actual cause of her death was senile decay.

The allegation brought against me that I interfere with the inmates in giving their evidences is altogether unfounded, as also that they are afraid of speaking out, or that they are punished by me for giving evidence. I court the fullest inquiry throughout the Institution, and I will guarantee that 95 per cent. at least of the old ladies will uphold my management, and deny the acts of cruelty and neglect that have been brought against me. The evidence even as it stands is decidedly in my favour, and I willingly leave it to the public to decide. Mrs. Pottie's memorandum to Mr. Abbott, dated 21st April, 1886, is simply a tissue of fabrications and misrepresentation. Upon meeting Mrs. Pottie upon the day in question she introduced me to her friends, who were bringing cakes, &c., to the inmates. Her time being short

Treatment of consumptive patients.
Nora O'Brien's evidence, p. 64.

Jane Lewis's evidence, p. 64.

Keeping books.

My unfitness for the position of Superintendent of Newington.

My daughter in an unauthorized position—Mr. H. Robison's report.

Mary Dalley.

My interference with inmates.

short I proffered the services of my youngest daughter and myself, the sub-matron also assisting in the cutting up and distribution of cakes. We were all on the most friendly terms, and after afternoon tea, which I had served in the Asylum verandah, she shook hands and thanked me most cordially for my kindness and assistance: and this in the presence of Mrs. Raby, Mrs. Griffiths, and other inmates, who were sitting on forms on the verandah close by. The laundry never complained that they had no cakes, and to this they are willing to certify. Mrs. Pottic's imagination must, therefore, have been somewhat largely drawn upon to make up for her defective memory, of which she complained to Mr. Abbott. If the statements as to the dying woman were correct, why did she not then and there complain to me, instead of continuing the festive proceeding of distributing cakes?

In a letter to Mr. Abbott (10th September, 1886), Mrs. Pottic, with unquestionable taste and officiousness, complained of the treatment of Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Stevenson at the Asylum. Here is an extract from the evidence of Mrs. Cross before the Board:—

"(Q. 2050.) Are you treated kindly here by everybody? Yes; the inmates are very kind to me, and the matron, sir, she is a good matron. God bless her!"

Another inmate, said by Mrs. Pottic to have been badly treated, in her evidence says:—

"(Q. 3109.) Have you any complaints to make about the Institution? No.

"(Q. 3010.) Have you made any complaints to any of the ladies visiting here? No, sir.

"(Q. 3116.) You say you have nothing to complain of? Nothing.

"(Q. 3117.) And have not made any complaints to anybody? No; I never did really."

This evidence speaks for itself.

Agnes Barr, who has been with me since February 14th, 1862, says:—

"(Q. 4442.) You have been at Newington since the Asylum was opened here? Yes.

"(Q. 4443.—Mrs. Hicks.) You have seen me morning, noon, and night? I have.

"(Q. 4444.) Have you received kindness from me? I have always received the greatest kindness. I could say most truly that you have been exceedingly kind to me.

"(Q. 4445.) You have never been away for even a day's liberty since you were an inmate? No.

"(Q. 4446.) Did you ever see me drunk? I never saw you under the influence of liquor in the slightest degree. I would say the same thing before my Maker."

Much capital has been endeavoured to be made out of a so-called "sample dinner," taken by Mr. H. Robison, Inspector of Charities, in July last, to the then Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Dibbs. It was about ½-lb. of good hard fat, and was shown to Dr. Dansey and Mr. Robberds, who chanced to be at Newington to luncheon with my husband; each of these gentlemen pronounced it to be of such a quality that they would have liked to have the same on their own tables, and that the meat from which it came off must have been of first-class quality. It was a part of a mess of eight, and was not one woman's dinner as was reported. The woman who complained to Mr. Robison—Mary Clark *alias* Durham—was far too great and powerful a bully to have been content with that as her share from the captain of the mess.

I come now to the most painful part of the charges against me, viz., that of being addicted to drink. A more unfounded and cruel accusation could not have been brought against me, and I am only astonished to learn that four of the Ladies' Committee should so far have forgotten themselves as women to have dared to make so foul and false a declaration against me. Thank God, my father and mother, well-known and respected colonists, against whose characters not a stain ever attached, brought me up in a different school, as Lady Martin herself ought to know. Miss Alice Stephen, before she was on the Ladies' Committee, in a conversation with Dr. Rowling, accused me of habitual drunkenness. I have documentary evidence to prove this, and Miss Bedford had the hardihood to bring a specific charge against me on board the steamer "Swan," on March 12th, the day of my brother's funeral. This latter charge was thoroughly disproved before the Board. The doctor, dispenser, and many others in daily and almost hourly communication with me, and a deputation representing 255 inmates, gave evidence as to the falsity of Miss Stephen's, Miss Bedford's, Mrs. Townsend, and Mrs. Pottic's charges. Not a single mention is however made by the chairman, with that spirit of fairness and common justice to me that ought to have characterised his Report. As this matter may form the subject of inquiry hereafter and in another place, I beg respectfully to state that I have several witnesses of undoubted truthfulness and integrity to disprove these malicious slanders.

This is, however, only another instance of the deep anxiety displayed by certain of the Ladies' Committee to oust me from my position at all hazards. Without noticing the frivolous and waste-of-time questions contained in the evidence, and for what purpose asked, it is difficult to imagine. I have endeavoured to deal with the principal items of the Report and evidence shortly, and in as plain and simple language as possible. I should indeed be sorry if it were allowed to go forth to the world that I had so far forgotten my womanhood as to be capable of permitting such atrocities (as have been reported) to take place in the Institution over which I have been placed for so many years. I think I may claim for myself an equal amount, at all events, of Christian charity, kind-heartedness, honesty, and sobriety with either the framer of the Report or those who have been so persistently seeking, by false and trumped-up charges, to blast my character and ruin me in the estimation of all honest women. In losing my poor dear daughter I lost, so to speak, my right hand, and that she was beloved and respected by the inmates universally is evinced by the tablet to her memory, erected by them in St. James' Church, Sydney. There could hardly have been the cruelty and mismanagement at Hyde Park Asylum therefore which is now being industriously circulated by some few persons to have been the case, and indeed, there is abundant evidence from the medical officers, clergy of all denominations, lady and gentlemen visitors to the contrary, and even the Inspector of Charities in his Annual Reports has always been most favorable in his mention of my management. At Hyde Park my management was considered excellent, my character for kindness, honesty, and sobriety unimpeachable, and yet within a few weeks I am denounced as incapable, and in fact with nothing too bad to be said about me. Probably if my accusers had introduced less evident feeling their accusations might have worn more the impress of truth and been more credited.

Hurried away from Sydney, almost at a moment's notice, in spite of protests from the Manager and myself, to a place utterly unfitted to receive the inmates, with draughty wards and dormitories, where for weeks we were in a state of discomfort, with no regular light or water supply, no baths for six or seven weeks, no stoves in fire-places, although repeatedly asked for by Mr. Hicks and myself, delivery of meat most irregular, bad drainage, and the ground a perfect wilderness, what wonder that the inmates became discontented, and no one suffered more discomfort than myself; and had it not been for the promptitude of the Manager, Mr. F. King, during his many visits to the Institution, in taking upon himself to order extra necessary buildings, &c., to the extent of some £600—having an increased number of verandah

hand-rails,

Treatment of Mrs. Cross. (Vide Mrs. Pottic's letter.)

Mrs. Cross's evidence, page 59.

Mrs. Stephen's evidence, page 62.

Agnes Barr's evidence, page 64.

Sample dinner.

hand-rails, and enclosing more securely the Asylum grounds by fences,—I would not have continued to hold my appointment. Mr. King also permitted Mr. Hicks to assist in many internal arrangements, and in placing the vegetable garden under cultivation. It was an act of cruelty to send the poor old women to such a place, far greater than any cruelty that has taken place at the Asylum under my charge as superintendent. It is, perhaps, the privilege of old age to grumble and to be fretful; everything that was possible to be done was done, according to the Government allowances, to make them comfortable in their new quarters.

I would respectfully beg to mention that while we have here many highly respectable and good old women, some of them over twenty-five years with me, yet there are others, on whose evidence it would be very undesirable to attach the least importance; and if an angel from Heaven even were to come down and minister to their wants some of them would be dissatisfied.

The evident *animus* displayed by Mr. Abbott throughout the inquiry in his threefold position as Crown Prosecutor, Judge, and Jury is a sufficient answer to the made up charges against me.

I have completed my most painful task, and I now leave myself in the hands of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the Parliament, and the public to decide if it is credible that I can have so soon turned from a kind, Christian woman, as I have always been known to be, into a perfect fiend, and sure I am that truth and justice will, in the end, prevail.

LUCY H. HICKS,
Superintendent, Newington Asylum.

J. K. Lethbridge, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry,

Tregeare, St. Mary's, 14 May, 1887.

I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you respecting the recent inquiry into the Government Asylums of Parramatta, as I cannot help feeling the report is highly coloured. Some two years or more ago I called at the Macquarie-street Institution to see an old man named Westmore, who had been at that time bed-ridden for some months. He (Westmore), in reply to questions I asked, stated he had everything he could wish for and was very thankful for having such a home provided for him. I may mention this man was always given to grumbling when living with his old master, Mr. Tindall, of Peurith. Again, about two years ago I got a man named Samuel Parish admitted to the same Institution; he was at the time suffering from erysipelas, and remained there for I think some three months. This man also speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received while an inmate.

I am, &c.,
J. KING LETHBRIDGE.

C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G., to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry,

Australian Club, 18 May, 1887.

I think it is due to an old and faithful public servant, who for several years was under my control and almost daily inspection, to bear my testimony to the uniform care, attention, and kindness displayed by Mrs. Hicks in the management of the inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum.

Until the removal of the old people to Newington I had constant opportunities of seeing and conversing with them, and they, one and all, ever spoke in the highest terms of their matron's consideration for their comfort, and of the urbanity and kindness of her treatment of them.

The Board, of which I was the Chairman for thirteen years, made weekly visitations to all parts of the Institution, and closely scrutinized the internal management in every respect, and I do not remember that we ever had occasion to find fault with Mrs. Hicks' arrangements or treatment of the inmates.

I am sorry to think that I am the only member of the original Board appointed by Mr. Cowper left alive at this day, or they would, I am sure, join me in bearing their testimony to the character of the matron whilst under their control.

Of Mr. King, the manager, I would only wish to say that a more honest, faithful, trustworthy, and I will add, competent, man in the discharge of the difficult duties imposed upon him would be hard to find in the Public Service.

Yours, &c.,
C. ROLLESTON.

The Sheriff to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry,

Sydney, 23 May, 1887.

As one of the Members of the first Board of Management, when the old women were removed to Hyde Park from Parramatta-street, I am very happy to endorse all that Mr. Rolleston has said of Mrs. Hicks, and to add that I often visited the Institution and conversed with the inmates of late years, but never heard of any complaint.

Believe me, &c.,
CHARLES COWPER.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1887.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

The Inspector-General of The Insane to Colonial Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Sir,

Gladesville, 16 March, 1888.

I do myself the honor to forward for your information, in accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, a report on the Hospitals and other Institutions for the insane for the year 1887.

Owing to absence from the Colony on sick leave during a large part of the year the operations of the Department did not come under my immediate supervision so fully as during former years, and my report is in consequence less lengthy, and in several respects less complete than usual.

Feeling a keen interest in asylum work and progress, I occupied some part of my absence from duty in visiting Institutions for the Insane in Great Britain, selecting as far as possible new or representative institutions of each class.

Of the county asylums I had an opportunity of visiting, and owing to the courtesy of the Medical Superintendents in charge of thoroughly inspecting:—The new asylums for the county of Surrey at Cane Hill; for the county of Gloucester, near Gloucester; for the county of Yorkshire at Menstone; and for the county of Northampton, at Berrywood. Of the Lunatic Hospitals, I visited,—Barnwood House, near Gloucester; The Friends Retreat, near York; Bootham Hospital, near York; and the Holloway Sanatorium at Virginia Water. And of the English Licensed Houses, Ticehurst in Sussex; Northumberland House, Finsbury Park; and Lawrence House, at York.

I visited also the Asylum for Idiots at Darenth, under charge of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and the medical superintendence of Dr. Fletcher Beach, who gave me much useful information; the Royal Naval Hospital for Lunatics at Yarmouth, which, under the medical superintendence of Dr. Thomas Brown, Fleet Surgeon, R.N., has a high reputation; the Royal Asylum at Morningside, near Edinburgh; the County Asylum at Hanwell, in Middlesex; and the Royal Bethlem Hospital, where I renewed my acquaintance with Drs. Clouston, Rayner, and Savage, all of whom occupy the chairs of Psychological medicine at important medical schools.

I deemed it advisable to visit, at Woking Prison, the wards for convicts becoming insane while undergoing sentence, where an interesting and important experiment with regard to the treatment of this class of patients in prison wards instead of in asylums, has for several years been carried out. I took every opportunity of obtaining information as to the working of the Habitual Drunkards Act, and the establishment of Inebriate Retreats under its provisions. And lastly, I visited a number of the best general and special hospitals, including some of the newer ones established under the Metropolitan Asylums Board. I have great satisfaction in reporting that I was received everywhere—though without official introduction—with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and the information obtained, which was freely accorded to me, cannot fail to be useful to this Department of the Public Service.

My duties were undertaken during my absence by Dr. Blaxland, the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, who was assisted in the immediate charge of that Hospital by Dr. Miles, whose long experience in English institutions for the insane rendered his services especially valuable, and by Dr. McDonall, who acted as additional Medical Officer.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector-General.

The number and distribution of the insane in New South Wales on 31st December, 1887, are shown in the following tabular statement:—

	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	500	275	775	10	15	25
Do Parramatta (Free)	634	335	969	4	1	5
Do do (Criminal)	53	9	62	.....	.....	.....
Do Callan Park	308	270	668	7	5	12
Do Newcastle	127	113	240	.....	1	1
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	23	81	104	4	4	8
Total	1,735	1,086	2,821	25	26	51

The number on 31st December, 1886, was 2,717, so that the increase during the year was 104, and was made up of 91 males and 13 females.

The number absent on leave from the Institutions was 51, being 1 more than at the same date last year.

From the returns from the different Institutions it appears that there was an increase during the year of 35 at Gladesville, 13 at Parramatta (Free), 6 at Parramatta (Criminal), 30 at Callan Park, and 13 at Cook's River, and a decrease of 2 at Newcastle.

The increase, large as it is, is very little above the average for the last ten years, as appears from the following figures:—

	Increase.		Increase.		Increase.
1878	87	1882	89	1886	74
1879	95	1883	96	1887	104
1880	88	1884	121		
1881	119	1885	119	Total	992

As the population at the end of 1887 was, according to the estimate of the Government Statistician, 1,042,919, the proportion of insane to population was 1 in 369. The proportion is higher than last year, the increase in the general population being much smaller than usual, whilst the number of the insane increased at about the usual rate.

As the idea is still current that the proportion of insane to population in this Colony is unduly large, and in excess of that in England, it may be advisable to point out as has been done in former reports that, whilst the proportion here as above stated is 1 in 369, or 2.71 per thousand, the proportion in England on 1st January, 1887, was 1 in 319, or 2.86 per thousand. It is probable that the misapprehension has partly arisen from the fact that in this Colony the insane are almost all maintained in Public Asylums provided for by votes of the Legislature, whilst in England even the Public Asylums are supported by county, city, or district rates, and of the 80,000 insane under official inspection, 7,500 are maintained in lunatic hospitals and licensed houses; nearly 12,000 of the more aged, feeble, helpless, and quiet are kept in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, and there are upwards of 5,000 paupers supported from the rates in private dwellings, so that in England the insane in the aggregate come but little under public notice.

The rapid increase in the number of the insane in this Colony, and the constant need of new buildings in which to place them, has no doubt something to do with the misapprehension on this subject. The number of insane persons under care has more than doubled since the end of the year 1877, when it was 1,387 only; but it should be remembered that at the same date the general population was only 519,182, so that this has also more than doubled during the same period.

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, the proportion of recoveries, the rate of mortality, the causes of insanity in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died, the causes of death, the length of residence in those who recovered and those who died, and also the ages, condition as to marriage, religious profession, native countries, and previous occupation of those admitted, and of all under care, and the form of mental disorder in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges and deaths in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1886	1,644	1,073	2,717
Admitted for the first time during the year	302	179	481
Readmitted during the year	30	21	51
Transferred during the year	19	10	29
Total under care during the year	351	210	561
Discharged or removed—	1,995†	1,283	3,278
Recovered	115	90	214
Relieved	11	14	25
Transferred	19	10	29
Escaped (and not recaptured)	4	.....	4
Died	111	74	185
Total discharged or died during the year	260	197	457
Remaining	1,735	1,086	2,821
Average number resident during the year	1,670	1,052	2,722
* Persons under care during the year†	1,989	1,278	3,267
* Persons admitted during the year	329	202	531
* Persons recovered during the year	114	90	213

† Persons, &c., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1887.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.†			As exciting cause.†			Total.‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	2	3	5	2	10	12	4	13	17
Adverse circumstance (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	3	...	3	9	6	15	12	6	18
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	1	...	1	7	6	13	8	6	14
Religious excitement	1	2	3	5	6	11	6	8	14
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Isolation	2	...	2	5	...	5	7	...	7
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink	12	2	14	54	13	67	66	15	81
Do (sexual)	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Veneral disease	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	8
Self-abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Sunstroke	4	...	4	7	...	7	11	...	11
Accident or injury	5	1	6	3	...	3	8	1	9
Pregnancy	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	1	1	...	16	16	...	17	17
Lactation	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	4
Puberty	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Change of life	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Fevers	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Privation and overwork	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	3
Phtthisis	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Epilepsy	9	3	12	17	11	28	26	14	40
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	8	4	12	8	4	12
Old age	9	...	9	7	6	13	16	6	22
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	3	1	4	7	9	16	10	10	20
Excess of opium	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	33	19	52	1	...	1	34	19	63
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	15	26	41	...	...	...	15	26	41
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	7	2	9	7	8	15	14	10	24
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	37	150

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASES—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	7	4	11
Epilepsy and convulsions	12	5	17
General paralysis	16	2	18
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	8	7	15
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	21	8	29
THORACIC DISEASES—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi	7	4	11
Gangrene of the lung	3	1	4
Pulmonary consumption	7	9	16
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels	6	2	8
ABDOMINAL DISEASES—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritonæum	2	1	3
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	3	4
Albuminuria	...	2	2
Diseases of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	2	...	2
ERYSIPELAS AND CELLULITIS	1	2	3
TYPHOID FEVER	...	1	1
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	16	21	37
SARCOMA MAMMÆ	...	1	1
MULTIPLE ABSCESSES	1	...	1
ACCIDENT	1	...	1
SUICIDE	...	1	1
Total	111	74	185

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1887.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	5	3	8	12	5	17
From 1 to 3 months.....	30	14	44	7	2	9
" 3 to 6 months.....	27	25	52	14	9	23
" 6 to 9 months.....	21	22	43	7	3	10
" 9 to 12 months.....	13	9	22	5	2	7
" 1 to 2 years.....	13	18	31	21	11	32
" 2 to 3 years.....	5	2	7	2	11	13
" 3 to 5 years.....	.....	4	4	14	9	23
" 5 to 7 years.....	1	.....	1	10	1	11
" 7 to 10 years.....	.....	1	1	7	3	10
" 10 to 12 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 12 to 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Over 15 years.....	.....	1	1	8	14	22
Total.....	115	99	214	111	74	185

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1887, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
5 to 10 years	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	12	7	19
10 to 15 years	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	2	5	26	17	43
15 to 20 years	19	13	32	5	7	12	3	3	6	3	4	7	49	50	99
20 to 30 years	66	55	121	23	39	62	.....	3	3	12	6	18	297	222	519
30 to 40 years	85	51	136	38	32	70	1	2	3	26	13	39	461	285	746
40 to 50 years	69	39	108	29	12	41	4	2	6	28	12	40	493	330	823
50 to 60 years	49	20	69	11	8	19	.....	2	2	18	11	29	386	190	576
60 to 70 years	24	12	36	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	8	17	25	181	117	298
70 to 80 years	9	3	12	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16	76	56	132
80 to 90 years	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	13	7	20
90 and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	332	200	532	115	99	214	11	14	25	111	74	185	1,995	1,283	3,278

TABLE 7.

SHOWING conditions as to marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1887.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	189	63	252	1,279	489	1,768
Married	107	116	223	417	562	979
Widowed	11	18	29	74	126	200
Unascertained	25	3	28	235	106	331
Total.....	332	200	532	1,995	1,283	3,278

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1887.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	15	.....	15	45	.....	45
Commercial	36	.....	36	137	.....	137
Agricultural and pastoral	25	.....	25	106	.....	106
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	28	.....	28	165	.....	165
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	21	.....	21	105	.....	105
Domestic service	8	2	10	53	46	99
Educational and higher domestic duties	161	.....	161	298	5	943
Ordinary domestic work .....	.....	61	61	.....	357	357
Commercial — actively employed .....	.....	2	2	29	10	39
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations .....	.....	7	7	.....	35	35
Wives of professional men .....	.....	2	2	.....	10	10
Wives of commercial men .....	.....	13	13	.....	42	42
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c. ....	.....	15	15	.....	54	54
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men .....	.....	7	7	.....	26	26
Wives of .....	.....	24	24	.....	92	92
No occupation	20	20	40	168	230	398
Unknown	18	38	56	247	350	597
Total	382	200	582	1,995	1,288	3,283

Admissions and readmissions.

The number of patients received into all the Institutions during the year was 582, of whom 481 were admitted for the first time, and 51 had been at some former time under care. The number is less by 35 than that admitted during 1885 and 1886, but greater than during any earlier year.

Among those admitted were 14 patients from the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute to Parramatta and Gladsville, and 19 from the Coast Hospital at Little Bay to Callan Park. Although technically insane by reason of displaying a certain degree of weakness or deficiency of intellect, a considerable proportion of these cases, and especially those sent from the Coast Hospital, did not need the special care of an Hospital for the Insane, and could have been quite as easily and more economically managed in a properly provided poor-house hospital. Among the cases sent from the Coast Hospital several were placed in bed, owing to their feeble condition on the day of their admission, and remained there placid, quiet, and manageable till they died. It is difficult to refuse to receive these cases when sent with medical certificates, and under due legal form, but their admission was certainly not necessary or advisable.

Ten of the patients admitted during the year were sent either from the ship in which they arrived in the Colony, or within a very short period after arrival. No steps have yet been taken to assimilate the law with regard to these patients to that in force in neighbouring colonies, so as to make the captains or agents of the ships in which they arrive responsible for their maintenance for some time after arrival.

In thirty cases the medical certificates on which the patients were received were more or less faulty and imperfect, and it became necessary that they should be amended under section 13 of the Lunacy Act, or rejected and fresh certificates obtained. In twenty-four cases the medical practitioners, on being applied to, made such amendments as rendered the certificates valid and sufficient. In two cases, in which the certificates were signed by the same medical practitioner, this gentleman declined to amend his certificates, and the patients were at once discharged and readmitted under fresh certificates signed by another practitioner. In three cases the certificates were rejected, because the persons signing them, though qualified medical practitioners, were not registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales; and in one case, as both certificates were signed by partners in the same firm of medical practitioners, it was necessary to reject one of these in accordance with section 10 of the Lunacy Act.

The following return, giving the ratio of admissions to the population of the Colony since the year 1871, shows that the proportion of admissions to the population, or what has been called the ratio of "occurring insanity," is slightly diminishing.

Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.	Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1871	340	519,182	1 in 1,527	1880	476	770,524	1 in 1,618
1872	303	539,190	1 in 1,779	1881	494	781,265	1 in 1,581
1873	342	560,275	1 in 1,638	1882	473	817,468	1 in 1,723
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770	1883	476	869,310	1 in 1,826
1875	358	606,652	1 in 1,704	1884	493	921,129	1 in 1,863
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,749	1885	567	980,573	1 in 1,729
1877	457	662,212	1 in 1,449	1886	567	1,030,762	1 in 1,817
1878	424	693,743	1 in 1,636	1887	532	1,042,919	1 in 1,960
1879	440	734,282	1 in 1,668				

Discharge of the recovered.

During the year 214 patients—115 males and 99 females—were discharged as recovered, giving a percentage of 40·22 on the admissions and readmissions, for the year. This percentage is somewhat less than the average rate for the last ten years, which was 41·25. The percentage was 49·45 at Gladesville, 44·55 at Callan Park, 33·33 at Cook's River, 26·96 at Parramatta (Free), and 15·78 at Parramatta (Criminal). There were no recoveries at Newcastle.

Excluding the Hospital at Newcastle, in which, as it is set apart for idiot and imbecile patients, recoveries cannot be expected, the recovery rate for the year is 41·55, and compares favourably with that in English and Scotch Asylums, from which the returns from Idiot Asylums are excluded. It has been customary for many years in Hospital and Asylum statistics to calculate the percentage of recoveries on the admissions. Some exception has lately been taken to this, and it is proposed to make the calculations on the average number resident, but there is no valid reason for the change, and it can only lead to misunderstanding and confusion. The object in view is to ascertain what proportion of the cases admitted to Hospitals recover, and what proportion are relieved, and these rates are evidently best obtained by calculating the percentages on the admissions. It is quite true that this mode of calculation might occasionally be misleading if the figures for one year only, or for a part of a year, were taken, but no such objection can be raised if the calculations are made for a series of years, for quinquennial or decennial periods.

To show how misleading calculations of recoveries made on the average number resident may be, it is only necessary to take the case of two Hospitals,—the first with an average daily number resident of 1,000, 100 admissions, and 50 recoveries annually; the second with an average daily number resident of 750, 300 admissions, and 150 recoveries annually. The first shows a recovery rate of 5, the second a recovery rate of 20, per cent. on the average number resident, whilst, in reality, they are both doing equally good work, and curing 50 per cent. or one-half of the cases admitted. These illustrations are not altogether imaginary, but represent pretty closely in round numbers the statistics of Parramatta and Gladesville for several years. At Parramatta there is a large accumulation of chronic and incurable cases, with few admissions; whilst at Gladesville the accumulation of incurable cases is less and the admissions are more numerous.

In table 2 the recovery rate is shown for quinquennial periods, and also for the ten years ending 31st December, 1887.

Discharge of the unrecovered.

During the year 25 patients were discharged as relieved, and were removed from Hospital by friends who undertook to provide for them if incapable of work, or to supervise and assist them if wholly or in part able to earn their own livelihood. Among the cases so discharged were several imbecile patients from the Hospital at Newcastle, who had so far improved as to be manageable and useful at home.

Transfers.

By the 80th section of the Lunacy Act the Colonial Secretary is empowered to order the removal of any patient in an Hospital or Licensed House to any other Hospital or Licensed House, and the following return shows the numbers so transferred during the year:—

RETURNS showing the number of patients transferred from one Institution to another during the year 1887:—

Transferred from	Transferred to									
	Gladesville.		Parramatta (free).		Callan Park.		Newcastle.		Cook's River.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gladesville	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta { (Free)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Parramatta { (Criminal)	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Callan Park	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cook's River	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

The number has been much less than usual, and is chiefly made up of patients removed from the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta on expiry of sentence, &c., and of idiots and imbeciles removed to the Institution specially set apart for them at Newcastle. As in former years a few patients have been removed from one hospital to another for change of air and surroundings,—such change appearing likely to benefit mental or general health.

Escapes.

Escapes.

The number of escapes was 34, and of these 17 were from Gladesville, 8 from Callan Park, 5 from Parramatta, and 4 from Cook's River. The great majority were only absent for short periods, but 4 remained at large when the statutory period within which they could be retaken had expired. Of these, 1 was returned to the Hospital at Gladesville under fresh certificates, 1 returned voluntarily to the Hospital at Parramatta, 1 was reported as doing fairly well at large, and the other 1 was not heard of.

The following statement shows the number of escapes during the last 6 years:—

Year.	Number of escapes.	Returned to Hospital.	Not returned to Hospital.
1882.....	30	27	3
1883.....	31	30	1
1884.....	34	30	4
1885.....	43	36	7
1886.....	37	30	7
1887.....	34	30	4
Total.....	209	183	26

Deaths.

185 patients died during the year, which is less by two than during the year 1886. The death rate calculated on the average number resident was 6.79. The rate was 9.10 at Callan Park, 7.56 at Newcastle, 6.81 at Gladesville, 6.02 at Parramatta (Free), and 1.07 at Cook's River. There were no deaths at Parramatta (Criminal). The average death rate for the whole of the Institutions for the quinquennial period, ending December 31st, 1887, was 6.90. The causes of death are shown in table 4. In 90, or nearly one half, death was due to cerebral diseases, in 11 cases to apoplexy or paralysis, in 17 to epilepsy or convulsions, in 18 to general paralysis, in 15 to maniacal or melancholic exhaustion, and in 29 to inflammation of the brain, softening tumours. In 39 cases the death was due to pulmonary diseases, and among them pulmonary consumption was the cause of 16 deaths, pneumonia, pleurisy, and bronchitis of 11, gangrene of the lung of 4, and diseases of the heart and large arteries of 8. In 11 cases abdominal disease in one or other of its forms was the cause of death, the most frequent cause in this section being dysentery and diarrhoea. Among the miscellaneous causes, general debility and old age heads the list with 37. In 1 case death was due to typhoid fever, in 1 to accident, and in 1 to suicide. In 54 cases, 35 at Gladesville, 10 at Parramatta, and 9 at Callan Park, the cause of death was ascertained by *post-mortem* examinations.

Leave of absence.

Leave of absence has been granted to 90 patients during the year, and 50 were on leave at its commencement.

The following return shows the number on leave from each Institution, and the result:—

RETURN showing the numbers allowed leave of absence from each Institution:—

Institution.	Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1880.			Granted leave during 1887.			Discharged recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1887.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	11	17	28	15	32	47	8	23	31	8	11	19	...	...	...	10	15	25
Do Parramatta..	3	4	7	4	5	9	2	4	6	1	4	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Do Callan Park..	5	8	13	10	13	23	5	13	18	2	2	4	1	1	2	7	5	12
Do Newcastle....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Licensed House, Cook's River.....	1	...	1	5	5	10	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	8
Total.....	21	29	50	34	56	90	16	41	57	13	17	30	1	1	2	25	26	51

No accident in connection with the system of granting leave occurred during the year, and the two deaths which occurred in patients whilst on leave were due to natural causes. The number of patients to whom leave of absence has been granted since such a course was authorized by the Lunacy Act has been 493.

Year 1879 ...	3	Year 1882 ...	50	Year 1885 ...	88
" 1880 ...	8	" 1883 ...	67	" 1886 ...	94
" 1881 ...	29	" 1884 ...	64	" 1887 ...	90
Total...	...	...	...	...	493

Total number under care.

The total number of patients under care was 3,278—1,995 males, and 1,283 females—and the daily average number resident was 2,722, 1,670 males, and 1,052 females, or 83 more than during the previous year.

At the Hospitals alone (excluding Cook's River), the daily average number resident was 2,629, or 76 more than during 1886.

Number remaining at the close of the year, and necessity for additional accommodation.

On the registers of the Hospitals at the close of the year there were 2,717 patients, 1,712 males, and 1,005 females; and at the Licensed House, Cook's River, 104 patients, 23 males and 81 females, making a total of 2,821—1,735 males and 1,086 females. As the present accommodation of the Hospitals is for 2,654 patients—1,636 males and 1,018 females,—there were at the close of the year 76 male patients in excess of the accommodation, and only room for 13 additional female patients. As the accommodation is calculated on the basis of allowing 50 superficial feet per patient (the lowest possible amount compatible with health and proper management), it will be seen that unless further accommodation is at once provided the Hospitals, especially in the wards for male patients, will soon be in a condition of dangerous overcrowding. In the way of recommendations on this head I have nothing to add to those made in my reports for the years 1884, 1885, and 1886.

Accidents.

The accidents have been somewhat fewer in number than usual, but several were severe, and in three cases death resulted. In the first of these a patient at Parramatta committed suicide by tying a strip of unbleached calico round her neck, producing strangulation. In the second, at Gladesville, death resulted from sudden choking whilst at dinner; and in the third, at Callan Park, a self-inflicted injury to the rectum and intestines in an epileptic patient resulted in peritonitis, which ended fatally. In this case the injury was not so far as could be ascertained, inflicted with suicidal intent. In each of these cases inquests or magisterial inquiries were held. In two cases injuries were inflicted with suicidal intent. In one of these severe wounds were made with a sharpened piece of hoop iron in the throat and abdomen, and in the other a patient attempted to drive a stiff wire into his head. In both these cases the wounds healed without trouble. The following injuries were received accidentally by falls:—2 fractures of leg; 2 fractures of neck of thigh in aged patients; 1, fracture of ribs; and 1 dislocation of shoulder. An injury to the hand was inflicted by a steam wringing-machine, and a fractured collar-bone, a fractured jaw, a severe injury to the head, and a wound of the forearm were received during quarrels with fellow patients.

In one case, which formed the subject of special inquiry, a patient in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, received a fracture of a rib in a struggle with attendants during an attempt to escape. The subject was a particularly violent and determined man, and the injury did not show that any more force was used than was necessary, or that the attendants were in any way to blame. In all cases accidents of a serious nature are reported to me by the Medical Superintendents as soon as possible after they occur, and are also entered with full particulars in the Medical Journal.

In considering the accidents it must be borne in mind that there have been 3,278 patients under care during the year, with a daily average number resident of 2,722, that a number of patients are suicidal, that the proportion of epileptics is large, and that the insane as a class are careless of personal injury, and sometimes seem rather to court than avoid accident.

Age and Nationality of the Insane under care.

In table 6 the ages of the patients under care are shown. It will be seen that insanity is mainly a disease of middle life. Out of a total of 3,278, 2,664 were between the ages of 20 and 60 years. The number under 20 was only 164, but the number over 60 was much larger, and amounted to 450. Of these 182 were upwards of 70 and 20 upwards of 80 years of age. The number of patients above 60 is slowly increasing, and most of them, partly from age and partly from disease, are helpless and feeble folk.

In considering the native countries of the patients under care (shown in a tabular form in table 9) the most noticeable fact is that for the first time the natives of New South Wales were the most numerous, being 935 in number, whilst those born in Ireland stand next on the list and number 922. The proportion of those born in Ireland is still much larger than it should be, considering the number of people of Irish nationality among the general population. The number born in England was 801, and in Scotland 160. The number of patients of foreign birth is large (and among them are 78 Chinese), but is not increasing out of proportion to the increase of the foreign born population generally.

Changes among Attendants, Nurses, and Servants.

The changes among attendants and nurses have been 47, a somewhat larger number than usual, and among the servants, including cooks, laundresses, gatekeepers, housemaids, &c., 24. From returns forwarded by the Superintendents, it appears that of the attendants and nurses 3 died, 5 retired under the superannuation provisions of the Civil Service Act, 23 (of whom 17 were nurses) resigned, and 17 were dismissed. By death the Department was deprived of 3 trustworthy and valued attendants, 2 of whom had long service at Gladesville, and 1 at Newcastle. One of these deaths was from typhoid fever.

Of the dismissals 7 (4 attendants and 3 nurses) were for incompetence, 3 (2 attendants and 1 nurse) for striking or otherwise ill-treating patients, 3 (2 attendants and 1 nurse) for serious neglect of duty, 2 attendants for drunkenness, and 2 nurses for insubordination.

Of the servants 10 resigned and 14 (of whom 8 were cooks) were dismissed for various causes. The vacancies caused by these resignations and dismissals have been on the whole very satisfactorily filled; but it has been difficult at times to fill satisfactorily and at once the somewhat numerous vacancies among the nursing staff, caused for the most part by resignation.

Training of Attendants and Nurses.

The great majority of attendants and nurses enter the service without any prior knowledge of the special duties they are called on to perform, and however intelligent and in other respects suited for their work, are not likely to become efficient and fit guardians for the insane without some special training. Such training includes among other things the general care of the sick and the observation of bodily symptoms, the managing of helpless patients in bed, and in moving, changing bed and body linen, giving baths, preventing and dressing bed-sores, bandaging, applying fomentations, poultices, and dressings, the serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food, the administration of enemata, the observation of mental symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, &c., the care of the violent, excited, and suicidal, the attendance on patients requiring diversion and companionship, and the management of convalescents. The importance of this instruction is becoming more and more recognised, and the publication at the Government Printing Office in 1885 of a manual

on the care and treatment of the insane for the instruction of attendants and nurses, carefully written in the form of ten lectures by Dr. W. C. Williamson, of the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, was a step in the right direction. This manual is now supplied to all attendants and nurses on commencing duty, and during the winter of 1887 a special course of lectures was delivered at Gladesville to the nurses by Dr. Sinclair and Dr. Chisholm Ross, and at the close of these an examination on the subjects taught was conducted by Dr. Williamson, and certificates of efficiency granted to all who passed a satisfactory examination. I hope that this system of special instruction will be continued, and that lectures will be delivered either at Gladesville or Callan Park during the coming winter, and be supplemented by practical training for both attendants and nurses. On this subject I cannot do better than quote from a thoughtful paper on "Nursing reform for the Insane," by Dr. Edward Cowles, the Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane at Somerville, Massachusetts, published in the *American Journal of Insanity* for October, 1887. Dr. Cowles has been engaged for some time in the systematic training of his nurses and attendants, and concludes his paper as follows:—

"The feeling is strong upon me that the importance of this nursing reform for the insane is not yet half realized. The keen psychological interest an intelligent nurse will take (when taught to do it) in the mental operations of an insane patient, is something beyond even my very sanguine expectations. This puts a power into our hands for the moral treatment of our patients that opens wide possibilities in promoting their comfort and cure. One must believe this when he finds his nurses methodically and intelligently fitting their manner and speech to different patients, and with womanly gentleness, as well as with an effectiveness that comes from an almost unconscious knowledge (so to speak) of power to manage the varying mental states of the insane. The acute intuition of women, when trained to this work, becomes a most valuable instrument in our hands. It is not the least of the advantages of this system that it develops the personal relation between officers and the nurses. One cannot meet his people, even somewhat formally in the lecture-room every week for a series of months, without being more keenly moved by a sympathetic interest in each of them, in their troubles, their good efforts, and their attainments. They discover this feeling, of course, and there is soon a community of interest, a unity of purpose, and a mutual confidence that brings good to the common cause. Were no "certificated nurses" to remain in the Asylums the value and comfort of this system would be so great, in the current benefit of carrying it on, that, once appreciated, no Asylum Superintendent would be deprived of it."

Insane persons in an Unlicensed House.

Towards the close of the year it became my duty to report to the Colonial Secretary that two insane persons had for a considerable time been kept for profit in an unlicensed house at Pieton, in contravention of the 83rd section of the Lunacy Act, which is as follows:—"No person (unless he be a person who derives no profit from the charge, or a committee or person appointed by the Supreme Court, or any Judge thereof, or otherwise authorized under this Act, or a person to whom charge of an insane relation or friend is given under section 89 of this Act), shall receive to board or lodge in any house, or take the care or charge of any patient as insane, and any person offending against this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

One of these persons has recently been declared insane by the Supreme Court, but the person now in charge of this patient has no authority from the Court to undertake such charge. The matter is now I believe under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

Cost of maintenance.

The receipts of the Department from all sources amounted to £10,295 17s. 7d., the largest sum yet collected. This sum was made up as follows:—Collections by Master-in-Lunacy, £9,473 18s. 2d.; collections at Reception House, £15 6s. 5d.; payments by Imperial Government, £517 5s. 6d.; sale of fat, old stores, &c., £234 11s. 11d.; and rent of land, £54 15s. 7d.

The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1887.

Name of Institution.	Collected for maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for maintenance of Patients.	Sale of fat and old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	3,413 17 1	.....	81 9 7	.....	3,495 6 8
Do Parramatta	2,266 4 9	488 10 9	10 0 0	.....	2,764 15 6
Do Callan Park	3,089 15 2	.....	116 4 2	.....	3,205 19 4
Do Newcastle	481 3 6	28 14 9	26 18 2	.....	536 16 5
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River	222 17 8	.....	.....	.....	222 17 8
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst	15 6 5	.....	.....	.....	15 6 5
Inspector-General's Office .....	.....	.....	.....	54 15 7	54 15 7
Total	9,489 4 7	517 5 6	234 11 11	54 15 7	10,295 17 7

The total expenditure for the year was £89,213 17s. 9d., and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £81,839 17s. 2d.; maintenance of Government patients at licensed house, Cook's River, £2,925; maintenance of patients in Reception House, £1,616 7s. 2d., and general expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, payments to official visitors, maintenance of steam launch, &c., £2,832 15s. 5d. The expenditure was less under every heading than during the year 1886.

The cost of maintenance in Hospitals was £2,271 8s. 3d. less than during the year 1886, notwithstanding that the average number of patients resident was 76 more, so that 2,629 patients were maintained in 1887 for £2,271 8s. 3d. less than 2,553 patients cost in 1886.

The cost of the reception house was less by £189 19s. 1d. than during the preceding year, and each patient treated therein cost £2 17s. 6d.

The

The following tables give the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals:—

TABLE showing annual cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1887.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total cost.	Amount of collections.	Total annual cost per Patient, without deducting collections.	Annual cost per Patient, deducting collections.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville...	932	734	£ 25,065 4 10	£ 3,495 6 8	£ 34 2 11½	£ 29 7 7
Do Parramatta...	1,134	1,020	28,271 1 11	2,764 15 6	27 14 4	25 0 1½
Do Callan Park...	827	637	20,537 11 10	3,205 19 4	32 4 9½	27 4 1½
Do Newcastle...	263	238	7,935 18 7	536 16 5	33 9 4½	31 4 3½
	3,156	2,629	81,839 17 2	10,002 17 11	.....	.....

TABLE showing weekly cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1887.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total annual cost.	Calculated on average number resident.								Weekly cost, deducting collections.
				Salaries and allowances.	Provisions &c. &c.	Amusements, books, and periodicals.	Incidental expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, bedding, &c.	Total weekly cost, without deducting collections.		
Hospitals for the Insane—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville	932	734	25,065 4 10	0 5 1½	0 5 0½	0 0 1½	0 0 4	0 0 4½	0 2 1½	0 13 1½	0 11 3½	
Parramatta	1,134	1,020	28,271 1 11	0 4 1	0 4 5	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 1 8½	0 10 3	0 9 7½	
Callan Park	827	637	20,537 11 10	0 4 9½	0 5 5½	0 0 2	0 0 4	0 0 2½	0 1 0½	0 12 4½	0 10 5½	
Newcastle	263	238	7,935 18 7	0 4 0½	0 5 5½	0 0 1½	0 0 5½	0 0 2½	0 2 5½	0 12 0½	0 12 0	

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 11s. 11½d., or, deducting collections, 10s. 6d.

The average weekly cost per head at all the Hospitals, without deducting collections, has been 11s. 11½, as against 12s. 7½d. in 1886, and 12s. 8d. in 1885, and, after deducting collections, 10s. 6d. as against 11s. 1½d. in 1886, and 11s. 3½d. in 1885.

The cost at Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park is less than during the preceding year, but there has been an increase of 1s. 5d. a-week at Newcastle, where the cost for clothes and stores was unusually large, and the cost for provisions, owing to the contracts not being favourable, was larger than in former years.

The following return shows the cost of maintenance at all the Hospitals, from 1870 to 1887 inclusive:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1887 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.		Cecuna.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
1870	£ 0 12 6	£ 0 12 11	£ 0 9 0	£ 0 9 1½	£ 0 16 11	£ 0 16 11	£ 0 16 1	£ 0 16 1	£ 0 13 6	£ 0 13 6
1871	0 11 11½	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½	0 16 11	0 16 11	0 16 1	0 16 1	0 13 6	0 13 6
1872	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	0 16 1	0 16 1	0 13 6	0 13 6
1873	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4½	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	0 16 1	0 16 1	0 13 6	0 13 6
1874	0 12 2½	0 12 10½	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6
1875	0 12 2	0 12 6½	0 11 10½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 14 3	0 14 3
1876	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0½	0 11 2½	0 14 1	0 14 4½	0 14 4½	0 14 4½	0 14 4½	0 14 4½
1877	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 7	0 14 7	0 14 7	0 14 7	0 14 7
1878	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9½	0 12 10½	0 13 8½	0 13 6½	0 13 6½	0 13 6½	0 13 6½	0 13 6½
1879	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2½	0 11 7	0 13 8½	0 13 1½	0 13 1½	0 13 1½	0 13 1½	0 13 1½
1880	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½
1881	0 10 1½	0 12 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 9½	0 10 9½	0 11 8	0 11 8	0 11 8	0 11 8	0 11 8
1882	0 10 11	0 13 0½	0 12 6	0 13 0½	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½	0 11 5½
1883	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½	0 12 0½
1884	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 9 11½	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1885	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11½	0 12 1	0 12 1	0 12 1	0 12 1	0 12 1
1886	0 11 8	0 13 9½	0 10 2	0 10 11½	0 10 7½	0 11 6½	0 11 6½	0 11 6½	0 11 6½	0 11 6½
1887	0 11 3½	0 13 1½	0 9 7½	0 10 8	0 12 0	0 12 9½	0 12 9½	0 12 9½	0 12 9½	0 12 9½

° First year, and including cost of stores and outfit.

† Opening of new Hospital.

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

On 31st December, 1886, the patients remaining in this Institution were 7 in number, 4 under remand, and 3 under lunacy certificate. During the year 555 patients were admitted, 254 under remand, and 301 under lunacy certificate, making a total of 562 under care and treatment. Of these 85 were admitted twice, being first received under remand by magistrates, and subsequently certified and readmitted. Of the cases under certificate 304 in number, including those remaining at the close of last year, 28 were discharged recovered, 271 were transferred to Hospitals for the Insane, 4 died, and 1 remained at the close of the year; and of the 258 cases under remand 160 were discharged recovered at the Police Courts, 86 were certified and readmitted, 3 died, and 10 remained at the close of the year. Of the total number under care 188 were discharged recovered.

The

I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly and properly kept. The Medical Journal shows that one patient is absent by escape, and that there has been no recent instance of restraint. The escape was that of a German,—a chronic and harmless patient, who had been allowed to go about almost at will, and was allowed a key. He had been in the Institution seven years, and conceiving that he had been sentenced to that term of imprisonment, eloped on the seventh anniversary of his admission, having first returned his key, in the usual course, to the office.

I examined all the letters detained by the Medical Superintendent as unfit to send, and destroyed all of them, considering that not more than a proper censorship had been exercised. The general health of the Hospital was excellent. There was one case of erysipelas in a female patient, but the rest of those in bed, 8 males and 2 females, were suffering from chronic, and comparatively minor ailments. I found no one in seclusion or restraint, but the number of canvas dresses in the male division was somewhat large. The female division was thoroughly clean, and in admirable order throughout, and I have to express a general satisfaction with the state of the male division, though some repainting and repairs to floors are necessary. The bedding was everywhere clean and in good order, and the patients properly clad. The Medical Superintendent informed me that all the hair pillows are being exchanged for kopuk, and that the hair is being used to make mattresses.

During my visits to the wards I saw all the patients, spoke to a considerable number, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. No complaints of unkindness or roughness were made to me, and in the two or three instances in which there were pleadings for discharge, I was convinced by my inquiries that the mental condition was such as to render this inadvisable. From the daily records which I examined it appears that the percentage of patients employed is keeping up, whilst the number attending church service is increasing, and now amounts to a total of 350—180 males and 150 females. This satisfactory result is due to constant care and interest on the part of the medical officers. From the night reports it appears that 24 males and 19 females are wet, and 5 males and 16 females dirty at night. The number of old and helpless patients has somewhat diminished, and the number of wet and dirty cases has considerably decreased.

At the Hill Branch, which was in its usual excellent order, I found no one in bed. The arrangements in the dining-room, to which I formerly had occasion to take exception, have been improved. The kitchen, stores, and out-buildings in this division were in good order, and such provisions as I saw were of good quality.

At the main building I visited the stores, which I found in good order; the kitchen, which was more tidy than at my last visit; the laundry, which was working satisfactorily; and the workshops. The latter are all too small, and the employment of the inmates would be much facilitated by larger and better rooms. I am glad to find that the new sewing-room answers well, and that a larger amount of work is done in it. All the clothes for women, and a fair share of those for men, are now made in it.

The male patients are mainly employed in the gardens and grounds, and a very large party are employed in excavating a large dam near the new pig-styes, as a sufficient water supply is necessary before these can be opened. The further scheme for improvement on the reserve consists of a cottage for the man in charge, cow-sæds, and forage store, and a new orchard, and it is anticipated that another year will see most of these improvements carried out.

The chaplains of both denominations attend regularly on Sundays and at such other times as they are summoned.

The amusement of the patients receives due attention. A Christmas-tree, for which preparations had been in progress for some months, afforded a great treat to a large number of the patients, and a magic-lantern, held about the same time, was a treat to others. Cricket and other games are encouraged, and parties are sent out in the launch, and for walks, frequently. I examined the case books, and was glad to find all written up to date, in accordance with the case book order, and the recent cases duly and fully entered.

November 14th and 21st.—I visited this Hospital on both these days. On the first I saw and signed the Statutory books, carefully checked the admissions since the last official visit, saw all the orders for the reception of patients, and, with the Medical Superintendent, inspected the whole of the female division, including the laundry, and also the male wards, and outbuildings at the Hill Branch. On the second I examined the case books, which are properly kept and written up in accordance with the case book order, saw all letters written by patients and detained by the Medical Superintendent, and destroyed them, considering them unfit to send, for the reasons noted on them, and inspected the male wards in the main building, through which I was accompanied by the Assistant Medical Officer. I visited, also, on this occasion, the stores, the tailor's shop, and other outbuildings, and saw the new visiting-rooms, which are well suited for the purpose for which they are arranged, and are a great and much needed improvement.

The Statutory books call for no comment, except that it appears that there has been no instance of restraint since the 21st of August. The papers received with patients were in order, except in one instance, in which it was necessary to call for amendments in a medical certificate.

The registers showed that there were 752 patients in Hospital, 490 males and 262 females; and from the reports it appears that 434—268 males and 166 females—were usefully employed, and that the number of wet and dirty at night was comparatively small. I found no one in seclusion or restraint, and three females and seven males only were in bed.

The patients generally were remarkably free from excitement, and the general condition as to clothing and cleanliness was highly satisfactory.

I am glad to express extreme satisfaction with the general condition of the female division, and of the Hill Branch, both of which reflect credit on the officers immediately in charge. I notice a decided improvement in the male wards of the main Hospital, which have been repainted and stenciled in bright and artistic patterns, and would advise that the dormitories in No. 4 male, now whitewashed, should be painted as the neighbouring ones have already been.

The new sewing-room appears to answer admirably, and it is to be wished that a similar room could be erected in the male division for the bookbinding, and which has been lately introduced, and for other industries.

I regret to find that the improvements suggested long ago in No. 5, female, to make the corridor lighter and more cheerful, and to ventilate the single rooms, have not yet been carried out by the Colonial Architect.

The wards of the Hospital devoted to male patients were, during the last three or four months of the year overcrowded, with the inevitable result of interfering with the comfort of the patients and impeding the Medical Superintendent in his efforts towards improving the condition of the Hospital.

The statistical tables in the report of the Medical Superintendent do not call for any special remark.

The only fatal accident was due to choking whilst at dinner.

The general condition of the buildings as to repair is satisfactory, although a number of them are antiquated in design, and somewhat gloomy; but a range of dormitories, of galvanised iron and wood, erected hurriedly 19 years ago, and intended then only as a make-shift until more permanent buildings could be arranged, is now in a very bad state, and must, ere long, be condemned as unfit for further use. It will be necessary to build stone or brick dormitories to replace these, and there is no difficulty in finding a suitable site and in arranging them so as to work well with the existing permanent buildings.

Larger and better arranged workshops are very necessary, and might be put up of galvanised iron at comparatively small expense. At present all the efforts of the Medical Superintendent to increase the number of patients usefully employed are thwarted by the want of conveniently arranged and spacious workshops for carpenters, upholsterers, and other patients, who would benefit in every way by occupation.

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free).

The number of patients in this Institution on 31st December, 1886, was 956, and 103 were admitted during the year, making 1,059 under care and treatment. Of these 24 recovered, 1 was discharged relieved, 5 were transferred, 2 escaped and were not recaptured, 58 died, and 969 remained at the close of the year. The average daily number under care was 962. The percentage of recoveries calculated on the admissions was 26·29, and the death rate was 6·02 per cent. Calculating the recoveries on the admissions for the quinquennial period 1883-7, the percentage was 40·67, whilst the death rate for the same period was 5·38.

The full statistics of the Institution for the year will be found in the tables attached to the report of the Medical Superintendent. [*Appendix B*].

The general health of the inmates, considering the advanced age and feeble condition of a large number, has been good, and there has been no illness of a contagious or epidemic character in the wards. The accidents have been more numerous than usual, and several of them severe. One patient, who was not deemed to be suicidal, strangled herself by tying round her neck a piece of calico bandage given her to retain dressings on her leg, and in 3 cases fractures occurred during quarrels with fellow patients. These accidents have been to some extent due to overcrowding, and emphasize the necessity for additional accommodation, especially in the form of single rooms, which is becoming yearly more apparent. The Hospital was visited once in each month by the official visitors, Dr. Walter Brown, Dr. Isaac Waugh, and Mr. Frederick Gibson, Barrister-at-law, who forwarded reports to the Colonial Secretary after each visit. The visitors have on several occasions called attention to the state of the buildings and to the overcrowding of the male division of the Hospital. With regard to the buildings the following are extracts from the reports:—

January 4th.—They regret to observe that no steps have been taken to erect sick wards, which are very much required, as stated in a former report.

March 1st.—The Board can give no information as to whether anything has been put forward by the Government towards building another sick hospital ward or wards. Many months ago the Board reported on the most discredit state of the present place where the sick are treated. It is almost the only part of the old buildings left, and is, we are informed, infested with vermin, to the great discomfort of the sick. It has no requisites for Hospital purposes, and there is no remedy for it but to have it pulled down and a proper sick ward or wards built. We wish to point out again that this is urgent.

December 6th.—They regret to observe that no action has been taken after their special report of the 10th July, 1887, and the unfortunate inmates of these old buildings are still in a pitiable state.

On July 10th the official visitors addressed a special letter to the Colonial Secretary on this subject, and gave details of the condition of the buildings referred to.

In my last report I entered at some length into this subject, and have now only to hope that the centennial year of the Colony will see the end of these remains from the dark ages, which have for a long time been quite unfit for housing the sick and insane.

Visits of inspection were made by Dr. Blaxland or myself on January 20th, June 8th, August 30th, November 12th, and November 25th.

The following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's book at the two last visits:—

November 12th.—I visited all the wards in the main division of this Hospital appropriated to male patients, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, respectively. The patients generally I found fairly well dressed, and free from excitement. No complaints of ill or harsh treatment were made; two only were in restraint, one an impulsive and violent man in camisole, and the other a destructive dement in gloves. In both cases I saw no reason to question the propriety of the means used. I found one patient, suffering from an excited paroxysm, in seclusion. In three or four cases I noticed bruises or abrasions, but in all a satisfactory explanation was made by the patients or attendants. From the day and night reports it appears that out of the total of 632 male patients, 280 are usefully employed, and that on an average 22 are wet and 14 dirty at night. The number of sick is unusually small, and only 1 was in bed at the time of my visit, though a number of feeble and aged men were in the Hospital room.

The Medical Superintendent is anxious still further to increase the means of employing patients, and a room with adjoining verandah is shortly to be set apart for mattrassing. In the tailors shop I found 19 patients employed.

The bedding was clean and in fairly good order, but the larger part of the beds are of straw, and many look very hard and uncomfortable. I am sure that the introduction of coir for bedding for the whole of the clean patients who have not horse-hair is advisable, and I think that steps should be at once taken to commence the supply. Taking the wards *seriatim*, No. 1 is in excellent order, and bright and cheerful. As most of the patients in it are usefully employed, there are only a few employed in cleaning in it at ordinary times. No. 2 has been greatly improved by asphaltting the paths and by attention to the grass and trees. The large dining-hall in this ward is getting dingy, and requires repainting and further ornamentation by pictures, plaster figures, &c. The gardens in No. 3 ward have been reformed since my last visit, and are now in good order, and the dormitories and corridors are clean and well looked after. Of No. 4 ward it is only right to say that possibly the buildings are kept as clean as they can be considering their dilapidated and disgraceful condition. They are used for housing 130 patients, including the more sick, feeble, and infirm, and are a painful reflection on the civilization of the Colony. Some of the details supplied to me by the medical officers, as showing the condition of these buildings, are disgusting, and if generally known would lead to a public scandal. I have already repeatedly reported on the condition of these buildings, and shall take an early opportunity of again bringing the question under the consideration of the Colonial Secretary.

The Medical Superintendent brought under my notice the fact that the Hospital now contains 1,028 patients, a larger number than at any former time, and leading to overcrowding. The cubic space in the weatherboard dormitories is larger than elsewhere, and any surplus numbers should, if possible, be placed in these, until such time as the Government may decide to appropriate the Protestant Orphan School for Asylum purposes or to erect new buildings.

I visited the kitchen, where I saw the meat, &c., and the stores, where I saw the bread and other articles. All except the bread were thoroughly good. The bread had a slight musty smell. The contractor has been warned that a satisfactory supply will be insisted on.

The house formerly occupied by the Assistant Superintendent has been given up for Hospital purposes. The lower floor is set apart for offices and work-rooms, and the upper for dormitories. Various alterations are necessary to promote the comfort of patients, and to facilitate the general work of the Institution, and should be carried out with as little delay as possible.

November 25th.—I saw and signed the statutory books, which are properly kept, examined the orders and other papers received with patients recently admitted, saw the more recent case books, in which the entries are made in accordance with the case book order, and destroyed all letters detained by the Medical Superintendent for special reasons, having first examined them and found them unfit for various reasons for transmission.

I consulted with the Medical Superintendent as to the best sites for additional single rooms, which are reported to be much needed, and inspected the whole of the female division, and the weatherboard division for men. The female division is in good order throughout. It has been recently painted outside by contract, and the dormitories and single rooms

rooms are now being painted and decorated by the painter and patients working under him. The rooms were clean throughout, and the bedding in good order. Among the patients, 349 in number, there was no noise or excitement, and I heard no complaints. I saw no one in bed, one only was in restraint, and two in seclusion.

The number wet at night is about 23, and about 9 are dirty. A large number were busy in the laundry and sewing rooms, and a few in the wards.

The weatherboard buildings contain 265 patients, and I regret that I cannot express complete satisfaction with this department of the Hospital. The garden and grounds are nicely kept and are improving in condition, but the buildings and their contents require attention. The floors are very bad, and should be renewed as soon as possible. The blinds require to be renewed throughout. The bedding is in several of the dormitories shabby and untidy, and the pillows are still, some of them, stuffed with straw and horsehair, instead of kopuk. The bedsteads require careful cleaning and repainting, and in fact the whole division is in need of more supervision and care. The patients struck me too as being less tidy than usual.

I visited the farm and garden. The new pigsties, which are commodious, well planned, and creditable to the Institution are nearly ready for use, and as soon as possible the Medical Superintendent proposes to destroy the old sties and other old farm buildings. The garden, considering the season, did not strike me as nearly as full of vegetables and produce generally as it might be.

The only change among the officers during the year was caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Lester, the dispenser. The appointment was filled by the appointment of Mr. G. Gaud.

Five of the attendants who had long service retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

Several requisitions for alterations and repairs, forwarded to the Colonial Architect so long ago as 1886, are as yet unattended to, and among them is one for reroofing the weatherboard buildings for men with galvanized iron. The present roof is of shingle, is much decayed, and as was pointed out by Mr. Bear, the Superintendent of Fire Brigades, is very unsafe. There is constant danger from fire by sparks from the chimneys, and any fire at these buildings would result not only in great loss of Government property but probably to considerable loss of life.

No steps have as yet been taken to provide a new residence for the Assistant Superintendent, whose quarters were more than three years ago taken for offices and other Hospital purposes. Very considerable difficulties arise from this officer being now non-resident, and a house should be provided with as little delay as possible.

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

On 31st December, 1886, there were 629 patients in this Hospital; 198 were admitted during the year, making a total of 827 under care and treatment. Of these 86 recovered, 8 were discharged relieved, 7 were transferred, and 58 died, leaving 668 under care at the close of the year. The average number resident was 637. The recovery rate was 44.55 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate 9.10 on the average number resident.

The death rate was somewhat higher than at other Institutions, but not higher than might be expected considering the character of the cases under care, and the fact that the Hospital has received almost all the acute cases of insanity occurring in the Metropolitan district during the year. The complete statistics of the Hospital are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent and the tables thereto appended. [*Appendix C.*]

The general health of the Institution has been good, and there has been a complete absence of epidemic disease. One death resulted from peritonitis, due to self-inflicted wounds, without suicidal intent, and in this case a Coroner's inquest was held, and no blame imputed to the officers in charge. The only other accidents were two cases of fractured ribs, one caused by a fall, and the other during a scuffle between two patients, and an injury to the hand in one of the washing machines, which was not severe.

The official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. C. J. Manning, Barrister-at-law, have paid frequent visits of inspection, and in their reports, forwarded after each visit, have expressed satisfaction with the general condition and management of the Hospital.

My visits of inspection were made on January 19th and 24th, and November 24th, and the following is a copy of my entry in the Inspector's book on the latter occasion:—

24th November.—I have to day visited this Hospital, and, accompanied by the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer, have inspected every part of it, including the laundry, kitchen, workshops, &c. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are properly kept. From the medical journal it appears that there has been neither seclusion or restraint since 30th October. One patient was absent by escape, and, including him, the number on the register was 601—395 males and 206 females.

On examining the reports it appears that 268 men and 155 women are actively and usefully employed, and that at night there are about 22 men and 14 women wet, and 14 men and 14 women dirty.

The numbers attending Divine Service are somewhat small as compared with some of the other Hospitals, especially when the convenient situation and spaciousness of the chapel is considered.

In visiting the wards in the main Hospital I found no one in seclusion or restraint. I saw all in bed in single rooms and in the Hospitals—16 males and 13 females. Among the former are several feeble and bedridden cases which could have been treated quite as well in a poorhouse hospital as in a special Institution.

The patients generally were remarkably quiet and free from excitement, and their condition as to dress was highly satisfactory.

Of the condition of the male division of the Hospital I am able to report most favourably. The ward gardens are admirably kept, and the asphaltting of the paths has added greatly to the appearance of these, and permits of the wards being kept in a much smarter and cleaner condition. Every part of the building was scrupulously clean; the dormitories have been greatly improved by painting (only one ward now remains undone), and the bedding was in a most satisfactory condition.

In the female division the asphaltting of the paths and painting of the dormitories has yet to be done, and the Medical Superintendent proposes to undertake these early next year. In this division there has been a great improvement in the gardens. Blinds are much required in some of the dormitories, and some minor fittings are still necessary. The condition of the female division generally is improving, and the number employed is increasing. The number of idle women, however, in No. 3 ward is still painfully large.

The kitchen, laundry, and other out-buildings were in excellent order.

The weatherboard buildings, which now contain the more demented and hopeless patients, were in good order. Four patients, in a very feeble condition, were in bed in single rooms, and 1, an epileptic, prone to self-injury, was in a light camisole, which I think, considering the circumstances, into which I fully inquired, a necessary and judicious mode of treatment.

The old house and the new cottage attached are ready for the reception of patients, except that the former wants a billiard-table and the latter requires painting throughout. It is proposed to occupy these buildings at the beginning of

next

next year. A store and larder will be required for this division, and can be obtained by conversion of the old laundry. Experience has shown the necessity of additional visiting rooms, and more workshops for the employment of patients, and both of these have been made the subject of requisition on the Colonial Architect's Department.

I saw all the papers received with patients since the last official visit, and destroyed letters detained by the Medical Superintendent as unfit for transmission.

There has been no change in the permanent officers of the Hospital. Dr. G. E. Miles, on whom devolved the charge of the Hospital at such times as Dr. Blaxland was absent or engaged in carrying out the duties of inspection at other Hospitals, was, by his experience in English asylums, well qualified to carry out the extra duties required of him, and performed them most satisfactorily; and Dr. H. M'Douall rendered efficient assistance as additional Medical Officer during nine months of the year.

Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

This Institution is now set apart entirely for patients of congenitally feeble intellect or for such as have become so in early life by arrest of brain development from epilepsy, accident, or disease. A considerable proportion are children in years, and though a number have attained to mature, and a few to old age, all are children in intellect. At the close of 1886 there were 242 patients, 125 males and 117 females, in this Institution. During 1887 14 patients were admitted for the first time, 3 were readmitted, and 4 were transferred from other Institutions, making a total of 263, 138 males, and 125 females, under care. Of these 5 were discharged under the heading relieved, and 18 died, leaving 240 (127 males and 113 females) on the registers at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 238, and the deaths give a percentage of 7.56 on this number. Taking the quinquennial period 1883-87 the death rate has been 7.89, and considering the feeble general health of a large number of the inmates this is in itself evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them. The deaths, from what may be called preventable diseases, have been remarkably few, and there has been an immunity from infection or epidemic disease during the year 1887 with the exception of typhoid fever, of which 3 cases occurred, and from which 1 patient died. The causes of death for the year 1887 are shewn in table 3, and as in former years the chief mortality has been due to epilepsy, thoracic disease, and general debility.

In connection with the general health of the inmates, I may point out that the site of the Institution appears to be peculiarly suitable for idiotic and imbecile patients. A large number of the cases suffer from scrofula in one or other of its many forms, and all these are more or less benefited by the sea air, whilst the equable temperature and the absence of anything like frost or extreme cold is favourable to the very many weakly children whose circulation is defective, and whose limbs are paralysed. The number of discharges has been very small. Recovery can scarcely be expected in cases of the kind admitted to this Institution, but every year a few patients so far improve in mental condition that it is possible to discharge them to the care of friends.

The only serious accidents have been a severe injury to the head from a blow, and a fractured leg from a fall on the pavement when returning from chapel.

On the total number under care 115 were under 20 years of age, and 223 natives of this or neighbouring colonies.

The number of patients attending Divine Service is now 130, or 54 per cent., but the number actively and usefully employed is still smaller than it should be, and no steps have been taken to introduce gymnastic or calisthenic exercises or systematic teaching. During my absence from the Colony I visited the Asylum for Idiots under the Metropolitan Asylums Board at Darenth, of which Dr. Fletcher Beach is the Medical Superintendent. It contains 650 patients, all children, and the system of teaching, which is of a special character and directed to meet the feeble intelligence of the inmates, is very complete and satisfactory. It could not be carried out in its entirety in this Colony with our comparatively small number of children, except at a considerable expense per head, and would necessitate class-rooms, and the engagement of specially trained teachers, but some parts of it might, I think, be attempted with but little additional cost. It is advisable to mention, however (first) that the children at Darenth seemed superior in average intelligence to the children at Newcastle, and many of them would not be sent from home in New South Wales where their labour would be valuable in minor occupations on up-country homesteads; and (second) that the proportion of those suffering from epileptic fits, and being by reason of this more incapable of receiving and retaining instruction is much greater at Newcastle than at Darenth. The Institution was inspected on March 11th, June 15th, September 14th, and November 17th, and was on each occasion found in good order. After the visit paid on November 17th, I thought it necessary to direct the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the action of the corporation of Newcastle in emptying night-soil into the shaft and workings of a disused coal-mine situated on the reserve and in close proximity to the Hospital. I did not find any offensive smell in the Hospital wards or grounds, but from the nature of the levels and the character of the strata, it is almost certain that the drainage from the night-soil must in time find its way into the deep wells at the Hospital, and from these by percolation into other wells in the town, with which, as experience has shown, the Hospital wells are in connection through the sand and other strata. The water for the use of the Hospital is now obtained from the Maitland reservoir, but in case of temporary failure of this or temporary impurity after floods, the Hospital wells are available, and have so far afforded a pure and satisfactory supply. To have these wells contaminated, and made into little better than cesspits, which is inevitable should the present proceedings on the part of the corporation be continued, will be a great misfortune, and a great injury to the Hospital.

The Hospital buildings have been kept in good repair, but the much needed improvements in the hot water supply have not been carried out. At present there is a considerable waste of water, and a still greater waste of fuel. The cost of fuel per inmate is at present larger in this than in any other Institution in the Department, whilst the contract rate for coal is very much less. If the alterations, which I have advocated during the last four or five years, were carried out, the cost would soon be covered by the saving in fuel. The visiting Medical Officer of the Institution, Dr. Richard Harris, who had for some time been in feeble health, died in October last, and Dr. John Harris has undertaken the duties of Visiting Medical Officer in the absence of any official appointment to the vacant position.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	5	3	8
Epilepsy and convulsions.....			
General paralysis			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....			
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....			
TUBERCULAR DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....		2	2
Pulmonary consumption	1		1
Disease of heart and blood vessels			
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritonæum			
Dysentery and diarrhoea			
Albuminuria			
Disease of bladder and prostate	1		1
Disease of liver			
Erysipelas			
Typhoid fever		1	1
General debility and old age	1	4	5
Accident			
Suicide			
Total	8	10	18

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care during the year 1887, in the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle.

	Admitted and re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3
5 to 10.....	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	12	7	19
10 to 15.....	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	25	16	41
15 to 20.....	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	4	5	26	26	52
20 to 30.....	3	1	4	40	30	70
30 to 40.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	17	23	40
40 to 50.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	22
50 to 60.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
60 to 70.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
70 to 80.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
80 to 90.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11	6	17	3	2	5	8	10	18	138	125	263

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1887.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies... { New South Wales	9	4	13	105	102	207
{ Other Colonies	1	1	2	11	5	16
Great Britain { England	1	...	1	15	9	24
{ Scotland .....	...	...	...	1	2	3
{ Ireland.....	...	...	...	4	6	10
Other Countries .....	...	1	1	2	1	3
Total	11	6	17	138	125	263

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

On 31st December, 1886, there were 56 patients (48 males and 8 females) in this Hospital. During the year 1887, 19 were admitted (16 males and 3 females), making a total number under care of 75. Of these, 3 recovered, 10 were transferred to other hospitals on expiry of sentence or other termination of criminal disability, and 62 (58 males and 9 females) remained at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 58. The percentage of recoveries was 15.78, being much lower than during preceding years. There were no deaths, and the only serious accident was an attempt at suicide; a very melancholic patient, who had attempted murder, having made serious wounds in his throat and abdomen by means of a piece of sharpened iron hoop.

The following table shows the classification of the patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1887:—

CLASSIFICATION of the crimes of patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, on 31st December, 1887.

Crime	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.															Total number in Hospital, 31st December, 1887.		
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Reprieved on the ground of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	2	...	2	2	1	3	10	1	11	...	...	...	6	1	7	20	3	23
Attempt to murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8	...	...	...	4	1	5	11	3	14
Rape .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
Unnatural offence .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Indecent assault .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Burglary and housebreaking .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sheep and horse stealing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Larceny and petty thefts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
Arson and malicious burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Piracy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vagrancy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Attempting suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	5	...	5	5	1	6	21	3	26	...	...	...	22	3	25	53	9	62

The Statistics of the Hospital will be found with the Report of the Medical Superintendent (*Appendix D*.)

The Hospital was visited for the purposes of inspection on January 20th, June 8th, August and November 12th, and November 25th, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's book on the two last of these occasions:—

November 12th.—I have to-day visited this Institution, accompanied by the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer. The number of patients on the register is 62 (53 males and 9 females). I saw and spoke to all the males, those in the ward and those employed in the wood-yard, tailors shop, &c., under charge of attendants, and marked off all the names in my list. On my next visit I shall collect and see all the women.

I found two patients in restraint for reasons which, on inquiry, seemed to me good and sufficient. The patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no complaints of any kind were made, although several were as usual urgent in their requests for discharge. From the returns it appears that 36 (29 males and 7 females) are usefully employed. The majority of the males employed are engaged in sawing and chopping wood in the yard specially set apart for the employment of this class of patients, and considering their history I think that special and stringent rules should be drafted and given to the attendants in charge of them. A large portion of this yard has now been trenched and manured, and a quantity of vegetables are being grown. I found the corridors, all three stories of which I visited, clean, free from offensive smell, and in good order, and the ventilating openings to all the rooms which have recently been cut, add very much to the healthiness and ventilation. The new bath-room and day-room are said to answer well and to be a great improvement. The latter is bare and dreary looking, and will be much improved by painting in light colours and by the supply of pictures. The airing courts are very neatly kept.

November 25.—I saw the whole of the female patients under criminal disability, and checked off the names on my list. They are eight in number, and none of them are in a condition in which their discharge can be recommended or their transfer to the free division made.

I consulted with the Medical Superintendent as to the criminal patients awaiting trial, and in one case, an imbecile boy, we agreed that the Attorney-General should be recommended not to take further proceedings.

I saw and signed the statutory books for this division, and saw the orders for the reception of the only two patients received since the last official visit.

The Medical Journal for this Hospital has not been written up since the end of October, but the admission and discharge registers are in order.

This

This Hospital has been visited about once a month by the official visitors, but there is nothing in their reports to call for special remark. It will be seen from the figures above given that the number of patients is slowly increasing, there being an addition of six during the year. The existing accommodation, very limited in extent, is now fully occupied, and there is no reason to think that the number of admissions will in any degree diminish. The patients belong to a somewhat incurable class, and on reviewing the cases now in the Hospital it appears that the majority of the "Governor's pleasure" cases have committed such serious offences or are so incurably insane that they are likely to be inmates all the remainder of their lives, whilst of those serving sentence some are committed for life, and a number of the others for long periods, so that there is not likely to be any great diminution in numbers by discharge on expiry of criminal disability. We are met therefore by the necessity of providing additional accommodation, and it becomes a question whether this accommodation should be provided in connection with the Hospitals for the Insane, or whether the class of patients who become insane whilst undergoing sentence in gaol might not be more fitly provided for in a special wing in one of the prisons, as has been done in England during the last eleven years in connection with the prison at Woking.

In Appendix E to this report will be found a memorandum from the Medical Inspector, Dr. R. M. Gover, on the lunatic division of the Woking Prison, which shows that this arrangement has much to recommend it, and that it is on the whole more satisfactory than the system of transferring these prisoners from the Penal to the Lunacy Department.

When prisoners undergoing sentence suffer from bodily ailments they are treated in hospitals in the prison, and there appear to be no valid reasons why arrangements should not be made for treating those suffering from mental diseases also. It should be borne in mind that prisoners becoming insane whilst undergoing sentence belong to a special class; they are prisoners first and insane afterwards, and differ altogether from those who are insane first, and who commit crime by reason of their insanity. These latter, for the most part acquitted on the ground of insanity, and detained during the Governor's pleasure, are, without doubt, fit cases for special asylum care and treatment, but it is in many cases a hardship to them that the convict class should be associated with them, and the presence of this class by reason of the retention of prison habits and propensities, and by constant attempts at escape, renders the whole Asylum in which they are placed more repressive and prison-like than it might, and in justice to the other inmates, should be.

The number of patients now under sentence in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, is 25, and the removal of these would afford room for the Governor's pleasure class for some time to come, and render it possible to effect changes in the arrangements of the Hospital, which are highly desirable.

Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

At the end of 1886 there were 91 patients in this Hospital (13 males and 78 females)

During the year 30 patients (14 males and 16 females) were admitted, and 1 male was transferred from Callan Park, making altogether 122 patients (28 males and 94 females) under care and treatment. Of these 10 were discharged recovered, 4 were discharged relieved, 3 were transferred to other Institutions, and 1 died, leaving 104 (23 males and 81 females) in the Institution at the close of the year.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions for the year was 33.33, and the percentage of those discharged relieved, 13.33. The death rate was only 1.07 per cent., calculated on the average number resident. Calculating the recoveries on the admission for the quinquennial period 1883-7 the percentage was 43.39, whilst the death rate for the same period was 4.32.

At the close of the year 23 males and 31 females were private patients, and 50 females were supported by the Government. The number of admissions as private patients was much larger than in any former year, and has been steadily increasing during the last three or four years, during which the Institution has been under intelligent medical administration.

The Official Visitors—Sir Alfred Roberts, Mr. C. J. Manning, Barrister-at-law, and Dr. J. C. Cox visited the Institution about once a month during the year, and visits were paid by either Dr. Blaxland or myself on January 28th, July 22nd, October 5th, and December 3rd. At the last of these visits I saw every one of the patients, speaking to all, and giving everyone an opportunity of making complaints if they so desired. Three patients I saw alone at their particular wish. The statutory books have been correctly kept, and the case books written up, in accordance with the case-book order. From the Medical Journal it appears that there has been no instance of restraint during the year, and that the instances in which seclusion was employed were not frequent. I have been glad to express in my reports a general satisfaction with the order, cleanliness, and government of the Institution. The new block of buildings is now complete and in occupation. It comprises a spacious kitchen, with servant's hall, scullery, and all necessary adjuncts, a boiler-house, a laundry, with hot air drying-room, a fine large dormitory, and a small sitting-room,—the whole forming a much needed and very satisfactory addition to the Institution.

Although arrangements were made some time since by the Sydney Corporation to lay the water mains along the Cook's River Road, there has been very considerable delay, and the work was not nearly complete at the close of the year. Dr. Vause, the Medical Superintendent, has, as a temporary measure, fixed a stand-pipe, with hose, &c., in a situation approved by Mr. Bear, the Superintendent of Fire Brigades. This is connected with elevated tanks, and, by means of a fixed steam-engine, the water can be thrown through it from the underground tanks. This is, perhaps, all that can at present be done, but I cannot help regarding with apprehension these light wooden buildings, in which a fire would make terrible headway, and shall be glad when the mains are laid along the adjoining road, and water in full quantity, and at adequate pressure is available. There is now great need of increased day space and accommodation for the gentlemen patients. During the last two years the number of these has more than doubled, and the patients present such diversity of mental condition as to render further classification very desirable. Additional day-room is needed for this and also for the health and comfort of the inmates.

The following tables give the main statistics for the year.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1887.

	Males.	Females.	Total.																								
In Hospital on 31st December, 1886.....	13	78	91																								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>16</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male.	Female.	Total.	13	16	29	1	...	1	1	...	1												
Male.	Female.	Total.																									
13	16	29																									
1	...	1																									
1	...	1																									
Admitted for the first time during the year.....	13	16	29																								
Readmitted during the year	1	...	1																								
Transferred during the year	1	...	1																								
	15	16	31																								
Total under care during the year	28	94	122																								
Discharged or removed—	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recovered</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relieved</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escaped (and not recaptured)</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered	3	7	10	Relieved	1	3	4	Transferred	1	2	3	Escaped (and not recaptured)	Died	1	1
	Male.	Female.	Total.																								
Recovered	3	7	10																								
Relieved	1	3	4																								
Transferred	1	2	3																								
Escaped (and not recaptured)																								
Died	1	1																								
Total discharged or died during the year	5	13	18																								
Remaining	23	81	104																								
Average number resident during the year	15	78	93																								
*Persons under care during the year†	27	94	121																								
*Persons admitted.....	13	16	29																								
*Persons recovered.....	3	7	10																								

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once. † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the years 1876-1887 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days		Died.		Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average number resident.					
	For the first time.		Readmitted.	M.		F.	Re-covered.		Re-lieved.		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1876	2	1	3	...	...	33	33	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	10	6	130	135	6	119	119	...	...	50-00	...	33-33	21-25	7-08	8-38	
1877	5	3	8	1	1	11	11	2	0	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	9	4	130	134	5	130	134	50-00	150-00	88-88	...	25-00	11-11	40-00	5-42	6-66		
1878	5	2	7	1	1	7	8	2	5	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	8	128	133	5	128	133	50-00	30-00	31-25	...	10-00	0-25	30-00	6-24	6-78		
1879	3	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	6	6	127	133	4	128	132	33-33	50-00	40-00	...	50-00	30-00	...	3-83	3-79		
1880	8	2	6	1	1	9	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	...	5	5	6	129	135	4	128	132	25-00	150-00	60-66	35-00	50-00	33-33	...	3-90	3-79		
1881	5	2	14	...	...	110	11	4	3	7	2	5	7	...	...	...	8	8	6	132	138	5	132	137	80-00	33-33	50-00	40-00	55-55	50-00	...	6-08	6-92
1882	7	4	11	...	...	111	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	0	0	135	144	7	133	140	28-57	50-00	36-36	14-28	25-00	18-18	24-28	6-77	7-14
1883	7	0	16	1	1	14	5	5	2	7	3	2	5	...	...	3	5	3	7	130	145	8	137	145	62-50	22-22	41-17	57-50	22-22	29-41	27-50	3-65	6-51
1884	7	12	10	2	5	7	4	8	12	1	1	3	3	...	4	2	6	7	143	160	7	141	148	47-14	66-66	33-15	14-28	...	5-26	5-71	1-41	4-05	
1885	12	9	21	...	...	6	6	5	8	13	1	3	4	2	2	...	1	7	8	140	150	10	142	152	41-66	83-83	61-60	3-33	33-33	10-04	10-60	4-22	5-26
1886	6	13	10	5	5	...	4	4	2	1	3	...	72	72	...	1	3	4	13	78	91	10	77	87	...	30-76	21-06	33-33	7-69	15-78	10-00	3-89	4-50
1887	13	16	29	1	1	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	81	104	15	78	93	31-42	43-75	33-33	7-14	18-76	13-33	...	1-28	1-07			

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

This ward is set apart, under the provisions of section 67 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act "for the detention of any prisoner serving under any sentence of hard labour or imprisonment who may be supposed to be insane, or who, from mental imbecility, may be supposed to be unfit for penal discipline, in order that he may be there placed under observation until it be certified by two medical practitioners that he is of sound mind or is insane and a fit subject for detention in an Hospital for the Criminal Insane." It is also, under administrative arrangements made by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, used for such prisoners awaiting trial either at the Supreme Court or Court of Quarter Sessions in Sydney, who have exhibited any mental peculiarity or are supposed to be insane, for the detention of prisoners acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting the Governor's pleasure as to their disposal, and for prisoners under sentence or under remand from the Police Courts who have exhibited symptoms of mental unsoundness.

In dealing with all the classes abovementioned the ward has been of the greatest service, and, by means of its special arrangements and the assistance of experienced warders, the medical officers have been able to determine the mental status and responsibility of prisoners and to defeat malingerings much more readily and exactly than would have been possible under other circumstances.

The ward was inspected under the provisions of the Lunacy Act on 28th January, 4th March, 5th August, 30th September, and 11th November, and on each occasion was in good order. All the inmates were seen. No complaints were made, and the treatment appeared to be judicious and satisfactory. The registers and journal were found written up to date, and kept with care and intelligence.

The number of inmates serving sentence remaining on 31st December, 1886, was 6, and 52 (a smaller number than usual) were admitted during the year, making 58 of this class under care. Of these 42 were discharged of sound mind, a number by reason of the judicious treatment accorded to them; 13 were sent to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, 1 was discharged to the Police Court, and 2 remained at the close of the year.

The number received under sentence or on remand from the Police Courts was less than during the previous year. These inmates were for the most part suffering from temporary mental disturbance due to drink, and of a total of 86 it was only necessary to send 2 on to Hospital. All the rest, with the exception of 2 remaining at the end of the year, having been discharged at the expiry of sentence or period for which remanded.

The following return, kindly furnished by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, gives the statistics of the ward for the year.

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1887, the place whence received, and their disposal.

Whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1886.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1887.			
							Of sound mind.			To Hospitals for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Admitted under the provision of section 63 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, from—	H. M. Gaol—																					
	Darlinghurst																					
	Bathurst																					
	Goulburn																					
	Parramatta																					
	Maitland																					
	Berrima																					
	Young																					
	Gosford																					
	Windsor																					
	Trial Bay																					
	Grafton																					
	Armidale																					
	Casino																					
	Wollongong																					
Bourke																						
Total																						
Awaiting trial, } Supreme Court, Sydney	Quartermasters																					
	Quartermasters																					
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure } Under sentence	Or on remand																					
	Or on remand																					
Total																						

APPENDIX A.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 10 March, 1888.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1887.

At the beginning of the year there were 743 patients in the Hospital. During the year 189 (124 men and 65 women) were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 932, and the average number resident 734. There were discharged 154, of whom 91 had recovered, 7 were relieved, 4 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 50 died. There remained at the close of the year 500 men and 278 women, a total of 778.

The most important of the new works undertaken this year, are the conversion of a portion of the old buildings into large and commodious rooms for the accommodation of visitors to patients, the erection of a dining-room for a ward on the female side, the enlarging of the old laundry boiler, the erection of a chimney-stack for the new and enlarged boilers, and extensive additions and improvements in the grounds and reserves. The permanent structure has been kept in repair by the artisan attendants, and several minor alterations and improvements have been effected therein.

The pig-styes erected in 1886 have already largely increased the income from the sale of pigs, and should, in a year or two more, repay the cost of their erection.

Towards the close of the year some cases of typhoid fever appeared in the Hospital, and in January and February, 1888, other cases occurred. Those attacked by the disease were: 2 nurses, both of whom recovered; 2 patients, one of whom died; and 2 attendants, one of whom also died. In searching for the cause of this outbreak, the fact that 4 out of 6 attacked were members of the staff, who spend part of their time out of the Hospital, makes it possible that the disease might have been introduced from Sydney or its suburbs where it was at the time prevalent. But again, both of the patients attacked had not left the Institution for months before; and the cause of their illness must therefore be looked for in the Hospital itself. The most probable sources of infection are the milk and water supplies. The milk is supplied by contract, and is open to grave suspicion. The precaution of boiling it before issuing it to the wards was taken as soon as the disease appeared; but after this the second patient was attacked. The water supply from the Hospital dams is very impure, and its use is therefore restricted to cleansing purposes. It is however possible, as the taps are accessible, that the patients may have taken some of it.

Throughout the greater part of the year the wards were overcrowded, there being an average of sixty-three more than the number for whom there was proper accommodation. Advantage was taken of the absence of the owner of a house in the neighbourhood to rent it for the use of patients. This house and grounds are now under offer to the Government, and, as they are in the middle of the Hospital estate, would be a desirable addition to the property.

The following donations have been received, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their gifts:—Illustrated papers have been sent by Miss Walker, of Yaralla, Mr. J. H. Adger, Mr. E. O. Smith, Mrs. Salter, Miss Dean, Sir A. Roberts, and the proprietors of the *Sydney Mail*; a box of artificial flowers by Miss Riley; donations of pipes by Mr. Pearson, Dr. Evans, Mrs. Niblett, Mr. Fitzhardinge, Mr. G. G. Forster; a number of books from Mr. Fitzhardinge; a "spoonbill" by Miss Paterson; £3 3s. by Mr. Lysaght; £5 by Mrs. A. Edwards; and £5 5s. by Dr. Ross.

A fancy dress ball was held during the winter, and was much enjoyed by the patients and visitors. The kindness of the ladies who assisted to make the dresses for the patients, and of those who sent donations of dress material, contributed materially to its success. I have also to thank Messrs. D. Jones & Co. for a donation of £2 2s. for the same purpose.

I have, on behalf of the Hospital, to tender thanks to those who kindly gave entertainments, theatrical performances, and concerts, viz.:—Rev. Samuel Wilkinson and friends, the Gladesville Amateur Minstrels, Mr. Hutton, St. Mark's Handbell Ringers, Mr. Green and friends, and Mrs. Fitzsimon and friends.

The proprietors of the following newspapers:—*Australian Churchman*, *Bathurst Free Press*, *Hera Gazette*, *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *Weekly Advocate*, *Bathurst Daily Times*, *Burrangong Argus*, *Dubbo Dispatch*, *Goulburn Herald*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Queanbeyan Age*, *Monaro Mercury*, *Southern Argus*, *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, *Wagga Wagga Express*, *Western Post*, *Yass Courier*, *Social Reformer*, *St. Leonard's Recorder*, and *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, have generously forwarded a copy of each issue free during the year.

I regret to have to record the death of three members of the staff. William Boon died in April, 1887, after an illness of many months' duration. He had been for ten years an attendant in the Hospital; his loss is much regretted by every one.

James McClennan died in April, 1887, of typhoid fever. He had been eight and a half years an attendant, and his uniform good nature and cheerfulness had endeared him to all he came in contact with.

Jonah Golby died in January, 1888, of typhoid fever. He had been three and a half years here as an attendant, and will be much missed in the wards.

To the officers and staff, I beg to tender my hearty thanks for the willing and efficient assistance they have rendered me during the year.

I have, &c.,

ERIC SINCLAIR,
Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

TABLE I.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year, 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total																
In Hospital on 31st December, 1886	472	271	743																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admitted for the first time during the year</td> <td>104</td> <td>53</td> <td>157</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Readmitted during the year</td> <td>17</td> <td>10</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred during the year</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male.	Female.	Total.	Admitted for the first time during the year	104	53	157	Readmitted during the year	17	10	27	Transferred during the year	3	2	5
	Male.	Female.	Total.																
Admitted for the first time during the year	104	53	157																
Readmitted during the year	17	10	27																
Transferred during the year	3	2	5																
	124	65	189																
Total under care during the year	596	336	932																
Discharged or removed—																			
Recovered	54	37	91																
Relieved	5	2	7																
Transferred	3	1	4																
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	2																
Died	32	18	50																
Total discharged or died during the year	96	58	154																
Remaining	500	278	778																
Average number resident during the year	477	257	734																
* Persons under care during the year †	593	336	929																
* Persons admitted	121	65	186																
* Persons recovered	53	37	90																

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once. † Total cases minus readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1869 to 1887 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December.	Average number resident	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of deaths on average numbers residents.																																			
	Admitted for the first time.		Readmitted.		Re-covered.	Re-lieved.										Total.																																		
	M.	F.				M.	F.																		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.																	
1869.	143	75	218	.....	56	32	88	20	9	29	12	40	53	.....	53	7	60	429	233	652	435	215	650	39	16	42	06	40	36	.....	.....	.....	13	18	3	25	9	23							
1870.	131	60	197	.....	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	.....	25	4	29	254	246	500	262	231	493	31	29	53	05	38	67	.....	.....	.....	9	54	1	73	5	88							
1871.	172	105	277	.....	52	40	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	.....	27	5	35	229	256	485	265	248	513	30	30	38	01	33	67	.....	.....	.....	10	18	3	22	6	82							
1872.	164	104	268	.....	70	49	119	11	4	16	68	29	107	.....	29	0	33	215	259	474	231	256	487	42	68	47	11	44	44	.....	.....	.....	12	50	3	51	7	80							
1873.	189	107	296	.....	64	38	102	12	10	23	41	18	57	.....	20	10	30	267	234	501	246	279	525	23	86	33	03	33	78	.....	.....	.....	8	18	3	59	5	71							
1874.	130	126	312	.....	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	.....	40	16	55	304	247	556	230	301	531	27	44	22	53	29	48	.....	.....	.....	14	28	4	08	9	46							
1875.	209	134	337	.....	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	.....	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21	67	30	55	28	78	.....	.....	.....	11	37	3	78	7	95							
1876.	203	137	340	.....	81	60	140	14	19	32	98	43	141	.....	38	17	43	340	267	606	342	368	710	39	80	50	38	44	11	.....	.....	.....	7	00	6	54	7	05							
1877.	311	133	433	.....	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	.....	38	10	41	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	46	53	56	44	56	.....	.....	.....	11	07	3	80	7	92							
1878.	340	100	400	.....	101	44	145	13	20	33	109	42	151	.....	37	9	46	334	322	656	335	301	636	42	66	27	50	36	25	.....	.....	.....	11	04	2	86	7	23							
1879.	204	120	323	.....	88	52	140	12	26	38	74	12	86	.....	34	14	48	339	347	677	338	331	669	43	12	40	31	42	03	.....	.....	.....	10	06	4	22	7	17							
1880.	132	115	247	25	29	54	9	1	10	86	51	137	34	17	39	23	32	56	2	2	30	29	69	635	309	704	333	353	686	54	43	53	06	45	61	10	19	11	80	10	96	10	81	6	51	3	60			
1881.	170	118	288	23	27	50	3	1	4	76	67	143	8	12	20	15	14	20	1	1	22	18	47	404	404	808	371	380	751	29	97	46	20	42	05	4	10	8	27	5	58	7	31	4	78	0	25			
1882.	147	112	259	17	25	42	4	4	62	73	133	12	15	27	9	10	19	2	2	40	20	60	447	423	870	410	393	817	37	80	53	28	44	31	7	31	10	04	8	37	9	64	5	02	7	3	4		
1883.	148	118	266	17	22	39	5	2	7	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	161	48	25	72	478	325	801	459	349	801	40	63	46	28	44	66	6	25	5	71	0	00	10	45	7	31	9	11				
1884.	136	128	264	13	33	51	4	3	7	69	66	125	12	9	21	15	33	43	3	3	48	31	30	408	348	846	494	325	819	26	31	40	30	39	03	7	79	5	59	6	66	4	01	9	53	0	76			
1885.	71	71	142	10	20	30	7	7	59	44	103	6	10	16	2	71	73	2	2	38	15	54	478	298	777	472	274	746	72	84	44	35	69	33	7	40	10	08	9	30	8	56	5	47	7	23			
1886.	85	35	120	14	7	21	4	3	7	67	49	116	1	3	4	1	5	6	2	2	48	16	64	472	271	743	465	266	731	81	46	116	66	76	82	9	11	11	90	3	67	10	32	6	01	8	76
1887.	104	53	157	17	10	27	3	2	5	54	37	91	5	2	7	3	7	4	2	2	32	18	50	500	278	778	477	257	734	44	62	53	73	40	45	4	13	3	17	8	60	0	70	7	00	8	81			

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1887.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL :—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Religious excitement	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	4
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL :—									
Intemperance in drink	4	...	4	20	4	24	24	4	28
Do. (sexual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-abuse (sexual)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroke	2	...	2	4	...	4	6	...	6
Accident or injury	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and Ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation and overwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Disease of skull and brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age	3	...	3	4	2	6	7	2	9
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Excess of opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	5	4	9	1	...	1	6	4	10
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	10	12
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	7	2	9	...	1	1	7	3	10
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	23	91

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the medical officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1887.

	Ma.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	1	1	2
Epilepsy and convulsions	1	...	1
General paralysis	3	1	4
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	12	6	18
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASE :—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	2	1	3
Pulmonary consumption	2	2	4
Disease of heart and blood vessels	2	...	2
Gangrene of lung	3	1	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1	...	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	...	1
Albuminuria	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...
General debility and old age	3	4	7
Cellulitis	...	1	1
Accident	1	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...
Total	32	18	50

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those discharged, recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1887.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
From 1 to 3 months	19	5	24	1	1	2
From 3 to 6 months	11	8	19	10	2	12
From 6 to 9 months	7	7	14	1	.....	1
From 9 to 12 months	6	6	12	2	.....	2
From 1 to 2 years	4	5	9	2	1	3
From 2 to 3 years	3	1	4	.....	5	5
From 3 to 5 years .....	.....	3	3	5	4	9
From 5 to 7 years	1	.....	1	2	1	3
From 7 to 10 years .....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
From 10 to 12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Over 15 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Total	54	37	91	32	18	50

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all patients, under care during the year 1887, in the Hospital of the Insane, at Gladesville.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
15 to 20 years	9	5	14	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	8	19
20 to 30 years	17	19	36	10	15	25	.....	1	1	5	4	9	89	75	164
30 to 40 years	30	14	44	19	12	31	1	.....	1	6	6	12	155	78	233
40 to 50 years	26	12	38	14	5	19	3	1	4	6	2	8	147	86	233
50 to 60 years	23	8	31	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	104	45	149
60 to 70 years	10	4	14	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	63	32	95
70 to 80 years	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	24	10	34
80 to 90 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
90 and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	121	63	184	54	37	91	5	2	7	32	18	50	506	336	932

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1887.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	76	19	95	434	134	568
Married	34	36	70	126	162	288
Widowed	6	8	14	24	40	64
Unascertained	5	.....	5	12	.....	12
Total	121	63	184	596	336	932

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the religious profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, during the year 1887.

Religious profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	57	28	85	242	121	363
Presbyterian	8	4	12	46	27	73
Wesleyan	6	5	11	26	18	44
Lutheran	4	.....	4	27	3	30
Other Protestant Denominations	3	3	6	26	23	49
Roman Catholic	37	22	59	189	141	330
Pagan	4	1	5	25	1	26
Hebrew .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	2	.....	2	11	2	13
Total	121	63	184	596	336	932

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1887.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies						
New South Wales	20	27	56	135	104	239
Other Colonies	4	4	8	13	14	27
England	36	14	50	171	79	250
Scotland	0	5	14	35	18	53
Ireland	27	12	39	145	110	255
France	1	.....	1	4	2	6
Germany	5	.....	5	27	3	30
China	3	.....	3	22	.....	22
Other Countries	7	1	8	44	6	50
Total	121	63	184	596	336	932

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1887, and of inmates on 31st December, 1887.

Form of mental disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
(b) without epilepsy	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	22	21	43
Epileptic insanity .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	21	13	34
General paralysis of the Insane	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	1	5
MANIA—												
Acute	23	16	39	11	14	25	8	3	11	32	25	57
Chronic	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	24	53
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Delusional	16	6	22	7	1	8	1	3	4	123	40	163
A potu	11	1	12	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10
Puerperal .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Senile	5	3	8	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	5	5	10
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14
Chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Delusional	26	23	49	9	14	23	2	2	4	114	81	195
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Senile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	28	7	35	11	4	15	13	5	18	113	40	153
Secondary	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Senile	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	4	4	8
Organic (i.e., from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.) .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	121	63	184	54	37	91	32	16	50	500	278	778

TABLE II.

SHOWING the occupation of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, during the year 1887.

Occupation.	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	4	.....	4	15	.....	15
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	10	.....	10	57	.....	57
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c.	9	.....	9	53	.....	53
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	12	.....	12	54	.....	54
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	18
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Educational and higher domestic duties	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	78	.....	78	345	.....	345
Ordinary domestic work	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c. ....	.....	1	1	1	7	8
Commercial — actively employed	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c. ....	.....	21	21	.....	103	103
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c. ....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Wives of professional men	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c. ....	.....	3	3	.....	11	11
Wives of commercial men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. ....	.....	7	7	.....	24	24
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. ....	.....	6	6	.....	25	25
Wives of	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c. ....	.....	4	4	.....	11	11
.....	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c. ....	.....	11	11	.....	44	44
.....	No occupation	4	5	9	26	45	71
.....	Unknown	4	4	8	20	60	80
Total		121	63	184	596	336	932

APPENDIX B.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 28 February, 1888.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon the Hospital for the year 1887, together with the usual statistical tables. There were in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1886, 956 patients (609 men and 347 women.) 103 patients (78 men and 25 women) were admitted, giving a total of 1,059 (687 being men and 372 women) under care and treatment during the year. Of this number 24 recovered, 5 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and were not recaptured within the prescribed limit of twenty-eight days; one was sufficiently convalescent to be discharged to her friends, and 58 died, leaving a total of 969 (634 men and 335 women) on the 31st of December, 1887.

There was a larger number of admissions in 1887 than during the previous year, being 80 in the former and 71 in the latter. 3 men and 1 woman were readmitted. The percentage of recoveries on the total number of admissions and readmissions during the year is low as compared with the previous year, being 26.96 in 1887 and 57.74 in 1886. The percentage of deaths calculated on the average number resident is 6.02.

No accidents, attended with serious results, have occurred, and those that did take place were reported to you in the usual manner.

One patient, a woman, committed suicide, and the report of the inquiry held by the District Coroner, together with the Departmental one, was forwarded to you at the time of the occurrence. There were but few instances in which patients effected their escape, and when they did so, were very shortly after returned to the Hospital, either by the attendants or the Police authorities; there were, however, two exceptions, and these not having been recaptured within the limit prescribed by the Act, *i.e.*, twenty-eight days, were taken off the books of the Institution. The general health of the patients has remained good, and no epidemic disease of any kind has broken out among them.

Year

Year by year the garden and grounds become more beautiful, and repay by their appearance the care and labour bestowed upon them; more particularly is this the case in the division occupied by the women. The buildings themselves in this part of the Hospital, which at the beginning of the year looked dirty and discoloured by the action of the weather, are now considerably altered for the better, having been entirely repainted, under the supervision of the Colonial Architect's Department. The interior of the different wards and dormitories is undergoing a thorough transformation, being decorated by patients, under the direction of the painter on the staff of the Institution.

I again wish to draw your attention to the dangerous state of the buildings known as the "Male Weather-board Division." Mr. Bear, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades, visited this Hospital in 1885, and thoroughly inspected the fire-extinguishing apparatus, appliances, and buildings, and afterwards reported on them. I cannot do better than quote his own words, when writing, about this part of the Institution, which were as follows:—"The most inflammable of these buildings are those known as the No. 2. They are wholly constructed of wood, with shingle roof. A spark from one of the chimneys might at any time set these on fire." A requisition was sent from this office on the 19th March, 1886, asking that a portion of the buildings might be covered with galvanized iron, either over the shingles or after the removal of these; but no action has been taken on this. Sometime ago the Sydney Hospital was in imminent danger of being destroyed in this manner, and were the roof here to take fire, I do not believe that any human exertion could save even the smallest portion of this division of the Hospital.

As usual a large number of patients have been engaged in various occupations; the men in the garden and grounds, the kitchens, stores, farm, carpenters, tailors, and painters shops, &c.; the women in the laundry, needle-rooms, and general ward work. I have recently started a shoe-makers shop, and feel confident that the work done will prove quite as profitable as that performed by the patients under the direction of the other artisans.

I propose, shortly, establishing a mattressing room, which is sadly needed, and would have been in full working order, but that I have been unable to spare an attendant to supervise it, owing to the present staff being already fully occupied. I would, therefore, venture to suggest that authority might be granted to engage another attendant.

The customary Sunday Services have been regularly conducted both morning and evening; and I am glad to be in a position to report that the amusement and recreation hall, which will also be used for religious services, and the want of which has been so much felt, is proceeding satisfactorily, the labour for its erection being entirely furnished by patients and attendants connected with the Hospital. The amusement of the patients has been the same as in previous years,—dances and theatricals in the winter, cricket and walking excursions, &c., in the summer. Picnics have, on several occasions, been organized, and thoroughly appreciated by those who were well enough to participate in them; in fact this form of entertainment appears to be more popular than any other.

The Hospital and epileptic wards, and the detached buildings in No. 4 still remain in the same condition as they were at my last report; they are so badly constructed, so deficient of access owing to the crooked stair-case, so dilapidated, so gloomy, and so ill-ventilated that they are a standing danger in case of fire, harmful instead of curative in their influence on the patients, and disheartening to attendants doing duty in, and officers in charge of them. As the condition of these buildings has been made the subject of report on repeated occasions by the official visitors during the past year, and by yourself on several previous occasions, I need not further refer to it.

The single room accommodation for male patients is much below what it should be, and some further provision is a matter of urgent need. A number of patients now sleep in associated dormitories, who, for their own welfare and safety, and for the comfort of other patients, should be in separate rooms; yet no other course is possible, as the single rooms are all occupied. Scarcely a night passes without some disturbance or quarrel, and it is a wonder that serious accidents and assaults are not more frequent. It is not unfrequently the case that it is absolutely necessary to remove a patient from an associated dormitory in the middle of the night, owing to violence or excitement, and the attendants sorely exercised as to his disposal, as all the single rooms are occupied, are compelled to make a vacancy by the removal of a patient who is only one degree less dangerous.

On account of the overcrowded state of the Hospital, several of the rooms in the quarters lately occupied by the Assistant Superintendent have been utilized as dormitories for a few of the quieter patients, and requisitions for bath-room and lavatories in connection with them, have been forwarded under your direction, to the Colonial Architect's Department, but have not yet been completed.

The Assistant Superintendent still resides out of the Hospital, and as far as I am aware, no further steps have been taken to provide new quarters for him. The present arrangement is an inconvenient one and should, I think, be altered as soon as possible. A vacant piece of land opposite the main entrance gate has been selected by yourself as a suitable position on which to erect another house, but no funds appear to be available.

The work of clearing out the bed of the river, so as to form a large sheet of ornamental water at the back of the Hospital, is progressing slowly and gives daily occupation to a large number of the patients; it has, however, been interfered with, to a great extent, by the frequent wet weather experienced during the year, and will probably take another twelve months to complete.

The mess-room for the attendants in the main division of the Hospital is not altogether as satisfactory as it might be, and will, I think, require reorganizing when possible.

New pig-styes have been erected, and various other improvements carried out on the farm in connection with the Hospital; but still there is a great deal to be done to bring it into an efficient state. The amount of land in connection with the Hospital is too small to allow of the constant and profitable occupation of the patients, in that best of all curative agents, out-door work. It is too small even to allow of a sufficient number of cows being kept to supply anything like the amount of milk required. The 50 acres, of which the estate consists, is largely occupied by buildings and the necessary recreation grounds and gardens, leaving a very small amount for farm purposes. I would very strongly recommend that an increased area should in some way be obtained, and I have already pointed out that the land formerly used as a farm, in connection with the buildings now set apart as an industrial school for girls, is unoccupied, and, as closely adjoining the Hospital estate, could be readily and profitably worked with it.

At

TABLE 3.
SHOWING the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned on the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

Cause of Insanity.	Number of Instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause. †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious excitement.....	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Love affairs (including seduction).....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Fright and nervous shock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nostalgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink.....	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Do (sexual).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-abuse (sexual).....	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sunstroke.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Accident or injury.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pregnancy.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state.....	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Lactation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2
Puberty.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation and overwork.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pthisis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	1	...	1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Disease of skull and brain.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Old Age.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excess of opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	1	4
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED.....	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	2	5
OTHER CAUSES ASCERTAINED.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	10	37

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers conveyed with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the medical officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.
SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	1	...	1
Epilepsy and convulsions.....	...	...	...
General paralysis.....	5	1	6
Mantiacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....	2	3	5
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	5	2	7
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....	3	...	3
Pulmonary consumption.....	3	5	8
Disease of heart and blood vessels.....	4	2	6
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum.....	...	1	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea.....	...	2	2
Albuminuria.....	...	...	...
Disease of bladder and prostate.....	...	...	...
Disease of liver.....	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS.....	1	...	1
TYPHOID FEVER.....	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE.....	9	8	17
ACCIDENT.....	...	...	...
SUICIDE.....	...	1	1
Total.....	33	25	58

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those discharged, recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
From 1 to 3 months	4	1	5	2	...	2
" 3 to 6 months	7	3	10	...	1	1
" 6 to 9 months	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 9 to 12 months	1	2	3	1	...	1
" 1 to 2 years .....	...	2	2	5	2	7
" 2 to 3 years	1	...	1	1	2	3
" 3 to 5 years .....	...	1	1	5	5	10
" 5 to 7 years .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 7 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 10 to 12 years .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
" 12 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Over 15 years .....	...	...	...	8	11	19
Total	14	10	24	33	25	58

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths; and also the ages of all patients under care during the year 1887 in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	6	11
20 to 30 years	14	6	20	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	51	34	85
30 to 40 years	16	4	20	5	2	7	...	...	...	7	1	8	125	72	197
40 to 50 years	18	6	24	2	1	3	...	...	...	9	6	15	190	82	291
50 to 60 years	8	2	10	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	5	10	170	89	268
60 to 70 years	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	9	13	76	51	127
70 to 80 years	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	8	44	26	70
80 to 90 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	8	2	10
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67	22	89	14	10	24	...	1	1	33	25	58	687	372	1,059

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	30	6	36	360	84	444
Married	22	16	38	101	147	248
Widowed	1	...	1	32	47	79
Unascertained	14	...	14	194	94	288
Total	67	22	89	687	372	1,059

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the religious profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

Religious profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	20	15	35	288	138	426
Presbyterian	4	.....	4	24	13	37
Wesleyan	3	1	4	12	10	22
Lutheran .....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14
Other Protestant Denominations	3	2	5	4	2	6
Roman Catholic	30	3	33	278	190	468
Pagan .....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Hebrew .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	7	1	8	36	15	51
Total	67	22	89	687	372	1,059

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the native countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1887.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	20	13	33	137	86	223
{ Other Colonies	5	.....	5	16	8	24
Great Britain... { England	19	6	25	178	76	254
{ Scotland	4	.....	4	34	18	52
{ Ireland	13	2	15	108	162	270
France .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Germany	1	.....	1	21	5	26
China	2	.....	2	39	.....	39
Other Countries	3	1	4	60	16	76
Total	67	22	89	687	372	1,059

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1887, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1887.

Form of mental disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	17
(b) without epilepsy	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	37	17	54
Epileptic insanity	5	3	8	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	25	13	38
General paralysis of the Insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2
MANIA—												
Acute	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	18	9	27
Chronic	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	97	65	162
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	17	23
Delusional	28	6	34	6	4	10	9	4	13	233	87	320
A Pott .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Senile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	7	4	11	1	2	3	1	.....	1	11	7	18
Chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	18	21	39
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Delusional	5	1	6	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	59	29	88
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Senile	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	5	5	10	.....	1	1	6	1	7	41	22	63
Secondary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Senile	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	6	6	12	39	26	65
Organic (i.e., from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	14	3	17
Total	67	22	89	14	10	24	33	25	58	634	335	969

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1887.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional				5		5
Commercial	4		4	6		6
Agricultural and pastoral	5		5	21		21
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	6		6	56		56
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	2		2	29		29
Domestic service				23	44	67
Educational and higher domestic service	37		37	329	5	334
Ordinary domestic work		11	11		114	114
Commercial — actively employed				27	3	30
Commercial-employed in sedentary occupations		1	1		6	6
Wives of professional men					3	3
Wives of commercial men						
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.					3	3
Wives of Agricultural and pastoral Men					4	4
Wives of		2	2		10	10
No occupation	3	1	4	7	19	26
Unknown	10	7	17	183	161	344
Total	67	22	89	687	372	1,059

APPENDIX C.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 6 February, 1888.

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, a report on this Hospital for the year 1887, together with the usual statistical tables.

The patients remaining in the Hospital on the 31st December, 1886, numbered 629 (377 males and 252 females).

During the year 198 patients were admitted (105 males and 93 females); of these, 177 (95 males and 82 females) were admitted for the first time; 16 (8 males and 8 females) were readmitted, having been under care during former years, and 5 (2 males and 3 females) were transferred from other Hospitals.

The average number resident during the year was 637 (384 males and 253 females), and the total number under care during the same period was 827 (482 males and 345 females). During the year, 86 patients (41 males and 45 females) were discharged as recovered, and 8 (2 males and 6 females) relieved; 7 (3 males and 4 females) were transferred to other Hospitals, and 58 (38 males and 20 females) died.

The escapes during the year were not numerous, and all were recaptured within the statutory period of twenty-eight days.

The percentage of recoveries on admission was 44.55, being an increase on last year, and the percentage of deaths on the average number resident was 9.10, which is almost the same as in 1886.

A

A reference to table 4 shows that no less than 36 deaths of the 58 registered were due to cerebral disease, 18 of which were attributable to general paralysis and epilepsy. Of the patients discharged during the year, only three were re-admitted, and of these, two were removed by friends against my advice, under Section 84 of the Lunacy Act.

One death was caused by the patient's own act, but without suicidal intent. An inquest was held, and the jury found "that the deceased died from peritonitis, caused by laceration of the bowel, and that the said laceration was caused by his own act, and that no blame was attachable to anyone." Particulars of this case have already been reported to the Colonial Secretary. No other serious accidents occurred.

Two patients were admitted direct from ships arriving in the Colony, and 19 from the Coast Hospital at Little Bay. All of the latter were suffering from bodily ailments, and, though undoubtedly mentally deficient, many were cases scarcely requiring treatment in a hospital for the Insane.

A marked feature in the year's course has been the increased number of admissions by "request," at the instance of friends, instead of by the "order" of a Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Of the 193 admissions and readmissions, no less than 103 were admitted under clause 8 of the Lunacy Act, by which both patients and friends are saved the distress of appearing at the Police Court.

A large amount of outdoor and other work has been carried out during the year by the attendants and male patients. Additional plantations have been laid out, new pig-styes have been erected, new roads have been formed, and old ones have been repaired, and the silt, which was deposited from dredges on the ground reclaimed from the harbour to form an addition to the kitchen garden is being levelled, and will be gradually utilized.

A fair proportion of women have been employed in laundry work and in sewing, and a much greater number of garments have been made and mended by making each ward responsible to a great extent for repairs, &c., to its own clothing. This arrangement has also been the means of inducing many usually idle patients to occupy themselves usefully.

I am glad to be able to report that since about March last year the water supply has been ample, and the pressure sufficient to reduce the pumping to a minimum. The hot water supply has not however been so satisfactory, as, owing to some action of the water on the iron delivery pipes, the latter corroded to a very serious extent, and several lengths have had to be replaced. The water heaters have also suffered, but to a less extent. Acting under the advice of the Surveying Engineer to the Marine Board, some minor alterations were made, and zinc plates suspended in the heaters, but the corrosion still continued. The copper tubes in the heaters are now being replaced by iron ones, and it is hoped that this will prevent further destructive action.

In the latter part of 1886, an apparatus for utilizing the exhaust steam was arranged at some expense, and the outlay seems to have been justified, as already the saving of fuel has been considerable.

The electric bells and telephones that were erected soon after the completion of the buildings have been a constant source of trouble and annoyance. Many of the bells will not act, the wires are constantly breaking, and the work appears to have been carried out in the first instance in a very unsatisfactory manner. A requisition to effect necessary alterations and repairs was forwarded through your office in the usual course, but has not yet been acted on.

Amusements and change for the patients have not been neglected. As usual, cricket in the summer, and dances in the winter have been the main sources of amusement. To supplement these, there have been pic-nics down the harbour, both for men and women, visits by patients to amusements in Sydney and elsewhere, and walking parties on Sunday afternoons and on other occasions.

Several amateur and other companies have given concerts and entertainments for the amusement of the patients, on whose behalf I have to thank the Rev. S. Wilkinson, Messrs. Quong Tart, Maxted, and Pines, and the ladies, gentlemen, and children who accompanied them. Also the Sao, the Alhambra, the Ivanhoe, and the Criterion Minstrels, and the St. Mark's Bellringers.

I also desire to thank the members of the undermentioned bands for many enjoyable performances in the cricket paddock,—The Coldstream, the Naval Volunteers, the Invicta, the Balmain, and the Premier brass bands.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. Denton, who, on behalf of Mr. Pain, gave a grand display of fireworks, which was witnessed and keenly enjoyed by almost every patient in the Institution.

One form of recreation which was greatly enjoyed, especially by the women, has, I regret to say, been lost, as the steam launch belonging to the Department has been placed at the services of a gentleman engaged in exploring New Guinea, and is no longer available to take patients out for trips on the water, on one or more afternoons in each week.

The following donations are acknowledged, with thanks:—£1 10s., Mr. F.C.L., a collection of money to be expended in prizes at sports, Mr. Jones; Illustrated and other papers, Sir Alfred Roberts, Mr. Copestake, and Mrs. Gilfillan, and a parcel of periodicals received anonymously; a quantity of fruit, Rev. S. Wilkinson; a number of cuttings of choice varieties of grape vines, J. Kelman, Esq.; and a dozen orchids from the S.S. Islands, Mr. O'Hea.

Divine Service was conducted regularly on Sundays, and Mr. Fred. Russell has once more earned our thanks by playing the harmonium at the Church of England services.

On the 30th November the Rev. E. D. Madgwick, who has held the office of Church of England Chaplain for over six years, placed his resignation in the hands of the Colonial Secretary, in consequence of his having accepted an incumbency in another part of the diocese, whither he carries the best wishes of his former congregation. The Rev. John Dixon has since officiated in his stead.

My thanks are due to my colleague, Dr. Miles, to Dr. M'Douall, who acted as additional medical officer during your absence from the Colony, to the Assistant Superintendent, to the other officers, and to the staff of the nurses and attendants, for their cheerful, loyal, and efficient aid throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

HERBERT BLAXLAND,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1886	377	252	629
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	95	82	177
Readmitted during the year	8	8	16
Transferred during the year	4	3	5
	105	93	198
Total under care during the year	482	345	827
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	41	45	86
Relieved	2	6	8
Transferred	3	4	7
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	...	...	...
Died	38	20	58
Total discharged or died during the year	84	75	159
Remaining	398	270	668
Average number resident during the year	384	253	637
*Persons under care during the year†	481	343	824
*Persons admitted	104	91	195
*Persons recovered	41	45	86

* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.
 † Total cases including readmission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the admissions, readmissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1879 to 1887 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Re-remaining in Hospital, 31st December.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																											
	Admitted for the first time.		Readmitted.		Re-covered.		Re-lieved.						M F		M F		M F		M F		M F		M F																							
	M	F			Total.	M							F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.																				
1879..	16	16	...	54	54	1	1	2	2	3	...	1	1	107	56	56	6.25	6.25	12.5	12.5	1.78	1.78																								
1880..	52	52	2	2	5	18	2	2	5	5	...	12	12	129	129	120	33.33	33.33	3.70	3.70	10.00	10.00																								
1881..	43	43	3	8	2	26	26	4	4	2	...	1	9	9	140	135	50.98	50.98	7.84	7.84	6.02	6.02																								
1882..	43	43	3	3	2	20	20	6	6	3	...	13	13	146	144	43.47	43.47	13.04	13.04	9.02	9.02																									
1883..	30	30	2	2	3	12	12	2	2	3	...	14	14	150	148	37.50	37.50	6.25	6.25	9.45	9.45																									
1884..	56	56	1	1	90	12	102	13	13	2	...	5	1	15	15	261	273	168	22.80	22.80	3.50	3.50	8.92	8.92																						
1885..	100	85	243	7	9	67	72	53	23	81	4	9	13	9	3	12	3	32	330	128	458	296	100	396	34	73	26	43	31	88	2	30	10	34	5	11	9	79	3	00	8	08				
1886..	166	116	282	4	1	74	75	72	34	106	7	6	13	8	7	15	2	2	35	19	54	377	252	629	350	221	571	42	35	29	31	37	66	4	11	5	17	4	54	10	00	8	59	9	42	
1887..	95	82	177	8	8	16	2	3	5	41	45	86	2	6	8	3	4	7	...	38	21	58	398	270	668	384	253	637	39	80	50	00	44	55	1	93	6	06	4	14	9	39	7	90	9	10

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the causes of insanity*, apparent or assigned, in the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which such cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause. ‡			Total :		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).....	...	2	2	2	7	9	2	9	11
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	8	4	12	8	4	12
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork.....	5	4	9	5	4	9
Religious excitement.....	1	3	4	1	3	4
Love affairs (including seduction).....	1	1	...	1	1
Fright and nervous shock.....	2	2	...	2	2
Isolation.....	2	...	2	3	...	3	5	...	5
Nostalgia.....	1	1	...	1	1
PHYSICAL—									
Intemperance in drink.....	6	1	7	23	7	30	29	8	37
Do (sexual).....	1	1	...	1	1
Venereal disease.....
Self-abuse (sexual).....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Sunstroke.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Accident or injury.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pregnancy.....	2	2	...	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state.....	6	6	...	6	6
Lactation.....	6	6	...	6	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	2	2	...	2	2
Puberty.....	1	1	...	1	1
Change of life.....	2	2	...	2	2
Fevers.....
Privation and overwork.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phthisis.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Epilepsy.....	15	5	20	15	5	20
Disease of skull and brain.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
Old age.....	3	4	7	3	4	7
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	...	1	1	6	8	14	6	9	15
Excess of opium.....	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
PREVIOUS ATTACKS.....	23	14	37	...	...	...	23	14	37
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED.....	10	14	24	...	...	...	10	14	24
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED.....	2	3	5	2	3	5
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES.....
UNKNOWN.....	12	3	15

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.
 † No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.
 ‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	6	3	9
Epilepsy and convulsions.....	6	1	7
General paralysis.....	10	1	11
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....	3	3	6
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	3	...	3
Chronic myelitis.....	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....	2	1	3
Pulmonary consumption.....	1	2	3
Disease of heart and blood vessels.....	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum.....	1	...	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea.....	...	1	1
Albuminuria.....	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate.....	...	...	...
Disease of liver.....	1	...	1
SARCOMA MAMMÆ.....	...	1	1
ERYSIPELAS.....	...	1	1
TYPHOID FEVER.....	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE.....	3	5	8
MULTIPLE ABSCESSSES.....	1	...	1
ACCIDENT.....	...	...	...
SUICIDE.....	...	...	...
Total.....	38	20	58

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	2	3	4	5	9
From 1 to 3 months	5	6	11	4	1	5
" 3 to 6 months	9	13	22	4	3	7
" 6 to 9 months	13	12	25	4	2	6
" 9 to 12 months	3	1	4	2	1	3
" 1 to 2 years	9	10	19	13	6	19
" 2 to 3 years	1	1	2	1	2	3
" 3 to 5 years .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 5 to 7 years .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 7 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 10 to 12 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 12 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	45	86	38	20	58

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the ages of the admissions and readmissions, discharges, and deaths, and also the ages of all Patients under care during the year 1887, in the Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years	1	3	4	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
20 to 30 years	29	26	55	11	18	29	...	2	2	4	...	4	102	75	177
30 to 40 years	28	26	54	10	14	24	...	2	2	12	4	16	136	84	220
40 to 50 years	19	18	37	12	5	17	1	1	2	13	3	16	131	95	226
50 to 60 years	15	7	22	2	2	4	...	1	1	7	4	11	74	44	118
60 to 70 years	8	8	16	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	7	8	27	23	50
70 to 80 years	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	15	20
80 to 90 years	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	5
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	103	90	193	41	45	86	2	6	8	38	20	58	482	345	827

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	54	26	80	308	122	430
Married	39	51	90	146	184	330
Widowed	4	10	14	13	31	44
Unascertained	6	3	9	15	8	23
Total	103	90	193	482	345	827

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the religious profession of those admitted and readmitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	56	55	111	232	168	400
Presbyterian	7	4	11	33	19	52
Wesleyan	5	5	10	9	9	18
Lutheran	1	.....	1	7	1	8
Other Protestant Denominations	3	6	9	14	7	21
Roman Catholic	27	21	48	164	131	295
Pagan .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Hebrew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mohammedan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	4	.....	4	12	9	21
Total	103	90	193	482	345	827

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the native Countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care during the year 1887.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies						
New South Wales	32	24	56	124	87	211
Other Colonies	3	7	10	16	14	30
Great Britain.....						
England	30	29	68	144	89	233
Scotland	4	4	8	25	22	47
Ireland.....	17	21	38	111	190	291
France	1	.....	1	6	2	8
Germany	2	2	4	15	4	19
China	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Other Countries.....	4	3	7	31	7	38
Total	103	90	193	482	345	827

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of mental disorder in the admissions, re-admissions, recoveries, and deaths of the year 1887, and of Inmates, on 31st December, 1887.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY:—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Do (b) without Epilepsy	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21
Epileptic Insanity.....	12	5	17	3	2	5	6	3	9	31	14	45
General Paralysis of the Insane.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	10	.....	10
MANIA—												
Acute	13	10	23	7	13	20	3	1	4	11	3	14
Chronic	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	87	44	141
Recurrent	7	3	10	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Delusional	19	15	34	5	5	10	1	1	2	47	28	75
A Potu	4	1	5	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Puerperal .....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senile	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
MEGALOMANIA—												
Acute	6	10	16	6	4	10	5	3	8	4	11	15
Chronic .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	34	21	55
Recurrent	1	3	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Delusional	11	24	35	5	7	12	1	4	5	24	27	51
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senile	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	6	2	8	2	3	5	1	.....	1	45	5	50
Secondary	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	53	83	136
Senile	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	4	2	6
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Total	103	90	193	41	45	86	38	20	58	398	270	668

TABLE II.

Showing the occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1887.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1887.			Under care during 1887		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional { Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }	9	.....	9	21	.....	21
Commercial { Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. }	16	.....	16	60	.....	60
Agricultural and pastoral { Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. }	8	.....	8	23	.....	23
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed and in outdoor avocations. { Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c. }	8	.....	8	45	.....	45
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations { Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. }	16	.....	16	51	.....	51
Domestic service Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	8	.....	8	22	.....	22
..... Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	32	.....	32	223	.....	223
Educational, and higher domestic duties. { Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c. }	.....	6	6	.....	15	15
Ordinary domestic work. Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c. ....	.....	27	27	.....	109	109
Commercial — actively employed { Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c. }	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations { Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c. }	.....	3	3	.....	16	16
Wives of professional men { Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Wives of commercial men { Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. }	.....	4	4	.....	9	9
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c. { Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. }	.....	8	8	.....	20	20
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men { Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. }	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Wives of Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c. ....	.....	11	11	.....	29	29
..... No occupation.....	2	8	10	19	17	36
..... Unknown.....	4	19	23	18	121	139
Total.....	103	90	193	482	345	827

APPENDIX D.

Sir, Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, 21 February, 1888.

I do myself the honor to forward for your information a report upon this Hospital for the year 1887, with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients in hospital on the 31st of December, 1886, was 48 men and 8 women; total, 56. Sixteen men and 3 women were admitted during the year, making the number under care in 1887 64 men and 11 women; total, 75. Three men were discharged to gaol, recovered; 8 men and 2 women were transferred to the Hospital for the Insane; and, deducting these from the total under care, leaves 53 men and 9 women remaining on the 31st of December, 1887, being 6 in excess of the preceding year, and the largest number that has been in the Hospital at one time.

The

The following table shows the classification of the crimes of patients admitted into the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta during the year 1887:—

Crimes.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.																	
	Total number admitted during the year 1887.			Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial or judgment.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Relieved on the ground of insanity.			Certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Attempt to murder, maim, &c.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Assault with intent to ravish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny and petty thefts	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Receiving stolen goods .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obtaining goods by false pretences .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson and malicious burning	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Willful damage and other malicious offences	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Burglary and house-breaking	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Piracy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Horse-stealing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	16	3	19	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15

The following table shows the classification of the crimes of patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta on the 31st of December, 1887:—

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.														Total number in Hospital 31st December, 1887.	
	Certified to be insane while awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the grounds of insanity.			Relieved on the grounds of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.		Total
Murder	2	...	2	2	1	3	10	1	11	...	...	...	6	1	7	23
Attempts to murder	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rape .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Indecent assault .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unnatural offence .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	8	...	...	...	4	1	5	14
Burglary and house-breaking .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
Sheep and horse stealing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
Larceny and petty thefts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
Arson and malicious burning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Attempting suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatening to murder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garrotting .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttering a forgery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vagrancy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Obtaining money under false pretences .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Piracy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Total	5	...	5	5	1	6	21	5	26	...	...	...	22	3	25	62

In my report for the year 1885 I drew attention to the dangerous class to which the patients in this Hospital, for the most part, belong; and pointed out that a far greater amount of responsibility attaches to the attendants employed in it than to those engaged in an ordinary Hospital for the Insane. The attendants form part of the general staff, and are chosen from it with a due regard to their especial fitness for this duty, and I again venture to suggest the advisability of giving them some additional remuneration during such times as they are employed in the care of criminal patients.

A very determined attempt to commit suicide was made by one of the patients whilst suffering from acute melancholia, but happily it did not succeed. A full account of this occurrence was forwarded to you at the time, and also a special report of the inquiry which was held afterwards. No accident of any importance occurred during the year, the inmates have been quiet and unusually free from excitement, the general health has been good and no deaths have occurred during the year.

The

The ventilation of the single rooms has been completed by cutting openings through the walls of each room into the corridors, thus providing a constant supply of fresh air to all.

A large number of the patients from this division have been usefully employed in cultivating the block of land formerly known as the "Green Yard," and have been successful in raising a good supply of vegetables and herbs of different kinds, and that, notwithstanding various difficulties that have been encountered. In addition to this, the wood for the whole of the Institution has been sawn and cut up by them.

There are always a number of patients who, from different causes, are either unwilling to work or unfit for occupation, and for whom there is very little amusement, and no opportunity for that active physical exercise which would be of so much benefit to them; I have therefore under consideration, with your approval, the project of forming a court for handball in one corner of the upper airing court; this, if carried out properly, would not, I think, interfere greatly with its general appearance, and the advantages that would accrue to those who are confined therein are obvious. Another alteration which I would suggest is to transform into a dormitory a small seclusion yard which is now never used for the special purpose for which it was arranged. This could, I believe, be done at very little expense, and would give accommodation for about eight patients. There are always more than this number who could be safely trusted in an associated dormitory.

Ten patients were transferred to the Hospital for the Insane on the expiration of their sentences, no improvement having taken place in their mental state, and one was transferred under section 62 of the Lunacy Act.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, at Parramatta, for the years 1877 to 1887 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of deaths on average number resident.																				
	For the first time.		Readmitted.		Recovered.		Relieved.						M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.										
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
1877..	10	10	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	38	4	27	27	..	27	27	..	..	..	5	40	..	4	87												
1878..	8	2	10	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	40	4	44	38	5	43	25	66	66	36	36	..	..	..	5	26	..	4	65								
1879..	16	3	19	..	12	12	5	5	3	3	6	1	7	..	3	3	51	6	57	40	4	53	31	25	..	26	31	18	75	..	15	78	6	12	..	5	66		
1880..	21	2	23	..	..	..	4	4	..	11	2	13	..	4	4	53	6	59	47	6	53	19	04	..	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	8	51	..	7	54	
1881..	18	3	21	..	..	..	6	6	..	14	3	17	..	1	1	50	6	56	50	6	56	33	33	..	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	00	..	1	73
1882..	26	2	28	..	..	..	8	8	..	24	1	25	..	1	1	44	6	50	52	5	57	30	76	..	28	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	00	1	75
1883..	21	3	24	..	..	..	4	4	..	11	3	14	..	..	..	50	6	56	45	6	51	19	04	..	16	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884..	25	4	29	..	..	..	4	4	..	20	3	23	..	1	1	50	7	57	47	6	53	16	00	..	13	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	02	..	1	88
1885..	17	4	21	1	1	1	8	8	..	11	4	15	1	1	1	48	7	55	44	7	51	44	44	..	36	96	2	27	..	1	96	
1886..	21	1	22	6	6	..	14	14	1	1	48	8	56	40	7	53	28	67	..	27	27	
1887..	16	3	19	3	3	..	5	2	10	53	9	62	49	9	58	13	75	..	15	78

I have, &c.,
 EDWIN GODSON,
 Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector General of the Insane.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT of Directors of Convict Prisons for 1885-6.—Lunatic Division of Woking Prison.
 Memorandum by the Medical Inspector.

7 July, 1886.

As the convict lunatics now in the lunatic wing of Woking Prison are no longer to be under the management of the Directors of Convict Prisons, a short account of the circumstances that led to the opening of this wing for the reception of lunatics of the convict class, together with a statement of the results of the system pursued in dealing with them, may perhaps not be out of place. I therefore submit the following remarks in the hope that they may be of interest, and possibly of service.

In setting apart a wing of the convict prison at Woking for the reception of convicts becoming insane while undergoing sentences of penal servitude, the Directors of Convict Prisons were aware that they undertook an onerous duty, and one which would entail upon them and their staff much labour and responsibility. The reasons that induced the Secretary of State to accept the proposals of the Directors that they should charge themselves with this new duty, may be found in the published annual reports of the Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, prior to the year 1875, and in the annual reports of the Commissioners of Lunacy.

Up

Up to 1874 Broadmoor received for treatment two very distinct classes of criminal lunatics, who differed from each other, not only in respect of the sentences passed upon each, but in many other particulars. The two classes are very clearly defined in the report of the Superintendent of Broadmoor for the year 1872. "One class," he says, "consists of those who, having been charged with the commission of some criminal act, have, either whilst awaiting trial, or when arraigned, or when tried, been found to be insane, and have in consequence been ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. The other class consists of those who have been removed on the ground of insanity to Broadmoor from convict prisons whilst undergoing various terms of penal servitude." The Superintendent goes on to state that the former class consists mainly of persons whose offences have been isolated criminal acts, the direct results of their insane state, and who, up to the time of the outbreak of their insanity, have in many cases led honest and industrious lives. They are criminals as regards the particular act which brought them into confinement, but they are not of criminal disposition, and the description of treatment which they require is similar, in most respects, to that approved in the case of other insane patients. On the other hand, the patients of the convict class consist chiefly of those whose offences against law and order are part of their every-day life. Many of them have led a life of crime; they have acquired "habits of lawless violence, of antagonism to order, of contempt for honest work;" they use language of the foulest description, and their management, where they are aggregated in considerable numbers, presents special difficulties not encountered in dealing with other patients. The Superintendent does not raise the slightest doubt that the convicts sent to Broadmoor as insane were unfit subjects for penal discipline, but he considers it "open to question whether it is either just or expedient to permit those other inmates, whose lives have not previously exposed them to such evil influences, to be contaminated by the degraded habits and conversation of the convict class, or to cause those belonging to one class to suffer from restrictions which are only necessary for the other class, and yet this is what at present happens in consequence of the intermingling of the two classes."

In his report for 1872, the Superintendent states that the assaults committed by male patients upon their custodians, calculated upon the average number of each class resident, were in the proportion of 17·85 per cent. for the convicts, as compared with 3·32 per cent. for patients of the other class, that is to say, those found insane on arraignment or acquitted on the ground of insanity. There is also a remarkable difference between the two classes with regard to the proportional number of attempts at escape. The Superintendent reports that of the fourteen persons who up to that date had effected their escape, and had not been recovered on the same day, "twelve belonged to the convict class, and only two belonged to the class detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, those not retaken having all been persons under sentences of penal servitude. As the convict inmates form only one-third of the total population, it thus appears that in proportion to numbers the instances of escape have been twelve times as frequent from the convict class as from the other."

Without entering into further detail it may be stated that it appeared abundantly clear that the state of things so forcibly described by the Superintendent was not such as to conduce either to the interests of the public on the one hand or to the welfare of the patients on the other, inasmuch as two classes of persons who by reason of their great difference of origin, habits, and character required different modes of treatment, and who should be kept separate, were mingled together under one roof, were necessarily subjected to the same system of treatment, and by frequent contact reacted unfavourably the one on the other. An important consideration to bear in mind was that convicts are sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment, and that the provisions necessary for their safe custody must be such as it would not be usual to meet with in an establishment of the type of a public asylum.

The Secretary of State having carefully considered the strong representations made by the Superintendent of Broadmoor and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Directors of Convict Prisons having expressed their readiness to give any assistance in their power to meet the difficulties referred to, it was determined in 1873 to make provision in one of the convict prisons for the accommodation of convicts becoming insane during a sentence of penal servitude. The removal of such patients to Broadmoor was accordingly stopped. After much inquiry and consideration it was found that the requisite provision could be best made by giving up a wing of the invalid prison at Woking for use as a "Lunatic Division." The invalid convicts occupying this wing were accordingly removed to other prisons, and steps were taken in 1874 to render the wing fit for the reception of persons who were at once convicts and lunatics. Those preparations consisted mainly in making provision for out-door and in-door employment, and for rational amusement; as well as for that classification of cases which is necessary in order to deal successfully with criminal lunatics, especially those of the convict class. As the buildings were originally constructed for the accommodation of invalid prisoners, but little structural alteration was necessary.

As already stated, it had been determined in 1873 to send no more insane convicts to Broadmoor; and, inasmuch as no permanent arrangement had then been made for their reception into any convict prison, or elsewhere, they were allowed to accumulate at Millbank Prison (which had for some time been used as a place of observation of convicts suspected to be insane), where they were temporarily accommodated until the requisite arrangements were complete at Woking. The first batch of patients, numbering thirteen, was received into the Lunatic Division at Woking, in April, 1875, and after that date all convicts becoming insane while undergoing a sentence of penal servitude were removed to Woking instead of to Broadmoor, though convict lunatics already at Broadmoor were not transferred to Woking. With increase of numbers there was development of organization of the establishment, and the management of the division finally approximated, so far as was desirable, to that of an ordinary public asylum.

The proper employment of those patients who are fit for labour is one of the points to which special attention is paid in every well-managed asylum; and its importance was not overlooked at Woking. Many patients were employed upon the prison farm and in the laundry, while others were occupied in a variety of ways in and about the prison buildings. It may be mentioned that the laundry work of the whole prison, with a population of nearly 600, was done in a very satisfactory manner by the inmates of the Lunatic Division. Soon after the division was opened a spacious and cheerful day-room, commanding a fine view, was provided for all but violent lunatics. This room was comfortably furnished, and was supplied with interesting books, with the means of playing quiet games, with pictures and other decorations, and with all that could be required to afford mental occupation to patients admitted into the division.

It may be interesting to mention that the mark system which has been found so efficacious in maintaining order in the prisons of this country and in promoting the reformation of their inmates, was introduced into the Lunatic Division with good results. The object of the mark system, as carried out in an ordinary prison, is to stimulate the prisoners to obtain certain advantages by the exercise of self-control, by industry, by the formation of orderly habits, and, in a word, by general good conduct. It was considered that the effect of such a system, so modified as to be of suitable application to convicts of unsound mind, could not be otherwise than beneficial and even curative in a certain degree and in certain cases. The following order was therefore issued on the 17th January, 1882:—

“ Standing Order, No. 444.

“ Convict Prison Department, Home Office, Whitehall, 17 January, 1882.

“ Advanced Class of Convicts in Lunatic Division of Woking Prison.

“ 1. In order to encourage industry and good conduct among the convicts in the Lunatic Division of Woking Prison, it is decided that marks shall be given to such of them as perform useful labour of any kind.

“ 2. The marks will be carefully apportioned by, or under the direction of, the medical officer, with some reference to the patient's capacity for labour, and to the regulations of that part of the prison in which he is placed, and when such convicts earned the marks assigned to their respective sentences for remission, they will be granted certain privileges and indulgences.

“ 3. If the medical officer should have reason to believe that the loss of marks, prior to any convict's admission into the Lunatic Division, resulted from disease, he will, when the period arrives at which the prisoner could, but for such loss, have earned his full marks, report his opinion to the directors for decision as to the granting of part or all of the marks not gained.

“ 4. The privileges and indulgences referred to are:—

- (1.) To wear special clothing.
- (2.) To take meals in a separate room.
- (3.) An improved diet.

“ 5. If any prisoner fails in good conduct and industry while in this class, the medical officer may, with the concurrence of the governor, stop any or all of the abovenamed privileges and indulgences; and any prisoner is also liable to be removed from the advanced class if it should be shown to the satisfaction of the directors that he so conducts himself as to prove that the above privileges cannot appropriately be continued in his case.

“ E. F. DU CANE.”

The success or otherwise of such a system as that pursued in the Lunatic Division at Woking must, of course, be judged by results, and these it may be well now to state very briefly.

Firstly, as regards the mutual relationship of officers (acting as attendants) and patients, and as to attempts at escape, the results, considering the character of the patients, will probably be deemed to be not otherwise than satisfactory. Four officers have been seriously assaulted, but no patients have been injured since the opening of the division eleven years ago, although many of the patients have been violent and have required manual restraint. The training received by a prison warder, especially in a convict prison, and the experience acquired in the performance of his ordinary duties are such as to confer upon him special qualifications for dealing with convict lunatics; he learns to exercise patients and self-control, and to maintain order among those whose tendency is to be disorderly by the power of command acquired by the enforcement, under the eye of superior officers, of a strict though beneficial system of discipline.

There have been no successful attempts at escape, and no patient has ever transgressed beyond the bounds of the prison. This speaks well for the security of the establishment for patients of this class, and it is matter of interest and importance to the public.*

Secondly, as to cures: Of 422† patients admitted from the date at which the lunatic wing was set apart for convicts of unsound mind up to the 21st June, 1886, as many as 105 recovered and were returned as cured to the prisons from which they were received. In the great majority of cases they have proved the genuineness of the cure by the self-restraint implied by good conduct, and by a rational fulfilment of their duties, no doubt irksome duties, many of them, as convicts sentenced to penal servitude. A better result than this has never yet been attained, and probably never will be, whatever system may be pursued in dealing with patients of this class.

When an insane convict is removed to an asylum conducted after the manner of a county asylum, and then recovers, it is to his interest not to allow his recovery to be evident, but to appear still to be a lunatic in order that he may remain in the asylum until the expiration of his term of penal servitude. He does not wish the Superintendent of the Asylum to see too much improvement in his condition lest he should be discharged as cured, and exchange the comparatively luxurious life of the asylum for the hard labour, hard bed, and hard fare of a prison. Not that the labour, bed, and fare of a convict prison are severely penal, but they are distinctly less enjoyable than the *otium cum dignitate* of an asylum. He therefore conceals his improvement, and remains in the asylum, if he can, till near the end of his sentence, when a motive to recovery begins to appear, and his symptoms of unsoundness are gradually thrown aside unless he has brought about a genuine relapse by persistent imposture. In the Lunatic Division at Woking, though provided with everything calculated to promote his recovery, the insane convict is in a prison, and the contrast between his condition as a lunatic and his condition as a convict in an ordinary prison is not such as to suggest to him the desirability of postponing his recovery until near the termination of his sentence. On the contrary, inasmuch as he is unable, while an inmate of the lunatic division, to earn that amount of remission of sentence which is accorded to convicts who are industrious and well conducted in prison, he is at a disadvantage in that respect as compared with his fellow prisoners, and it is to his interest that any improvement in his mental condition should be patent to all with whom he has to

* It may be added that only two patients have committed suicide, and that only one has died in an epileptic fit during the eleven years that the wing has been open for lunatics. In these respects the lunatic wing compares favourably with most Asylums.

† This number includes readmissions.

to do. The following remarks by Dr. Orange in his report for 1873 put in a clear and forcible manner, the consequences which, according to his experience, result from treating insane convicts in an Asylum conducted after the manner of an ordinary public Asylum :—

“Persons belonging to the latter class” (*i.e.*, convict lunatics) “who recover before the expiration of the term of their sentence are liable, in the ordinary course, to be returned to a convict prison to complete the term, so that instead of having the bright prospect of release to promote recovery, recovery becomes to them a thing scarcely to be desired, inasmuch as it would be attended with penal consequences; and, lest the exercise of self-control and orderly behaviour might, when the more acute stage of insanity had passed, be interpreted as indicating recovery, interest as well as inclination appear to lead towards an opposite line of conduct, and thus disorderly habits are apt to become more and more strongly confirmed, and, for the safe custody of such inmates, arrangements such as those of an ordinary Asylum do not suffice.”

The history of the Lunatic Division at Woking warrants me in stating that the objects which were in view when it was set apart for the reception of insane convicts have been fully attained, and that the evils arising from intermingling different classes of lunatics, and from treating convict lunatics in an asylum of the type of an ordinary public asylum have been entirely avoided. The period, now drawing to a close, during which these patients have been under the charge of the Directors of Convict Prisons is one which they will be able to look back upon as a period during which they and their staff made great efforts to discharge an important and difficult duty, and were rewarded with what they may be justified in regarding as a substantial and gratifying degree of success.

R. M. GOVER, M.D.

Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E., &c., &c., &c.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(ANNUAL REPORT.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

The Superintendent N.S.S. "Vernon" to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction

Sir,

Nautical School Ship "Vernon," Sydney, 15 November, 1887.

I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of this institution during the year ended the 30th June, 1887 :—

1. The admissions and discharges were more numerous than in any former year—189 boys arrived and 192 left. The average daily number on board was 214. The total average daily number under my control, including apprentices, was 646.
2. No deaths occurred. Sickness has been chiefly confined to new-comers.
3. Table L gives full particulars relating to cost. The boys on board cost £26 13s. 8d. each; the apprentices cost 13s. 10d. each. Net cost for the year of all boys under control was £9 6s. 1d. per head.
4. Boys under 11 are now transferred to the State Children's Relief Department, and 58 were so dealt with during the year.
5. Seventy-eight visits were made by the various religious instructors. On Sundays the boys attended church on shore. The Protestants are now instructed by the Rev. A. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, and Mrs. Ford. The Sisters of St. Joseph undertake the religious instruction of the Roman Catholics. The institution is deeply indebted to these ladies and the gentlemen mentioned.
6. Every apprentice has been visited, and the lads appear to be generally doing well. Hundreds of letters of a favourable nature have been received during the year from masters, from boys, and from the gentlemen who so kindly undertake to look after our lads at service. The percentage of those known to be doing well was 91.
7. I desire to specially draw attention to the great assistance rendered me, as usual, by Mr. Fosbery.
8. The conduct of the boys on board has been good. No less than 75 of those admitted were over 14 years old, and some of these required much careful and sustained supervision.
9. The ship has been largely visited during the year, and a number of kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen contributed in various ways towards the entertainment of the boys. The charitable interest displayed did much in maintaining a healthy tone on board, and in contributing to the contentment and good behaviour of the lads.
10. The tables appended will furnish full particulars on other matters in connection with the operations of the year. The period reported upon comprised the twentieth year since the ship was established as an Industrial School.
11. The officers continue to perform their work in a cheerful and intelligent manner.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN.

SUMMARY.

Work in connection with "Vernon" for year ended 30 June, 1887.

Total admissions	189
Total discharges	192
Average daily number on board under control	214
Average daily number of apprentices under control	432
Total average daily number under control	646
Cost yearly for average number on board	£26 13s. 8d.
Cost yearly for all under control	£9 6s. 1d.
Percentage of those known to be now doing well of boys under control who have left during the past six years	91 per cent.
(Percentage all Great Britain reformatories, those leaving for 3 years, 77 per cent.)	
Highest rate per week of wages to be earned by apprentices	15s.
Lowest rate	6d.
Wages and value of board, clothing, lodging, medical attendance to be earned by boys now serving apprenticeship	£41,820
Number of visits made to ship by young men now out of apprenticeship and quite free from control, some having been upwards of ten years away	220
Deaths on board and at service during year	None
Schooling per diem of boys on board, each boy	3 hours
Value of industrial labour performed on board (no deduction made for this in estimating cost)	£2,049
Average age of boys apprenticed	14
Average stay on board of boys leaving the ship	Under 13 months
Average period of apprenticeship	4 years

APPENDICES.

(A.)

ADMISSIONS and Discharges during the year.

Particulars.	No.	Total.	Particulars.	No.	Total.
Admissions—			Discharges—		
Commitments .....	...	169	Apprenticed to various occupations .....	...	115
Returned, having been removed from unsuitable places	2	...	Boys under 11 removed by the State Children's Relief Department .....	...	58
Returned ill	2	...	An insane boy to Lunatic Asylum	1	...
Returned, indentures cancelled for misconduct, absconding, &c.	12	...	Discharged on petition and otherwise	18	19
Returned, employer giving up business	3	...	Total discharges .....	...	192
Returned, master dead	1	20			
Total admissions .....	...	189			

(B.)

COMPARATIVE working, &c., ten years ago and now, showing growth of Institution.

	Year ended 30 June, 1877.	Year ended 30 June, 1887.
Admissions	63	169
Discharges	78	192
Cost per head (net) inmates only	£36 18s. 3d.	£26 13s. 8d.
Average daily number	99	214
Total number on board through year	174	404

(C.)

STATE of Education on arrival and discharge.

	Reading.				Writing.				Ciphering.			
	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.
Remaining, 30th June, 1886	70	125	20	215	70	125	20	215	70	125	20	215
Admitted, 30th June, 1887	25	97	67	189	25	97	67	189	25	97	67	189
	95	222	87	404	95	222	87	404	95	222	87	404
Discharged, 30th June, 1887	150	42	...	192	150	42	...	192	150	42	...	192
Remaining, 30th June, 1887	124	78	10	212	124	78	10	212	124	78	10	212
	274	120	10	404	274	120	10	404	274	120	10	404

Mr. Inspector M'Credie's Report upon the "Vernon" School.

Regular inspection held February 9th and 10th, 1887.

First Class—	Upper Div.	Lower Div.
Reading	Fair to v. fair	Fair.
Writing	V. fair to good	V. fair.
Arithmetic	Fair	Tol. to fair.
Attention	Good.	
General proficiency		Tol. to fair.
Second Class—		
Reading		Fair.
Writing		Very fair.
Arithmetic		Tol. to fair.
Attention		Good.
General proficiency		Tol. to fair.
Third Class—		
Reading		Fair.
Writing		Fair to v. fair.
Arithmetic		Moderate +.
Grammar		Moderate to tol.
Attention		Good.
General proficiency		Tolerable.

Organization—Very fair. Order—Good. Instruction properly regulated and registered. General condition of school—Fair.

(D.)

THE Classification of Boys according to their characters on the 30th June, 1887.

Excellent (boy-officers, receiving pay)	30
Very good	150
Good	22
Indifferently behaved. (These latter work by themselves, not by themselves, sleep apart from the rest, and are always under the immediate supervision of an officer)	10
Total	212

(E.)

RELIGION of new committals.

Protestant	108
Roman Catholic	60
Jew	1

(F.)

RELIGION of those on board on the 30th June, 1887.

Protestant	128
Roman Catholic	81
Jews	3

(G.)

PARTICULARS of Parentage of new committals.

Mother a prostitute; father in gaol	1	Parents separated	2
Parents unfit to have charge of children	23	Father not fit to have charge; mother a lunatic	1
Mother a prostitute; father deserted	2	Mother a lunatic; father cannot control	1
Mother a prostitute; father dead	4	Parents neglecting or unable to control	43
Mother in gaol; father dead	3	Parents allege that they cannot support and cannot control	40
Parents in gaol	5	Father deserted; mother dead	1
Mother a drunkard; father cannot control	1	Father a drunkard; mother dead	1
Father a drunkard; mother cannot control	1	Father deserted; mother unable to control	1
Parents deserted or dead	39		

(H.)

VISITS made by Religious Instructors.

Protestant	52
Roman Catholic	26

On Sundays the boys are landed and marched to their respective places of worship.

Prayers are said night and morning.

No restriction is placed upon the visits of religious instructors, who are, and always have been, allowed to visit at any time convenient to themselves.

During the year the services of the Roman Catholic clergyman have been withdrawn by the Church authorities. The Sisters of St. Joseph still visit the lads.

Several of the Protestant boys were confirmed by the Bishop of Sydney, who also visited the vessel and kindly addressed the boys.

(I.)

AGES of new committals.

Under 10	35
10 to 12	36
12 to 14	23
Over 14	75

(K.)

AGES of those remaining on the 30th June, 1887.

Under 10	2
10 to 12	30
12 to 14	60
Over 14	120

(L.)

(L.)

Cost per head during year.

Daily average	214.	£	s.	d.
Provisions		2,277	17	7
Crockery, mess utensils, knives, forks, cloths, &c.		68	10	9
Clothing, including tailor's wages		794	3	3
Stores, rope, paint, wood, &c.		280	12	11
School, stationery, library, recreation, good conduct awards, and repairing band instruments		144	18	0
Salaries (including salaries of two teachers for school duties)		1,800	3	2
Fuel and light		87	15	4
Boats, oars		100	9	0
Medicines, medical comforts, and surgeon's salary		84	16	6
Bedding, blankets, and hammocks		94	17	6
Repairs generally		278	12	0
Various petty charges		49	7	0
Gross cost only those on board		6,000	3	0
Deduct contributions		289	18	0
Net cost		£ 5,710	5	0

Or £26 13s. 8d. each.

EXPENSES of Apprentices.

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of salaries	200	0	0
Visiting, &c.	100	0	0
Cost	£ 300	0	0

Or 13s. 10d. each.

NET cost to State of all "Vernon" boys under control.

	£	s.
Average number on ship, 214—cost	5,710	5
Do apprenticed, 432—cost	300	0
Total cost of 646 maintained	£ 6,010	5

Cost per head per annum, £9 6s. 1d., or 5½d. daily.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Aborigines Protection Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Office of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines,

Sir,

114, Phillip-street, Sydney, 10 May, 1888.

We have the honor to furnish a report of the proceedings of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines for the year 1887, and to supply details of the expenditure of the Parliamentary Vote placed at our disposal.

Mr. A. Maxwell Hutchinson accepted a seat on the Board, on the 26th August, 1887.

By Mr. Fosbery's absence on leave a vacancy has been occasioned in the Chairmanship, which has been filled by Mr. Sydney Burdekin, M.L.A., whose appointment to the Board, in lieu of the Hon. W. J. Foster, had previously taken place. On Mr. Fosbery vacating his seat, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to by the full Board:—

“Resolved,—That in view of the contemplated absence from the Colony of Edmund Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, the members of the Aborigines Protection Board desire to record to him, as their Chairman, their sense of the immense assistance which he, with the aid of the police throughout the Colony, has been able to render to the Board in dispensing the funds placed at its disposal by the Government for the benefit of the Aborigines, and to testify to the benevolent views which he has always shown towards this interesting but unfortunate race.”

The weekly meetings of the Board have been punctually attended, and matters connected with its duties in relation to the Aborigines have received from time to time the most careful and prompt consideration.

The subjoined tables will show the numerical status of the Aborigines, and, separately, of their half-caste descendants. The difficulty of dealing with this latter class by no means diminishes, but it is hoped that whilst no special scandal arises from their presence in the community their absorption into the general population may at some future date be accomplished.

The influence of the teaching and discipline which many of the children are receiving at the Public Schools must have their effect; whilst the efforts of the Aborigines Protection Association at Warangesda and Maloga, and at the Mission or Home for the Aborigines near Brewarrina, continue to bear fruit.

We have little of importance to refer to on this occasion, but we would desire that this report should be read in connection with the two last preceding reports, which contain generally the views held by the members of the Board, and which do not require reiteration from year to year.

805—

[1,058 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material) £5 0s. 3d.]

We

We, however, desire to say that we are more than ever impressed with the sense of the duty the Colony owes to the unfortunate Aboriginal race, and to express an opinion that the provision which has been made by Parliament has been sufficient to relieve pressing necessities. We do not, however, desire to conceal the probability that our expenditure must increase year by year, as the race becomes more conversant with the willingness of the Government and the country to make its latter end as happy and comfortable as possible.

We have, &c.,

SYDNEY BURDEKIN, Chairman.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.

RICHD. HILL, M.L.C.

HUGH ROBISON.

A. M. HUTCHINSON.

HARMAN J. TARBANT, F.R.C.S.E.

Census, October, 1887.

	Aborigines (full-blood)					Half-castes.					Grand Total.
	Adults.			Children.	Total.	Adults.			Children.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
By return, 1886	2,172	1,590	3,762	1,131	4,893	698	556	1,254	1,487	2,741	7,634
Do. 1887	2,093	1,530	3,623	1,419	5,042	662	573	1,235	1,623	2,860	7,902
Decrease	79	60	139	.....	.....	36	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	288	149	.....	17	.....	138	119	.....
Total Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268

Children attending School 398. Public, 350; private, 48.

1837.

Locality.	Average monthly.		Period.	Rations, Clothing, Work done.	Amount expended in the Year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Angledool.....	11	7	12 months...	Rations.....	£ s. d. 158 13 0
Ballina	2	.....	12	and boat.....	22 10 8
Barrington	8	.....	12	and clothing	05 12 5
Bega	6	.....	12 .....	.....	36 16 4
Bonarbah	2	.....	3 .....	.....	2 12 6
Boorooma	7	8	12 .....	.....	74 9 0
Bourke	3	.....	12 .....	.....	13 14 6
Bourville	7	3	9 .....	.....	15 15 6
Bingera	2	.....	3 .....	.....	2 0 0
Breeza	6	5	12	and clothing	38 15 2
Brewarrina	8	4	12 .....	.....	103 12 9
Brungle	37	6	6	and huts.....	90 14 6
Broughton Creek ..	1	3	3 .....	.....	3 14 7
Bullerawa	2	.....	3 .....	.....	4 3 4
Burrier	2	.....	6 .....	.....	7 8 7
Cucaira (Lansance) ..	3	.....	4 .....	.....	6 3 5
Collarendabri	6	.....	12 .....	.....	44 16 0
Coonabarabran	2	.....	12 .....	.....	16 12 8
Coolahundra	2	.....	1 .....	.....	0 6 7
Copmanhurst	1	.....	5 .....	.....	2 1 3
Coppinurrumbilla ..	13	.....	12	and clothing	96 8 7
Cowra	5	7	4 .....	.....	11 18 11
Cox's River	3	6	12 .....	.....	43 5 0
Dandaloo	5	.....	2 .....	.....	1 14 4
Denison Town.....	6	.....	8	and clothing	33 17 1
Dubbo	11	8	12 .....	.....	67 0 11
Eden	1	3	8	and clothing	9 6 9
Fernmount	18	.....	12 .....	.....	61 10 7
Forster	6	1	12	clothing, and boat ..	72 0 3
Gilgoumia	5	.....	12 .....	.....	39 5 10
Glenngie	2	.....	12 .....	.....	12 9 4
Glenorchy	2	1	12 .....	.....	24 6 2
Goodooga	12	.....	12 .....	.....	85 16 0
Goonal	7	.....	12 .....	.....	50 11 2
Gulgambone	15	7	12 .....	.....	82 14 7

Locality.	Average monthly.		Period.	Rations, Clothing, Work done.	Amount expended in the Year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Gulgong	2	.....	12 months	Rations, clothing, nursing, and attendance on sick aborigines	£ s. d. 32 1 11
Gundagai	2	.....	6 "	"	2 5 3
Gunnedah	4	.....	12 "	"	25 10 0
Jervis Bay	7	9	12 "	"	58 18 8
Kangaroo Valley	6	.....	12 "	"	36 15 0
Kempsey	51	.....	12 "	clothing, and medical attendance	239 1 0
Kiama	2	15	12 "	"	56 8 1
Kogarah	3	2	12 "	and clothing	18 4 8
Lake Macquarie	2	2	12 "	"	14 18 6
La Ferouse	8	6	12 "	clothing, &c.	87 6 6
Lionsville	2	.....	12 "	"	13 18 1
Jamoro	3	.....	12 "	"	16 10 8
Lithgow	1	2	9 "	"	3 5 0
Milparinka	4	.....	1 "	"	0 37 7
Milroy	6	.....	12 "	"	58 3 9
Mogil Mogil	11	3	12 "	"	82 9 6
Moruya	5	8	12 "	"	51 6 5
Mungindi	24	.....	12 "	"	213 6 1
Nambucca	11	4	12 "	"	57 0 6
Narrandera	12	14	12 "	"	100 2 7
Nowstead	3	.....	3 "	"	4 6 3
Nowra	6	6	12 "	fishing-net, &c.	46 3 10
Ohai	6	.....	5 "	and clothing	7 5 9
Penrith	1	1	12 "	"	5 5 1
Port Macquarie	21	11	12 "	and farm implements	105 1 9
Port Stephens	14	.....	12 "	repairs to boat, &c.	100 1 2
Quambyne	8	.....	2 "	"	1 7 8
Singleton	17	13	12 "	clothing and tools	108 15 3
Taree	9	9	12 "	"	55 1 2
Terembone	6	4	12 "	"	81 12 9
Terry Hi Hi	13	.....	12 "	"	98 8 1
Tilba Tilba	14	11	12 "	and clothing	167 10 0
Tilpa	3	.....	12 "	"	31 18 8
Tomakin	3	.....	12 "	"	9 13 2
Toocoom	3	.....	4 "	"	7 0 7
Ulladulla	10	14	12 "	boat, paint, bark for huts	165 11 7
Umarra	1	.....	6 "	"	0 4 6
Walcha	3	3	10 "	and clothing	28 5 6
Wanaaring	4	.....	12 "	"	19 4 3
Warren	7	.....	12 "	"	36 3 3
Wee Waa	2	.....	12 "	"	11 8 7
Wellingrove	1	5	4 "	and clothing	9 12 5
Wellington	9	6	12 "	"	113 16 7
Wingham	18	8	12 "	repairs to boat	85 19 7
Wollar	1	2	4 "	and clothing	6 9 11
Wollomombi	4	.....	12 "	"	21 3 10
Windsor	15	7	12 "	"	33 1 8
Yass	2	19	12 "	school requisites	111 4 5
Totals	601	244			£4,021 13 0

WARANGESDA.—Population, December, 1887.

Adults.		Children.		Total.
Blacks.	Half-castes.	Blacks.	Half-castes.	
14	10	10	16	50

Children attending Public School in December, 1887—20.

Cost of the above Station :—		£	s.	d.
Management .....	.....	231	3	4
Clothing .....	.....	31	1	11
Rations .....	.....	364	4	7
Building material, tools, and furniture, &c. ....	.....	240	0	7
		£866 10 5		

Of the above, £270 8s. 5d. was raised by private subscription, and £207 2s. 1d. by the sale of wool, &c.; the cost to the Government was consequently £388 19s. 11d.

MALOOLA.—Population, December, 1887.

Adults		Children.		Total
Blacks.	Half-castes.	Blacks	Half-castes.	
26	47	20	50	143

Children attending Public School—14.

Cost of the above Station:—

	£	s.	d.
Management	453	13	3
Clothing	120	1	5
Rations	526	3	7
Building material, tools, &c.	274	18	8

£1,374 16 11

Of the above, £210 11s. 8d. was raised by private subscription, and £138 19s. 2d. by the sale of wool, &c.; the cost to the Government was consequently £1,025 6s. 1d.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

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PART I.—INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

15 June, 1887.

I have the honor to forward my Annual Report of the Public Charities, with a request that the same may be submitted to the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Governor and Executive Council, and then laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly in terms of the Act, 30 Victoria No. 19.

PRELIMINARY remarks on the Public Charities and Schools of Arts throughout the Colony of New South Wales for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

The expenditure from the Public Revenue on the above institutions may be classed as under:—

<i>Department of Colonial Secretary—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Maintenance—</i>							
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	...	77,681	2	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions... ..	...	36,865	14	5			
		<hr/>			114,546	16	5
<i>Buildings—</i>							
Wholly borne by Treasury ... ..	...	7,509	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions... ..	...	3,823	19	3			
Expended under Colonial Architect's vote ... ..	...	9,224	18	7			
		<hr/>			20,557	17	10
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Medical instruments, &c. ... ..	...	250	0	0			
Transmissions and burials of indigent persons, &c. ... ..	...	418	14	10			
Department of Public Charities, including travelling expenses and rent of office, also of offices of Medical and Pharmacy Boards ... ..	...	1,453	10	0			
		<hr/>			2,122	4	10
Medical Officer—Examining applicants for admission to Hospitals at Government expense ... ..	...				357	13	2
		<hr/>			£137,584	12	3
<i>Department of Public Instruction—</i>							
<i>Maintenance—</i>							
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	...	9,530	12	11			
Subsidy, £1 to £2 raised by subscriptions... ..	...	2,987	9	4			
„ £2 to £1 „ „ .. ..	...	442	2	2			
„ £1 to £1 „ „ .. ..	...	2,721	6	3			
		<hr/>			15,681	10	8
<i>Buildings—</i>							
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	...	400	0	0			
Colonial Architect's Department.....	...	1,012	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 raised by subscriptions... ..	...	826	3	1			
„ £1 to £2 „ „ .. ..	...	494	11	3			
		<hr/>			2,732	14	4
		<hr/>			£155,998	17	3
The total amount, £155,998 17s. 3d., shows, as compared with the previous year, an increase on Maintenance Account (wholly borne by the Treasury) of £20,592 6 7 but a diminution on account of Hospital Buildings (wholly borne by the Treasury) 1,936 0 0							
		<hr/>			£18,656	6	7

In making comparisons between the present report and that for the year 1885 in regard to expenditure from the Public Treasury, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the amount of the grant for Technical Education, £21,103 10s., was included in the report for 1885, but the corresponding item does not appear in the present report, as the Technical Education Board has become entirely distinct from the Schools of Arts, although it avails itself, whenever practicable, of any accommodation they may be willing to place at its disposal.

Keeping the above fact in view, the expenditure for the year 1886 shows an increase of £29,224 10s., occasioned chiefly by grants to Country Hospitals and Asylums, either new or for the purpose of enlargement; also on account of the increased rate for maintenance conceded to the two subsidised Metropolitan Hospitals.

It is satisfactory, on the other hand, to note an increase in the amount of contributions for hospital purposes throughout the Colony received direct from the public, £40,689 13s. 8d. having been raised in the year 1886, as against £35,493 10s. 9d. in 1885.

A comprehensive view of the Charities makes it apparent that the Government is most generous and constant in its endeavour to supply aid to all forms of distress; and that year by year improvements are being introduced in the appliances and administration of the institutions it supports or subsidises for that purpose.

A sentiment has, however, become general that its action tends to destroy that spirit of self reliance essential to the maintenance of a proper national character; and opinions are held whether a portion of the public funds now expended might not be diverted into channels having for their objects the removal of some of the causes which at present operate in bringing many persons within the Charities' area.

In

In this view, the framing of regulations controlling the housing of the poor receiving out-relief, encouragement to a "Hospitals Insurance Fund," and legislation such as already exists in the neighbouring Colonies, whereby persons possessed of means are required to contribute towards the maintenance of near relatives who otherwise would be dependent on the State, are subjects worthy of consideration.

That a portion of the large expenditure annually made on the Charities might be avoided, could means be found for impressing upon the masses the advisability of exercising provident habits is self-evident.

The lesson, however, is one most difficult for a Government, based on popular support, to teach those of the community most inclined to squander their savings on self-indulgence, so long as they know they can, when adversity falls on them, cast themselves, through the Charities, on the public bounty.

Circumstances, such as a more contracted expenditure by private employers, following on the late protracted drought, and the cessation temporarily of railway extension works, have led to an increase in the number of applications for charitable relief; but, apart from above causes, it is unfortunately evident that each year not only is there exhibited less of reluctance to become dependent on the State, but there seems a growing disposition among a portion of the community to consider eleemosynary aid as among their regular resources, and as doing away with any necessity for the practice of frugal habits.

The difficulty for solution appears to be to what extent may the consequences of improvidence or vicious living be left unconsidered by the State, excepting in respect of the women and children who are sufferers, while it continues to supply through the Public Charities such assistance as is absolutely necessary (in the public interest only) to those irrecuperables who come to it.

To present time no decided principle has been recognized for limiting such claims.

On the passing of an Act conveying powers of local government to the several districts of the Colony, the expenditure for charitable purposes will probably in great part be raised locally, and so is likely to be more closely criticised.

Under the new system some of the evils at present connected with the distribution of State Charities may disappear, consequent on the application of regulations more stringent than those any central government has hitherto been inclined to enforce.

Pending, however, such legislation, the ground might be prepared by the adoption of determinations as to the extent of subsidy claims, which in the future ought to be recognized, and a rule adopted that aid from the Treasury shall be concurrent with individual or public effort, and cover in each case only an equal amount.

Were publicity given to such a determination, matters would speedily adjust themselves without inflicting any very serious inconvenience or entailing much individual hardship. Private individuals among the wealthy and benevolent would be excited to take a more prominent part in the work now performed by the State, while united action by the Hospital Boards might call into existence a system of admissions through insurance as a means of provision for the sick, to which the Government might, at its initiation, lend its aid.

Gradually, by such means, the State would be relieved, and those who receive benefits from the hospitals would become accustomed to set apart a portion of their means for the furtherance of a scheme from which they derive such large advantage.

THE ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

The improvements indicated by the Colonial Secretary as likely to be made in connection with the Government asylums, especially if a distinct Pauper Asylum Hospital, possessing a trained nursing staff, is to be included in such improvements, will materially increase the expenditure on these charities.

In above connection there is room for consideration whether means may not be found for reducing the extra outlay by employing such of the inmates as might fairly be expected to contribute (by the proceeds derivable from their labour) towards part cost of their maintenance. This is done in the Victorian asylums.

At present the inmates, with the exception of those who are engaged as attendants and in carrying on the routine work, pass their time in a monotonous idleness, most favourable for engendering discontent.

Passing over the very aged and helpless, there are not a few inmates who, though unable to maintain themselves outside the asylums, yet possess the use of their hands, and enjoy comparatively good health; also several, either altogether or partially blind, capable of being taught occupations such as the blind can master. Suitable instruction might be given to these persons.

As regards the former, they might be employed in making the asylum clothes and boots, rolling bandages and teasing lint for hospital use, &c. A source of considerable profit in the Melbourne asylums is oakum-picking.

In the case of the blind, a year's instruction in basket, mat, and balter manufacture would cause them to be afterwards heartily welcomed as members of the Industrial Blind Institution, on entering which they would be altogether or partially self-supporting.

Were such instruction given in the asylums, the Industrial Blind Institution would be relieved of a heavy incubus in having to support all its new admissions while under instruction, and its funds so be made capable of extended utility.

The experiment is worth trial, if only for the principle it establishes, viz., that State assistance does not necessarily lead to any renunciation of obligation for exertion on the part of those accepting it.

A new asylum for females (infirm and destitute) was occupied about the end of February, 1886.

It is open to question whether Newington is altogether a desirable site for an asylum for aged females. The position is somewhat inaccessible, and the management, for the same reason, is placed at a disadvantage in regard to the daily supplies, inasmuch as it can hardly reject what may be faulty without entailing delays inconvenient to the inmates.

For some time after the occupation of the new premises, owing to oversights and defective construction, although the storage did not fail, great inconvenience was experienced from an insufficient water supply.

In above and other directions numerous improvements have been since introduced, but already the asylum is proving too small, and additions to the accommodation will probably be required at an early date.

In the asylums for male paupers, day-rooms, in addition to the present sheds, would be a great improvement.

improvement. These should be capable of being easily and thoroughly warmed in winter, and might be fitted with numerous comfortable seats, such as are restful to the aged.

The future system of asylums management, both for males and females, especially in relation to better nursing and provision for the treatment of hospital cases, is engaging the active attention of the Colonial Secretary, and no doubt the above matter will be considered in connection with those arrangements. A much larger rate cost for maintenance will unfortunately, however, be unavoidable, and is beginning already to be apparent.

Further remarks and details of expenditure are given on pages 6 and 7.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

To the close of last year the question as to whether grants would be made for the completion of the new buildings for the Sydney Hospital remained undecided.

Under no circumstances will it be possible, consistently with hygienic principles, to erect a hospital on the present site, possessing a larger number of beds than are now provided by the temporary accommodation. Convenience of situation, however, suggests the advisability of a hospital being erected on this or some adjacent position for the reception of urgent and accident cases.

At the Prince Alfred Hospital the accommodation has recently been enlarged by the addition of sixty beds; but, notwithstanding such increase and the relief afforded by the opening of Cottage Hospitals in a few of the suburbs, applications for admission continue in excess of the numbers who can be received.

As has been before pointed out, nowhere can more hospital accommodation for the city be provided so economically as by erecting one or more additional pavillions at the Prince Alfred Hospital, which possesses administrative buildings far in excess of its present ward accommodation.

The operations for the year 1886 and the financial position of the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals will be found in the body of the Report, pages 7 to 11.

SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GLEBE.

Year by year a very marked increase is apparent in the number of cases admitted into this institution.

In 1880, the year when the hospital was opened, they numbered 55. Five years afterwards there were 228, and in 1886 they reached 272.

There are many advocates for separate hospitals for children; on the other hand experience proves that in regard to heavy cases preference has sometimes been shown for taking such to the general hospitals, especially for operation.

Without entering upon the question as to whether it will be necessary for a Children's Hospital to form part of the Government scheme of Public Charities, it is evident that at present the hospital at the Glebe cannot well be dispensed with, especially in the provision it makes for tedious cases of diseases of the osseous system, 65 of which were admitted into it last year.

The number of admissions of typhoid fever and febricula treated in the institution during the period under review (53) also goes to show that it offers assistance to parents which has been much appreciated and is often availed of.

The diseases treated in the hospital and its financial position are fully described on page 11 to 13.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS.

Active interest on the part of many of the committees of the Country Hospitals was shown last year by the addition to their accommodation of separate wards for the isolation of cases of infectious character.

In this regard it may be noticed that the Bathurst Hospital is not well provided, though in other directions, considerable progress may be reported.

The Committee lately erected a very complete laundry connected with which is a disinfecting chamber for clothing. They are engaged in introducing a more perfect system of drainage and improved internal sanitary arrangements which will include reflooring the wards, lavatories &c.

During the past year one or two new Cottage Hospitals were opened, and others are in progress. Among the former may be mentioned the hospitals at Lismore, Kiama, Maclean, and Kempsey West; while of the latter those for Cootamundra and Bowral will be the most important.

It is in contemplation to provide hospital accommodation also at Moree and Jerilderie, both of which places are at considerable distance from any existing hospital.

Representations from the Committee were made two years ago and were subsequently renewed, calling attention to the unsuitableness of the site and too restricted accommodation of the hospital at Wollongong. The matter was reported upon and a new site recommended, but the question appears to remain in abeyance.

Full information in respect of each Country Hospital is given in tabulated form, pages 15 to 22.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Benevolent Society both in its asylum operations and out-relief department was very fully occupied during the year under review.

The Medical Officer has drawn attention to an increase of syphilitic cases in the maternity wards, and has represented the fact that a number of the children at birth are so diseased as to render their preservation extremely difficult.

He called attention further to the advisability of more suitable provision being made elsewhere for foundlings and motherless infants, as their presence in the lying-in hospital is a disturbing element, nor is it possible to supply them with the skilled attention and pure air so essential to their circumstances in the Asylum.

In out-relief the Society expended very large sums and applied to the Government for extra aid.

Before arriving at a decision on this application, it might be well if the Colonial Secretary had the entire question of out-relief by the Society and its results laid before him, inasmuch as the tendency of this form of charity cannot but have a material effect in the future on the young who are brought within its influence.

If the Government aid were given for the purpose of enabling the Society to provide better housing for its clients, some of the objections to out-door relief would disappear while its recipients would probably find themselves in a position more favourable for regaining independence, and less likely to be contaminated by abject surroundings.

The operations of this Society for last year are stated in extenso pages 23 to 25.

ASYLUMS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Randwick Society no longer receives Government subsidy, and therefore its operations have no place in the present report. It is, however, being carried on on a system of direct admissions only, and provides for between 200 and 250 children supported by the funds of the Society assisted by small payments from parents and guardians.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools at Parramatta were closed early in the year, the children found in them being passed into the care of the State Children's Relief Board or were removed by their friends.

It will thus be seen that with the exception of the Industrial Schools, the State Children's Relief Board now provides for the supervision of all the children supported by the State so soon as they pass through the Benevolent Asylum, one department of which may be regarded as a Government Receiving House.

The Industrial Schools being within the Department of the Minister for Public Instruction, are referred to separately in the second part of this report, pages 32 to 35.

For particulars of the operations of the State Children's Relief Board, expenditure, &c., see pages 25 and 26.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, THE DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

This institution is in a very perfect condition, but remains stationary in numbers, thereby showing that it is capable of meeting the calls made upon it for accommodation.

A heavy concession, from £20 to £35 per head rate cost for children admitted under Colonial Secretary's order, was allowed last year to this institution.

In the cases of State children of limited intellects, this change acts somewhat disadvantageously on the Treasury, and were their number larger might demand modification.

Details of operations are given on pages 27 and 28.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INDUSTRIAL BLIND.

The new workshops in course of erection for this Society approached completion at the end of 1886 and have since been opened.

The additions embrace a hall for meetings and concerts, and two large workrooms capable of accommodating forty additional workers.

The Society has proved already its value by establishing the fact that many of the blind are capable of earning sufficient to support themselves in comfort. The Directors are active in finding openings for the disposal of the goods produced in the institution, and have met with fair success.

Applicants for admission fully engage the accommodation to its utmost limit; and it may become worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to relieve the institution of a portion of the expense of initiatory teaching by establishing a workshop in one of the Asylums, from which the workers, after six months tuition, or on gaining a certain standard of proficiency might pass, under arrangements with the Government, into the institution, thus saving the State the cost of the future maintenance of many blind inmates otherwise likely to be permanently dependent.

The gain to the Society would enable it to establish homes for those of its workers who do not possess relatives, or whose friends live at an inconvenient distance from the institution.

Further particulars regarding this institution are given on pages 28 and 29.

THE INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD.

Two hospital wards have lately been added to this institution, the former a large ward for infants requiring special attention, and the latter a ward for separation of cases of an infectious character.

As in the Benevolent Asylum, so in this institution, the medical officer's report for last year draws attention to the diseased and generally neglected condition of the children admitted. His remarks convey the impression that in a considerable majority of instances the children suffer from the taint inherited by the vicious lives of their parents, hence the consequent extreme difficulty of rearing them.

An application was made by the Benevolent Asylum to the Colonial Secretary requesting that all foundlings and motherless children brought to the Asylum might be transferred to the Home, but the Committee of the latter have expressed reluctance and inability to accept such charge, although they are willing to provide for those brought to the Home in the usual course.

Statistics, including numbers and financial position of this Society, will be found on pages 30 and 31.

The second part of the Report refers to the institutions within the Department of the Minister for Public Instruction, namely, the Industrial Schools and Schools of Arts throughout the Colony.

Of the former, the School Ship "Vernon" continues to render very valuable services, and the success of the system has been pronounced most satisfactory.

Within the last year or two the committals have, however, been so numerous that to prevent overcrowding it has been found necessary to shorten the period of detention on board, the younger boys being removed to the care of the State Children's Relief Board, while the senior boys are sent to service with a rapidity scarcely affording time for the discipline taught in the school ship to obtain an influence likely to be lasting on their after habits.

The change of system has not yet been reported as producing evil results; but should any failure become hereafter apparent, it will scarcely be fair to hold the ship teaching responsible.

Full details of last year's operations are given on pages 32 and 33.

THE

THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

It being found necessary to restore the buildings at Biloela to the Department of Prisons, it was decided to remove the girls and adapt the premises formerly occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta to their reception.

Certain precautionary measures were, however, necessary to be carried out before such transfer could be made, delaying the removal of the school into the present year.

Prior to this being done the majority of the younger children were given into the care of the State Children's Relief Board, and in future only the senior committals will be retained in the institution. This course of procedure cannot fail to be advantageous inasmuch as it serves to remove those committed merely as "neglected children" from contamination likely to arise by contact with girls who have had evil experiences of their own.

At the new institution there is abundance of room, and it will be open to introduce improved methods of training, especially in regard to the proper manner of performing domestic duties, a knowledge of which these poor girls have had previously very imperfect opportunities of acquiring.

Particulars of operations for last year are given in the body of the Report, pages 34 and 35.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

Details of the operations and financial position of these institutions are given in tabulated form on pages 36 to 62.

The Sydney School of Arts is an institution so prominent that it calls for a few remarks having reference to its working.

It is satisfactory to find that the Committee report a large augmentation of income at their disposal, which enabled them to expend considerable amounts in the purchase of land required for additions and in alterations and repairs. They were also able to reduce the debt on the institution by the sum of £1,000, leaving it now at £750.

The passing through Parliament of an Act of Incorporation is regarded by the members with much satisfaction as providing means for the further growth of the institution.

The work of the Technical College is now carried on wholly under the direction of the Technical Board, the School of Arts Committee confining its attention to its library, reading, and chess rooms, debating society, and providing class rooms and instruction for languages, science, &c.; it also provides lectures on subjects likely to attract popular attention.

In concluding my preliminary letter, I desire to express regret that the Report has not been presented at an earlier date; but to have done so it would have been necessary to omit the returns from many of the institutions, by far the larger number of which are under the management of honorary boards.

Forms for returns for following year are regularly posted to each institution receiving Government subsidy in the December previous.

No power has hitherto been found sufficient to compel prompt attention to the requirements of the Colonial Secretary in respect of furnishing returns to this office; and although I am glad to acknowledge considerable improvement, yet the number of institutions requiring reminders, sometimes to be repeated again and again, occasions the delay here noticed.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

WHEN Government, in the year 1862, relieved the Benevolent Society of the care of the infirm and destitute, it improved the arrangements without materially altering the methods on which the asylums had been conducted.

The system was a very simple and economical one, and for long was deemed sufficient for requirements. Paid labour was not employed, the routine duties being carried on by the inmates under a system of small gratuities.

Of late, public sentiment has changed as to the quality of the relief to be afforded by these institutions.

The inmates are much more numerous, and special duties not originally contemplated have been assigned to the asylums, giving them in some measure the character of hospitals.

Owing to modifications in the disposal of chronic and protracted cases supported by the Government, which during the past three years have been sent in large numbers to the asylums with a view to relieving pressure on the general hospitals, the asylums were required to perform duties which, for lack of proper appliances and accommodation they can but imperfectly render.

Complaints reached the Government as to the manner in which the medical officer in the case of three of the asylums discharged his functions; also of the dietary supplied to the inmates, which was thought to be too restricted in character, and unsuitable for persons very aged, or who cannot easily assimilate solid food.

Inquiry by the Colonial Secretary followed, and improvements have since resulted, or are in course of initiation.

Milk, slop food, vegetables, and stimulants are dispensed more liberally than heretofore, while several improvements having for their object increased comfort to the inmates are meeting attention.

Arrangements are also in progress for the entire separation of hospital cases and their treatment under the care of a trained nursing staff.

On their assuming charge a considerable number of inmates at present engaged in attendance on the sick will be relieved of their duties.

The

The question naturally arises whether regular employment, such as the more able-bodied inmates are capable of engaging in without hardship, might not be introduced as a condition of residence in the asylums.

The subject is deserving of attention. The proceeds of the work performed might, consistent with all the circumstances, be divided between the Government and the producers.

There is reason for believing that much of the captious discontent which has been a source of frequent trouble to the management in the past may be traced to the restlessness engendered by protracted idleness; and employment such as is here indicated, fairly remunerated, may tend to its diminution in the future, as well as reduce the cost of the asylums to the Government.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

Statistics.

	Newington.		Liverpool.		George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.	
	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	
In House, 31st December, 1885	304	710		342		291	
" " " 1886	331	741		421		297	
Daily average throughout the year	307	734		393		294	
Average ages of deceased inmates	60.68	61.80		66.01		62.56	
Percentage of deaths	29.64	33.37		22.13		31.29	
Admitted, 1st January to 31st December, 1886	404	992		885		752	
Discharged	286	716		719		654	
Died	91	245		87		92	

Analysis of Numbers and Cost of Maintenance.

	Average Numbers.		Cost.		
			£	s.	d.
Newington (females) Asylum	307		20	6	11½
Liverpool (males) Asylum	734		13	18	4½
George-street (males) Asylum, Parramatta	393		15	14	1½
Macquarie-street (males) Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital (males and females), Parramatta	294		17	9	1½
Total expenditure for maintenance, £27,882 2s. 7d., or £16 17s. 2d. per head.					

	Newington.		Liverpool.		George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Add proportion medical vote	200	0 0	600	0 0*	200	0 0
	Amount included in salaries.					

Expenditure under Vote of Colonial Architect's Department.

	Newington.		Liverpool.		George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
New buildings or additions	4,357	0 0				
Alterations, repairs, &c.	26	17 6	168	4 11	229	1 0
Furniture	313	12 9			9	8 0

* NOTE.—Medical Officer, £450; Dispenser, £150.

THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

The calls made on this Hospital last year were heavier than during any previous similar period.

In the direction of surgical cases, the increase in the number of patients was so marked as to create the impression that the future work of the institution may have to be restricted to surgical purposes, and the reception of accidents and cases of great emergency.

The success of the treatment is stated to have been very satisfactory, and the subscriptions from the public for 1886 were larger than usual. The Directors, however, complain that the institution has not met with a fair recognition either on the side of the Government or of the public, and that, therefore, they have been unable to bring to completion the still unfinished hospital buildings; and, further, that for three years they have been hampered by a heavy bank overdraft, which is a source of continued anxiety, and the interest on which has to be provided out of current income.

A Government Commission is now engaged in weighing the arguments on either side, as to whether the new buildings should be completed or the Hospital moved to some other site. It may be expected that on receipt of the report the Colonial Secretary will make known his decision.

As the Government is responsible in a large measure for the presence of the Hospital where it now stands, and has been by far the largest contributor towards the erection of the new buildings, it may not be out of place to recommend the propriety of considering, apart altogether from the larger question on which the Commission is employed, whether the present overdraft should not be extinguished by a grant, in order that the yearly income may be devoted to its legitimate purposes, and the Committee thus be relieved of the necessity of diverting a not inconsiderable portion of its income to the payment of interest.

General

General Statistics, 1886.

Admissions—January to December—		
Medical cases	...	1,937
Surgical „	...	1,771
		2,808
The largest number of admissions—November	...	268
The smallest „ „ „ July	...	200
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to but not admitted into the wards	...	3,388
Ophthalmic branch (in-door), included in above 2,808	...	212
„ „ (out-patients) included in above 3,388	...	433
Number of out-patients at the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, included in above 3,388	...	152
Deaths in wards	...	322
Number of patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1886	...	173
„ „ cases treated by District Surgeons in connection with the Dispensary	...	6,201
Of whom were visited at their homes	...	464

Diseases treated in Sydney Hospital, 1st January to 31st December, 1886.

	Cases.	Deaths.
General diseases	385	34
Diseases of respiratory organs	241	85
" circulatory and blood	73	38
" alimentary canal and abdominal organs	160	37
" nervous system	226	20
" skin	16	1
" genito-urinary organs	186	15
" ossecous system	33	...
" joints and bursæ	62	...
" mouth, nose, and ear	18	...
Tumours...	51	5
Diseases peculiar to women	74	8
" of the eye	196	...
Fractures, dislocations, &c.	777	75
Unclassified	310	4
	2,808	322

NOTE.—The number of cases of typhoid fever were 120; 19 deaths resulted. Among the diseases of the respiratory organs, in 44 cases of broncho-pneumonia, 21 ended fatally; of 19 of pleurisy, 5; and of 88 of phthisis, 47; facts showing that the conditions of Colonial life tend to encourage this class of disease, notwithstanding the mildness of the Australian climate.

Financial Statement for 1886.

Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from general public	3,758	7	8
Contributing patients...	796	3	5
Special patients	365	7	4
				1,161	10	9
Benefactor's Permanent Trust Fund	22,158	19	6
Interest on investments	758	11	2
Government subsidy on subscriptions for 1885	4,000	0	0
" " nursing staff	650	0	0
Government repairs to Nightingale-Wing roof and fire-escapes to Wards	664	0	0
" maintenance of pauper patients—						
1885—June, month of	407	10	5
September, month of	392	4	0
October to December	1,321	19	4
1886—January to March	1,432	0	10
April to June	1,559	14	8
July to September	1,336	15	6
				6,450	4	9
Pupils' fees	10	10	0
Resident Medical Officer's fees, attending inquests, &c.	212	13	6
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales	11,314	18	10
				£51,159	16	2

Expenditure—

Expenditure—

	£	s.	d.
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales, 31st December, 1885	12,848	16	7
Salaries and Wages—			
General Staff	4,732	3	6
Nursing Staff	245	16	8
District Surgeons	450	0	0
	5,428	0	2
Hospital Maintenance—			
Provisions	4,571	18	4
Wines, beer, and spirits... ..	276	15	7
Ice	88	7	5
Gas	406	4	10
Washing	787	2	4
Fuel	286	5	9
Aerated waters	68	19	9
Furniture and utensils	624	6	6
Drapery	421	4	8
	7,522	5	2
Drugs	962	11	0
Surgical instruments	210	2	9
" appliances	282	18	8
" dressing	230	19	9
	1,736	12	2
Funerals and coffins	151	5	0
Branch dispensary	146	2	0
Printing and stationery	322	6	2
Commission	113	4	6
Petty expenses	87	14	4
Interest on overdraft	899	7	10
Fire insurance... ..	46	12	3
	1,766	12	1
Repairs to buildings	587	10	0
Amount carried to investment	21,250	0	0
	£51,139	16	2

Cr. Table showing Assets and Liabilities.

By New South Wales Government Debentures... ..	6,300	0	0
" Savings Bank Investment Account	2,067	14	7
" " Patients' Money Account	41	1	11
" Fixed Deposits in Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company (Limited)	1,403	0	0
" Loan on Mortgage of Real Estate	20,000	0	0
" Building Fund Account	472	15	6
" Balance	9,154	3	2
	£39,438	15	2

Dr.

To Benefactors' Permanent Trust Fund	25,501	19	10
" Samaritan Fund	2,067	14	7
" Patients' Money Account	41	1	11
" Sydney Hospital Benefactors' Building Fund	360	0	0
" Children's Ward at Moorcliff	153	0	0
" Bank of New South Wales	11,314	18	10
	£39,438	15	2

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

THE operations in this institution during the year 1886 were on an extended scale. At the same time it is satisfactory to observe that the results of treatment were more than ordinarily successful, the percentage of recoveries being greater and of deaths less than usual.

The death-rate, which in 1885 was 12 per cent., in 1886 fell to 10 per cent.; this speaks well for the sanitary condition of the hospital and the skill and care which the patients received.

In the department for out-patients the total number of attendances numbered 19,793, which, taking 4 as an average for each person treated, represents 5,000 individuals as having received the benefits of this department.

The following general statement shows the number of patients treated in the wards:—

Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Admitted during the year 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,780
								1,915
Discharged—Well or convalescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165
Relieved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Unrelieved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
								1,756
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Average number resident daily throughout the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Mean residence of each patient, in days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.4
Rate of mortality over all the cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.97

* NOTE.—Of above 1,780 patients admitted, 921 were surgical and 859 medical cases.

General Summary of Table of Diseases:—

Diseases	Male.	Female.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Respiratory system	128	66	91	40	16	47
Nervous system	85	28	42	40	21	10
General diseases	192	134	262	24	3	37
Digestive organs	144	62	133	27	15	31
Circulatory system	39	29	27	21	2	18
Urinary organs	116	19	101	14	8	12
Diseases of women	...	159	101	34	21	3
Diseases of bone, &c.	96	25	76	39	6	...
Poisons, &c.	17	7	20	...	...	4
Eye, ear, and nose...	111	27	92	37	9	...
Cellular tissue	92	34	106	17	...	3
Local injuries	211	21	215	10	...	7
Grand totals	1,231	611	1,266	303	101	172

The length of residence of patients received under orders from the Government averaged thirty-two days, while those paying for or contributing towards their own support averaged twenty-seven.

To explain this, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Government patients cannot be discharged until some provision has been made for them, while the private patients return as soon as convalescent to their homes.

A slight diminution was apparent in the total number (197) of typhoid fever cases as compared with the number in 1885.

At no time were there less than four cases in the wards, and sometimes there were as many as thirty.

The continuous presence of so dangerous a disease, and which had to be treated in the general wards, caused at times considerable anxiety to the medical staff; but in no instance did a typhoid patient infect another patient while in the hospital, nor did any of the attendants contract the fever.

The admissions under Government order for the year numbered 750, the contributing cases 827, and the accident and urgent cases, 186.

The first of these are paid for at the rate of 3s. per diem; the contributions towards the second vary considerably, but very imperfectly cover the expenses they entail; while the last fall wholly on the hospital funds, without direct remuneration of any sort.

The accommodation of the hospitals now provides a total of 224 beds, an increase of 56 beds having been made, and special wards provided for the treatment of diseases of women and children, diseases of the eye, and for severe surgical operations requiring isolation.

The cost of fitting up these extra wards amounted to £1,000, while a further sum of £1,150 was incurred in the formation of roads, pathways, and other necessary work.

The hospital has been fortunate in receiving the amounts of several legacies and donations during the year.

The sum of £800 was transferred from the working account to the building account; the latter, however, shows a debit balance of £1,147 18s. 11d., which, I venture to suggest, might be extinguished by a Government grant.

Viewed as a whole, the Prince Alfred Hospital is an institution of which the Colony may well be proud, both in regard to the accommodation it offers to the sick and the skill and attention of its management.

The permanent endowment now amounts to £25,345 11s. 8d., the interest on which alone is available.

Inasmuch as the principle of insisting on self-help is well recognized by the directors, and all patients are expected to contribute in accordance with their means, the institution is well deserving of support from the wealthy or benevolently disposed.

Below

In all matters connected with arrangement, order, cleanliness, good nursing, and a kindly care of the children, the management is deserving of high commendation.

The rapid and continuous increase year by year in the number of patients, as is shown by the table given below, proves the necessity at the present time, of an institution like the Sick Children's Hospital while the accommodation in the general hospitals of the metropolis remains so restricted.

During the seven years of the hospital's work, the admissions have been as follow:—

In 1880	55	In 1884	170
1881	64	1885	228
1882	94	1886	272
1883	115		

MEDICAL OFFICER'S RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1886.

General Diseases.

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
Debility, 12; hereditary syphilis, 3; erysipelas, 2	17	...
Measles, 2; simple atrophy, 2; febricula, 7	11	...
Typhoid fever	37	2
Scarlet fever	7	2
Acute rheumatism, 3; struma, 2; rickets, 2	7	...
	<hr/> 70	<hr/> 4

Respiratory Organs.

Asthma, 1; phthisis, 3; pertussis, 2	6	...
Empyema	9	1
Pulmonary atelectasis, 1; laryngitis, 3	4	...
Acute bronchitis, 6; pneumonia, 6	12	...
Laryngeal papillomata, 1; diphtheria, 1	2	...
	<hr/> 33	<hr/> 1

Circulatory Organs and Blood.

Morbus cordis, 1; pericarditis, 1; syncope, 1	3	...
--	---	-----

Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.

Peritonitis	1	1
Marasmus	7	2
Gastric catarrh	2	...
Pharyngitis, 1; prolapsus ani, 1	2	...
Diarrhoea	14	4
Stricture of œsophagus	1	1
Helminthiasis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; abscess of liver, 1... ..	4	...
	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 8

Diseases of Nervous System.

Convulsions, 2; paralysis, 10; idiocy, 1	13	...
Epilepsy, 1; paraplegia (myelitis), 1; chorea, 10	12	...
Tetanus (traumatic)	1	1
Pachymeningitis hæmorrhagica	1	...
Simple meningitis, 1; cerebral meningitis, 1; interocular	2	1
	<hr/> 29	<hr/> 2

Diseases of the Skin.

Eczema, 7; purpura, 1	8	1
------------------------------	---	---

Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs.

Phosphaturia, 1; calculus of urethra	2	...
Hydrocele (congenital), 1; hæmaturia, 1	2	...
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> ...

Diseases of Osseous System.

Spinal curviture, 19; morbus coxae, 24	43	...
Disease of knee, 2; disease of elbow, 1; curved tibial, 4	7	...
Curved radius, 1; necrosis of, 1	2	...
Necrosis of femur, 4; necrosis of lower jaw, 2; necrosis of ribs, 1	7	...
Necrosis of malar bone, 1; periostitis of femur, 2	3	...
Necrosis of toe, 1; periostitis of radius, 2	3	...
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> ...

Diseases of the Mouth, Nose, &c. Nil.

Tumours (non-malignant).

Scalp-multiple osseous growths... ..	2	...
--------------------------------------	---	-----

Malignant.

Sarcoma of liver	1	1
Sarcoma of kidney	1	1
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2

Diseases

Diseases Peculiar to Women.

Leucorrhoea	1	...
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----

Diseases of the Eye.

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ophthalmic, granular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ulcer of cornea, 5; entropion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

11

Accidents, Injuries, &c.

Fracture of radius, 1; of bones of hand, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Synovitis of knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Burns and scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Sprains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

15 1

Unclassified.

Wounds and contusions, 9; needle in back, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Needle in foot, 1; genu valgum, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Abcesses in various situations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Psoas abscess, 4; club-foot, 3; schaccous cyst, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Foreign body in gullet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

32

Totals.

General diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	4
Diseases of respiratory organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1
" circulatory organs and blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" alimentary canal and abdominal organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	8
" nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
" skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
" genito-urinary organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" osseous system, joints, and bursae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
" mouth, nose, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Disease peculiar to women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Fractures and other injuries, contusions, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0

Grand total ... 315 19

Financial Statement for year ending 31st December, 1886.

Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance...	306	17	11			
Public donations and subscriptions	844	0	6			
Contributed by patients	274	10	9			
Received from Government annual subsidy	1,000	0	0			
Refunds	22	9	6			
				2,448	8	7
Expenditure—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance...	74	7	2			
Hospital maintenance	2,304	3	11			
Interest	13	5	6			
Stationery	1	13	4			
Exchange	0	2	3			
Printing	16	17	6			
Advertisements	2	4	6			
Postage	2	0	0			
Insurance	8	5	0			
Commission	17	18	10			
Credit balance	6	19	8			
				2,448	8	7

GOVERNMENT COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

<i>Admissions—</i>		
Fever cases	...	392
General cases	...	725
Convalescents sent from Metropolitan Hospital	...	161
		1,278
Discharges	...	1,096
Deaths (including deaths in 1887 of admissions in 1886)	...	120
Number of deaths from typhoid fever	...	53

Daily

Daily cost per head is 3s. 2½d., including cost of transport of patients, estimated at 4½d. per head.

Average stay in Hospital	41·6 days.
Average daily number	146·3
Average of mortality of fever cases	13·52 per cent.

Table showing the channels (and respective numbers) through which patients reached the Hospital—

Medical Adviser (typhoid fever cases 279)	358
Admitting Medical Officer (typhoid fever cases 103)	728
Sydney Hospital	87
Prince Alfred Hospital (typhoid fever case 1)	65
St. Vincent's Hospital	7
Sick Children's Hospital (scarlatina)	3
Admitted direct (typhoid cases, 9)	30
	1,278

TABLE showing number of Cases under treatment and order of disease for which they were treated; also, number of deaths in each order.

Diseases	Admissions.	Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c.	631*	62
Order 2. Euthetic Diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea,	96	.....
Order 3. Dietetic Diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c.	5	.....
Order 4. Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c.	5	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.		
Order 1. Diathetic Diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c.	47	4
Order 2. Tubercular Diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c.	50	10†
CLASS III.—LOCAL.		
Order 1. Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., chorea, &c.	37	3
Order 2. Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c.	58	13
Order 3. Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c.	71	9
Order 4. Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c.	61	8
Order 5. Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c.	18	7
Order 6. Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c.	12	.....
Order 7. Joints—Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis, &c.	34	.....
Order 8. Integumentary—Phlegmon, ulcer, skin diseases, &c.	44	.....
CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.		
Order 1. Children—Cyanosis, teething, &c. ....	.....	.....
Order 2. Adults—Parameia, childbirth, &c.	2	.....
Order 3. Old people—Old age	1	1
Order 4. Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c.	34	2
CLASS V.		
Order 1. Accident or Negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drowning, suffocation, wounds, &c.	62	.....
Order 2. Gunshot wounds	1	.....
Unspecified	9	3
	1,278	122

* Including 302 acute cases of enteric fever. † Including 9 deaths from phthisis.

TABLE showing localities whence cases of Typhoid Fever were admitted, with the Deaths due to each Locality.

Locality.	Number of cases.	Deaths.
Sydney	106	14
Suburbs	260	36
Beyond Suburbs	26	3
	392	53

The Medical Adviser's Report lays stress upon the fact that, while the length of journey under proper conditions of transmission and attendance is not in itself a factor in the mortality of cases of typhoid fever admitted into hospitals, yet, when patients have to be removed, experience has shown that this can best be done in the earlier stages of the disease, and that, therefore, their medical attendants should make the patients' friends aware of the above circumstance, and not let them wait until the patient's strength has been sapped.

During the year many improvements in regard to baths, lavatories, and closet arrangements were made; these appliances having been previously very defective or inconveniently situated, and from above cause it is surmised three or four cases of typhoid fever developed in the hospital.

In regard to the accommodation for treating infectious forms of disease the Government Medical Adviser has drawn attention to the advantage of encouraging any desire shown by the public to isolate such cases; and his report suggests for consideration whether, on so suitable a site as is the Little Bay Hospital, further special accommodation for infectious cases should not now be erected.

Of this class of ailments there were treated last year 48 cases, namely,—of measles, 16; chicken-pox, 6; rot-heln, 3; scarlet-fever, 23. The mortality was 2 per cent.

The particulars in connection with convalescent and general cases show the admissions to have been 886; deaths, 67 (including those who were admitted in 1886 and died in 1887).

The average stay in hospital, 42.6 days; the mortality, 7.6 per centum.

At the beginning of the year there were 6 lepers at Little Bay; new admissions, 3; deaths, 3; leaving the number 6 on 31st December, 1886.

Financial Statement.

Working Expenses of the Coast Hospital, during the year 1886.		£	s.	d.
Maintenance—				
Salaries	...			2,305 17 10
Provisions	...	3,445	9	6
Wines, spirits, beer, and mineral waters	...	220	0	6
Drugs	...	351	3	9
Fuel and lighting	...	400	18	0
Disinfectants	...	50	0	0
Drapery, bedding, &c.	...	237	17	7
Ironmongery	...	66	2	5
Brushware, glass, crockery, &c.	...	58	5	1
				<hr/> 4,829 16 10
Sundries—				
Coffins	...	52	5	0
Stationery, printing, &c.	...	56	7	0
Petty expenses, &c.	...	23	7	10
				<hr/> 131 19 10
Ambulance—				
Salaries and rations	...	362	1	9
Forage	...	311	9	9
Repairs, remounts, &c.	...	298	8	10
				<hr/> 972 0 4
Repairs by Hospital Staff—				
Salaries and rations	...	232	7	8
Materials	...	114	1	10
				<hr/> 346 9 6
				<hr/> <hr/> £8,586 4 4

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—FINANCIAL SUMMARY, 1886.

Income—		£	s.	d.
Balances, 31st December, 1885	...	9,905	7	8
Subscriptions	...	20,557	4	5
Contributed by patients	...	3,053	17	5
Donations	...	5,517	11	3
Special vote	...	7,307	12	6
Sundries	...	1,752	8	9
Subsidy (annual)	...	26,242	8	2
Unclaimed poundages	...	939	4	7
Police fines	...	1	8	6
Interest	...	2,025	11	3
Outstanding cheques	...	185	7	9
Overdrafts, 31st December, 1886	...	2,447	10	2
				<hr/>
Total current accounts	...	79,935	12	5
Amounts at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1885	...	30,101	17	5
				<hr/>
Grand total	...	£110,037	9	10
				<hr/> <hr/>
Expenditure—				
Overdrafts, 31st December, 1885	...	2,375	16	7
Hospital maintenance	...	19,119	12	0
Out-door relief	...	503	5	2
Medical comforts and stimulants	...	796	15	8
Medical officers' salaries	...	7,013	3	3
Drugs and instruments	...	3,231	1	8
Wardsmen's and matrons' salaries	...	7,700	16	10
Funerals	...	1,059	16	10
Buildings and repairs	...	12,160	7	10
Secretary's department, printing, &c.	...	1,371	6	1
Sundries	...	5,701	14	7
Balances, 31st December, 1886	...	14,561	17	0
				<hr/>
Total current accounts	...	75,598	13	7
Amounts at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1886	...	34,438	16	3
				<hr/>
Grand total	...	£110,037	9	10

COUNTRY Hospitals—General Returns, 1886.

Name.	Male Wards.	Female Wards.	Beds.		Cubic air space per bed.	Daily average number Patients 1886.		No. of Paying Patients.	No. of Patients more fitted for Asylum.	Total numbers treated in year.	Discharged, cured or relieved.	Discharged at own request.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1886.	Out patients.
			For Males.	For Females.		Males.	Females.								
Albury	3	1	25	5	910	21	5	...	14	290	243	...	21	26	270
Arncliffe	2	1	20	6	1,862	15	4	...	11	147	123	...	9	15	...
Balranald	3	0	15	0	907	3.6	...	...	3	52	46	3	3	3	39
Bombala	1	1	5	3	985	3.9	12	5	...	13	11	...	2	...	...
Brewarrina	2	1	8	1	900	3.64	...	...	...	37	33	...	2	...	...
Balmain Cottage	1	1	4	3	784	3.16	24	9	...	110	109	...	...	1	50
Bathurst	4	2	30	15	1,819	18.7	6	69	50	374	314	...	35	25	No record.
Braidwood	3	2	8	4	860 to 1,000	5	3	1	1	21	19	...	2	...	...
Bourke	3	1	18	4	1,340 & 364	1.5	...	1	30	153	99	14	18	22	...
Carcoar	3	1	13	3	1,035	18.8	...	11	5	97	88	5	2	2	8
Casino	1	1	6	6	1,050	6	7	10	2	23	19	2	1	1	...
Coonabarabran	...	...	3	...	1,033	2.2	0.8	2	1	12	7	3	1	1	...
Condobolin	2	1	4	1	2,327	2	3	7	...	37	31	...	2	4	3
Cobar	2	1	7	2	720 & 840	4	...	9	2	49	39	1	3	6	12
Cowra	2	1	6	2	1,045	3.15	90	...	1	67	53	1	8	5	No record.
Cooma	2	2	8	3	1,047	1.3	0.8	7	1	28	22	...	4	2	...
Coonamble	2	1	5	2	1,260, 2,352 & 980	2.3	81	4	6	39	34	...	2	3	...
Deniliquin	3	1	18	2	702 & 500	8	1.4	...	4	119	95	2	8	14	171
Dubbo	3	1	12	4	1,200	8	2	8	10	94	68	...	15	11	92
Forbes	2	1	15	6	1,500	7.5	5	28	5	114	87	5	11	11	100
Glen Innes	1	1	8	3	1,200	3	...	6	10	68	57	...	6	5	...
Gunnedah	1	1	4	3	864—896	3.14	5	2	6	37	30	...	5	2	7
Goulburn	3	2	16	6	1,090	8.3	1.3	...	...	141	96	12	20	13	56
Grafton	4	3	16	6	1,440, 1,210, 1,694, 924 & 792	9.1	1.9	8	...	148	115	6	12	15	26
Grenfell	1	1	6	5	600	2.7	7	10	2	34	25	2	4	3	4
Gulgong	2	1	15	3	820	2.3	1	12	...	65	56	2	5	2	61
Gundagai	2	1	7	2	870	3	...	1	2	37	28	2	5	2	1
Hay	2	1	16	4	850	8	1	7	10	139	121	...	12	6	128
Hill End	3	1	14	4	1,200	8	...	6	2	30	24	2	4	...	19
Hillston	1	1	8	3	2,000	2.5	1.5	5	...	39	26	1	6	6	...
Javerell	5	2	14	3	1,200	8	6	4	...	101	84	...	9	8	1
Kempsey, West	3	2	11	4	1,230	5.8	1.8	48	...	123	112	...	6	5	...
Lismore	2	1	10	2	1,425 } 1,716 } 1,800 }	3.57	...	...	6	40	38	5	4	2	...
Maitland Hospital	7	2	15	...	844	6.5	2.5	...	32	196	149	12	23	12	186
Maitland Benevolent Society's Asylum.	4	4	30	20	950	16	9	1	...	77	56	12	2	35	50
Buildings completed, but Hospital not opened at end of 1886.															
Maclean	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Moree (Temporary)	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	...	5	...	...
Moruya (Temporary)	1	1	3	1	493	incorrectly stated	3	1	15	14	...	1	...	...	1
Merriwa	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	1	1	10	10	1,344	5.9	9	24	25	92	67	...	19	6	...
Murrumbidgee	3	1	8	3	679	3.1	7	...	3	48	30	8	6	4	...
Muswellbrook	2	1	9	6	799	...	...	...	...	33	24	2	4	3	...
Narrabri	3	1	14	2	814	4.87	1.3	1	20	95	64	15	9	7	...
Newcastle	7	4	38	10	1,122	29.4	5.2	124	11	489	391	22	41	35	40
Nymagee	1	1	4	2	1,296 & 630	2	...	...	1	8	5	...	1	2	...
Narandera	3	1	21	5	892	11.5	...	2	13	141	96	6	22	17	...
Orange	3	1	16	8	1,100	14	7	6	17	163	140	...	9	14	...
Parkes	1	1	4	4	400	3	...	16	2	46	36	...	4	6	...
Parramatta	4	1	21	7	1,219	16	3.2	60	23	268	214	...	33	21	Not recorded.
Queanbeyan	3	1	12	3	740	3	1	67	...	67	58	...	7	2	...
Scone	2	2	8	4	976 & 378	4.5	4	...	...	52	38	7	...	7	...
Singleton	5	5	42	...	933	14.5	...	13	35	63†	35	...	11	17	72
Silverton	2†	...	10	...	850	6.3	...	19	1	112	87	9	15	1	...
Tamworth	3	1	17	3	987	4.5	1.5	...	24	108	70	24	3	11	...
Teaterfield	3	1	8	2	312	5	1	15	5	73	61	...	8	4	20
Temora	1	1	6	3	1,250	1.2	3	9	2	34	26	...	8	2	6
Urana	1	1	4	3	780	3.2	1.7	2	2	88	55	2	7	4	...
Vegetable Creek	2	1	7	2	1,346	1	5	3	...	37	31	...	5	1	1
Wagga Wagga	4	1	27	5	1,070	16	3	...	30	202	149	24	11	18	80
Warialda	3	2	7	2	900	3	...	14	6	44	35	4	2	3	1
Wentworth	2	1	8	2	1,115	7	6	3	2	93	84	2	3	4	191
Walgett	2	1	9	7	1,248	3.3	2	10	2	41	33	3	1	4	...
Wellington	3	1	10	2	464	2	5	7	2	26	21	...	2	3	...
Wilcannia	3	...	23	...	1,554	11.45	...	...	6	137	106	...	17	14	...
Windsor	4	4	37	19	1,000, 950, 925, 630, & 546	22	10	25	...	128	82	...	17	29	2
Wollongong	3	1	11	4	765.6	10.3	2.1	40	16	155	136	...	11	8	8
Yass	3	1	10	2	864, 432, & 620	...	...	19	...	39	27	...	9	3	...
Young	4	1	15	6	1,023	7	1.7	22	11	121	75	20	19	7	...

* Six women only during year. † Singleton.—Fourteen cases from 1886 omitted in return. ‡ Silverton.—One being a tent only. § Tamworth Medical Return states one death only.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS.—Medical Returns, 1886.—Diseases Treated.

2-0

Name.	Diseases of																				Tumours.	Diseases peculiar to Women.	Diseases of the Eye.	Fractures.	Dislocation and Injuries.	Un-classified.	Total.									
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organ.		Circulatory Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.		Joints and Bursae.		Mouth, Nose, &c.								Cases.	Deaths.								
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.									Diseases.	Deaths.						
Albury	68	7	41	7	5	2	27	3	20	...	3	...	12	...	3	1	...	7	...	3	...	28	...	15	...	17	...	41	1	290	21
Armidale	28	2	16	3	3	...	23	1	4	...	5	1	7	...	2	5	...	1	...	6	...	9	...	5	...	24	...	147	9
Balranald	13	1	2	...	3	1	9	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	10	...	52	3	
Bathurst	88	3	55	12	3	2	29	2	37	5	6	...	16	1	30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	27	1	43	1	...	...	374	35			
Bega	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	12	2
Balmain Cottage	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	110	...
Bourke	43	3	14	2	4	2	10	3	29	5	7	...	17	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	18
Braidwood	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Brewarrina	6	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3
Carcoar	21	...	16	2	1	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	2
Casino	3	...	6	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3
Cobar	9	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	3	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1
Coonabarabran	3	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Condobolin	6	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2
Cooma	7	...	7	1	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4
Coonamble	13	...	4	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2
Cowra	12	...	9	2	1	1	7	3	6	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	5
Deniliquin	14	1	17	1	2	2	8	...	13	2	1	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	8
Dubbo	15	2	16	5	4	1	9	2	4	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	15
Forbes	24	2	17	6	6	1	11	1	12	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	11
Glen Innes	3	...	10	1	...	...	8	1	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	6
Goulburn	36	3	18	6	8	1	14	6	15	2	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	20
Grafton	20	1	22	4	7	1	12	2	10	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	12
Grenfell	3	1	3	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	5
Gulgong	8	...	16	1	5	...	5	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	5
Gundagai	6	...	3	1	2	2	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5
Gunnedah	5	1	8	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	37	5
Hay	20	3	27	6	2	...	18	1	9	2	3	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	12
Hill End	2	...	2	1	6	1	3	3	...	1	30	4
Hillston	5	1	14	4	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	39	6
Inverell	17	1	18	2	1	...	12	1	11	2	2	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	9
Kempsey	18	...	26	2	5	1	16	...	7	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	6
Lismore	7	...	6	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	4
Maclean
Maitland	62	4	29	5	7	2	22	6	8	1	2	...	4	...	2	196	23
Do Benevolent Society

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Medical Returns, 1886—Diseases Treated—continued.

Name.	Diseases of																				Total.												
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organs.		Circulatory Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.		Joints and Bursae.		Mouth, Nose, &c.			Tumours.	Diseases peculiar to Women.		Diseases of the Eye.		Fractures.		Dislocations and Injuries.		Un-classified.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Merriwa	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	15	1
Mitchell (Sunny Corner)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mores	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
Moruya	1	...	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9	5		
Mudgee	25	10	8	3	3	1	10	2	11	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	7	...	8	...	92	19		
Murrumbidgee	10	1	7	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	1	48	6		
Muswellbrook	9	...	4	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	33	3			
Narrabri	17	1	7	1	3	1	13	3	11	1	2	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	15	1	6	95	9		
Newcastle	154	17	39	3	8	3	50	3	23	2	10	...	19	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	13	1	...	53	6	17	82	489	41	
Narrandera	13	1	28	7	4	2	19	5	13	4	4	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	11	...	16	17	141	22		
Nymagee	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Packes	16	...	5	2	3	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	46	5		
Parramatta	65	12	39	8	10	3	13	2	21	1	1	...	16	1	3	...	4	...	2	...	31	3	21	1	43	288	33
Queanbeyan	5	2	6	1	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	9	1	20	67	7
Scots	12	...	6	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	4	7	52	1
Singleton	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	5	63	11
Silverton	25	3	23	6	...	...	12	4	19	3	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	...	8	3	112	15
Sofala
Tamworth	46	...	11	2	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	15	...	108	3	
Tenners	9	1	6	3	...	...	3	1	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	34	8	
Tenterfield	25	4	5	...	7	2	8	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	13	73	8
Urana	15	...	9	1	2	...	5	1	10	2	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	4	...	7	68	7
Vegetable Creek	6	1	7	...	5	3	4	1	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	32	5
Wagga Wagga	36	...	34	5	3	...	21	3	12	...	3	...	8	1	8	6	...	1	...	6	...	25	1	14	1	25	202	11
Walgett	3	...	7	...	4	1	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	41	1
Warialda	8	1	4	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	4	...	44	2
Wellington	6	1	3	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	26	2
Wentworth	18	...	11	1	11	1	7	...	10	...	2	...	6	1	3	2	...	6	...	3	...	13	93	3
Wilcannia	23	2	13	3	7	4	14	5	9	2	5	...	10	1	1	2	3	...	10	...	7	...	28	137	17
Windsor	28	1	16	6	4	3	15	2	9	1	9	1	2	5	2	6	...	11	...	128	17
Wollongong	23	1	25	2	2	...	27	1	8	3	2	...	3	18	3	12	1	32	...	155	11
Yass	8	...	6	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	5	1	39	9
Young	14	2	22	5	13	3	11	3	11	1	5	...	1	12	1	8	1	16	...	121	19
Totals	5,924	573

* Singleton.—14 cases from 1885 omitted.

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN COUNTRY HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Income.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1886.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheques.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Amount.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Sundries.	Annual Subsidy.	Unallocated Poundages.	Police Fines.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury		511 12 6			100 0 0		661 19 2					81 17 5	1,355 9 1		1,355 9 1
Armidale		533 2 9	1,007 19 6	42 10 0			914 11 8	77 10 4				91 2 6	2,666 16 9		2,666 16 9
Balranald	410 17 7	182 4 4		3 0 0			482 11 7			26 0 0			1,104 13 6	400 0 0	1,504 13 6
Bathurst	485 11 9	888 1 7		253 8 7	500 0 0	986 18 7	1,112 15 8	13 13 2		75 0 0			4,295 9 1	500 0 0	4,795 9 1
Hega Benevolent Society.		32 16 6	3 4 10				30 7 10						66 9 2		66 9 2
Bombala		50 6 9	106 15 9	6 10 0	250 0 0		216 11 4	22 11 0					652 14 10		652 14 10
Blayney		93 14 3											93 14 3		93 14 3
Balmann	595 4 11	551 2 6		16 15 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	520 18 7			6 1 0			2,490 2 0	100 0 0	2,590 2 0
Bourke		539 9 10		12 10 0			604 5 10			32 0 0			1,188 5 8	700 0 0	1,888 5 8
Braidwood	144 9 11	23 1 0	64 13 3	2 5 0			80 14 6			43 1 3			358 4 11		358 4 11
Browarrina		306 3 11		8 0 0	500 0 0		179 14 10	72 6 5					1,066 4 2		1,066 4 2
Carcoar	83 10 6	202 0 6		23 5 0			232 17 3			31 16 0			573 9 3	570 12 8	1,144 1 11
Casino		344 1 2		38 8 6	50 0 0		440 8 7			2 5 0			865 3 3	300 0 0	1,165 3 3
Cobar	260 3 1	271 8 4		28 7 0			268 7 9	45 13 2		2 0 0			873 19 4		873 19 4
Coonabarabran	162 17 8	52 7 7	33 5 6	8 0 0			90 0 0						346 10 9		346 10 9
Condobolin	179 19 1	151 8 8	15 2 0	33 15 0	100 0 0		200 0 2						680 5 0	100 0 0	780 5 0
Cooma	20 0 11	41 2 6	86 4 10	30 2 0		6 3 0						51 14 11	235 8 2		235 8 2
Coonamble		68 4 0	133 4 9	12 10 0	99 19 10		224 13 11			16 10 0	30 14 0		635 16 6	300 0 0	935 16 6
Cowra	84 6 10	50 14 0	303 16 0	28 15 6		18 8 11	349 14 5						835 15 8		835 15 8
Deniliquin		609 4 8			250 0 0		597 19 10	17 0 11				1 15 3	1,476 0 8		1,476 0 8
Dubbo		641 14 5					674 16 2	128 12 4				3 0 3	1,448 3 2		1,448 3 2
Forbes	265 11 0	298 8 1		67 13 6			469 3 5	44 8 10		8 0 0			1,153 4 10		1,153 4 10
Glen Innes	200 9 6	166 18 3	35 14 4	10 4 10		5 0 0	385 1 4		0 12 0				753 0 3		753 0 3
Goulburn	135 1 9	340 18 10		87 9 3		2 0 0	346 19 8			58 9 0		79 5 5	1,050 3 11	4,076 1 10	5,126 5 9
Grafton	136 13 9	434 0 6		39 10 0			500 6 5			28 15 0			1,139 6 8	500 0 0	1,639 6 8
Greenfell	212 16 3	37 7 0	48 10 1	50 0 0			261 5 10			15 15 0			625 14 2	315 0 0	940 14 2
Gulgong	101 12 13	119 19 0	80 19 7	14 2 0		0 8 4	233 7 2			5 15 0			556 4 0		556 4 0
Gundagai	133 17 0	100 13 4		98 6 8	250 0 0		132 18 8	40 17 0		12 10 0			769 2 8	250 0 0	1,019 2 8
Gunnedah	75 1 4	168 18 3	32 5 10	5 12 7	150 0 0		237 14 6			37 10 0			707 2 6	750 0 0	1,457 2 6
Hay	329 9 4	583 10 0	52 1 6	14 0 6			380 12 7						1,359 13 11		1,359 13 11
Hill End	144 4 0	73 15 3	15 17 0	7 7 0		2 0 0	92 15 0			29 10 0			365 8 3	550 0 0	915 8 3
Hillston	100 0 7	199 12 10	69 14 0	15 2 0		16 4 2					3 11 10	124 1 2	528 6 7		528 6 7
Inverell		131 19 4	106 13 2	28 10 0	499 19 10		313 12 9	117 15 10	0 3 4				1,188 14 2		1,188 14 2
Kiama (Cottage)		1,056 16 8					860 2 8						1,916 19 4		1,916 19 4
Kempsey	323 17 9	320 8 0	68 4 2	136 12 0	196 13 6		346 7 11	12 12 10		16 10 0		76 12 11	1,502 19 1	300 0 0	1,802 19 1
Lismore	77 5 5	184 10 0	45 12 2		49 19 10		334 17 5			14 0 0			706 4 10	500 0 0	1,206 4 10
Maclean	207 6 11	182 3 4					23 8 10			30 12 8			423 11 9	1,011 6 6	1,434 18 3
Maitland	48 9 11	674 13 0	70 0 0				510 11 0			440 16 9	26 13 2		1,771 3 10	7,814 8 10	9,585 12 8

ANALYSES OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN COUNTRY HOSPITALS—continued.

Income—continued.

Town.	Balance 31st December, 1885.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheques.	Overdraft 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Surpluses.	Annual Subsidy	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maitland Benevo- lent Society.	188 6 9	426 18 11	145 7 0	12 0 0	.....	13 6 1	400 17 4	14 1 7	0 3 2	3 0 0	.....	.....	1,213 0 10	100 0 0	1,313 0 10
Merriwa	17 4 5	53 0 1	25 15 0	21 8 9	.....	.....	164 13 0	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....	.....	291 11 3	200 0 0	491 11 3
Mitchell (Sunny Corner).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moroc	.....	11 4 0	453 13 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10 0	.....	.....	506 13 0	.....	506 13 0
Moruya	.....	45 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 16 2	169 9 6	.....	169 9 6
Mudgee	100 8 11	188 18 3	27 11 6	54 1 7	.....	.....	254 11 9	.....	.....	.....	20 16 8	.....	646 8 8	.....	646 8 8
Murrurundi	214 17 4	160 6 0	2 6 11	5 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	13 12 8	421 17 11	500 0 0	921 17 11
Muswellbrook	188 12 11	78 10 3	25 11 4	3 17 6	.....	.....	179 19 2	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	506 11 2	400 0 0	1,106 11 2
Narrabri	145 13 7	277 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	232 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	678 4 9	567 0 0	1,245 4 9
Newcastle	11 5 2	1,139 10 10	.....	439 0 0	99 19 10	68 12 9	1,229 0 6	.....	.....	45 4 0	.....	.....	3,032 13 1	904 10 0	3,937 3 1
Narrandera	49 4 7	87 8 6	423 10 2	6 0 0	.....	2 10 0	387 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 7 11	1,226 3 2	.....	1,226 3 2
Nymagee	899 17 3	92 5 11	97 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090 0 3	.....	1,090 0 3
Orange	.....	582 9 3	.....	23 0 0	761 0 0	.....	348 16 4	50 0 6	.....	.....	.....	914 14 3	2,680 0 4	.....	2,680 0 4
Parkes	79 14 8	61 8 6	156 8 3	16 13 0	200 0 0	.....	188 6 2	7 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	709 10 8	.....	709 10 8
Parramatta	429 12 1	405 9 0	75 0 0	360 14 0	.....	18 18 0	438 13 2	.....	.....	112 7 6	.....	.....	1,840 13 9	1,580 15 4	3,421 9 1
Queanbeyan	112 13 4	223 2 6	.....	113 2 6	.....	.....	360 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 14 0	839 5 5	.....	839 5 5
Scone	339 16 1	178 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 12 3	.....	.....	47 5 0	.....	.....	725 17 7	254 2 3	979 10 0
Singleton	183 18 9	382 16 3	105 16 9	70 9 0	.....	.....	298 0 4	.....	.....	0 1 2	24 6 6	.....	865 8 9	.....	865 8 9
Silverton	138 3 6	174 6 11	58 19 0	69 12 2	999 19 10	.....	645 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086 9 3	.....	2,086 9 3
St. Leonard's (North Shore)	30 10 6	379 14 9	672 8 10	.....	.....	.....	1,701 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,784 2 6	.....	2,784 2 6
Tamworth Ladies' Benevolent Society.	23 5 6	125 5 7	38 15 6	.....	.....	.....	162 7 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	352 13 7	50 0 0	402 13 7
Tamworth	.....	256 1 7	140 3 2	55 16 0	.....	.....	390 0 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	347 6 4	1,189 7 5	.....	1,189 7 5
Temora	118 11 8	93 7 0	14 6 3	28 0 0	249 19 10	33 14 5	206 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	744 12 0	.....	744 12 0
Tenterfield	592 13 3	184 12 5	40 14 6	63 17 0	.....	.....	235 5 0	.....	.....	10 10 0	76 5 4	.....	1,203 17 6	210 0 0	1,413 17 6
Urana	146 1 11	277 3 5	.....	11 9 10	.....	.....	341 7 9	12 3 11	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	818 6 10	600 0 0	1,418 6 10
Vegetable Creek	55 4 11	392 6 0	126 1 7	7 13 0	.....	.....	115 14 9	64 14 6	.....	5 7 6	.....	.....	767 2 3	100 0 0	867 2 3
Wagga Wagga	109 8 11	682 17 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	845 5 7	59 5 7	.....	105 6 0	.....	250 0 0	2,052 3 2	800 0 0	2,852 3 2
Walgett	34 16 1	360 11 8	.....	25 10 7	.....	.....	413 0 11	.....	.....	5 18 9	.....	.....	830 18 0	199 0 0	1,037 18 0
Warialda	244 14 6	221 1 5	.....	25 14 0	.....	.....	223 3 4	61 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	775 14 11	.....	775 14 11
Wellington	17 16 7	73 12 8	20 6 3	30 0 0	.....	.....	124 3 1	31 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	297 9 0	.....	297 9 0
Westworth	52 18 11	525 18 5	17 9 0	18 15 1	1,000 0 0	.....	1,178 9 10	.....	.....	60 11 6	.....	.....	2,854 2 9	700 0 0	3,554 2 9
Wheanania	101 14 7	410 12 11	135 6 9	48 12 8	.....	.....	523 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 8 6	1,235 0 11	.....	1,235 0 11
Windsor	166 9 5	447 12 7	.....	119 15 6	.....	.....	290 8 6	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	1,822 10 6	3,500 0 0	5,322 10 6
Wellongong	.....	137 12 6	277 9 9	118 19 8	500 0 0	.....	299 15 11	.....	.....	42 5 0	.....	.....	1,376 2 10	.....	1,376 2 10
Yass	51 18 9	51 3 0	6 15 5	78 7 0	.....	.....	194 8 10	.....	0 10 0	43 8 2	.....	.....	427 1 2	200 0 0	627 1 2
Young	135 13 2	391 11 3	.....	70 5 0	.....	.....	334 3 10	27 18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	979 12 0	.....	979 12 0
Total	9,905 7 8	20,557 4 5	6,517 11 3	3,053 17 5	7,307 12 6	1,752 8 9	26,242 8 2	930 4 7	1 8 6	2,025 11 3	185 7 9	2,447 10 2	79,935 12 5	30,101 17 5	110,037 9 10

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN COUNTRY HOSPITALS—continued.

Expenditure.

TOWN.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1885.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salaries.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposits, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allbury	55 18 4	621 15 4		43 17 0	100 0 0	100 16 5	230 0 0	46 0 0	84 11 4	13 14 0	58 16 8		1,355 9 1		1,355 9 1
Armidale	233 1 11	612 2 9				126 6 0	348 13 6	16 2 0		26 1 6	304 9 1		1,656 16 9	1,000 0 0	2,656 16 9
Balranald		260 15 4		7 7 4	300 0 0	16 2 1	132 0 0	12 0 0	1 11 0	19 16 3	41 0 0	114 1 6	904 13 6	600 0 0	1,504 13 6
Bathurst		1,107 13 0		68 16 6	300 0 0	129 3 11	284 14 0	14 13 0	1,091 8 3	42 16 5	23 13 2	1,184 10 10	4,245 9 1	550 0 0	4,795 9 1
Bega Benevolent Society			38 6 2									28 3 0	66 9 2		66 9 2
Bombala	196 12 3	63 3 11					60 0 0	4 0 0		5 5 0	14 8 11	309 4 9	652 14 10		652 14 10
Blayney										19 9 9	12 5 2	26 11 0	58 5 11	35 8 4	93 14 3
Balmain (Cottage)		141 4 11				51 6 4	107 12 8		85 5 4	40 9 6	1,972 12 3	91 11 0	2,490 2 0	100 0 0	2,590 2 0
Bourke	23 14 3	502 10 6		20 0 0	250 0 0	73 5 3	234 10 0	84 0 0	14 5 8	18 4 9	49 10 1	220 5 2	1,458 5 8	400 0 0	1,858 5 8
Braidwood		80 6 7			75 0 0	14 5 9	75 0 0	0 10 0		2 13 0		130 0 1	358 4 11		358 4 11
Brewarrina	32 9 6	177 19 4			231 5 0	5 6 11	101 6 8	10 0 0		17 12 4	11 12 8	128 11 10	716 4 2	350 0 0	1,066 4 2
Carcoar		275 8 10		4 13 6	75 0 0	108 14 9	75 0 0	7 0 0	108 3 3	8 8 0	44 7 6	55 10 1	762 5 11	351 16 0	1,114 1 11
Casino	111 2 3	75 8 6			27 10 0	177 7 10	75 9 5	3 10 0	202 4 7	31 2 9	302 3 4	139 4 7	1,165 3 3		1,165 3 3
Cobar		265 5 4		21 7 0	161 11 10	92 10 2	92 6 2	14 10 0	10 18 0	19 4 6	24 13 5	170 12 11	873 19 4		873 19 4
Coonabarabran		20 11 3		0 2 6	30 0 0		22 19 6	3 0 0	25 15 0	2 17 6	0 15 0	40 10 0	146 10 9	200 0 0	346 10 9
Condobolin		216 13 10		20 13 0	200 0 0	4 8 0	60 0 0		1 19 0	13 4 0	31 2 3	132 4 11	680 5 0	100 0 0	780 5 0
Cooma		84 1 4	2 10 0	12 4 0	50 0 0	14 15 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	3 5 0	2 12 3	4 0 7		235 8 2		235 8 2
Coonamble	195 9 2	160 4 11	1 10 0	9 9 6	137 11 6	7 4 9	137 11 6	12 10 0	21 13 6	9 0 9	11 10 6	32 0 5	735 16 6	200 0 0	935 16 6
Cowra		83 6 8		2 2 6	100 0 0	37 7 6	100 0 0	12 0 0	92 14 6	6 0 6	93 15 6	303 9 0	835 15 8		835 15 8
Deniliquin	341 12 10	472 10 7		10 8 6	201 2 0	87 4 7	120 0 0	26 0 0	127 14 1	46 18 6	42 9 7		1,476 0 8		1,476 0 8
Dubbo	211 7 9	421 15 6			95 0 0		150 0 0	21 15 0	16 16 10	52 5 10		79 2 3	1,048 3 2	400 0 0	1,448 3 2
Forbes		249 11 9			100 0 0	43 16 5	149 9 6	19 9 0	131 19 2	53 7 8	66 2 11	339 8 5	1,153 4 10		1,153 4 10
Glen Innes		151 10 3		1 8 6	88 1 0	16 3 6	82 11 8	21 15 0	15 19 5	33 17 6	11 7 6	32 6 11	453 0 3	300 0 0	753 0 3
Goulburn		261 3 0		21 13 0	69 9 0	235 18 4	197 10 2	38 5 0	24 6 3	80 2 5	181 16 9		1,050 3 11	4,076 1 10	5,126 5 9
Grafton		424 2 3		1 15 0	100 0 0	59 19 11	192 0 0	23 5 0	56 11 5	30 11 3	5 17 0	10 18 8	227 1 3	330 15 0	940 14 2
Grenfell		118 18 3	16 15 8	17 17 6	100 0 0	34 12 10	75 0 0	3 0 0		5 17 0	10 18 8	227 1 3	609 19 2	330 15 0	940 14 2
Gulgong		252 5 11		14 13 6	70 0 0	47 11 3	73 0 6	3 0 0	3 4 0	23 10 3	14 15 5	114 2 9	556 4 0		556 4 0
Gundagai		126 12 6		33 9 5	104 12 10	26 5 3	15 0 0	5 12 0		32 18 4	6 9 7	108 2 9	519 2 8	500 0 0	1,019 2 8
Gunnedah		78 8 0		3 10 0	120 0 0	29 19 11	88 12 0	10 10 0	108 15 7	12 1 7	22 13 0	205 2 5	679 12 6	777 10 0	1,457 2 6
Hay		501 9 11	31 5 0	5 6 0	150 0 0	76 15 9	102 12 8	27 0 0	5 16 1	12 16 6	9 0 10	437 11 2	1,359 13 11		1,359 13 11
Hill End		79 8 5		2 2 6	139 3 0	31 16 10	57 11 8	9 10 0	15 9 0	3 9 8	19 8 0	257 9 2	615 8 3	300 0 0	915 8 3
Hillston		133 13 0		20 14 6	188 6 8	68 9 6	93 13 8	16 0 0		11 11 0	25 18 3		528 6 7		528 6 7
Inverell	195 19 2	195 9 0	1 10 0	40 13 0	110 10 0		115 1 4	8 5 0		20 17 6	20 5 6	36 10 2	1,188 14 3		1,188 14 3
Kiama (Cottage)									1,360 10 0	18 15 0	63 18 6	473 15 10	1,916 19 4		1,916 19 4
Kempsey		282 19 6		29 12 0	121 18 6	101 9 11	148 0 0	11 5 0	261 14 0	30 1 9	15 18 11		1,002 19 1	800 0 0	1,802 19 1
Liamore		98 7 9	8 15 0	5 19 0	60 0 0	63 10 9	70 0 0	4 0 0	527 6 10	7 19 6	111 0 6	230 5 6	1,206 4 10		1,206 4 10
Maclean									1,375 0 0	4 19 0	22 13 5	32 5 10	1,434 18 3		1,434 18 3
Maitland		493 18 2	50 0 0		100 0 0	61 17 7	170 0 0	26 10 8	33 7 3	6 10 3	76 14 7	361 8 9	1,380 7 1	8,205 5 7	9,585 12 8
Maitland Benevolent Society.		586 17 9		2 6 3	43 5 0	0 12 9	37 6 8	9 4 0	46 5 3	19 16 10	148 2 6	210 18 2	1,104 15 2	208 5 8	1,313 0 10

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN COUNTRY HOSPITALS—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

Town.	Overdraft 31st December, 1885.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stipendiary.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salaries.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposits, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Merrima		66 11 5		2 1 0	112 10 0		56 0 0	7 10 0		6 0 6	18 11 4	64 17 0	334 1 3	157 10 0	491 11 3
Mitchell (Sunny Corner.															
Morae		28 11 11								4 2 5	0 6 3	83 12 5	118 13 0	390 0 0	506 13 0
Moruya	4 7 6	84 0 0		3 15 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	3 17 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	30 0 0		169 9 6		169 9 6
Mudgec		369 0 8		15 4 0	54 4 0	45 12 0	80 3 8	48 15 0	2 12 6	20 17 6	3 9 0	6 10 4	646 8 8		646 8 8
Murrurundi		187 6 5		4 1 3	105 0 0	5 18 3	85 0 0	7 0 0	16 15 0	5 0 0	5 17 0		421 17 11	500 0 0	921 17 11
Muswellbrook		95 17 6	15 5 0	6 8 6	40 0 0	24 16 4	80 0 0	3 0 0	8 16 10	5 13 6	0 15 10	225 17 8	506 11 2	600 0 0	1,106 11 2
Narrabri		192 4 4			160 0 0		129 3 4	17 16 0	51 1 6	19 9 0	44 19 6	63 11 1	678 4 9	567 0 0	1,245 4 9
Newcastle		1,334 11 7		33 18 0	150 0 0	118 10 10	376 0 0	34 12 6	436 6 2	55 6 11		797 17 1	3,337 3 1	600 0 0	3,937 3 1
Narrandera		437 1 11		32 7 0		106 15 6	108 5 0	37 18 0	452 15 6	6 9 6	44 10 9		1,226 3 2		1,226 3 2
Nymagee		56 4 2		3 5 11	15 0 0	23 2 9		5 0 0	601 13 7	29 13 9	137 1 11	218 16 2	1,090 0 3		1,090 0 3
Orange	162 4 4	680 11 3		15 3 0	60 0 0	95 1 1	150 0 0	18 14 6	1,428 7 6	23 3 6	46 15 2		2,680 0 4		2,680 0 4
Parkes		102 7 7			158 8 6	11 11 6	85 0 0	13 0 0	70 18 0	7 15 0	43 14 8	62 8 5	655 1 8	154 9 0	709 10 3
Parramatta		662 2 3		58 3 11		88 11 1	306 11 4	23 6 0	65 9 6	17 12 7	146 1 8	172 15 5	1,540 13 9	1,880 15 4	3,421 9 1
Queanbeyan		222 15 1		5 9 0	100 0 0	10 18 9	120 0 0	7 17 6	118 12 9	12 11 4	41 1 0		639 5 5	200 0 0	839 5 5
Scone		96 3 6	27 6 0		75 0 0	2 1 6	105 0 0		24 10 10	11 5 0	26 5 5	356 5 4	725 17 7	254 2 3	979 19 10
Singleton		370 16 7	42 16 9	5 18 0	14 14 9	11 18 4		6 12 6	18 7 7	9 12 0	51 16 2	330 17 7	863 10 3	1 18 6	865 8 9
Silverton		391 0 7		17 15 0	150 10 2	61 7 3	140 10 11	40 2 6	35 2 1	32 9 6	11 16 5	1,205 14 10	2,086 9 3		2,086 9 3
St. Leonard's, North Shore.										9 0 6	220 3 3	204 18 9	434 2 6	2,350 0 0	2,784 2 6
Tamworth Ladies' Bank Society.			198 17 7			13 2 4				13 12 11	18 15 0	8 5 9	232 13 7	150 0 0	402 13 7
Tamworth	541 17 5	242 8 5		4 15 0		57 14 2	75 0 0	5 3 6	148 5 7	23 11 0	90 12 4		1,189 7 5		1,189 7 5
Temora		151 7 6		7 17 6	78 0 0	42 3 9	80 0 0	8 15 0	40 8 2	8 14 0	20 3 7	310 2 6	744 12 0		744 12 0
Tenterfield		229 1 10		5 3 0	54 3 4	33 11 8	3 8 6	21 0 0	20 17 0	14 13 0	211 7 10	610 11 4	1,203 17 6	210 0 0	1,413 17 6
Urana		139 8 7		6 6 6	100 0 0	11 8 6	134 17 0	12 0 0	45 6 0	13 9 0	9 15 8	95 15 7	568 6 10	850 0 0	1,418 6 10
Vegetable Creek		123 3 5		8 8 0	318 7 6	13 17 6	75 14 10	16 0 0		0 16 6	11 2 5	135 2 7	717 2 3	150 0 0	867 2 3
Wagga Wagga		628 7 1		26 2 0		90 13 4	298 10 0	29 14 0	966 10 0	51 19 2	35 18 10	224 8 9	2,352 3 2	500 0 0	2,852 3 2
Walgett		225 13 8		8 15 2	207 10 8	24 4 4	100 0 0	5 0 0	16 5 0	14 16 9	26 19 5	100 14 3	729 19 3	307 18 9	1,037 18 0
Warialda		87 0 0		0 17 0	150 0 0	35 2 2		3 12 6	20 7 5	1 17 6	147 6 3	329 12 1	775 14 11		775 14 11
Wellington		80 12 1		3 15 0	104 0 0		85 0 0	3 10 0	0 7 6	3 10 7	2 18 7	3 16 0	297 9 9		297 9 9
Wentworth		338 8 2	5 18 0	5 2 0	325 0 0	65 13 9	81 6 8	13 10 0	1,099 3 5	56 9 3	179 4 6	1,384 9 0	3,554 2 9		3,554 2 9
Wilcannia		486 10 2	15 0 0	29 6 0	250 0 0	52 4 9	250 6 2	88 0 0	8 14 6	29 2 0	85 17 4		1,235 0 11		1,235 0 11
Windsor		539 0 0		20 2 8	40 0 0	79 16 6	198 17 0	7 2 6	461 7 8	22 18 4	56 14 11	96 10 11	1,522 10 6	3,800 0 0	5,322 10 6
Wollongong	70 0 0	407 2 10	47 12 0	34 9 9	40 0 0	130 12 10	113 7 0	12 0 0	2 17 0	32 10 3	3 19 4	481 11 10	1,378 2 10		1,378 2 10
Yass		110 5 10		12 5 6	104 0 0		96 0 0	3 10 0	84 1 8	5 4 6	2 1 2	9 12 6	427 1 2	200 0 0	627 1 2
Young		274 2 4			100 0 0	28 14 9	147 5 3	14 5 4	30 18 6	27 10 9	26 16 6	29 18 7	679 12 0	300 0 0	979 12 0
Total	2,375 16 7	19,013 12 0	503 5 2	796 15 8	7,013 3 3	3,231 1 8	7,709 16 11	1,059 16 10	12,160 7 10	1,371 6 1	5,701 14 7	14,561 1 70	75,598 13 7	34,438 16 3	110,037 9 10

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

PLAN and objects:—

1. To relieve the poor, the aged, and the distressed, by aiding them with rent, money, and provisions, &c.
2. As a Receiving Asylum for homeless and deserted children and foundlings, and for children awaiting removal to other Asylums or Homes.
3. As a Receiving Hospital for sickly mothers with infants, who are not admissible into general hospitals, and who may be suffering from diseases peculiar to women.
4. As a Lying-in Hospital.
5. As a training Institution for midwives and nurses.

As has been described in preceding reports, the above scheme entails the maintenance of two distinct plans of operation carried on by means of an Indoor and Outdoor Department.

The statistics of the former are given below:—

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Numbers in the Asylum, 31st December, 1885 ...	88	122	210
Admitted during year ...	399	428	827
Births ...	...	291	291
	487	841	1,328

Discharges—

	Women.	Children.	
Discharged with permission ...	332	359	
To State Children's Relief Board ...	...	203	
Newington Asylum ...	6	...	
Reception House, Darlinghurst ...	1	...	
Coast Hospital... ..	8	...	
Sydney Hospital ... ..	...	2	
Police	2	6	
Prince Alfred Hospital	1	...	
Ophthalmic Hospital	2	...	
Other Institutions	23	18	
Absconded	26	21	
Died	3	102	
	404	711	1,115

Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1886 ... 83 130 213

Religious classification—

	Women.	Children.
Protestants	244	292
Roman Catholics	154	136
Jewess	1	...
	399	428

Medical Report for 1886.

During the year 300 women were accouched in the Lying-in Hospital; 71 only of these were married women.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number of births were	154	137	291
" deaths	51	54	105
Children's ages—69 under 3 months	} Deaths... .. 105		
30 between 3 months and 2 years			
2 between 2 and 3 years			
1 16 years			
Adults, 3			

Causes of Death—39 cases marasmus, or wasting disease.

- 26 " congenital syphilis.
- 11 " premature births.
- 4 " congenital heart disease.
- 8 " marasmus, with complications.

Of the 300 women accouched during the year, two cases of child-birth terminated fatally—one in puerperal convulsions, the other in consequence of placenta prævia.

The Asylum continues to be carried on with every attention to cleanliness, order, and the best interests of the patients; but during this year a great deal of sickness was present among the infants, a very large proportion of those admitted being already in a hopelessly diseased condition when received.

The Report draws attention to the enormous increase of late in the number of cases of inherited syphilis. Such cases were, Dr. Warren observes, formerly few in number, but the deaths from above cause during the period under report numbered 26.

It is only fair, in giving statistics where the failures are so conspicuously brought to notice, to remark also on the continuance of the unceasing care and attention (on the part of the Nursing Staff and Officials generally of this Institution) which are exerted on behalf of the children born in or brought to the Asylum.

The work, in not a few instances, is of a most repulsive and exacting character—one from which most women would consider themselves as excused from participating in; and it has to be carried on, in many instances, without even the hope of successful results.

The more advanced children exhibit the effects of an abundant diet, and their manner shows that they are accustomed to a genial and kindly supervision.

Out-door Relief Statistics.

RETURNS showing the operations of the Out-door Relief Department during 1886.

	Average No. Cases weekly.	Cost Provisions.	Rent Money.	Total.	Cases reported.	Rent struck off.	Cases reduced.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
January	375	133 5 2	166 0 0	299 5 2	54	3	19
February	377	138 10 0	167 12 0	306 2 0	94	8	39
March	392	189 17 4	222 11 6	412 8 10	107	5	44
April	399	153 11 11½	185 19 6	339 11 5½	.....	.....	14
May	423	159 6 3	194 14 0	354 3 0	67	1	18
June	442	230 6 8	244 11 6	474 18 2	153	3	56
July	462	198 7 2	203 17 0	402 4 2	162	8	47
August	477	193 7 8½	210 4 6	403 12 2½	201	12	77
September	465	235 10 8½	262 4 0	497 14 8½	152	8	58
October	463	184 5 4	201 5 0	385 10 4	144	16	49
November	450	173 18 9	260 2 6	374 1 3	184	8	79
December	466	215 6 4	255 6 6	470 12 10	131	10	44
Totals.....	5,161	2,205 13 4½	2,514 8 0	4,720 1 4½	1,479	82	544

The weekly average number of cases on the books was 430, showing an increase over last year's weekly average of 50 cases.

The total cost of the year for provisions and rent was £4,720 1s. 4½d., being an increase of £839 18s. 4½d. over the amount expended last year. The allowances towards rent were increased by £426 7s. 0d.

Investment Fund and Contra.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Amount of legacies and bequests		7,357	16	7
Proceeds, sale of land		9,574	4	5
Land at Bankstown		*480	0	0
From General Account		4,079	6	7
Investments, bank deposits, &c., 1886		14,944	13	11
Interest on deposits, 1886		1,436	15	8
		<u>£37,872</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>
<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Land at Bankstown*		480	0	0
30 N.S.W. Government Debentures		3,000	0	0
		<u>3,480</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fixed deposits—				
Bank of N. S. Wales		25,204	2	9
City Bank		7,778	11	3
		<u>32,982</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>
Amounts carried to General Account		1,410	3	2
		<u>£37,872</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

Financial Statement for year 1886.

Income—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance ... ..		...	...	...	3	19	0
Subscriptions		582	13	0			
Donations... ..		25	13	4			
Legacies		351	0	0			
					<u>909</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Amount received from Government—							
Out-door relief, 1885	£500	0	0				
Additional, 1885	500	0	0				
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>			
Maintenance of women and children		4,222	0	0			
					<u>5,222</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
From Investment Fund—							
Interest on fixed deposits		1,260	3	2			
„ debentures		150	0	0			
					<u>1,410</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
Various receipts—							
Sundries		13	12	3			
Maintenance of women and children		62	12	5			
Police Court fines		2	18	4			
					<u>79</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance overdraft					4,842	10	8
					<u>£12,467</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Expenditure—

* Greatly understated.

The children given over for adoption is restricted by the Board to orphans, lest trouble should arise through parents claiming their children when arrived at the age to be made useful.

Religious classification—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,473
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572
														2,045	

TABLE showing Asylums from which Children have been placed out.

Benevolent Asylum.	Bandwick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	M.S.E. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Bilcote.	Children's Home, East, Cliffe Point.	Shaftesbury Reformatory.	Cliff Hospital, Little Bst.	Sydney Hospital.	Palmer Alfred Hospital.	Department of Justice.	Benevolent Asylum, Newcastle.	Total.
1,182	305	180	182	70	52	33	8	1	26	1	2	1	2	2,045

TABLE showing Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Over 12.*	Total.
13	39	130	162	170	140	174	167	251	230	197	195	177	2,045

* These include 119 apprentices handed over to this Department on closing of the Orphan Schools.

EXPENDITURE during Year ended 31st December, 1886.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Board of children from 1 January to 31 December, 1886	12,979 4 4	By Balance in Bank on 31 December, 1885	1,013 13 2
Clothing	1,333 14 0	Deposit from Treasury, 6 April	4,500 0 0
Incidentals*	179 19 4	" " 29 June	4,500 0 0
Advertising	2 11 0	" " 29 September	4,500 0 0
Medical attendance, &c.	100 15 0	" " 3 January	3,700 0 0
Conveyance	278 1 1	Salaries from Treasury	1,285 0 0
Travelling expenses	606 11 10		
Salaries	1,633 13 10		
Depôt	103 12 10		
Repairs to Cottage Homes	40 3 4		
Medical attendance and medicines for Cottage Homes	53 14 4		
Furniture	82 12 3		
Maintenance of Cottage Homes	1,753 19 2		
Balance in Bank	330 0 1		
	£ 19,498 13 2		£ 19,498 13 2

* Gas Company, £27 16s. 1d.; books, £24 8s. 10d.; cleaning closets, £24 7s. 6d.; allowance to sub-matron in lieu of rations, £20; money order, £24 18s. 7d.; rubber stamp, £1 12s. 6d.; attendance on State children, £15 9s. 6d.; sign-board for Depôt, £1 2s. 6d.; labour at Depôt £13 11s. 6d.; boots for crippled girl, £2; spectacles for do., 10s. 6d.; sundries, £15 6s. 11d.

Received from contributing parents during the year	...	...	...	£ 561 16 6
Actual expenditure by Board during the year	...	...	...	19,168 13 1
Balance in Bank	...	...	...	330 0 1
Cost per head of boarded-out children	...	...	...	15 6 0
" " in Cottage Hospitals	...	...	...	23 15 0

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE Report of the Society for 1886 is encouraging, both as regards the excellent health of the children in the institution and their educational progress.

The admissions and discharges were so nearly equal that the number of inmates remains almost without alteration since my previous report.

This fact in itself may be regarded as satisfactory and showing :—

1. That in a rapidly increasing population the social conditions throughout the Colony which are supposed to tend to the presence of deaf mutes in families, are becoming less frequent.
2. As regards blind children, that medical skill in country districts and improved methods in the manner of the bringing up of the State children are successfully resisting that scourge of dry climates—ophthalmia.

The same cordial relations, before described to exist in this institution between the teachers and their pupils, have been well maintained to the present time; and the success attained, wherever the children possess ordinary mental capacity, is a warrant that the old enthusiasm and capability in the teaching power has suffered no decay.

It is to be regretted that the experiment, now being carried into its third year, of teaching some of the mutes' articulation was obstructed for a time by the serious illness of their teacher. The class, however, has again been reopened.

In a small institution, such as is ours, the instruction is attended with difficulties, advocates of the articulation system insisting on the necessity of entire separation from mutes in the habit of expressing themselves by the finger alphabet.

Whether the articulation class will ultimately repay the labour bestowed upon it has yet to be shown. At best, success will be confined to cases where the children possess exceptional powers of quickness and intelligence; for after the pupil has gained voice it seems necessary that he should be taught to modulate speech lest its tone be unpleasantly harsh.

During the year, evening classes for adults were held, the attendance consisting in major part of ex-pupils of the institution. Many benefits are expected from these classes. They serve not only to keep up the knowledge previously acquired, but the pupils come to them with experiences widened by actual contact with the world, and thus written ideas can be grasped which before, owing to their affliction, could be imparted in the school but imperfectly through the medium of representative signs.

These classes also afford opportunities for giving counsel and advice, and are especially valuable to young persons whose powers of observation and defence are restricted by their physical disabilities.

In the Society's Annual Report, stress is laid on the advantage of bringing up mutes with the blind as members of a common family.

The custom is not usual in older countries; but is advocated on the principle that each class has its attention and sympathy attracted to the other, and that many opportunities are afforded to the children for rendering interchanges of help and kindness.

The question brought forward some time ago, as to the advisability of establishing workshops and teaching trades during the period of school training has been decided in the negative; the grounds assigned being that in a relaxing climate the exertion required by the manual task, preceding or following on strong mental effort, would be too heavy a strain on a deaf and dumb child, possibly even to the extent of injuring its health.

Since the opening of the institution 271 children have passed under the Society's care, a large proportion of whom have been fitted to take a creditable position in the community. Among them are to be found engravers, printers, draughtsmen, carpenters, tinsmiths, saddlers, shoemakers, and even teachers.

No difficulty is said to arise on the part of employers who have deaf mutes as apprentices, when the latter are fairly educated. They are described as being exceptionally docile, and as generally showing a closer attention to their duties than is found in the cases of young people in possession of all their faculties.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.	India.	Totals.		Grand Total.
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
In the institution, 31/12/85 ...	41	14	13	4	3	3	.....	.....	57	21	78
Admitted during 1886	5	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	8	7	15
	46	20	14	4	4	3	1	1	65	28	93
Discharged during 1886	3	11	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	13	8
In the institution, 31/12/86 ...	43	9	12	3	4	2	1	1	60	15	75

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance December, 31st, 1885, as follows:—								By salaries and wages	1,520	7	8				
Deposit in Savings Bank	300	0	0					Provisions	683	8	0				
Deposit in Savings Bank, Organ Fund	31	14	0					Furniture, ironmongery, crockery, &c.	328	15	11				
Cr. balance Commercial Bank, Building Fund Account	954	1	9					Drapery and clothing	224	2	2				
								Advertising, printing, postage, and stationery	189	11	6				
<i>Less</i> overdraft General Fund Account	1,285	15	9					Alterations and repairs	117	17	0				
	618	8	11		667	6	10	Sundry expenses	82	19	7				
Subscriptions and donations, Sydney	1,092	6	0					Fuel, gas, and medicine	81	11	4				
Subscriptions and donations, Country	691	0	9					Travelling expenses	37	14	2				
Subscriptions and donations, Queensland	123	19	0					Purchase of cows	36	0	0				
Special donations	82	10	0					Books and school requisites	29	12	6				
Legacies (including £20,000 to the Perpetual Subscribers' Fund, of which the interest only can be used)	22,604	19	6					Interest on overdrawn accounts	25	8	5				
School fees, New South Wales	679	2	6					Insurance	12	4	0				
" Queensland	273	10	0						3,368	11	9				
" Tasmania	110	0	0					Payments to contractors for erection of new boundary wall and out-houses, and for construction of sewer, &c.	4,309	2	0				
" New Zealand	13	6	8					Payments to architects for commission	218	13	6				
Clothing repayments, New South Wales	40	5	5					Total expenditure for the year				7,896	7	3	
Clothing repayments, Queensland	14	2	4					Perpetual Subscribers' Fund, of which the interest only can be used				20,000	0	0	
Annual grant from New South Wales Government	450	0	0												
Interest on investments	377	13	4												
Proceeds of fancy work sold	7	8	6												
" Concerts in aid of Organ Fund	31	10	10												
Total receipts for the year				26,581	14	10									
Balance (overdraft) as follows:—															
General Fund Account	15	10	3												
Building Fund Account	695	0	2												
	710	10	5												
<i>Less</i> deposit in Savings Bank, Organ Fund Account	63	4	10												
				647	5	7									
				£ 27,906	7	3							£ 27,896	7	3

PERPETUAL Subscribers' Fund Account.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.		
To amount of legacy from the estate of the late John W. Wood	1,000	0	0		By purchase of New South Wales 5 per cent. Debentures—one of	500	0	0			
Amount of legacy from the estate of the late J. O. Raphael	43	0	4		Four each of £100	400	0	0			
Amount of donation from John Struth	500	0	0		Purchase of Sydney Corporation Debentures—five each of £100	500	0	0			
" legacy from the estate of the late Henry Phillips, late Hon. Treasurer of the Institution	100	0	0		Amount invested on mortgage of real estate	20,000	0	0			
Amount of legacy from the estate of the late Hon. John Frazer, M.L.C.	250	0	0		Balance deposited in Savings Bank to the credit of the Institution, as per pass-book	493	0	4			
Amount of legacy from the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Roberts	20,000	0	0								
	£ 21,893	0	4						£ 21,893	0	4

E. & O. E., Sydney, 31st December, 1886.

N.B.—Only the interest of the above can be used.

INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION.

The objects of this Society are to furnish to the industrious among the blind instruction in work, convenient rooms and appliances for carrying on their work, materials, and a place where the work may be advantageously sold.

Further, the association adopts, as far as circumstances will allow them, other measures for promoting generally the welfare of the blind.

To

To present time their efforts have been confined to providing day-work and workshops, the objects of their care living at their own homes; but so soon as funds are available for completing the design in which the buildings have been erected, a limited number of boarders will be accommodated at the institution.

The number of inmates has varied little during the year.

The workers are allowed full market value for their work, less cost of materials.

Some of them are enabled to net as much as 25s. to 30s. per week.

While under instruction, a beginner's time is estimated at 15s. per week, the Society making up to him any difference between the value of his labour and above amount.

Workers of a more advanced stage receive 20s. in similar manner.

This system of course results in a money loss to the institution, and amounted during 1886 to a sum of £381 3s.

Its objects, however, is to give an impetus to those industriously inclined while under tuition.

During last year considerable additions to the building were in progress, but were not completed till within the present year, 1887.

They comprise, on different stories, three commodious rooms, each measuring 65 x 25 feet, and of corresponding height, lighted on both sides. Two of these are intended for workshops, and will accommodate forty workers; the third will be reserved as the public hall and concert-room of the institution.

Several of the workers show musical talent. The Society has provided them with instruments, and a band promises to be one of the future attractions of the institution, both to the inmates and the public.

During the year under review there were twenty-one workers in the institution, viz. :—

Number of workers in institution on 31st December, 1885	...	...	...	...	20
Admitted	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged	...	...	...	...	0
Remaining 31st December, 1886	...	...	...	...	21

Employed as follows :—Basket-making, 14; bedding-making, 2; mat-making, 2; chair-caning, 2; butchers' skewers, 1. Total, 21.

INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION—31st December, 1886.

Manufacturing Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Sales during year	850	0	9	Stock on hand, 1st January, 1886	£195	3	6		
Stock on hand, 31st December, 1886	£222	0	6	Material on hand, 1st January, 1886	131	3	0		
Material on hand, 31st December, 1886	104	6	0	Material purchased	326	0	6
Loss carried to Balance	381	3	0	Wages to workmen	533	9	2		
				Bonus to supplement wages	378	17	0		
	£1,557	10	3				912	0	2
					£		1,557	10	3

Financial Statement.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance from 1885—				Loss on manufacturing	381	3	0		
Cash in hand	£18	5	4	Salaries	511	4	0		
Outstanding accounts	79	16	3	Building Account—					
			93	11	7				
Donations and subscriptions	490	12	3	Paid for new building	£1,055	0	0		
Received from Government	420	12	11	Repairs and painting	23	9	7		
Fixed deposits and interest accrued—				Paving	10	7	7		
Building Account	£2,631	3	6				1,088	17	2
Struth's bequest	500	0	0	Insurance	6	8	3		
			3,131	3	6	Printing and stationery	24	19	6
Interest paid by Bank	113	7	0	Band—Salary to Teacher, and instruments purchased	118	3	0		
				Sundry expenses	111	6	1		
				Delivering goods, and petty cash	46	14	3		
				Fixed deposits	1,740	13	0		
				Outstanding accounts	117	18	5		
				Cash in hand	11	7	11		
				Balance at Bank	50	16	6		
				Discount and allowances	10	12	0		
				Interest and Bank charges	5	4	6		
				Overdraft repaid to Bank	24	3	4		
	£4,249	7	3		£		4,249	7	3

INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD.

THE principal feature in the operations of this society within the period under report was the completion of a new building, comprising a nursing ward containing from 12 to 14 cots, with smaller ward attached for 6 cots for the separations of cases of an infectious character.

At the opening ceremony the medical officer alluded to the advantages gained by such extended appliances, and spoke in feeling terms of the terrible destruction of infant life resulting from the neglect experienced by the unfortunate children prior to coming under the benevolent care of the home. He illustrated his observations by saying that of the 39 cases which had terminated fatally (admitted from 1st January to above date) 37 might be regarded as almost hopeless from the first; 23 he described as delicate, 5 as very ill, 2 as moribund, and 7 as foundlings (deserted.)

The total of deaths during the whole year numbered 54, the causes of death, ages, &c., are given in the table below.

As usually is the case in similar institutions, it will be seen that the chief factor in producing such large mortality is diseases of the digestive organs.

Dr. Collingwood also refers to the disadvantages under which the management of the home is placed by having to take up the charge of children either suffering from hereditary taint, or who have already been prostrated to the last degree by previous mismanagement and neglect, especially in regard to their food.

It would be a great misfortune were the committee to shape its course with any thought of laying before the public a history merely of successes in respect of its action.

Its legitimate purpose is rather to rescue perishing life than to fill its asylum with healthy cases; and the public, in judging of results, must ever be careful to bestow sympathy rather than criticism in instances where failures have to be recorded.

Statistics of Infants' Home, Ashfield, for 1886.

Infants—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in Home, 31st December, 1885	19	13	32
Admitted	47	62	
	66	65	
Discharged	19	23	
Died	30	24	
	49	47	
Numbers remaining in Home, 31st December, 1886	20	15	35

Women—

Number in Home, 31st December, 1885	...	...	11
Admitted, 1885	...	...	43
Discharged, 1886	...	...	35
Remaining in Home, 31st December, 1886—			
Single girls	...	18	19
Married woman	...	1	
Total number of women and children on 31st December, 1886	...	...	54

TABLE exhibiting death-rate and condition of children at time of admission, certified by honorary Medical Officer:—Sickly, 9; very sickly, 15; delicate, 15; foundlings, 5; mothers insane, 4; motherless, 6; total, 54.

Ages at death—

Under 2 months	8	Under 9 months	1
" 3	12	" 10	4
" 4	8	" 11	2
" 5	5	" 12	1
" 6	4	" 2 years...	4
" 7	2	Above 2	2
" 8	1		

Causes of death—

Whooping cough	1	Broncho-pneumonia	3
Syphilis	14	Gastro-enteritis in various forms	19
Meningeal	4	Convulsions	4
Mesenteric	1	Heart disease	1
Pulmonary	1	Primary mainutrition	6

FINANCIAL Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Income—	£	s.	d.
To balance from last year	575	12	8
" Subscriptions and donations	328	16	8
" Bequests	35	0	0
" Payments by parents	193	15	0
" Government grant	1,100	18	2
" Sale of produce	18	19	11
" Money boxes	8	3	6
" Interests on investments...	85	19	6
" Thos. Walker's perpetual subscription	100	0	0
" Transfer from fixed deposit	75	0	0
" Overdraft at Bank	315	17	9
	£2,838	3	8

Expenditure—

<i>Expenditure—</i>						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	8	8
„ Maintenance—											
Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	117	12	3			
Fuel and gas	...	...	...	...	...	58	0	0			
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	6			
Provisions...	...	...	...	...	...	492	2	5			
									688	16	2
„ Drugs and instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	15	6
„ Buildings—											
Repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	3			
“ Emily Trollope Ward ”	...	...	...	...	...	956	8	6			
Fittings	...	...	...	...	...	30	6	4			
Furnishing	...	...	...	...	...	171	5	11			
									1,170	16	0
„ Funerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	7	0
„ Stationery and printing, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	6
„ Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
„ Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	1
„ Sundries and petty cash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	11	9
„ Cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0
									£2,838	3	8
Fixed deposit in City Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Fixed deposit in Colonial Sugar Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
									£1,500	0	0

PART II.—INSTITUTIONS UNDER MINISTER FOR PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

THE constantly widening reputation of this industrial school, and the delay in establishing a male reformatory for youths, have, in their several ways, caused such an increase in the number of committals to the "Vernon" as to produce a difficulty in supplying accommodation.

To the present time this has been met by withdrawals of lads under 11 years of age by the State Children's Relief Board, and by apprenticing the elder boys, who are considered to have become tractable, after a stay of only twelve months on the school-ship.

This custom materially lowers, for the present, expense to the State; but the period of detention appears dangerously brief, and scarcely allows for permanent changes of habits and character.

The experiment has been in operation for two years, and to the present time has apparently been successful.

To ascertain correctly, however, its consequences, it will be necessary to wait, and to keep meanwhile lists showing the results of apprenticeship, exhibiting the exact numbers of those who, after only a short detention on the ship, pass successfully through their indentures, and to ascertain the characters they have gained at their termination.

To maintain control the lads in service are visited by the Superintendent and his officers, and are, moreover, kept under observation by the police.

To present time 90 per cent. are reported as doing well; and applications for apprentices continue to exceed the supply, but for this last circumstance the rate of wages for labour is in part accountable.

The health of the boys during the past year was excellent. No deaths occurred, and, with the exception of trifling ailments, and such cutaneous diseases or debility as were imported along with new admissions, there was scarcely any sickness on board during the year.

The rate cost per head is slightly in excess of that for the year 1885, the items of increase being chiefly in clothing and bedding, and in general repairs to the ship.

The following tables show admissions and discharges during the year, the expenditure, medical report, and other particulars:—

Number on board 31st December, 1885	202
Admitted—	
By committals, 1886	148
Returned for various reasons	12
	160
Total number of boys in 1886	362
Discharged—	
Apprenticed	111
To State Children's Relief Board	34
To relatives or otherwise	13
Lunatic Asylum	1
	159
Remaining on board 31st December, 1886	203
Daily average number throughout the year	216

PARTICULARS AS TO parentage of committals:—

Both parents living...	59
One or both dead	75
Unknown	14

RETURN showing visits by religious instructors:—

Protestant	Catholic.	Total.
51	45	96

RETURN showing religion of new committals:—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Jew	Total.
99	48	1	148

RETURN

RETURN showing ages of committals:—

Under 7.	7 to 14.	10 to 16.	Over 14	Total.
4	23	71	50	148

RETURN showing to what boys were apprenticed:—

Carpenter	1	Grooms	10
Shipbuilder	1	Sailor	1
Painter	1	Gardener	1
Stock farmer	43	Dairy farmers...	42
Brewer...	1	General service	9
Printer...	1		
		Total...	111

Copy of Inspector M'Creddie's Report on the regular inspection of the N.S.S. "Vernon" School:—

First Class—		Third Class—continued.	
Reading	Fair to very fair.	Arithmetic	Moderate.
Writing	Fair to good.	Attention	Good.
Arithmetic	Fair.	Grammar	Moderate to tolerable.
Attention	Good.	General proficiency...	Tolerable.
General proficiency...	Fair.	Observations—	
Second Class—		Organization	Very fair.
Reading	Fair.	Order	Good.
Writing	Very fair.	Instruction	Properly regulated and registered.
Arithmetic	Moderate.		
Attention	Good.	General average pro-	
General proficiency...	Tolerable to fair.	ficiency	Tolerable.
Third Class—		General condition of	
Reading	Fair.	school	Fair.
Writing	Fair to very fair.		

RETURN showing cost per head during 1886:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	2,046	6	0
Provisions, including medical comforts	2,239	7	0
Clothing and bedding	852	4	0
Galley mess utensils—crockery	27	7	5
Medicines and visiting surgeon's salary	93	19	2
Fuel and light	79	3	2
School appliances, books, stationery, &c.	62	16	6
Sundries	63	13	6
Band—repairs to instruments	23	10	6
Ship's stores, rope, paint, &c.	211	3	9
New boat, sails, repairs to boats	71	15	0
Gratuities to good conduct boys for recreation purposes	43	0	0
Inspection, travelling expenses	57	0	0
Repairs generally to ship	253	1	0
Total	£6,179	11	1
Deduct amount contributed by parents	298	1	1
Cost to Government	£5,881	10	0
Cost per head	27	4	7

N.B.—Two items not included in above under expenditure by Colonial Architect are debited to the N.S.S. "Vernon," viz:—

Additions, alterations, and repairs...	£388	3	0
Furniture	3	18	0

FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA, 1886.

On the closing of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta, it was decided to remove the Female Industrial School from Biloele to the premises formerly occupied by the late Orphanage.

Certain alterations were required, however, to be made before a transfer could be carried out, and thus the school remained in situ to the end of the year.

The matron reports that the health of the girls in her charge during the whole period under report was most satisfactory. No deaths occurred. Ophthalmia was notably absent, and the very few cases of sickness which came under treatment were altogether of a trivial character.

Under directions from the Minister for Public Instruction, a very important change in the constitution of the school has been effected.

It will be remembered that at Biloele there have always been two classes of committals, viz.—those who entered the institution on account of their own misconduct (represented generally by the senior girls), and such as may be considered simply as “neglected children,” the offspring of persons leading vicious lives and whose offspring, therefore, are liable to be contaminated by the immoral influences of their parents or by evil surroundings.

Under above referred to instructions, the State Children’s Relief Board is now empowered to remove and place in the care of foster-parents such of the girls under 11 years of age as are, in the opinion of the matron, likely to submit to the discipline and share in the responsibilities of private life in homes, supervised by the Board.

Numerous withdrawals of the younger girls under this arrangement have already been made, thus tending to raise the average of age of those left in the institution. The average of character of the girls remaining may be said to have correspondingly deteriorated, seeing that most of those now in the institution have been committed to it for personal misconduct.

Notwithstanding this fact, the senior girls have given comparatively little trouble, but they are generally grossly ignorant, and are described as undisciplined and untrained.

The School Inspector’s Report describes the educational progress for the year as tolerable to fair.

Ninety-seven girls were, on 31st December last, serving terms of apprenticeship as domestics; and generally, the reports received of them by the matron are encouraging.

She states she makes it a rule to write to each apprentice two or three times in the the course of the year; and in several instances, through the influence retained over her former charges, she has been instrumental in checking discontent or relapses into misconduct.

Her report indicates that as far as possible the girls at the Industrial School are trained in domestic duties, as sewing, laundry work, cooking, scrubbing, milking, &c.

In the proposed new institution it may be hoped greater facilities will be found for imparting a more thorough education in domestic routine to these girls, and that thus they will be better prepared than has been possible heretofore for taking up with credit to themselves the duties they will be expected to perform on re-entering the world.

	Boys.	Girls.
Numbers remaining in Industrial School 31st December, 1885	6	100
Admissions during 1886...	4	31
Readmissions—Employer died	0	1
From Eye Hospital...	0	2
From undesirable service	0	1
For various reasons, including misconduct	0	12
	—	—
	10	147
Discharges during 1886—		
To Cottage Home, Mittagong	0	1
On attaining age of 18 years	0	10
To boarding-out officer	9	0
To mother	0	1
Apprenticed...	0	46
	—	—
	9	58
Remaining in institution 31st December, 1886	1	89
Daily average number throughout the year	...	94
Table showing ages—	Under 14 years.	Above 14 years.
At beginning of year	49	57
On admissions	10	41
Of discharges	22	45
At end of 1886	37	53

Expenditure—

Expenditure—

Salaries	1,007	0	0
Provisions	989	1	9
Linen and drapery	126	11	9
Boots	303	6	10
Hardware	52	9	3
Fuel and lighting	116	10	8
School requisites and stationery	13	3	8
Medicine and medical officer	82	13	10
Incidental expenses	65	2	9
Forage	66	13	5
Good-conduct gratuities	19	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,842	9	11
Less by contributions from parents	£34	14	2
Sales	11	3	9
	<hr/>		
	45	17	11
	<hr/>		
Net total	£2,796	12	0

N.B.—Additional expenditure under Colonial Architect's vote—additions, alterations, and repairs at Biloela £466 4 10
 Expenditure vote, Department of Public Instruction—Fitting the late R.C. Orphan School, Parramatta, for Female Industrial School £700 0 0

INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—HEAD OF INQUIRY RESPECTING
Establishment.

Recreatory Interests (whereon if Institution be closed.	Character (material) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.						Cost of Buildings.				Satisfiability of Buildings.
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Governmental.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.		
Freshhold	Wood	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Yes	Chess, draughts, &c.	£ s. d. 450 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 300 0 0	£ s. d. NIL	In good repair.	
From Trustees to Trustees.	Wood on stone blocks	"	"	"	Chess-room.	None.	533 0 0	206 10 0	206 10 0	"	"	
"	Brick	"	"	Hall	None.	"	132 0 0	66 15 9	"	NIL	"	
"	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	"	Yes	None.	3180 0 0	"	"	500 0 0	Other portion in very bad repair.	
"	No building yet erected; room rented.	"	"	"	Yes	Maps, &c.	4704 15 5	576 13 11	1257 5 0	4000 0 0	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
"	"	"	Library	No	No	"	"	"	"	"	Not suitable; in good repair.	
Ordinary Trustees	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Two	Chemical apparatus.	11000 0 0	"	"	977 0 8	Buildings suitable; in good repair.	
Trustees	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Yes	Magnetic lantern.	2000 0 0	666 13	41333 6 8	NIL	Buildings suitable; hall newly renovated.	
"	Stone	"	"	None	None.	"	"	"	"	"	Leased.	
Room rented	Room rented	"	"	"	None.	"	1800 0 0	102 19 10	102 19 10	"	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
Three Trustees	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None.	None.	450 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	804 15 9	Buildings suitable.	
"	Brick	"	"	"	"	"	938 0 0	"	"	"	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Brick and wood	"	"	"	"	"	2200 0 0	"	"	"	"	
"	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None.	"	300 0 0	100 0 0	300 0 0	NIL	"	
"	Brick	"	"	"	One	Maps, plans, &c.	1750 0 0	"	875 0 0	350 0 0	"	
"	"	"	"	"	Debating Class.	"	1236 1 2	324 4 10	563 3 1	468 13 3	Suitable, and in good repair.	
"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	1050 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	646 9 2	First-class building, and in good repair.	
No provision; must be held absolutely as a Mechanics' Institute.	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Yes	None.	1750 0 0	400 0 0	1350 0 0	300 0 0	Suitable, and in first-class repair.	
"	"	"	"	"	Two	"	9221 6 3	230 5 2	287 8 0	1572 15 10	Suitable.	
Property held by three subscribers.	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None.	None.	1750 0 0	400 0 0	1350 0 0	300 0 0	Suitable, and in first-class repair.	
Usual Trustees	Iron and wood	"	"	"	"	"	692 10 2	NIL	530 17 8	151 12 6	Building suitable; lately renovated.	
"	Wood	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None.	Yes	460 18 6	"	"	460 18 6	Suitable.	
"	No building yet erected; room rented.	"	"	"	One	"	800 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	"	Building suitable.	
"	Brick	"	Library	"	None.	"	400 0 0	150 0 0	250 0 0	"	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"	None.	None.	252 0 0	84 0 0	168 0 0	17 6 2	Building suitable.	
"	Brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"	None.	Microscope and maps, &c.	400 0 0	101 0 0	299 0 0	"	"	
No provision made in rules for cleaning.	Wood	"	"	"	"	"	306 0 0	108 0 0	600 0 0	"	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
None.	Brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"	"	"	1200 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	NIL	"	
Cannot say	Brick and wood	"	"	"	Five	Maps and globes.	400 0 0	133 6 8	398 13 4	"	Not commensurate; fair repair.	
"	Brick on stone	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not now known.	"	"	"	
Not answered.	Hired room	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Two	None.	988 0 0	"	Not stated.	"	Suitable; being repaired.	
"	Wood	"	"	No	"	"	Building is the old Courthouse given by Government.	"	"	"	Buildings suitable.	
"	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	One	Magnifying lantern.	"	Erected by Globe Borough Council.	"	"	Suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Wood	"	"	"	None.	None.	530 0 0	150 0 0	370 0 0	"	"	
"	Brick on stone	Reading-room	"	"	None.	None.	"	"	"	"	Suitable.	
The usual Trustees	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Three	Maps, &c., &c.	5600 0 0	"	"	527 2 8	Suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Wood	"	"	"	None.	Biblical portion complete, worked by hygienic light	305 1 8	105 1 11	200 19 9	NIL	Suitable.	
"	Wood	"	"	"	Four	"	2000 0 0	500 0 0	1500 0 0	None.	Buildings suitable, and in repair.	
Ordinary trusteeship, on behalf of the members.	Wood	"	"	"	None.	"	1500 0 0	NIL	500 0 0	0 1000 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Brick	"	"	"	None.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Iron	"	"	None	None.	"	"	"	"	"	Fairly so.	
"	Bricks	Reading-room	"	Hall	One	"	1198 0 0	381 0 0	733 0 0	157 0 0	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
"	Brick	"	"	"	None.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	Brick	"	"	"	None.	"	"	"	"	"	"	
None	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None.	"	900 0 0	"	200 0 0	None.	No.	
Reverts to Trustees	Wood	"	"	"	One	"	929 0 0	494 10 0	464 10 0	NIL	Unsuitable, but in fair repair.	
"	Brick on stone formation.	"	"	"	Two	"	304 10 3	"	103 2 6	221 7 9	Buildings not yet completed.	
None	Brick	"	"	"	Two	None.	1500 0 0	417 0 0	654 0 0	0 1000 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.	
Cannot say	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Two	None.	"	"	"	"	"	

AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

ishment—continued.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.	
See Rule 21.	Wood	Reading-room	Library		Two, and cottage	Charts and maps.	£ 730 4 3	s. 220 0 0	d. 400 4 3	None	Buildings suitable.
	Brick	"	"	Hall	None	None	1023 6 0			75 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.
	Not yet erected; rooms rented.	"	"	None	None	"					Suitable.
	Wood	"	Library	Hall	None	"	300 0 0			239 15 8	Unsuitable.
	"	Reading-room	unit library.	"	One room	"		Nil.		68 4 3	Suitable, and in good repair.
	"	"	"	"	"	"					In good repair, and suitable.
	Brick	Reading-room	"	"	None	"	370 0 0	64 7 1	500 9 5	105 3 8	Suitable, and in good repair.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	500 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0		Requires a class-room; repairs fair.
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"	"	"					In good repair.
	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Class and other classes	"	1264 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.
Deed not yet issued	Wood	"	"	"	One	"	450 0 0	130 0 0	320 0 0	None	Suitable, and in good repair.
Not answered	Brick	"	"	"	Class-room	"	2600 0 0		1025 0 0	Nil.	Suitable, and in good repair.
Trusts contained in Crown Grant, vol. 228, fol. 50, 20 Jan., 1872.	"	"	"	"	None	"	755 0 0	195 0 0	576 0 0	None	Buildings suitable, and in very good repair.
	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	3 rooms	Collection of minerals and maps.	3380 0 0	1000 0 0			Buildings suitable, and in fairly good repair.
Cannot answer	Stone and brick; shingled.	"	"	"	One	None	Cannot state cost			Nil.	Requires repairs.
None	Pigs	"	"	"	None	"	350 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0		Suitable, and in good repair.
	Wood	"	"	"	"	"	360 0 0				
Ordinary	Brick	"	"	"	Two	Yes	1560 0 0	300 0 0	1200 0 0	Nil.	Buildings suitable.
Ordinary trust	Brick and wooden addition.	"	"	"	One	Books, maps, &c.	900 0 0	235 0 0	675 0 0		Suitable, and in good repair.
Usual trusts	Brick	"	"	"	Two	Yes	2500 0 0	400 0 0	2100 0 0	1215 0 10	Buildings suitable, and in good repair; additions being erected.
	Wood	"	"	"	None	None	530 0 0	380 0 0	150 0 0		Suitable, but requires painting, &c.
On bond for purposes of the Institution.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Three	None	3500 0 0			87 8 9	Suitable; in good repair. Old site sold for £1,620.
Reverts to Committee	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Six	"	2400 0 0	760 0 0	350 0 0	1900 0 0	New, suitable, and in good repair.
Usual trusts	Brick	None	"	"	None	"	465 0 0	232 10 0	232 10 0	102 7 11	"
Not answered	Brick, slate roof and substantial.	Reading-room	"	"	Two	Collection of minerals	3341 10 6	2000 0 0			Buildings suitable, and in good repair.
None	Brick	None	"	"	None	None	970 0 0	176 14 0	194 6 0		Buildings suitable; new.
	Wood	Yes	None	"	"	"	184 4 6	74 0 3	110 4 3		Suitable, and in good repair.
	Stone and Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Yes	Maps, blackboard, &c.					Suitable, and in good repair.
	Brick on stone foundation.	Hall used as such.	"	"	None	None	520 0 0	216 0 0	432 0 0	400 0 0	"
Not answered.	Wood	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None	None	324 0 0				
Ordinary; reversion not provided for.	Brick	"	"	"	2 rooms	Models from Technical College.				No debt.	In good repair; not suitable.
	"	"	"	"	"	None	2300 0 0			500 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.
No provision made for closing.	"	"	"	"	"	Maps and plans.	900 0 0	450 0 0	450 0 0		New.
	Wood	None	None	"	Two	None	373 15 0	138 17 6	138 17 6	Nil.	Suitable, and in good repair.
	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Several occupied by Technical College.		25863 0 0	4000 0 0		750 0 0	"
Not answered.	Wood	"	"	None	None	None					
No provision made for closing.	"	"	"	Hall	"	"	400 0 0		400 0 0	Nil.	"
	Wood	Reading-room	Library	None	None	None					
No answer	Brick	"	"	No	"	Magic lantern					Yes; at present.
	Brick	Hall used for three purposes.	"	"	None	None	607 0 0			859 4 3	Yes; new building.
None	Brick, iron and brick	Reading-room; Library	"	Hall	None	Maps, &c.	559 0 0	188 0 0	373 0 0	No debt.	Suitable, and in good repair.
	Brick and wood	"	"	"	None	Magic lantern, maps, & minerals	798 0 0		798 0 0		Reading-room and library small.
Revert to Crown	Brick, iron roof	"	"	"	One	Maps	4500 0 0	300 0 0	3200 0 0	800 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.
No answer	Weatherboard	"	"	"	None	None	310 0 0				Would be suitable with addition of reading-room.
Revert to Crown	Brick	Hall used provisionally as reading-room and library.	"	"	"	"	900 0 0			881 18 1	Suitable, and in good repair.
Can only be disposed of by vote of members.	"	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Three	Chemical and mineralogical.	3600 0 0	200 0 0	2800 0 0	Nil.	Yes; but a new reading-room and library are urgent requirements.
Not aware of any	Brick on stone	"	"	"	One	Yes	8250 11 0	1116 17 0	2238 14 0	842 17 11	Suitable, and in good repair.
	Stone	"	"	"	None	No	1600 0 0	330 14 2	545 3 2	337 17 4	"
	Brick and stone	"	"	Hall	"	None	1500 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	No debt.	"
On usual terms	Wood	"	"	"	"	Blackboard	250 0 0	38 3 4	168 16 8	Nil.	Fairly suitable, and in good repair, but too small for the requirements of the place.
	Building not yet erected.	"	None	None	"	None					Suitable, and in good repair.
	Wood	Reading-room	Library	None	None	None	225 0 0	Nil.	87 3 0	365 0 0	Building not yet erected.
	"	None	"	Hall	One	"	300 0 0	68 18 4	132 6 8	Nil.	Suitable.
	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None	None	1749 0 0	639 0 0			In good repair, but not considered sufficiently commodious for requirements of the town.
	Wood	"	"	"	"	"	300 0 0		250 0 0	50 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.

Management.

Name	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointments.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adamstown.....	John Syme, miner; John Wilson, miner; Joshua Meredith, miner; Edward Reay, sub-contractor; H. Bryant, blacksmith.	12	Edwd. Bartley	David Williams	Ballot	239 3 5	91 7 11	100 10 10	.....	147 15 6	\$50 0 0	Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Adelong.....	H. J. Sharp, grazier; A. Smith, chemist; W. J. Garland.	13	C. L. Kendall	W. J. Garland	Elected at annual meeting	166 14 10	92 15 3	48 7 9	118 7 1	.....	720 0 0	10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sun- days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Anvil Creek.....	Richard Baxter, miner; John Redgrave, storekeeper; Edward Buck, freeholder.	5	J. Dillon	D. Swinton	Open voting...	35 7 6	32 19 9	10 12 6	24 15 0	.....	6 9 0	6 days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Albury.....	T. H. Mate; A. Andrews, M.D.; V. J. Nagle, solicitor; G. C. Thorold, solicitor; P. E. Fallon, J.P.	8	J. H. Paine	F. Simmons	At annual meeting.	851 18 6	853 0 3	256 4 6	595 14 0	1 1 9	.....	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Ashfield.....	J. H. Goodlet, J. S. Jenson, J. Popc, R. Hudson.	10	J. B. Gibbs	J. M'Gregor Dunn.	.....	362 16 1	412 15 11	34 12 4	.....	4,081 5 11	3,125 8 8	Daily, 7 to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Ballina.....	W. Clements, E. Ross, C. Jarrett.	10	C. N. Back- house.	R. B. Jones	Annual meet- ing.	20 14 10	19 14 7	Nil.	20 14 10	Nil.	1 0 3	Week-days, 2 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Balmain.....	John Booth and Henry Perotian, sen.	10	C. Roffey	J. A. Lewis	Annual ballot	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 11 2	1,313 1 7	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; (Sunday excepted).
Barraba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst.....	J. Rutherford, J.P.; Hon. R. Webb, M.L.C.; Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.; John Busby, Manager Coml. Bank; and G. A. Wray, merchant.	12	F. G. Moore.....	J. Tremain	Annual ballot	2,388 4 10	2,387 2 4	307 0 8	.....	1,157 8 9	14,139 12 9	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excep- ted).
Berrima.....	F. R. Wilshire, P.M.; Rev. A. W. Petre.	10	.....	.....	.....	54 7 6	42 6 11	22 5 3	.....	5 6 0	43 9 8	Daily 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Bega.....	R. Ritchie, John Davis, John Heady.	7	W. Scott	J. M. Lee.....	.....	190 17 0	.....	98 4 0	199 17 0	.....	3,079 7 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. &
Bingera.....	Not yet appointed	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 17 6	2 9 11	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m (Sundays excepted).
Blayney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boat Harbour.....	No School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood.....	Robert Maddrell, J.P.; J. W. Bunn, J.P.	10	.....	W. M'Rae.....	An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure. By ballot	373 14 11	287 3 2	Nil.	.....	20 0 0	86 11 9	Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, morn- ing & evening; Thurs- days 10.30 to 1 p.m. & 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Branxton.....	T. Drinan, landowner & vigneron; D. M'Donald, storekeeper.	5	A. Richardson	W. Keen .....	.....	32 13 6	11 19 7	2 16 0	29 17 6	.....	520 15 11	Daily.
Brewarrina.....	W. Dickson, R. H. Petherston- haugh, Jno. Henderson, P. J. Kelly, J. Rich.	12	A. J. Campbell	W. H. Hosier	At general meeting.	430 7 10	117 10 6	430 16 4	49 11 6	441 17 5	1,215 0 0	Mondays, Thursdays, & Fridays, 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Bombala.....	W. Coulter and Wm. Rutherford...	9	H. J. Campbell	.....	Annual ballot	159 6 11	296 4 9	80 0 5	70 6 6	136 17 10	2,400 8 4	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Botany.....	John Geddes, Esq., J.P.; W. Stephen, Esq., J.P.; Herbert E. Lord.	8	G. Garton.....	W. F. Corbett	Ballot .....	.....	.....	87 12 0	162 11 3	.....	73 6 9	Mondays and Thurs- days, 7 to 10 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com. mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointments.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cundletown	H. J. Cornish, Esq., J.P., chemist; W. Burchell, Esq., hotelkeeper; J. Levick, Esq., builder; H. Sco, Esq., farmer.	5	H. J. Cornish	S. McClintock		70 11 6	26 9 10	4 6 10	70 11 6	Nil.	490 1 8	8 to 10.30 p.m. every Friday.
Cudal	M. Lannan, storekeeper; E. Taylor, grazier; G. J. Hadley, householder.	2	G. J. Hadley.	H. H. Torr	Ballot	66 3 0	51 16 1	37 19 6	18 17 6	29 19 11	500 0 0	Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denitiquin	H. W. Hunter, builder; J. E. Kynaston.	12	W. H. Hooper	— Pearce	do	224 5 5	212 8 9	63 1 0	161 4 5		11 16 8	10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denman	Edward White, Esq., J.P.; W. L. C. Brocht, Esq., vigneron; Geo. Ross, stonemason.	5	S. Jennison	T. H. Dwyer.	do	54 18 3	37 13 4	10 14 10	15 19 2		576 4 11	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dubbo	G. H. Taylor, J.P., auctioneer; Jas. Samuels, J.P., grazier; W. H. Tibbitts, J.P., surgeon.	12	C. H. Fitzgerald.	E. W. Loane.	By ballot at annual meeting.	162 6 10	181 12 3	61 19 4	26 0 0		2,000 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Dungog	Henry Gordon, P.M.; Rev. J. Nash, C.E.; R. S. MacGormack.	9	R. H. Sefton.	G. H. Robinson.	Ballot	80 16 9	89 1 4	18 19 7	61 17 2	12 0 0	52 6 10	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
East Maitland	R. Galloway, E. Coberoff, F. Nainby, Hon. A. Dodds, G. T. Chambers, J. Cunningham.	10	J. Wallworth	H. T. Williams		151 19 3	106 12 0	25 4 9	126 14 6		145 1 2	9 to 10 a.m., 3 to 4 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.
Eskbank												
Engowra	H. Clements, grazier; G. Greenhalgh, farmer.	12	L. Kirty	S. J. Butler		148 0 3	20 7 3	49 6 9	98 13 6	Not stated.		Only monthly meetings at present.
Frederickton	W. F. Chapman, J.P.; J. Lancaster; J. W. Wilson, J.P.	6	J. Knawr	G. Henderson	At public meeting.	16 11 6	4 14 2	1 10 6	15 1 6	34 13 6	36 6 1	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Forbes	John Bodel; A. S. Burns, solicitor; H. H. Hunt, Public School teacher.	9			By ballot	134 3 4	154 16 10	36 18 4	97 5 0		1,526 4 2	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Gerringong												
Gilgandra	None yet appointed.	5	P. T. Whealy.	W. R. Train.	At annual meeting.						39 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Gladstone	No School of Arts											
Glebe, Sydney	J. P. Walker, Esq.	9	W. Norton	W. Stoddart.	By ballot	60 3 1	101 6 10	16 11 1	43 12 0		10 15 4	Daily (Saturday and Sunday excepted), 8.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; Saturday, 8.30 a.m. to 12 a.m.
Glebe, Newcastle	Alex. Watson; Wm. Armstrong, miner.	11	W. Armstrong	G. Jones	By members	148 4 9	104 3 3	51 3 0	97 1 9	Nil.	744 1 6	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Cont- ribute.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Glen Innes Goulburn	J. T. Cannon, J.P.; Thos. Marden, J.P.; W. Davies, merchant; W. R. Riley, newspaper proprietor; S. Emanuel.	12	C. A. Middleton.	Rosevear Smith	Ballot	963 13 11	724 8 6	137 13 0	252 10 9		179 5 5	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Goulburn River	None yet appointed	9	J. Thompson.	J. H. Holt		133 0 0	139 18 1			6 19 1	305 2 0	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Grafton	Thos. Rawden, J.P., auctioneer; Alfd. Lardner, J.P., gentleman; Thos. Fisher, J.P., gentleman.	12	E. J. Statham	F. Doberer	Annually, by members.	432 18 11	367 5 11	163 8 7	437 4 11		6,700 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Granville	William J. Baker and Henry Stove.	15	L. J. Olson	T. J. Hoisting		255 10 7	206 9 3	87 11 11	167 18 8	1,215 8 8		Every evening, 7 to 10 p.m.
Grafton South	Duncan Beatson, J.P.; W. J. Hawthorne, J.P.; F. Morrow, W. F. Robertson, C.P.S., J. P. Briery, R. Halls, R. M. Vaughan, M.L.A., A. Shackel, C. J. Ingrex.	16				89 14 7	79 9 10	16 9 5	73 6 2	24 14 6	222 8 0	Daily, 6 to 10 p.m.
Greenfell	W. F. Robertson, C.P.S., J. P. Briery, R. Halls, R. M. Vaughan, M.L.A., A. Shackel, C. J. Ingrex.	10				102 17 10	157 0 0	52 17 10	50 0 0	NIL	323 0 0	Daily (Sundays excepted), 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Gundagai	None	6	J. B. Elworthy	M. J. Ryan				5 6 3			39 9 9	Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 p.m., and 8 to 9 p.m.
Gunnedah	J. J. Smyth; T. P. Wills-Allen, pastoralist.	8	J. C. O'Hara.	W. B. Connell	Annual meeting of subscribers.	142 9 9	271 9 8	28 9 9	25 1 0	128 19 11	1,400 0 0	7.30 to 9.30 p.m. every day.
Hay	Simon Moss, storekeeper; F. E. Blewett, storekeeper; Thos. Simpson, brewer.	12	— M'Kail	R. Chambers	Do	165 14 2	155 9 4		165 14 2		1,000 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Hamilton	J. Ray, G. McKean, G. Hutchison, W. Britton, D. Lloyd.	11	W. H. Britton	C. E. Broome		159 9 0	81 3 1	34 19 9	124 9 3		1,395 0 0	Daily Sunday (excepted), 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hinton	W. M. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith.	6	A. Searles	W. Youll		134 0 0	120 0 0	9 11 3	149 17 9		84 2 9	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Islington	Alexander Stronach, Herbert Winchester, and G. W. F. Butler.	12	G. Kidd	C. Moss		253 8 4	188 17 6	22 2 7	94 10 10	290 3 3	734 13 4	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Jerilderie	A. McLaughlin, H. D. Harkin, Joseph Harris, J. D. Rankin, Wm. Mackenzie.	11	Wm. Elliott	H. G. Fuille	Ballot	67 3 9	61 6 6		218 18 1	51 6 6	218 18 1	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Kogarah	J. H. Carruthers, M. M'Rae, F. Vogel, J. Murphy, E. Hogben, P. English, J. A. South, W. C. H. Lipmann.	8	W. Lipman	F. Vogel	Elected at annual meeting.			180 0 0	180 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,390 0 0	Building not yet erected.
Lambton	A. Shannon, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Australian S.N. Company; Wm. Richardson, miner; John Elliott, miner; H. Chilcott, A.M. Co.	10		J. D. Scougall	General meeting.	221 5 4	110 14 8	40 6 7	180 18 9		1,100 0 0	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
Largs	Joseph Pearse, Esq., grazier; R. F. Graham, Esq., grazier; J. Mitchell, Esq., J.P., grazier; C. Bowder, Esq., farmer; J. Bluford, Esq., publican.	6	John Hobar...	J. C. Mackenzie	Ballot	£ s. d. 57 9 7	.....	£ s. d. 13 3 1	.....	£ s. d. 75 0 0	£ s. d. 1,029 6 0	Daily, 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Lawrence	S. Bathgate, J.P., C. N. Child, J. D. Whalan.	5	W. Sedgwick	J. J. Glynn & H. Litchfield.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lismore	James Stocks, G. Larkin, E. Coleman.	6	M. B. Backhouse.	W. W. Munro	Annual meeting of subscribers.	322 13 10	322 13 10	15 17 2	.....	47 15 4	Not stated	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Manilla	Charles Baldwin, J.P.; Daniel E. Venez, J.P.; F. M'Kenzie.	6	J. G. Veness..	J. G. Veness..	Public meeting of members.	129 3 1	120 19 8	.....	.....	69 7 1	400 0 0	Daily, 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Menindie	S. Mackenzie, R. Scobie, W. Meiden, D. Edwards, T. Mitchell, W. Faust, H. Church.	5	H. E. Jones...	D. Anderson..	.....	119 13 6	222 4 4	34 9 7	93 3 11	108 3 8	.....	On Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Macleod	J. W. Weekes, S. M'Naughtan, J.P., J. M. Kelly, Allan Cameron.	8	R. Melville...	F. J. Nicholls	Ballot	100 11 7	64 5 11	13 5 0	96 6 7	53 18 4	503 17 11	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Merrivale	J. B. Bettington, Esq., J.P.; Rev. J. Shaw, J. Roper.	5	J. Roper	E. O. Kasfe ...	General meet- ing of members.	80 6 0	63 15 10	16 13 5	63 12 7	.....	1,000 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Milton	J. Miller, and J. Warden, J's.P.	8	R. Schn	J. T. Hobbes	Ballot	134 9 4	117 16 7	7 16 4	126 13 0	5 0 0	64 16 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mittagong	P. Shepherd, J.P.; H. Childs, J.P.; J. White, Railway Inspector.	10	J. White	W. E. Kentley	Ballot	131 16 10	107 16 8	32 8 8	99 8 2	25 0 0	24 0 2	Daily, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Molong	G. Parslow, W. Tanner, J. M. Hughes.	12	.....	.....	General meet- ing of members.	174 12 9	161 7 8	27 13 7	175 6 6	700 0 0	2,041 12 5	Nightly, 7 to 10, (Sundays excepted).
Moores	J. Cameron, J. Cornell, J. M'Carthy	7	J. T. Grieve...	F. C. Thomas	At general meeting.	117 8 6	120 17 4	.....	117 8 6	6 6 3	710 0 0	Daily, 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Morpeth	D. Sim, J.P., R. Wisdom, M.L.A.	8	C. F. Wakely	R. Sim .....	.....	118 10 2	118 9 0	.....	.....	14 2 6	27 7 9	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya	W. Caswell, P.M.; P. Small, John Emmett.	7	W. H. Conolly	W. Bennett..	Ballot	169 9 9	186 14 1	25 7 1	144 2 8	194 2 2	900 0 0	Daily, (Sundays excepted).
Mudgee	Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.; G. Rouse, J.P.; D. Cassin, Esq.	13	H. M. Todhunter.	W. O'Neil ...	Ballot	247 11 9	242 5 9	48 14 7	181 18 6	Nil.	19 0 6	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Murrumbidgee	Rev. J. J. Nash; A. Loder, J.P., G. G. Brodie, J.P.	7	Chas. P. Fuchan	R. B. Humphreys.	Ballot	127 14 9	89 8 10	12 5 1	66 8 6	20 0 0	400 0 0	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrumbidgee	David H. Campbell, G. Rogers, P. J. Walsh, J. Robertson.	12	.....	.....	Annual meet- ing of members.	165 5 5	173 1 4	33 1 4	132 4 1	51 7 5	10 11 5	7 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Murwillumbah	T. Clarke, J.P.; W. R. Isaacs, J.P.; J. Black, J.P.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 12 9	65 15 5	400 0 0	.....
Muswellbrook	Francis White, Esq., J. H. Keys, Esq.; W. Bowman, Esq.	10	S. J. Dowell	A. Utterland	Ballot	72 15 10	72 4 8	18 19 9	53 16 1	.....	20 3 6	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturdays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Narrabri	Charles Collins, Mayor; C. M. De La Pervanche, M.D.	12	E. Stanton ...	F. C. Smith...	.....	189 4 9	179 17 2	.....	189 4 9	Nil.	1,009 7 7	Daily, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Newcastle	C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Ranchard, T. Greenway.	12	H. Stokes.....	S. Roes.....	Ballot	1,254 14 8	3,014 19 6	266 8 2	320 16 6	1,215 0 10	7,000 0 0	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. every lawful day (holidays excepted).

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name	Trustees	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Newcastle (Bar-wood).	Alexr. Watson, storekeeper; Wm. Armstrong, miner.	11	Wm. Arm- strong.	Geo. Jones ...	By general meeting.	148 4 9	104 3 3	51 3 0	97 1 9	Nil.	744 11 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Nawra Orange	Jas. Dalton, merchant; Geo. McKay, J.P.	6	H. J. Elder ...	D. Dwyer.....	Vote of mem- bers in gene- ral meeting.	304 12 5	210 4 11	41 3 10 Special grant 420 0 0	323 8 7	110 11 10	4,381 5 3	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (Sundays ex- cepted).
Parramatta	J. J. Taylor, civil servant	...	R. H. Dehon	H. Schwartz- koff.	.....	203 18 10	185 13 10	15 6 11	.....	1,300 0 0	3,500 0 0	7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sun- days excepted); Wed- nesday and Saturday, 3-30 to 5 p.m.
Paterson	H. H. Brown, M.P.; J. P. Luke, J.P.; W. Keppie; James Cann; W. C. Rogerson, C.P.S.	5	J. Cann.....	J. Tucker	Ballot	51 13 7	34 11 2	7 16 7	24 7 6	102 7 11	Building, books, furni- ture, &c.	Wednesday and Satur- day evenings, 8 to 10 p.m.
Plattaburg	Jas. Richardson, Esq.; Jas. Fletcher, jun., Esq., colliery manager; George Harris, Esq.; David Fuller, engineer; Thos. Abel, Council Clerk.	9	Jas. Fletcher, junior.	Thos. Abel ...	At general meeting of members.	128 4 0	139 13 1	Nil.	128 4 0	61 9 1	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Pambula	George Axem, freeholder; John Martin, freeholder; Patk. Doherty, freeholder; Philip Covington, freeholder.	9	Arthur Earl ...	O. Wrightson	Ballot	45 11 6	22 0 0	11 0 6	27 4 6	Nil.	23 11 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Piliga	Not yet completed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Macquarie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randwick	No Trustees. The Committee are—John See, Esq., M.L.A.; Dr. Clabbe, Rev. W. Hough, Messrs. T. T. Gray, W. G. Whiting, W. J. Pender, W. P. Faithfull, W. Bethune, P. R. Larkin, P. Hogan, G. Denning, Joseph Coulter, A. G. Kils, W. F. Brennan, D. A. Thomas, Geo. Wall, and W. F. Pearce.	13	T. T. Spring...	John Gordon..	Annual meet- ing.	60 13 1	88 0 11	20 14 1	40 1 0	Nil.	18 9 2	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fri- days, 7-30 to 9-30 p.m.
Raymond Terrace	John Richardson, John S. Hart, L. Bishop, John Garrett, Jacob Mitchell, J. P. Green.	6	J. P. Green ...	J. C. Garrett..	Public meeting	86 1 4	73 17 10	15 1 1	71 0 6	400 9 2	900 0 0	Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7 to 10 p.m.
Richmond Robertson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mouth	S. McNaughton, storekeeper; A. Cameron; J. W. Meeks, Inspector of Distillery; W. C. J. Doutty, C.P.S.; J. M. Kelly.	8	R. Melville ...	F. J. Nicholls	Ballot	109 11 7	64 5 11	13 5 0	96 8 7	Nil.	53 18 4	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Seone	T. Cook, Esq., grazier; A. Johnson, Esq., auctioneer.	9	E. Solomons...	J. A. McKay..	Ballot	113 11 0	107 16 8	13 12 3	99 18 9	.....	1,600 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays and public holidays ex- cepted).

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mence- ment.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Singleton	Rev. J. S. White, M.A., LL.D.; Alex. Munroe; W. J. Dangar.	14	R. R. Connolly	H. V. Howe...	Ballot	251 17 4	.....	NIL	208 8 8	313 8 2	2,500 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Smith Town	J. O'Neill, S. Marshall, J. S. Connors, J. W. Hayes, A. McLaughlin, J. Mahon, M. Thompson.	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	400 0 0	
St. Leonards	Dr. Ward, M.D.; J. W. Guise; C. M. Sayers; F. A. Wilson.	6	W. Muuro	J. H. Thompson.	Ballot .....	.....	.....	14 1 3	98 11 6	500 0 0	3,800 0 0	3 p.m. to 6 p.m., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Sydney	Incorporated body.	12	.....	J. T. Henderson.	Annual ballot	.....	.....	2,079 19 0	3,750 10 4	1,946 3 5	1,602 3 0	Library open daily from 8.45 a.m. till 8 p.m. (Sundays and public holidays excepted); reading-room, daily from 8.30 a.m. till 10 p.m. (except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, when it is open from 2 to 6 p.m.)
Sofala	No Trustees	7	.....	.....	.....	18 6 11	10 15 8	1 18 3	16 8 8	9 8 6	8 0 10	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wed., Sat., 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
South Woodburn Stroud.....	Thos. Laman, C.P.S.; E. Nicholls, landowner; P. W. Mallon, M.D.	12	Archbld. Shaw	Jas. M'Intyre	By ballot	75 9 4	66 16 4	21 2 6	90 9 10	Nil.	44 16 0	Open daily (Sundays excepted), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 7 to 9 p.m.
Tamworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tighe's Hill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumut	Wm. Heidle, J.P.; M. Marks, J.P.; N. Emanuel.	6	D. Marks	S. Groves	.....	233 13 2	77 6 8	65 14 4	253 17 2	82 16 8	308 15 2	Six days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumbarumba	None	7	D. F. Evans	M. B. Gray	Meeting of subscribers.	35 13 3	44 15 6	Nil.	35 13 3	23 6 0	83 6 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Uralla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urana	W. Paed, squatter; A. G. Stevenson, stock and station agent; G. W. Lamb, J.P., storekeeper.	6	H. T. Cully	A. R. Moffitt	.....	95 13 2	77 13 7	20 1 11	75 11 3	349 18 9	Land, building, &c.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Vegetable Creek	Alfred Cudell, James Craney, D. M. O'Donnell, E. Irby, H. Gordon.	12	.....	.....	Ballot	69 15 4	75 10 7	20 17 9	48 17 7	3 9 0	56 0 8	7 to 9 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Walcha	G. R. Gill, A. Mitchell, T. O. Hardaker, Rev. E. G. Moberley, J. M. Hill	10	S. W. Farrell	J. M. Hill	Ballot	156 1 8	142 5 1	33 8 7	122 13 1	Nil.	13 16 7 Bal in Bank	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

* Not yet appointed. Institution not yet organized.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1886.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1886.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wallsend	J. J. Neffson, Esq., J.P.; Thos. Pyar, storekeeper; Alex. Snedden, collicry proprietor; J. T. Greenon.	11	Alex. Snedden .....	.....	At annual meeting of members.	225 10 5	338 6 6	112 10 1	337 10 0	800 0 0	5,000 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
Wagga Wagga	A. J. Bolton, M.L.A.; H. B. Fitzhardinge, solicitor; J. R. Garland, solicitor; C. Hardy; J. Gormly, M.L.A.	15	P. S. Stephen .....	.....	.....	152 5 10	214 11 10	43 2 0	109 3 10	62 6 0	.....	Daily, 9 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 6 p.m.
Walgett	A. Gray, B. Joseph, W. H. Wright, H. Isaacs, C. N. Vaughan, D. Staunton.	8	.....	.....	Meeting of subscribers.	34 11 0	4 9 0	Nil.	34 11 0	4 10 0	74 10 5	.....
Waratah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warialda	W. B. Geddes, general agent; John Crane, saddler, auctioneer, &c.; Alfred Hoy, storekeeper.	6	W.H. Newman	T. H. Wilkinson.	Ballot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	A. Alexander, K. Conway, J. Colley, H. Rossiter.	10	.....	.....	Meeting of subscribers.	100 17 0	92 8 11	Nil.	100 17 0	Nil.	139 8 4	Week days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Warrumbungal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth	W. Holding, J.P.; John S. Upton, storekeeper; Dr. H. Breton; and W. Bowring, J.P.	3	J. H. Jack	W. T. Read	General meeting of members.	262 10 0	182 19 2	52 10 0	210 0 0	381 16 1	.....	Daily (Sundays excepted), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
West Maitland	Michael Scobie, Richard Jones, Robt. Scobie, J. J. Riley, and J. Lee.	12	C. E. Norrie	A. Marshall	General meeting of members.	656 9 0	357 11 0	214 18 3	441 10 9	.....	643 2 11	Daily, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays & p. holidays ex.)
Wickham	Thos. Cox, Esq., merchant; Arthur M. Frewin, contractor.	8	W. Hogue	S. Hansen .....	.....	.....	.....	147 14 2	295 8 4	842 8 11	4,000 11 0	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).
Wilcannia	Waterus Brown, Edmund O'Donnell, and A. Woodfall.	7	W. Orr	T. Henry	Annual meeting of members.	253 10 0	244 5 8	72 4 4	181 5 8	550 0 0	1,800 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Windsor	Wm. Walker, solicitor; John Tebbutt, gentleman; James Cuneen, commission agent.	12	D. Holland .....	.....	Elected annually.	84 11 3	80 0 7	Nil.	84 11 3	22 0 0	20 9 4	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.; Wednesdays & Saturdays, 4 to 5 p.m.
Wingham	Joseph Andrews, J.P.; J. A. Creagh, J.P.M., C.P.S.; W. J. Parsons, farmer.	8	R. S. Stokes	J. W. Hodgins .....	.....	.....	.....	14 3 4	.....	.....	1 3 4	Mon., Wed., Fri., 7 to 9 p.m., and as often on other days as required.
Woodburn South .....	.....	5	J. Lang	L. Johnson	General meeting of members.	.....	.....	6 2 4	.....	.....	.....	Daily, for reading library; 7 to 9 p.m. Saturdays.
Woodville	Messrs. Croaker, Skinner, and Wynn.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	45 14 1	Nil.	8 2 1	.....
Wolumla	J. J. Smith, H. Fowler, Thos. White.	15	By ballot	44 11 0	38 14 6	Nil.	44 11 0	Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Wyalah
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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.	
	No. of Subscribers.	Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audience.			
Adamstown	120	£ s. d. 0 13 0		1,402	Fiction, history	Largely	None			2	What to do while waiting for the doctor; Froctrade and Proteolium.	Well attended.		None.	
Adelong	76	0 10 0		460	Novels, history, poetry, drama, works of reference.		"			2	Geology and Mining		No	"	
Anvil Creek	56	0 10 0		665	History, science, poetry, travels, fiction, and reference.	Principally light reading.	"			None			Meetings and entertainments, and for religious purposes.	"	
Albury	160	1 0 0		1,000	Biography, history, travels, novels, and light literature.	Largely	"			"			Concerts and dramatic performances.	Only rent of hall.	
Ashfield	74	0 10 0		1,600	Fiction, travel, biography.	"	"			"			Concerts, lectures, &c.	Yes.	
Ballina	35	1 0 0		171	History, travels, science, fiction.	Largely	"			2	Light and electricity	Small	Lectures, &c.	None.	
Balmain	36	0 10 0		550	Fiction, history, poetry, science, &c.	Scientific, fiction, historical, &c.	"			None			No hall	"	
Barraba															
Bathurst	87	1 0 0 0 10 0		3,217	Reference, history, biography, science, poetry, fiction, &c.	Largely—equally divided.	2	Science	Good	3	Water, Sound, and Electricity.	Fair	Concerts, operatic and dramatic entertainments.	Yes.	
Berrima	32	0 17 6		639	Fiction, poetry, history, travels.	Fairly								No.	
Bega	122	1 0 0 0 10 0		3,863	Science, history, biography, fiction, poetry, miscellaneous.	Very largely.	1	Debating class	Good	2	Dairy Farming and Culture of Fruit.	Largely attended.	Local and general meetings and entertainments.	Rent of hall.	
Bingera	30	1 0 0		200	History, travels, poetry, fiction, &c.	Largely	None			None				None.	
Blayney															
Braidwood	90	1 0 0		4,000	Science, history, biography, poetry, travels, fiction.	Very largely.	2	Mutual Improvement and Debating classes.	Good	1	On English Literature.		Concerts, meetings, &c.	Yes.	
Branxton	11	0 8 0		500	Mostly fiction, few travels, history, and science.	Fairly	None			3	Temperance		Tea meetings, concerts	None.	
Brewarrina	45	1 0 0		404	Principally fiction and works of travel.	"	"	None		None		Fair	Concerts, entertainments, and balls.	"	
Bombala		0 10 0		1,000	Miscellaneous		"	Number and subjects not stated.		"				Yes.	
Botany	145	0 10 0		900	History, poetry, philosophy, science and arts, biography, miscellaneous light literature.	Fairly	"			"			Concerts, tea meetings, bazaars, &c.	"	

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.	
	No. of sub-scribers.	Sub-cription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.			
Bourke	91	£ s. d. 1 0 0	.....	1,197	Two-thirds fiction—balance general.	To great extent.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good	Concerts and general entertainments.	No.
Bowral	45	1 0 0	.....	637	Science, poetry, fiction, history, &c.	Fairly ..	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	Tea-meetings, concerts, &c.	None.
Bulladellah	13	1 0 0	.....	241	History, travels, scientific, &c.	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, bazaars, meetings, and dramatic entertainments.	None.
Burwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambewarra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden	74	0 10 0	.....	1,320	Agriculture, history, arts, science, poetry, fiction.	Largely ..	None	.....	None	None	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments, meetings, balls, bazaars, &c.	None.
Candelo	40	0 10 0	.....	440	History, travels, essays, magazines, and fiction.	Chiefly travels, history, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, amateur performances, &c.	.....
Casino	84	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	1,231	Science, history, travels, poetry, reference, novels, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly light literature.	1	Debating class	Good	2	Maize and Dairying.	Fair .....	.....	Concerts and dramatic entertainments.	£132 per annum.
Catheart .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown	58	0 12 0	.....	250	Novels, history, and poetry.	Largely ..	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	No rentals.
Clifton	44	0 12 0	.....	200	Novels, history, biography, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No .....	.....	Yes.
Cobar	90	1 0 0	.....	1,300	History, poetry, and miscellaneous.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Geology	Large	No hall .....	.....	None.
Condobolin	40	1 0 0	.....	233	Novels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	No rentals.
Cooma	44	1 0 0	.....	600	Works of Reference, educational, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	1	Musical class .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dramatic concerts, balls, &c.	£4 per annum for vacant land.
Coonabarabran	23	1 0 0	.....	779	Light literature principally.	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Theatrical troupes	Yes.
Coomamble	79	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	779	Principally works of standard authors.	Much used	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, dramatic entertainments, &c.	.....
Coraki (Yabsley's dedication)	32	1 0 0	.....	202	Poetry, fiction, history, travel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coraki (Government site) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corowa	69	1 0 0	.....	950	Biographies, histories, science, essays, novels, and sketches.	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Poor	Concerts, theatricals, balls, &c.	No.
Cown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cundletown	71	0 6 0	.....	383	Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	Mutual improvement debating club—weekly.	Good	1	Australia—past, present, and future.	Large ..	.....	Lectures, concerts, drama, and music.	Yes.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1890.			Lectures delivered during 1890.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Cudal	20	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	400	Poems, biography, science, history, novels, &c.	Mostly novels issued.	..	Temperance and debating classes.	20	..	..	..	Concerts, dramatic plays, balls, &c.	No.
Deniliquin	150	1 0 0 2 0 0	..	1,588	Fiction, travels, and reference.	Largely..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No .....	..
Denman	60	0 10 0	..	1,300	Works of reference, poetry and drama, history, travels, biography, science, theology, geography, fiction.	Fairly ..	None	..	..	1	Poetry .....	..	Principally concerts, dramatic performances, &c.	..
Dubbo	134	1 0 0	..	1,400	History, science, novels, travels.	Largely..	None	..	..	None	..	..	No	Yes, £26 per annum.
Dungog	90	0 10 0	..	946	Travels, history, &c.	..	..	..	..	1	Agriculture and growth of maize.	Small	Let for public entertainments.	No.
East Maitland	100	0 12 0	..	2,034	Mostly fiction	Moderately.	1	Debating class.	..	None	..	..	Public entertainments, &c.	Yes.
Eskbank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eugowra	32	0 12 0	..	34	Miscellaneous .....	..	None	..	..	..	..	..	No hall	None.
Frederickton	29	0 8 0	..	150	Novels, periodicals, and history.	..	..	..	..	3	Two on Biology and one on Ireland.	..	Theatrical, social gathering, religious meeting.	No.
Forbes	94	1 0 0	..	1,385	Fiction, history, science.	Largely..	..	..	..	None	..	..	No	Yes, £25.
Geringong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gilgandra	No results hitherto; no building erected yet.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glebe, Sydney	107	0 10 0	..	1,500	History, fiction, scientific, &c.	..	None	..	..	1	Japan	Large	..	No rentals.
Glebe, Newcastle	78	0 13 0	..	670	Miscellaneous, chiefly fiction and biography.	Largely availed of.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chiefly for charitable purposes.	7s. 6d. weekly
Glan Innes	23	..	..	No library.	..	..	..	..	..	None	..	..	..	None.
Goulburn	273	..	..	5,534	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dramatic	Yes.
Goulburn River	72	0 12 0	..	112	Religious, reference, travel, fiction.	..	..	..	..	3	Water, Good Health, "An Evening with the Poets."	..	Public debates, concerts, meetings, dances.	Only hire of hall.
Grafton	193	1 0 0 0 10 0	..	2,631	Poetry and drama, geography and travels, biography and history, science, fiction.	Largely availed of.	..	..	..	6	Early settlement of the Clarence (2), Electricity (2), Agriculture (2).	Fair	Literary and dramatic concerts, public meetings, &c.	Yes.
Grafton, South	24	1 0 0	..	350	Not classified; chiefly works of fiction.	..	None	..	..	None	..	..	Concerts, church purposes, &c.	..
Granville	52	0 10 0	..	600	Various .....	..	1	Geometry	10	..	None	..	Entertainments and meetings.	Yes, from lodges.
Greenfell	69	1 0 0	..	400	History, travels, and fiction.	Largely ..	None	..	..	None	..	..	Concerts, entertainments, balls, &c.	None.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Change for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Gundagai	14	£ s. d. 1 0 0	.....	1,800	Fiction, history, biography, science, and reference.	Fairly, by towns-people.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	No.
Gunnedah	63	0 10 6 0 3 0	.....	720	Fiction, history, science, &c.	.....	1	Shorthand	10	2	Drought, Water-storage, &c., Sheep and Wheat Farming.	Fair	Entertainments	..
Guntawang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	150	0 12 0	.....	1,187	Principally fiction	.....	None	.....	.....	1	Life—what is it?	.....	Concerts and dancing assemblies.	No.
Hamilton	150	0 12 0	.....	810	Novels, history, biography.	Largely	..	.....	.....	2	Lump of coal, and Practical Surgery.	.....	Tea-meetings	None.
Hinton	24	0 12 0	.....	450	History, travel, biography, and fiction.	.....	..	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, lectures, and tea-parties.	Yes.
Islington	71	0 12 0	.....	380	Historical, art, science, fiction, statutes, mineralogical, educational, &c., &c.	Moderately.	..	Debating class	.....	..	.....	.....	Yes	..
Jerilderie	50	1 0 0	.....	670	Novels, history, scientific works, &c.	Largely	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments, general purposes.	No.
Kogarah	*	.....	.....	100	Miscellaneous	.....	None	.....	.....	1	Charles Dickens	Large	Hall not completed	None.
Lambton	127	0 12 0	.....	2,000	Catalogue not classified; 70 per cent. fiction; remainder travel, history, and science.	.....	1	Drawing	Good	4	Geological Times	Fair	Not stated	No.
Large	13	0 6 0	.....	300	History, biography, travels, geography, poetry, drama, &c.	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	Good	Lectures, concerts, &c.	Yes.
Lawrence	80	0 10 0 0 5 0	.....	80	Principally works of fiction.	Largely	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	None.
Lismore	63	1 0 0	.....	350	Poets, travels, biography, scientific, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£24 18s. per annum.
Manilla	20	0 10 0	.....	121	History, fiction, travels, and practical works.	Fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.	No rentals.
Menindie	21	1 0 0	.....	204	Principally novels, a few poems, science lectures, and historical works.	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	No hall	..
Merriwa	36	0 16 0	.....	520	Fiction, history, travels, biography, theology, poetry, &c.	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Musical, literary, and balls.	.....
Milton	62	0 10 0	.....	1,100	Travels, history, and fiction.	Largely	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Entertainments, meetings	Yes.

* Only subscriptions to Building Fund yet received.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Mittagong	79	£ s. d. 0 12 0	.....	262	Miscellaneous	Largely...	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	None.
Molong	79	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	760	Various scientific and other useful literature.	A few scientific readings but generally novels and travels.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Concerts, bazaars, &c....	Yes.
Moree	68	0 10 0 0 6 0 0 3 0	.....	343	Books of reference, biography, history, and miscellaneous.	Largely...	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Entertainments, concerts, balls, &c.	None.
Morpeth	77	0 12 0	.....	1,350	Fiction and travels.	Fairly well.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Concert and drama.....	£20 per annum.
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya	70	0 10 0	.....	500	Works of fiction.....	Yes	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Musical and semi-theatrical.	Yes, from hire of hall.
Mudgee	168	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,377	Science, history, classics, travels, fiction.	Largely...	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Tea-meetings, concerts, &c.	Yes, from hall and committee rooms only.
Murrumbidgee	107	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	413	Principally light reading.	Fairly availed of.	"	.....	.....	2	Anatomy and Astronomy.	Fair	Entertainments; Mutual Improvement Society's meetings.	No rental.
Murrumbidgee	50	0 12 0	.....	1,000	Reference, 46; history and biography, 148; travels, 34; poetry and drama, 52; essays, lectures, 44; theology and science, 71; fiction, 638.	Fairly .....	"	.....	.....	5	Wheat and Sheep Farming, Grape Growing, Raisin Making, President Garfield, Phrenology.	.....	Drama and drawing-room entertainments.	Hire of hall only.
Murwillumbah .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Building not yet erected	None.
Muswellbrook	86	.....	.....	1,602	Miscellaneous	Fairly .....	.....	.....	.....	Several	.....	.....	Public entertainments	Yes.
Newcastle	400	0 12 0	According to arrangement with teachers.	6,000	Reference, science, natural history, history, travels, biography, poetry, fiction.	"	9	Mechanical drawing, mathematics, chemistry, scientific, and literary generally.	.....	None, owing to alterations.	.....	.....	Public meetings	"
Narrabri	190	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	397	History, travels, books of reference, works on art and science, fiction.	"	None	.....	.....	2	Wheat and Sheep Farming, Drought, and Water Storage.	Very small	Dramatic plays, concerts, &c.	No rentals.
Newcastle (Burwood)	78	0 13 0	.....	670	Fiction, history, biography, travels, &c.	Largely .....	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Entertainments, chiefly for charitable purposes.	Yes.
Orange	140	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,500	Philosophy, science, arts, biography, travels, fiction, &c.	Fairly availed of.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	Meagre...	Let to Lands Department	"
Panbula	44	0 10 0	.....	429	Science, history, novels, poetry, drama.	Fairly	2	Music and singing classes.	Good	Yes	Good Temperance, &c.	Good	Dramatic entertainments and concerts.	No.
Parramatta	160	1 0 0 0 10 0	1,439	History, biography, science, fiction, &c.	Largely used.	2	Shorthand, drawing	Fair	2	America, Books	"	Lectures, public meetings, &c.	"

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Paterson	46	£ s. d. 0 10 0	.....	616	Miscellaneous, principally fiction.	Fairly .....	.....	.....	.....	2	Our Fruit Soils, Ordinary Crops of N.S.W.	.....	Concerts, &c.	Yes.
Pilliga	Building not yet completed			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plattsburg	150	0 12 0	.....	1,060	History, biography, poetry, &c.	Large circulation.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, tea meetings, public meetings, &c.	.....
Randwick .....	.....	0 10 0	None	780	History, essays, biography, travels, poetry, fiction.	Fairly	None (owing to alterations in building)	.....	.....	4	Nature's Laws and Penalties, Infantile Mortality, Alcoholism, The Right Use of Refuse; by Dr. Clabbe	Fair	Hall is property of the Borough Council.	No rentals.
Raymond Terrace.....	66	0 12 0 0 8 0	.....	600	Histories, biographies, works of travel, scientific and theological works, fiction.	Fairly so, chiefly fiction.	2	Debating and elocution.	.....	2	Maize: its Diseases, &c.; Fruit Cultivation.	Small	Public entertainments	"
Robertson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mouth	43	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	360	Principally fiction	Only fairly well.	1	Inorganic chemistry (For 1 quarter only.)	9	7	Temperance, Mesmerism.	.....	Various purposes	Yes.
Seone	66	0 10 0	.....	1,600	.....	Largely availed of, principally fiction.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Travelling troupes	"
Singleton	152	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,633	Embracing all subjects.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, lectures, religious services, minstrel and dramatic performances.	£30 per annum.
Smith Town	Building not yet completed			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Leonards	55	1 0 0	.....	2,300	Miscellaneous	Fairly, chiefly fiction.	.....	Had no convenience for lectures or classes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No; hall not finished.
Sofala	29	0 12 0 0 6 0	.....	500	History, science, fiction, travels, &c.	Fairly	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	No.
Stroud	63	0 5 0	.....	1,626	Miscellaneous and history.	.....	"	.....	.....	1	Maize culture	Good	Concerts	"
Sydney	2000	5s. ½ qr., £1 per year.	.....	29,252	Fictions, travels, biography, history, theology, science, and fine arts.	Fully taken advantage of, especially last three sections mentioned.	.....	Hall occupied by Technical College four nights in each week, one night for Debating Club, and one night for a lecture under auspices of the School of Arts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hall and classroom leased by Technical Board, at £1,500 per annum.
Tamworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tumbarumba	37	0 12 0	.....	520	Fiction and travel	Largely .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall	None.
Tunmat	38	0 12 0 0 10 0	.....	430	Mixed	Well	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	" .....	.....
Uralla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urana	20	1 0 0	.....	150	Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Religious services and public entertainments.	No.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1886.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rental.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Vegetable Creek	69	£ s. d. 1 0 0	.....	720	Science, history, travels, and novels.	Largely availed of.	13	Assaying and simple tests for minerals.	.....	3	Geology, Mineralogy, and Mining.	Good	No hall	Yes.
Walcha	86	0 12 0	.....	1,750	.....	Largely	None	.....	.....	Yes.	A Tour through Ireland, Shakespeare's Jesters (2); A Piece of Camphor; Ancient Egypt, Circula- tion of the Blood, Science and Health.	Very good	Theatrical, musical, and general town purposes.	None but from hire of hall.
Walgett	46	0 5 0	.....	50	Fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	None.
Wallsend	120	1 1 0	.....	900	Geography, geology, botany, mineralogy, history, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts and theatricals.	No.
Waratah Warialda	65	1 0 0	.....	423	Fiction, science, his- tory, travels, &c.	Largely	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Amateur performances and travelling dramatic troupes.	Yes, rental of hall.
Warren	100	1 0 0	.....	186	General literature, history, fiction, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not yet erected	None.
Wentworth	90	1 0 0	.....	700	Fiction, poetry, tra- vels, science, &c.	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, theatricals, &c.	.....
Wagga Wagga	107	1 1 0	.....	1,400	Classics, history, &c.	Largely	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Theatrical entertainments	Rental of hall.
West Maitland	330	0 12 0 £7 life members.	Free to members.	6,500	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	Small	.....	4	Geology (2), Shakes- peare (2).	Good	Public meetings, &c.	None, except rent of hall.
Wickham	175	0 12 0	1s. 6d. per week.	1,200	History, science, art, miscellaneous.	.....	6	Arithmetic, short- hand, mechanical and freehand draw- ing, music, writing, debating, languages.	Fair	2	Phrenology, Science..	Fair	Select concerts and public meetings, private classes.	Yes.
Wilcannia	35	1 1 0	.....	724	History, geography, fiction, poetry, sci- ence.	Fairly availed of.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall	£100 per annum.
Windsor	.....	0 10 0	.....	1,100	Fiction, biography, history, &c., &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, dramatic enter- tainments, &c.	No.
Wingham	103	0 10 0	.....	730	All subjects are re- presented.	Largely availed of.	.....	Drawing class	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodburn South	16	1 0 0	.....	200	Miscellaneous works and fiction.	Fairly availed of.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No	No rental.
Woodville	22	0 6 0	.....	60	Miscellaneous	Fairly well	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
Wolunla	31	0 10 0	180	Theatrical entertainments	Yes, a few pounds annu- ally.
Wyrallah
Warrumbungal
Yass

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Income.

	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Amount.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts	85 3 4		100 10 10	47 2 6	4 10 8		1 16 2		239 3 5		239 3 5	
Adelong Literary Institute			48 7 9	116 16 4			1 10 9		166 14 10		166 14 10	
Albury School of Arts			256 4 6	182 1 0	413 13 0			1 1 9	853 0 3		853 0 3	
Anvil Creek School of Arts	4 1 3		10 12 6	24 15 0					39 8 9		39 8 9	
Armidale Literary Institute			34 12 4	31 17 6	109 2 6	145 13 4	7 1 0		1,083 5 4	1,411 12 0	1,411 12 0	
Ashefield School of Arts				20 14 10					20 14 10		20 14 10	
Ballina School of Arts				22 4 7			23 1 7	8 8 2	60 9 4	220 7 6	280 16 10	
Balmain Working Men's Institute	6 15 0			6 5 0	27 6 6		15 17 9		54 4 5		54 4 5	
Barraba Mechanics' Institute	4 15 2											
Bathurst School of Arts			307 0 8	346 5 10	396 9 0	307 15 0	53 13 8		977 0 8	2,388 4 10	2,388 4 10	
Bega School of Arts	52 7 6		78 16 4	98 4 0	58 13 0	43 0 0		27 0 0	356 0 10	300 0 0	656 0 10	
Berrima School of Arts	12 11 7		22 5 3	32 2 3					66 19 1		66 19 1	
Bingers	14 10 11			21 14 0			1 5 0		37 9 11		37 9 11	
Blayney School of Arts												
Boat Harbour School of Arts			102 19 10	102 19 10					205 19 8		205 19 8	
Braidwood Literary Institute	55 4 8		29 11 3	109 5 0	136 4 0	31 10 0	2 0 0		373 14 11		373 14 11	
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	16 8 3		2 16 0	4 8 0	9 2 0				32 14 3		32 14 3	
Brewarrina School of Arts		400 0 0	30 16 4	23 11 6	22 0 0	4 0 0			441 17 5	922 5 3	922 5 3	
Brushgrove School of Arts												
Dombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute			89 0 5	2 0 0	68 6 6				136 17 10	296 4 9	296 4 9	
Botany School of Arts	14 18 9		87 12 0	110 14 0		36 18 6			250 3 3		250 3 3	
Bourke Mechanics' Institute			-46 13 1	67 17 0	40 0 6		0 10 0		350 13 3	505 13 10	505 13 10	
Bowral School of Arts				69 16 0	88 14 6		350 0 0		488 13 3	977 3 9	977 3 9	
Bulladelah School of Arts												
Burwood School of Arts												
Burrumbidgee School of Arts	59 11 6			20 0 0	49 7 6		34 12 11		163 11 11		163 11 11	
Cambewarra School of Arts												
Canaden School of Arts	4 17 4		15 14 6	38 11 6	78 5 0		190 0 9		327 9 1		327 9 1	
Candelo School of Arts	13 16 11			10 0 0	31 5 2				55 2 1		55 2 1	
Carcoar School of Arts												
Cudal School of Arts			37 19 6	66 3 0					17 6 2	121 8 8	121 8 8	
Cobar	18 17 8		39 13 5	70 7 6			26 15 6		155 14 1		155 14 1	
Casino School of Arts			343 9 4	289 19 0	51 19 0	87 2 2	1 19 2		1,572 15 10	2,347 4 6	2,347 4 6	
Cathcart School of Arts												
Charlestown Literary Institute	22 11 1		10 7 0	29 9 7					62 7 8		62 7 8	
Clarance Town School of Arts												
Clifton School of Arts	24 17 5		9 19 6	11 5 6		2 1 6	0 5 0		48 8 11		48 8 11	
Condobolin School of Arts												
Coraki (Government site)				63 1 0					173 8 3	236 9 3	236 9 3	
Do (Yabsley's site)	19 12 3		10 5 0	15 19 11	13 7 6		25 5 8		87 10 4		87 10 4	

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	From Government.			From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.]	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooma School of Arts	26 1 0			40 4 0	53 4 0		9 2 6				130 11 6		130 11 6
Coomabarabrab School of Arts													
Coonamble School of Arts			18 15 2	43 19 10	9 17 0	16 9 6	22 2 4			137 0 11	248 4 9		248 4 9
Corowa School of Arts	102 16 1		30 0 0	69 0 0	88 19 6		0 11 0				291 6 7		291 6 7
Cowra School of Arts													
Cundletown School of Arts	13 12 4		4 6 10	32 3 0	16 7 6	9 15 0	9 6 0				85 10 8		85 10 8
Demiliquin School of Arts	7 5 11		63 1 0	152 1 0			1 17 6				224 5 5		224 5 5
Denman School of Arts	18 4 3		10 14 10	9 7 6	7 0 0		8 18 2	0 13 6			54 18 3		54 18 3
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	2 15 0		61 19 4	61 12 6			26 0 0				132 6 10		132 6 10
Dungog School of Arts	60 11 5		18 19 7	34 2 0	23 15 0						141 8 2		141 8 2
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute	98 5 2		25 4 0	23 4 0	56 7 6	41 9 0		6 0 0			250 9 5		250 9 5
Esk Bank School of Arts													
Eugowra			49 6 9	98 13 6							148 0 3		148 0 3
Fredrickton School of Arts	19 14 7		1 10 0	7 15 0	10 16 6						39 6 1		39 6 1
Forbes School of Arts	46 17 9		36 18 4		72 5 0	25 0 0					181 1 0		181 1 0
Glen Innes School of Arts													
Glebe School of Arts	51 10 1		16 11 1	42 12 6			0 19 6				112 2 2		112 2 2
Goulburn School of Arts	24 5 4		137 13 0	252 10 9	186 8 4	301 16 6	1 0 0				903 13 11		903 13 11
Gosford Literary Institute													
Goulburn River	52 15 0			40 12 6	5 10 0		34 2 6		6 18 1		139 18 1		139 18 1
Grafton School of Arts			163 8 7	181 12 6	60 9 0		31 14 10				437 4 11		437 4 11
Granville School of Arts			40 19 9	30 15 2		133 11 9	48 3 11			106 15 9	362 6 4		362 6 4
Gulgong School of Arts													
Gundagai Literary Institute	23 9 4		8 6 3	14 15 0			7 7 4				53 17 11		53 17 11
Guntawang School of Arts													
Gunnedah School of Arts			28 9 0	23 1 0	74 1 0		11 18 0			128 19 11	271 9 8		271 9 8
Gulgandra School of Arts			39 0 0	39 0 0	6 3 11						84 3 11		84 3 11
Grenfell			52 17 10	50 0 0							102 17 10	323 0 0	425 17 10
Greta School of Arts													
Gerrington School of Arts													
Germanton Mechanics' Institute													
Hay Athenaeum	9 10 2			50 10 6	5 0 0		60 13 6				165 14 2		165 14 2
Hamilton School of Arts	24 18 10		34 19 9	109 12 9			0 16 6	14 0 0			184 7 10	400 0 0	584 7 10
Hill End School of Arts													
Kogarah School of Arts	190 10 4		237 13 3	182 11 6			982 5 6	2 0 0			1,595 0 7		1,595 0 7
Hinton School of Arts	84 2 9		9 11 3	14 8 3	32 2 6		4 4 9				144 9 6		144 9 6
Islington Mechanics' Institute	29 0 0		22 2 7	229 18 10	25 7 0				290 3 3		596 11 8		596 11 8
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute	13 0 10		24 0 4	35 14 11			7 8 6				80 4 7		80 4 7
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	22 2 11		40 6 7	45 3 0			113 12 10				221 5 4		221 5 4
Largs School of Arts	46 2 8	13 3 1		3 18 0	7 17 6	6 0 0					77 1 3		77 1 3

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lismore School of Arts			15 17 2	66 18 0		24 18 0	3 3 6	7 12 0	47 15 4	166 4 0	186 9 10	322 13 10
Lawrence	12 5 8		12 17 11	37 1 6						62 5 1		62 5 1
Maclean	58 2 3		13 5 0	38 2 6	29 15 6	18 12 0	9 16 7			167 13 10		167 13 10
Manilla School of Arts	6 7 11			87 13 6	34 0 8		1 1 0			129 3 1		129 3 1
Merrima School of Arts	18 18 8		16 13 6	36 18 0	23 6 6		1 8 1			99 4 8		99 4 8
Manildra Mechanics' Institute	10 5 8		26 9 7	34 7 0	3 0 0	15 11 6	29 19 9		102 10 10	222 4 4		222 4 4
Milton School of Arts			7 16 4	28 19 6	97 13 6					134 9 4		134 9 4
Miami Mechanics' School of Arts												
Molong School of Arts	28 7 4		27 13 7	44 0 0	51 16 0	49 18 2	1 5 0			203 0 1		203 0 1
Mittagong			32 8 8	42 17 3		0 10 0	56 0 11			131 16 10		131 16 10
Moree School of Arts				45 8 6	65 0 0		4 0 0		41 6 3	158 14 9		158 14 9
Morpeth School of Arts	27 6 7		6 5 3	42 2 0	51 0 0	18 0 0	1 2 11			145 16 9		145 16 9
Mount Pleasant School of Arts												
Moruya School of Arts			25 7 1	74 8 3	39 11 10		30 1 7		194 2 2	363 10 11		363 10 11
Mudgee School of Arts	11 12 8		46 14 7	89 2 0	76 0 6		16 16 0	5 6 0		247 11 9	106 0 0	353 11 9
Murrumbidgee School of Arts	23 6 9		33 1 4	52 13 3	15 2 6		41 6 8			185 10 6		185 10 6
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute & School of Arts	49 1 2		12 5 7	21 9 0	43 16 0		1 3 6			127 14 9		127 14 9
Musclebrook School of Arts	25 17 0		18 19 9	43 4 2	68 1 8		3 7 1			149 9 8		149 9 8
Murwillumbah School of Arts				57 12 9	13 0 0				68 15 5	139 8 2		139 8 2
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute				65 13 0	118 11 0		5 0 9			189 4 9		189 4 9
Newcastle School of Arts	9 15 10		266 8 2	320 16 6	3 8 0	687 10 0	4 16 11	10 0 0	1,060 18 10	2,343 14 3	671 5 5	3,014 19 8
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts			51 3 0	60 6 0		16 5 0	1 2 4			128 15 4		128 15 4
Newcastle (Glebe) School of Arts												
Norwa School of Arts												
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts			41 3 10	68 19 3		249 18 4	4 10 0		85 11 3	450 3 8		450 3 8
Parramatta School of Arts	24 11 1		15 6 11	143 1 2	20 18 8					203 18 10		203 18 10
Paterson School of Arts	19 9 6		7 16 7	17 1 8	6 17 6		0 8 4			51 13 7		51 13 7
Petersham Working Men's Institute												
Pilliga	103 4 0		39 12 3	40 13 3			0 15 0			184 4 6		184 4 6
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute				79 16 0		48 8 0			61 9 1	189 13 1		189 13 1
Port Macquarie School of Arts												
Pambula School of Arts	7 6 6		11 0 6	20 7 6	5 19 6		0 17 6			45 11 6		45 11 6
Parke School of Arts												
Quirindi School of Arts												
Randwick School of Arts	43 15 0		20 14 1	40 1 0						106 10 1		106 10 1
Raymond Terrace School of Arts			15 1 1	31 13 6	39 7 0				460 9 2	546 10 9		546 10 9
Richmond School of Arts	70 5 2		20 8 9	32 15 0	48 8 9	15 0 0				186 17 8		186 17 8
Robertson School of Arts												
Scots School of Arts	34 10 4		13 12 3	24 19 6	18 17 6		16 13 6	4 17 11		113 11 0	67 14 5	181 5 5
Singleton Mechanics' Institute				115 0 9	87 15 2		0 4 6		313 8 2	516 8 7		516 8 7

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	From Government.			From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscription.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Smith Town		136 17 6											
Sofala Literary Institute	0 9 7		1 18 3	12 7 6			4 1 2					18 16 6	18 16 6
South Grafton School of Arts			16 8 5	29 10 6	38 4 6		5 11 0	4 17 8	11 3 2			105 15 3	203 5 7
South Woodburn School of Arts	12 14 7		5 2 4	16 5 0								35 1 11	35 1 11
Stroud School of Arts	36 3 0		21 2 6	21 2 6	17 2 3		10 17 1	5 5 0				111 12 4	105 0 0
St. Leonards School of Arts			14 1 3	51 0 0	1 10 0		3 2 6	38 19 0				251 16 4	251 16 4
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts	15 15 4		2,079 19 0	2,079 19 0	1,500 0 0		170 11 4					5,846 4 8	5,846 4 8
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute													
Teinora School of Arts													
Tenterfield School of Arts													
Tighe's Hill School of Arts													
Tumut Mechanics' Institute	217 13 4		65 14 4	253 13 2	2 14 0		2 10 0	15 0 0				537 4 10	275 0 0
Tumbarumba Public Library and Reading Room	11 14 9			20 6 0			15 7 3					47 9 0	47 9 0
Ulmara School of Arts													
Uralla Literary Institute													
Urana School of Arts			20 1 11	12 11 0	24 1 0	38 19 3				331 19 2		427 12 4	427 12 4
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute	61 15 11		20 17 9	48 3 0		0 2 0	0 4 0					131 2 8	131 2 8
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute			43 1 10	94 10 6	11 8 0		3 5 6			62 6 0		214 11 10	214 11 10
Walcha School of Arts	31 15 7		33 8 7	66 3 0	23 14 8		0 18 10					156 1 8	156 1 8
Waigett School of Arts	39 19 5			34 11 0								74 10 5	74 10 5
Walland School of Arts			112 10 1	209 7 0	15 10 0		0 19 5			800 0 0	1,138 6 6		1,138 6 6
Waratah School of Arts	18 2 3		9 3 6	15 12 0		13 6 0	0 8 9					56 12 6	56 12 6
Warialda Mechanics' Institute	42 4 5		24 1 10	57 3 4	25 5 0		59 13 1	6 6 3				214 13 11	109 5 7
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute			62 10 0	85 19 0	124 1 0					362 19 7		625 9 7	625 9 7
West Maitland School of Arts	14 11 5	120 10 10	94 7 5	294 5 2	111 10 0		19 17 7	15 18 0				671 0 5	329 13 6
Warren				168 0 0								168 0 0	168 0 0
Wickham School of Arts			147 14 2	235 8 4	35 10 0	20 0 0				842 17 11	1,341 10 5		1,341 10 5
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Library			72 4 4	87 18 8		68 7 0	25 0 0			537 17 4		791 7 4	791 7 4
Windsor School of Arts	20 9 4			28 12 8	55 18 7							105 0 7	105 0 7
Wingham School of Arts	6 5 3		14 3 4	27 16 6	18 3 0		5 9 6					71 17 7	71 17 7
Wollongong School of Arts													
Woodville School of Arts	31 14 1			7 5 0	6 15 0							45 14 1	45 14 1
Wolumla School of Arts	5 3 6			10 10 0	32 11 0	1 10 0				50 0 0		99 14 6	99 14 6
Wyralla School of Arts													
Yass Mechanics' Institute													
Young Mechanics' Institute													
	2,552 3 1	670 11 5	6,549 16 11	9,989 10 9	5,338 14 2	2,464 17 6	2,682 18 9	172 3 6	11,467 10 11	41,838 7 0	3,161 6 7	44,999 13 7	

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886.—continued.

Expenditure.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Purchase of Books, Papers, &c.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balances, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts			10 0 0		81 7 11		147 15 6	239 3 5		239 3 5
Adelong Literary Institute	71 5 10	17 8 11	6 13 8		61 11 4	7 3 4	2 13 9	166 14 10		166 14 10
Albury School of Arts	369 11 2	57 7 1	113 1 0		313 1 0			853 0 3		853 0 3
Arvil Creek School of Arts		12 8 0	4 10 0		12 4 0	3 17 9	6 9 0	39 8 9		39 8 9
Armidale Literary Institute										
Ashfield School of Arts	950 18 5	19 7 3	3 14 6		433 9 8	4 2 2		1,411 12 0		1,411 12 0
Ballina School of Arts		4 5 0			10 0 0	5 9 7	1 3 0	20 14 10		20 14 10
Balmuin Working Men's Institute					44 11 2	10 0 0	7 10 0	82 1 2	218 15 8	280 16 10
Barraba Mechanics' Institute			1 2 6		10 9 0	33 4 8	9 8 3	54 4 5		54 4 5
athurst School of Arts	496 2 1	167 0 5	845 15 4		330 9 9	548 17 3		2,388 4 10		2,388 4 10
Bega School of Arts		61 9 4	8 8 0		188 15 4	5 0 0	85 8 2	329 0 10	327 0 0	656 0 10
Berrima School of Arts		21 9 4			2 17 7	18 0 0	24 12 2	66 19 1		66 19 1
Bingera						35 10 0	1 19 11	37 9 11		37 9 11
Blayney School of Arts										
Boat Harbour School of Arts							205 19 8	205 19 8		205 19 8
Brailwood Literary Institute		96 3 5	78 13 6		117 17 6	4 8 9	86 11 9	373 14 11		373 14 11
Branxton Mechanics' Institute		3 16 9			8 2 10		20 14 8	32 14 3		32 14 3
Brewarrina School of Arts	804 14 9	14 19 3	2 2 6		27 16 3	72 9 6		922 5 3		922 5 3
Braughgrove School of Arts										
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	193 6 10				102 17 11			296 4 9		296 4 9
Botany School of Arts		100 4 0			70 17 6	5 15 0	73 8 9	250 3 3		250 3 3
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	346 0 0	37 9 0	18 0 6		85 19 9	18 4 7		505 13 10		505 13 10
Bowral School of Arts	442 5 3	65 4 1	10 14 0		91 4 6	367 15 11		977 3 9		977 3 9
Bulladelah School of Arts										
Harwood School of Arts										
Burrowa School of Arts			19 1 8		6 14 0	37 11 8	100 4 7	163 11 11		163 11 11
Cambewarra School of Arts										
(Farnden School of Arts		27 5 1	31 6 10		69 8 2	181 17 10	17 11 2	327 9 1		327 9 1
Candelo School of Arts		18 15 0	0 5 0		26 3 11		9 18 2	55 2 1		55 2 1
Carcoar School of Arts										
Cudal School of Arts	69 12 7	9 10 0	0 13 0		36 0 0	5 13 1		121 8 8		121 8 8
Cobar		78 0 0			45 10 0	14 9 1	19 15 0	155 14 1		155 14 1
Casino School of Arts	724 2 11	22 8 4	1,321 6 3		157 11 0	121 16 0		2,347 4 6		2,347 4 6
Cathcart School of Arts										
Charlestown Literary Institute		29 1 0			7 0 0	1 19 11	30 6 9	62 7 8		62 7 8
Clarence Town School of Arts										
Clifton School of Arts		13 5 11			13 12 6		21 10 6	48 8 11		48 8 11
Condobolin School of Arts										
Coraki (Government site)			224 13 8			11 10 7		236 9 3		236 9 3
„ (Yabsley's dedication)		35 3 6			3 4 0	44 13 1	4 9 9	87 10 4		87 10 4

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Purchase of Books, Papers, &c.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cooma School of Arts		2 9 4	15 10 0		73 13 5	35 1 10	3 16 11	130 11 6		130 11 6
Coonabarabran School of Arts										
Coonamble School of Arts	115 7 10	16 9 0	45 7 0		53 1 4	17 19 7		248 4 9		248 4 9
Corowa School of Arts		45 2 9	116 2 9		101 8 10	5 6 10	23 5 5	291 6 7		291 6 7
Cowra School of Arts										
Cundletown School of Arts		2 14 5	10 15 0		27 19 7		44 1 8	85 10 8		85 10 8
Deniliquin School of Arts		118 8 6	12 6 1		81 14 2		11 16 8	224 5 5		224 5 5
Denman School of Arts			5 12 6	1 10 0	26 9 9	4 1 1	17 4 11	54 18 3		54 18 3
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute		51 2 7	9 4 6		68 14 2	2 11 0	20 14 7	152 6 10		152 6 10
Dungog School of Arts		13 7 0	32 17 3		36 16 4	6 0 9	32 6 10	141 8 2		141 8 2
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute		27 19 10	25 6 0		29 18 0	22 4 5	145 1 2	250 9 5		250 9 5
Esk Bank School of Arts										
Eugowra		5 5 0			5 0 0	10 2 3	127 13 0	148 0 3		148 0 3
Frederickton School of Arts						4 14 2	34 11 11	39 6 1		39 6 1
Forbes School of Arts		67 3 3			50 0 0	37 13 7	26 4 2	181 1 0		181 1 0
Glen Innes School of Arts										
Glebe School of Arts		52 6 8			37 16 7	11 3 7	10 15 4	112 2 2		112 2 2
Goulburn School of Arts		107 18 10	15 13 0		296 4 0	304 12 8	179 5 5	903 13 11		903 13 11
Gosford Literary Institute										
Goulburn River			47 12 6		32 10 0	59 15 7		139 18 1		139 18 1
Gilgandra			53 18 3	6 15 3			30 5 8	84 3 11		84 3 11
Grafton School of Arts	2 13 0	110 10 2	55 13 3		175 11 5	16 2 10	69 19 0	437 4 11		437 4 11
Granville School of Arts	155 17 1	9 12 2	18 3 2		76 12 6	102 1 5		362 6 4		362 6 4
Galgong School of Arts										
Gundagai Literary Institute					14 8 2		39 9 9	53 17 11		53 17 11
Guntawang School of Arts										
Gunnedah School of Arts	157 2 6	6 8 2	8 7 10		73 12 0	25 19 2		271 9 8		271 9 8
Grenfell	9 6 9	11 5 8	29 13 6		19 0 0	8 19 10	33 12 1	102 17 10	323 0 0	425 17 10
Greta School of Arts										
Gerrington School of Arts										
Germantown Mechanics' Institute										
Hay Athenaeum		27 9 0	4 9 0		119 7 3	4 4 1	10 4 10	165 14 2		165 14 2
Hamilton School of Arts		34 14 9	0 10 0		38 18 0	7 0 4	3 4 9	84 7 10	500 0 0	584 7 10
Hill End School of Arts										
Kogarah			1,409 19 1			134 5 0	50 16 6	1,593 0 7		1,593 0 7
Hinton School of Arts		14 18 9	64 4 9		23 2 6	25 12 3	16 11 3	144 9 6		144 9 6
Islington Mechanics' Institute		69 12 0	371 0 0		34 15 0	121 4 8		596 11 8		596 11 8
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute					51 6 6		23 18 1	80 4 7		80 4 7
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute			3 14 8		106 3 3	1 16 9	110 10 8	221 5 4		221 5 4
Largs School of Arts		5 0 0	39 16 5		7 0 0	5 13 2	19 11 8	77 1 3		77 1 3

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1886.	Purchase of Books, Papers, &c.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1886.	Total Current Account.	Freed Deposit, 31st December, 1886.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lismore School of Arts	56 7 1		90 1 1		90 12 0	11 18 11		248 19 1	73 14 9	322 13 10
Lawrence		24 2 0			12 16 6	2 17 6	22 9 1	62 5 1		62 5 1
Maclean		25 18 6	2 1 0		20 0 0	16 6 5	103 7 11	167 13 10		167 13 10
Manilla School of Arts		3 15 10	102 10 9		14 14 1		8 2 5	129 3 1		129 3 1
Merriwa School of Arts			6 7 9		57 8 1		35 8 10	99 4 8		99 4 8
Menindie Mechanics' Institute	145 1 8				11 8 7	65 14 1		222 4 4		222 4 4
Milton School of Arts	6 17 2	15 13 9			66 1 2	29 4 6	16 12 9	134 9 4		134 9 4
Minnil Mechanics' School of Arts										
Molong School of Arts		19 7 10	37 9 9		32 19 7	22 10 6	90 12 5	203 0 1		203 0 1
Mittagong		21 8 3			28 10 0	57 18 5	24 0 2	131 16 10		131 16 10
Moree School of Arts	37 17 9	32 16 5	40 0 4		16 10 0	31 10 3		158 14 9		158 14 9
Morpeth School of Arts		37 3 0	4 0 0		24 3 6	53 2 6	27 7 9	145 16 9		145 16 9
Mount Pleasant School of Arts										
Moruya School of Arts	176 16 10	15 4 9	104 19 6		62 14 1	3 15 9		363 10 11		363 10 11
Mudgee School of Arts		68 5 0			135 2 3	19 18 0	19 0 6	242 5 9	111 6 0	353 11 9
Murrumburrah School of Arts		74 3 7			83 7 4	0 5 1	2 14 8	165 10 6		165 10 6
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts		16 17 0	13 11 6		55 10 4	3 10 0	38 5 11	127 14 9		127 14 9
Musclebrook School of Arts		37 11 6	32 5 0		52 10 2	6 19 6	20 3 6	149 9 8		149 9 8
Murwillumbah School of Arts	116 17 10				22 10 4			139 8 2		139 8 2
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	40 10 7	35 0 8	12 10 6		91 15 5		9 7 7	189 4 9		189 4 9
Newcastle School of Arts		250 14 2	2,385 3 8		207 12 0	168 12 4	2 17 6	3,014 19 8		3,014 19 8
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts	9 1 6	25 16 0	6 8 9		24 11 2	18 16 5	41 1 6	128 15 4		128 15 4
Newcastle (Glebe) School of Arts										
Nowra School of Arts										
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	239 18 9	60 1 10	8 15 6		124 14 6	16 13 1		460 3 8		460 3 8
Parramatta School of Arts		94 10 8	13 6 4		47 1 10	30 15 0	18 5 0	203 18 10		203 18 10
Paterson School of Arts		9 15 10	12 19 6		8 16 6	2 19 3	17 2 6	51 13 7		51 13 7
Petersham Working Men's Institute										
Pilliga			162 11 5			16 5 0	5 8 1	184 4 6		184 4 6
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute	31 15 4	21 17 5	41 19 6		43 6 0	50 14 10		189 13 1		189 13 1
Port Macquarie School of Arts										
Pambula School of Arts		17 0 6				4 19 6	23 11 6	45 11 6		45 11 6
Parkes School of Arts										
Quirindi School of Arts										
Randwick School of Arts		13 0 11			43 15 0	31 5 0	18 9 2	106 10 1		106 10 1
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	460 14 6	9 15 0	8 11 6		30 0 0	37 9 9		546 10 9		546 10 9
Richmond School of Arts		119 17 1	4 5 0		56 5 2	57 10 0	49 0 5	186 17 8		186 17 8
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute										
Robertson School of Arts										
Scone School of Arts		33 0 6			25 0 0	49 16 2	5 14 4	113 11 0	67 14 5	181 5 5

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1886—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1885.	Purchase of Books, Papers, &c.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Singleton Mechanics' Institute	104 0 7	29 17 10	185 14 8		73 16 5	122 19 1		516 8 7		516 8 7
Smith Town							136 17 6	136 17 6		136 17 6
Sofala Literary Institute		7 19 7	2 14 0			0 2 1	8 0 10	18 16 6		18 16 6
South Grafton School of Arts	21 7 9	21 10 5			57 19 5			100 17 7	162 8 0	203 5 7
South Woodburn School of Arts		17 3 0				15 18 11	2 0 0	35 1 11		35 1 11
Stroud School of Arts		29 19 6	10 10 6		25 4 3	1 2 1	44 10 0	111 12 4	105 0 0	216 12 4
St. Leonards School of Arts	57 7 7	21 17 6	42 11 0		93 13 3	36 7 0		251 16 4		251 16 4
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts		1,124 2 8	493 4 6	149 19 6	2,121 1 0	1,551 17 5	405 19 7	5,846 4 8		5,846 4 8
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute										
Temora School of Arts										
Tenterfield School of Arts										
Tighe's Hill School of Arts										
Tumut Mechanics' Institute		29 15 9	26 0 0		21 10 11	5 10 0	454 8 2	537 4 10	275 0 0	812 4 10
Tumbarumba Public Library and Reading Room		11 14 6			34 1 0		1 12 6	47 8 0		47 8 0
Umarra School of Arts										
Uralla Literary Institute										
Urana School of Arts	349 18 9	5 15 0	5 7 6		15 0 0	51 11 1		427 12 4		427 12 4
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute		23 18 8	4 17 0		36 0 0	10 6 4	56 0 8	131 2 8		131 2 8
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	75 12 5	49 13 4	7 17 0		74 7 5	7 1 8		214 11 10		214 11 10
Walcha School of Arts		62 8 10	27 6 6		37 10 0	14 19 9	13 16 7	156 1 8		156 1 8
Walgett School of Arts						4 9 0	70 1 5	74 10 5		74 10 5
Wallend School of Arts	500 0 0		222 16 6		85 10 0	30 0 0		1,138 6 6		1,138 6 6
Waratah School of Arts		10 16 0	3 14 2		29 14 11	0 4 9	12 2 8	56 12 6		56 12 6
Warraldra Mechanics' Institute		22 16 0	150 0 0		13 15 0	31 4 3	106 4 3	323 19 6		323 19 6
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	442 10 5	23 8 6	57 10 11		42 9 9	59 15 0		625 9 7		625 9 7
West Maitland School of Arts		98 4 8	18 0 8	1 5 11	147 2 1	92 17 8	23 16 11	381 7 11	619 6 0	1,000 13 11
Warren		63 17 3			26 9 2	2 2 6	75 11 1	168 0 0		168 0 0
Wickham School of Arts	868 11 8	150 0 0	56 10 0		165 5 0	101 3 9		1,341 10 5		1,341 10 5
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Library	547 1 8	10 16 0	4 6 4		145 4 6	83 18 10		791 7 4		791 7 4
Windsor School of Arts		26 3 8			52 17 5		25 19 6	105 0 7		105 0 7
Wingham School of Arts		33 16 5	2 10 0		32 17 0	1 4 11	1 9 3	71 17 7		71 17 7
Wollongong School of Arts										
Woodville School of Arts		11 15 6	17 18 0		3 0 0	4 19 4	8 1 6	45 14 1		45 14 1
Wolumla School of Arts	50 0 0	1 16 6				42 1 6	5 16 6	99 14 6		99 14 6
Wyralla School of Arts										
Yass Mechanics' Institute										
Young Mechanics' Institute										
	10,007 11 4	4,558 14 6	9,520 17 6	159 10 8	8,802 1 3	5,597 1 0	3,990 5 7	42,276 8 9	2,723 4 10	44,990 13 7

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

R E P O R T

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK, M.L.C.,
B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., E., &c., &c.,

THE

YEAR ENDING 5 APRIL, 1888.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1888.

[1s. 3d.]

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State Children's Relief Department, Central Home,
Begg-street, Paddington, 16 June, 1888.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable
the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Parliament, as required by section 12 of 44 Victoria, No. 24, my seventh Annual Report, showing the operations of the State Children's Relief Department for the year ended 5 April, 1888.

In previous annual reports I have very fully explained the details of the boarding-out system, and also of the auxiliary branches which have, in extending the principles of this comparatively new method of training the dependent children of the Colony, from time to time been placed under the control of the State Children's Relief Board. I have also, by means of carefully compiled official information from other countries and the neighbouring colonies, presented practical evidence that whenever the family method has been fairly tested, its advantages, socially and financially, over the system of aggregating children in large asylums have been undeniable; and I predicted that, as time progressed, careful administration and the philanthropic co-operation of the public in this work of charity would secure equally successful results in our own Colony. It is not necessary, therefore, to enter fully into similar details this year, but I may briefly state that while the numerous reports received from cognate societies in Europe and America, as well as from Victoria and South Australia, during the past year, indicate that the boarding-out system is rapidly extending and satisfactorily operating wherever beneficent provision exists for dependent children, there has not been any diminution in its successful progress in New South Wales. We have now had nearly eight years' experience of the system, and after close observation of its results during that period I may truly affirm that in its latest legislation upon this important department of social science Parliament has at length satisfactorily solved the problem of how best to permanently provide for children who are made a charge upon public charity. At present, in consequence of the abolition of the Orphan Schools and removal of State children from Randwick Asylum, there are no Government institutions for the young, excepting the two Industrial Schools, which practically serve as reformatories, and at these the evil of permitting young children to associate with the elder inmates has been overcome, as far as is possible under existing arrangements, by the removal to boarding-out homes of boys and girls of eleven years of age and under soon after they are sent to the schools through the Courts. In the majority of cases these children only remain at the schools for a few weeks until homes adapted to their particular requirements can be obtained in country districts.

The following is the usual progression table, indicating the number of children under control at the end of each year since the official initiation of the system. The total number boarded out has been

been 2,606, the difference between these figures and the 1,960 referred to in the table consisting of 646 children, who have been returned to parents or discharged in other ways:—

Under control on	Supported by Government.			Adopted without payment.			Apprenticed.			Total under control.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
5 April, 1881.....	24	36	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	35	59
5 " 1882.....	40	60	100	...	3	3	...	...	...	40	63	103
5 " 1883.....	118	174	292	1	10	11	...	4	4	119	188	307
5 " 1884.....	221	289	510	6	15	21	5	16	21	232	320	552
5 " 1885.....	523	363	886	15	35	50	26	64	90	564	462	1,026
5 " 1886.....	614	411	1,025	28	66	98	127	111	248	779	587	1,366
5 " 1887.....	741	473	1,214	49	74	123	309	156	465	1,099	703	1,802
5 " 1888.....	793	485	1,278*	52	84	136	387	189	546	1,202	758	1,960

* This total includes 6 children in Hospitals, 93 children in Cottage Homes, 4 children in Depot, 1 delicate child paid for at 7s. per week, 5 children under three years old paid for at 7s. per week each, 14 delicate children paid for at 6s. per week each, 1,169 children paid for at 5s. per week each.

This table continues to present some very satisfactory features. Although 421 children were removed from the Benevolent Asylum and other Institutions during the year, there has only been an increase of 64 in the number maintained at the cost of the Government. On April 5, 1887, 1,214 children were a charge upon the State, and on April 5, 1888, the number was 1,278; and these figures would have been more satisfactory still if a different method of affiliating children to the State, referred to later on, had been adopted. The small increase in the number paid for has been brought about by the increased number of discharges, and by the transfer of children from boarding-out to the unpaid divisions. Thus the children adopted without subsidy have increased from 123 in 1887 to 136 in 1888; and the number of apprentices has advanced from 465 to 546. It is gratifying to note, in connection with these figures, that the boys and girls placed out under indenture still generally remained with the guardians who previously had them as boarders. There are now only twenty children not paid for at the minimum subsidy of 5s. a week. The several rates of payment are indicated in a foot-note to the table.

Although the work of the State Children's Relief Department has so far progressed satisfactorily, it continues, notwithstanding my repeated representations to Parliament, to be carried on under disadvantages which have not been experienced in any other colony. In both Victoria and South Australia, where boarding-out has been the national policy of dealing with dependent children for many years, all State orphanages, industrial schools, and other institutions for the young are under the control of one agency. In New South Wales the State Children's Relief Department is managed by a Board, subject to the direction of the Colonial Secretary, the industrial schools are under the Department of Public Instruction, and Shaftesbury Reformatory is governed by the Minister for Justice. The disadvantages of this inharmonious system of management are too obvious to need comment. They have been pointed out from time to time in these reports, which have also contained outlines of the legislation necessary for their removal; and as it appears from the Estimates now before Parliament that it is contemplated to establish a uniform method of direction for the charitable institutions of the Colony generally, I once more express the hope that the principle involved in this change of policy may be extended to the industrial schools and reformatory, which should certainly be subject to the control and direction of the same Department. The jurisdiction of the State Children's Relief Board over these institutions at present only extends to the withdrawal of children for boarding-out.

I have in four annual reports drawn attention to the existing unsatisfactory method of placing children under Government care. There has not yet been any improvement in this serious defect of our system of administering relief, and there can be no doubt from the experience of the Board that public charity is in consequence sometimes greatly abused. This is a matter which cannot be too often urged upon the consideration of the Government. The prevailing method of taking over children is extremely lax, and it enables fathers and mothers to evade their responsibilities altogether. It is only now necessary for a parent to send in an application for his children to be provided for, accompanied by testimonials that the case is a deserving one, and generally his request is complied with as a matter of course. The case may or may not be a proper one for relief, but there is no effective machinery for following up the parent subsequently. It is generally found that parents who are apparently respectable disappear after having ascertained that their children are in good homes. The remedy which has been suggested is a simple one. In the neighbouring Colonies the applicant is required to produce proof before a magistrate that he needs relief; at the time it is granted an order should be made directing him to pay according to his means; the duty of collecting payments ought to devolve upon the local clerks of petty sessions, aided by the police, and parents of State children should be compelled under a penalty for default to notify change of domicile. During the past year the Board have returned eight children to parents residing in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania, who had not been heard of for years previously, and who cannot now possibly pay up their arrears of payments. Any objection that might be made to the plan suggested on the ground that it would be hard upon really deserving persons to have their misfortunes paraded before the public in open Court could be overcome by magistrates dealing with the cases in chambers. There cannot be a doubt that this method would prevent a good many children from falling under State control, and also cause a decrease in the crime of child desertion.

The financial operations of the Department have been very satisfactory during the past year. The details appear under separate headings; but I may state here that it is estimated that the boarding-out system is now effecting a saving in its various branches of £11,824 a year as compared with the cost of maintaining the children under the asylum system, and this saving is irrespective of the large sums usually expended upon additions and repairs to buildings which are not now necessary. The average capitation cost of children in the public institutions was seldom less than £22 to £23 a year, and of children in Hospitals from £30 to £40. Taking the lower sums as the standards, there was last year a saving in the boarding-out division of £9,214; adoption branch (in which children are taken without subsidy), £1,860; and cottage hospitals, £750. In these figures full allowance has been made for salaries, maintenance, cost of inspection, clothing, conveyance, and every item that could properly stand as a charge against the Department.

The moral and physical advantages arising from the influences of home life upon the children continue to be strikingly apparent. In the early history of the Department it was my unpleasant duty to point out that a large number of children—particularly young girls—were found to be addicted to the most immoral practices when first placed out; and I then quoted statistics from the best English authorities, showing that this was a characteristic of barrack training. In one annual report I stated that there was a register of no less than twenty-six girls, all under twelve years of age, who were known to be thus shockingly afflicted; and in tracing the cases the officials ascertained that the vice had probably been contracted in consequence
of

of the association of one or more immoral girls with the others in the dormitories. I am glad to say that cases of this character are now very rare, and I attribute this result to the abolition of the permanent asylums for State children, in which girls had, in hundreds of cases, remained for years before they were boarded-out, and to the healthy influences of country life, aided by sound moral training in homes. The children are now either boarded-out direct under a Colonial Secretary's order, or removed from the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, in which they seldom remain more than a few weeks.

I have on several occasions dealt very fully with the necessity of establishing a shore reformatory for boys, and illustrated it by the eminently satisfactory operations of institutions of this character upon the juvenile criminal classes in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent of Europe. I pointed out last year that the English Report on Industrial and Reformatory Schools gave splendid results from many shore reformatories to which criminal boys of the worst classes had been sent. Of the sixty-four reformatory schools under inspection only three were ship schools, and at these the average of three years returns showed 60, 77, and 84 per cent. of successes, while at a dozen of the shore schools, which were selected for examples, the per centage was as high as 96 and not less than 84, and the boys were profitably instructed in farming and various mechanical occupations. I quoted the opinion of the English Surveyor-General of Prisons that the great diminution of crime in the United Kingdom was attributable to the training of these schools, and also from the Report of the Imperial Commissioners, which pointed out that from 1856 (when the first English Reformatory Act was passed) to 1881 the number of juvenile commitments to prison in England and Wales had fallen from 13,981 to 5,483. The State Children's Relief Board naturally take a deep interest in this important question, and I once more advert to it in the hope that, when some of the pressing matters of legislation now engaging the consideration of Parliament are disposed of, the Government may be able to make some provision for permanently dealing with criminal boys separately from those of the Industrial School classes or from adult criminals in prison. I am aware that the unfortunate selection of the plans under which the reformatory buildings at Rookwood were erected has retarded the practical application of the Reformatory Act to young criminals in this Colony; but it is to be hoped that another year will not be allowed to elapse before some steps are taken in that direction. My reports for 1886 and 1887 have, however, dealt so exhaustively with the principles and details of this matter, and also with proposals for new legislation with a view to the more effective administration of the State Children's Relief Department and the protection of neglected children generally, that it is unnecessary to do more here than draw attention to the suggestions therein made, which are founded upon information obtained from the Agent-General in London, from some of the principal American Social Science Associations, and the best official sources in the neighbouring Colonies.

I will now proceed to review as briefly as possible the several branches of the State Children's Relief Department, in detail.

THE BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

On April 5th, 1887, there were 1,802 children under control, of whom 1,099 were boys, and 703 girls. They were distributed as follows:—662 boys, and 424 girls paid for as boarders; 300 boys, and 147 girls, apprenticed; 10 boys and 2 girls, in hospital; 57 boys and 43 girls at the Cottage Home for Invalids; 12 boys and 4 girls at the
Central

Central Home, Paddington; 7 boys and 7 girls of the class known as "unofficial"—that is, children of advanced ages who had been taken charge of for protection and placed in situations under supervision; and 2 boys and 2 girls were on the absconders' list. During the year ended April 5, 1888, 421 children were boarded-out (259 boys and 162 girls); 2 boys and 5 girls died, 1 being an inmate of a Cottage Hospital; 6 boys were returned to the "Vernon," to be subjected to further discipline before being again placed in homes; 14 boys and 98 girls were restored to relatives, or discharged on own account; 1 girl was transferred to the Asylum for Imbeciles; and 1 boy to the Institution for the Deaf the Dumb and the Blind; 2 girls were sent to the Parramatta Industrial School; and 1 girl to Shaftesbury Reformatory. At the end of the official year (April 5th, 1888) there were accordingly 1,960 children under control (1,202 boys and 758 girls). 738 boys and 432 girls were paid for as boarders; 343 boys and 177 girls, were apprenticed; 48 boys and 82 girls were adopted; 4 boys and 2 girls were boarded-out without subsidy; there were 9 boys and 11 girls classed as unofficial; 2 boys and 4 girls in hospital; 51 boys and 47 girls at the Cottage Hospitals; 2 boys and 2 girls at the Central Home; and 5 boys and 1 girl were on the absconders' list, several of whom will probably be picked up in a few days. There are two very satisfactory features in this return—one showing that owing to the operations of this department there were fewer children in the asylums, and that consequently only 421 children had been boarded-out in the official year ended April 5, 1888, against 569 in 1887 (or a decrease of 148); and the other indicating that 245 children had been discharged to parents and on their own account against 121, or an increase of 124. Under a new method of removing boys from the "Vernon," they are only allowed to remain on board a few weeks after being sent there through the Courts, and as they are not under discipline a sufficient time to eradicate vagrant habits before being placed in homes, the proportion of returns to the ship from this department may in future be slightly larger than in former years. Last year's figures are not, however, unsatisfactory in this particular, as of upwards of 100 boys who were under control during that period only 5 per cent. were found to be so unmanageable as to necessitate their return to the ship. No children are sent back to the Industrial Schools until they have had a full chance of behaving themselves properly in more than one home. The children returned have included—2 girls who were unmanageable and dishonest, 3 boys who were incorrigible thieves, and 3 who could not be prevented from running away or wandering at night. All these children, although of comparatively tender years—the boys being all under 12—had given great trouble to the guardians, police, and officials of the department, before they were finally removed from their homes. A girl was also sent to Shaftesbury Reformatory for repeatedly stealing; and from the proclivities of the three girls there can hardly be a doubt that if they had not been thus secured they would have become immoral. The child who was sent to the Asylum for Imbeciles suffered from idiocy, consequent, as far as could be ascertained from her history, upon parental cruelty and injuries resulting from assault. She has since died. In view of there having been 2,223 children under control during the year—some hundreds of whom are the offspring of the most vicious classes of the community—it is surprising that the returns were not more numerous. The absconders include several children who have gone to service on their own account, and two known to be in the custody of their parents, legal proceedings against whom for encouraging the children to abscond were, under legal advice, not taken. The smallness of the number whom it has not been possible to keep in homes is an ample testimony to the good influences exercised by the guardians as a whole.

The department still has considerable difficulty in obtaining correct information about parents who wish to have their children restored
to

to them, although it is satisfactory to be able to state that testimonials to good character have not generally been as unreliable as in former years. As an example, however, of what may happen in this way, the following three cases should be cited :—

Mrs. P., who is known to have cohabited with two men, and is at present living in adultery with a man in a good way of business, claims her daughter, aged 16, who is now in the home of a clergyman. Application recommended by a clergyman and others.

Mrs. D., who has been locked up frequently for drunkenness, and once for indecency with a man in the afternoon in a public street, and within view of a number of school-children, and who is known to have kept a house of ill-fame, applies for her daughter, aged 12. Recommended by a clergyman and others.

Mrs. C. wants her children, including two girls aged 11 and 13. She received a considerable sum of money subscribed by her late husband's friends and fellow-workmen on the occasion of a fatal accident of which he was the victim recently. A few weeks afterwards she cohabited with her husband's brother; both turned out to be confirmed drunkards; and the disgraceful connection was terminated by the man absconding with the money. Testimonials were here forthcoming also.

The Board always endeavour to restore the parental connection when it can be done without danger to the children's morals, and any refusals which may appear to be harsh are based upon certain information that it would be moral ruin to the little ones if they were handed over to their parents.

The number of children paid for at special rates in consequence of delicate health, or for other reasons, has been reduced from 26 in 1887 to 20 in 1888. I last year pointed out that every additional shilling a week increased the capitation cost by £2 12s. a year. Following are the details of these cases :—Delicate, and dirty habits, 5 children; scrofulous, 8; crippled, 2; infants under 3 years of age, 5. Of the children in the first class 14 are paid for at 6s. a week, and 1 at 7s., and the 5 infants will be paid for at the rate of 7s. a week until they are 3 years of age, when the charge will be 5s. The subsidy for all other children in the boarding-out division is 5s. a week.

There have been 7 deaths during the year, 6 in the boarding-out division and 1 at a cottage home. Four of these children (girls) suffered from hereditary diseases of a syphilitic character, and their death was not unexpected; 1 infant died from inflammation of the lungs; a boy died of typhoid fever at Windsor; and a lad was killed by an accident while playing with other boys on his school ground. There have thus only been 2 deaths among naturally healthy children. The large number of applications for children now regularly received admit of a choice of localities, and homes are still selected with due regard to proper sanitary surroundings.

The total expenditure of the State Children's Relief Department has been £22,490 6s. 6d. The usual particulars will be found in the appended balance sheet. Of this sum £18,794 11s. was expended upon boarded-out children, and the average number under control was 1,290. The gross capitation cost was thus £14 11s. 4d., but allowing for £574 8s. 6d. collected from contributing parents, the net cost was only £14 2s. 5d. per child, or 15s. 4d. less than in 1887. £20,417 will be required for the current year's operations, including £1,000 for completing the erection of cottage hospitals. I would again direct particular attention to the low maintenance cost, which includes salaries, travelling expenses, the usual charges for board, clothing, medical fees, &c. The amount collected from contributing parents does not include any sums paid through the Courts, which are forwarded direct to the Treasury.

The

The charges for medical fees have, owing to the continued benevolence of members of the medical profession throughout the Colony, been very low indeed. Only £138 10s. 11d. has been paid under this heading, and it is distributed over 1,290 children. I have again much pleasure in publicly conveying the thanks of the Board to the medical gentlemen and nursing staffs of the following institutions for their treatment and care of the children placed in their charge during the year:—Sydney Hospital (including its Moorcliff branch), Prince Alfred Hospital, Children's Hospital, Glebe Point; Coast Hospital, Little Bay; Hospital, Windsor; Hospital, Goulburn.

There has been some variation in the proportions of Protestant and Roman Catholic children hitherto placed out as compared with the figures of last year. On April 5, 1887, the total numbers removed from the asylums since the initiation of the system were:—Protestants, 1,510; Roman Catholics, 675. On April 5, 1888, the numbers stood at 1,829 to 777. These figures refer to the boarding-out division only; the adopted children are particularized under a separate heading.

The following is the usual statement of the guardians' occupations. It is published annually after careful revision in order to show the status of the foster-parents as a class, to which their occupations afford some index, and it presents evidence also that the children are generally placed in homes which are above the pressure of poverty:—Agents, 2; accountants, 2; asylum attendants, 14; bakers, 9; boot and shoe warehouses, 2; blacksmiths, 8; bank manager, 1; brickmakers, 3; bushman, 1; blindmaker, 1; barrister, 1; bank collector, 1; bricklayers, 2; bookseller, 1; bank officer, 1; bank messenger, 1; builders, 10; business manager, 1; boarding house, 7; boot and shoe makers, 10; butchers, 14; constables, 8; clerks, 7; confectioners, 2; cabinet-maker, 1; caretaker, 1; Clerk of Petty Sessions, 6; contractors, 7; carpenters and joiners, 20; letter-carriers, 12; commissioner, 1; coroner, 1; cordial manufacturer, 1; cutter, 1; cab proprietor, 1; cashier, 1; clergymen, 9; chemists, 2; coal trimmer, 1; coach-builders, 2; civil servants, 7; dressmakers, 16; dredger, 1; dealers, 2; doctors, 4; drapers, 3; engine drivers, 4; engineers, 3; farmers, 416; fettlers, 4; fishermen, 2; fitter, 1; firemen, 2; gatekeepers, 2; gas stoker, 1; greengrocer, 1; graziers, 7; gentlemen, 2; gardeners, 14; groom, 1; grocers, 12; housekeepers, 126; hairdressers, 2; inspector, 1; importer, 1; independent, 9; ironmongers, 2; journalist, 1; laundresses, 7; landowners, 2; lady, 1; labourers, 50; librarian, 1; miners, 21; millers, 5; milliner, 1; moulders, 2; masons, 7; mail contractor, 1; merchants, 3; maintenance man, 1; master mariners, 4; machinist, 1; city missionary, 1; magistrate, 1; nurses, 8; needlewomen, 6; nil, 2; orchardists, 5; photographers, 2; professors of music, 5; potter, 1; produce merchants, 2; police inspector, 1; pastry cook, 1; professor of drawing, 1; poultry farmers, 2; postmistresses, 2; painters, 6; porters, 2; private, 11; printers, 2; plumbers, 4; plasterers, 7; platelayer, 1; post and telegraph masters, 3; quarrymen, 2; registrars, 2; railway employes, 18; smiths' helper, 1; settlers, 2; selectors and hawkers, 2; shopkeepers, 30; stewards, 4; slatelayer, 1; superintendent of Government roads, 1; surveyor, 1; sawyer, 1; saddlers, 5; shipwrights and boat builders, 3; salesmen, 2; stationers, 2; sergeants of police, 2; seamstresses, 5; station-masters, 3; squatters, 3; solicitors, 4; smelter, 1; tuner, 1; tailors, 9; teachers, P.S., 16; telegraph operators, 2; tram guard, 1; tailoresses, 2; teachers, 8; upholsterer, 1; undertaker, 1; wheelwrights, 3; warehousemen, 4; warders, 4; waterman, 1.

The number of farmers' homes, to which the Board attach considerable importance as they appear to have an excellent influence upon the most wayward boys, has been well maintained. There are now 416 recorded, or an increase of 43 upon the figures of 1887.

Following

Following is the annual classification of the localities over which the children are distributed:—

Ashfield, 1; Alexandria, 1; Arncliffe, 6; Annandale, 2; Auburn, 7; Albury, 3; Adamstown, 5; Armidale, 10; Balmain, 53; Burwood, 16; Bexley, 6; Baulkham Hills, 3; Bargo, 3; Bowral, 13; Berrima, 4; Bundanoon, 3; Bungonia, 1; Braidwood, 1; Burrowa, 1; Brawlin, 3; Broughton Creek, 28; Boolong, 3; Barellan, 1; Bega, 5; Bathurst, 18; Burdenda, 1; Branxton, 19; Brisbane Water, 3; Croydon, 6; Camperdown, 9; Coogee, 1; Concord, 1; Carlingford, 2; Canley Vale, 1; Cabramatta, 1; Campbelltown, 2; Camden, 16; Cobbitty, 2; Cootamundra, 12; Cullinga, 5; Clifton, 3; Cambewarra, 13; Cooma, 2; Cargo, 5; Cudal, 4; Charlestown, 2; Clarencetown, 3; Cooranbong, 3; Cessnock, 1; Dural, 1; Dapto, 11; Dungog, 3; Eveleigh, 2; Five Dock, 1; Fairfield, 4; Forbes, 2; Glebe, 17; Gladesville, 7; Granville, 17; Gordon, 7; Goulburn, 209; Guildford, 3; Gunning, 11; Gerringong, 10; Gulgong, 1; Girilambone, 1; Glen Innes, 2; Hunter's Hill, 13; Hurstville, 4; Hill Top, 11; Harden, 1; Hawkesbury, 23; Hillston, 1; Hexham, 9; Hinton, 4; Islington, 4; Jugiong, 3; Jamberoo, 24; Jervis Bay, 2; Kogarah, 14; Kingston, 6; Kangaloon, 5; Kangaroo Valley, 18; Kiama, 10; Katoomba, 1; Leichhardt, 47; Liverpool, 3; Lambton, 7; Lake Macquarie, 1; Lochinvar, 1; Marrickville, 37; Manly, 4; Menangle, 6; Moss Vale, 17; Marulan, 7; Murrumburrah, 6; Moama, 1; Melbourne, 3; Mount Kembla, 6; Milton, 51; Moruya, 1; Mulgrave, 8; Mudgee, 7; Maryvale, 4; Minmi, 2; Miller's Forest, 26; Morpeth, 2; Maitland, 49; Muswellbrook, 1; Manning River, 3; Macdonaldtown, 12; Macleay River, 2; Maclean, 2; Mittagong, 25; Newtown, 32; Narrandera, 1; Nowra, 16; Numba, 1; Newcastle, 64; Nelson's Plains, 5; Oberon, 4; O'Connell, 4; Pyrmont, 6; Paddington, 10; Prospect, 1; Petersham, 15; Picton, 29; Pyree, 2; Pitt Town, 20; Penrith, 10; Paterson, 7; Parramatta, 34; Queanbeyan, 11; Rockdale, 2; Rookwood, 4; Redfern, 13; Ryde, 6; Randwick, 2; Riverstone, 2; Rouse Hill, 3; Richmond, 4; Rooty Hill, 2; Raymond Terrace, 17; Richmond River, 11; Strathfield, 1; Stanmore, 5; Summer Hill, 5; Sydney, 13; Surry Hills, 28; St. Leonards, 65; Sassafra, 5; Stockton, 5; Singleton, 7; Scone, 6; The Valley, 1; Tomago, 3; Tamworth, 2; Waverley, 14; Woolloomooloo, 15; Woollahra, 6; Waterloo, 17; Watson's Bay, 1; Wheeo, 16; Windellama, 8; Whitton, 1; Wagga Wagga, 1; Wollongong, 10; Windsor, 24; Wilberforce, 3; Wiseman's Ferry, 14; Wallerawang, 1; Wallsend, 12; Waratah, 14; Wickham, 13; William Town, 12; Wollombi, 3; Young, 1.

792 applications for State children have been recorded in 1887-8 as against 762 in 1886, 729 in 1885, 720 in 1884, and 490 in 1883. Of the 792 received in the year ending April 5, 1888, 436 were approved after the usual inquiries, and 61 rejected because of the improper characters of the applicants and for other reasons. 1,341 applications are now recorded, which it has not been possible to deal with; 1,019 are from Protestants, and 322 from Roman Catholics. The total number of children asked for by these applicants is 1,521, 821 being required as boarders, 617 as apprentices, and 83 for adoption.

Ten meetings of the Board have been held, one being a special and the remaining nine ordinary meetings. The attendance was as follows:—The President, 10; Mrs. Garran, 10; Mrs. Jefferis, 10; Mrs. Goodlet, 9; Lady Manning, 8; Lady Allen, who was absent during a portion of the year, 3; Lady Jennings (absent in England during part of the year), 0; Mr. T. M. Slattery, M.L.A., 0; the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C., 0.

The 2,606 children hitherto boarded-out have been removed from the Asylums in the following proportions:—Sydney Benevolent Asylum,

Asylum, 1,623; Randwick Asylum, 305; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 180; Protestant Orphan School, 182; "Vernon," 125; Industrial School for Girls, 56; Infants' Home, Ashfield, 57; Shaftesbury Reformatory, 2; Newcastle Benevolent Asylum, 26; Asylum for Insane, 1; Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 1; Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 26; Prince Alfred Hospital, 6; Sydney Hospital, 1; Moorecliff Branch, 1; Goulburn Hospital, 1; Children's Hospital, 13.

The following is a statement of the ages of the children when placed out:—Under 1 year of age, 17; under 2 years, 49; 3, 173; 4, 209; 5, 206; 6, 195; 7, 230; 8, 238; 9, 323; 10, 299; 11, 253; 12, 221; and over 12 (including 111 apprentices, who were transferred when the Orphan Schools were closed), 193. It is satisfactory to notice that the greatest demand has been for young children. The number of children who were under 10 years of age when boarded-out has increased from 1,596 on April 5, 1887, to 1,939 on April 5, 1888. I draw particular attention to this point every year, because it indicates in some degree that the object of the applicants is not usually to obtain children of tender years as servants. A child of 9 could hardly be of much use in a household, and for the purposes of servitude boys and girls of more advanced ages would probably have been asked for.

The list of lady visitors to State children corrected up to the period of the official year is as follows:—Armidale, Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. Donnolly, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Pattick, Miss Wormersley; Ashfield, Mrs. Shadforth; Bowral, Mrs. Bowen; Bega, Mrs. Evershed, Mrs. Spencer; Balmain, Mrs. Bellbridge, Mrs. John Dixon; Branxton, Mrs. Tulloch; Bandanoon, Mrs. Osburn; Bathurst, Mrs. F. B. Suttor, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Marriott; Berrima, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Wilshire, Mrs. McCabe; Bethungra, Mrs. Sawyer; Baulkham Hills, Mrs. W. M. Best; Burwood, Mrs. Jas. Inglis, Mrs. Hy. Fraser; Breadalbane, Mrs. John Cropper; Cootamundra, Mrs. J. Auchinleck Ross, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Mrs. Ed. Barnes; Camden, Mrs. Chas. Turner, Cassilis, Mrs. Traill; Cooma, Mrs. Druitt; Maclean, Mrs. M'Innes; Canterbury, Mrs. G. E. C. Stiles; Dapto, Mrs. W. R. Jenkins; Deniliquin, Mrs. H. M'Cullough, Mrs. J. B. MacArthur, Mrs. A. H. Noyes, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mrs. S. T. G. Watson; Darlinghurst, Mrs. W. Docker, Miss Murray; Dungog, Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. Waller; Emu Plains, Mrs. Duncan; Forbes, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Edwards; Gunning, Mrs. Saxby, Mrs. Selwyn Penbroke; Goulburn, Mrs. de Lauret, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Gale; Glebe, Mrs. J. G. Fraser; Grafton, Mrs. M'Dougall; Gladesville, Mrs. Lumsdaine, Mrs. F. Blaxland; Guildford, Mrs. Fritz A. Boyd, Mrs. Barber; Granville, Mrs. E. B. Docker, Mrs. Murray; Hunter's Hill, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. L. Heyden; Junee Junction, Mrs. Ross; Kiama, Mrs. Curtis; Kogarah, Mrs. Balcombe, Miss M'Coy; Kempsey, Mrs. S. A. Verge, Mrs. M. A. Verge; Kangaroo Valley, Mrs. Osborne; Lismore, Mrs. M. Barric; Leichhardt, Mrs. John Kent, Mrs. John Keep, Miss Troy; Lane Cove, Mrs. P. F. Richardson; Lake Bathurst, Mrs. Badgery; Liverpool, Mrs. Haig; Moss Vale, Mrs. H. E. Kater, Mrs. E. H. Badgery; Manly, Miss M'Hardy; Menangle, Mrs. Onslow, Miss Best; Morpeth, Mrs. Goddard; Murrumburrah, Mrs. Geo. Barnes; Mrs. C. Cutcliffe; Mittagong, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Miss Burke, Miss Burke, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Horneman; Mudgee, Mrs. Bentzen; Marulan, Mrs. A. E. Mosley; Moruya, Mrs. Archibald; Newcastle, Mrs. J. C. Ellis, Mrs. Weatherill, Mrs. John Harris, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. M'Donnell, Mrs. Cuthbertson; Newtown, Mrs. Hey Sharp; Petersham, Mrs. Arguimbau; Narandera, Mrs. L. S. Donaldson, Mrs. Minette, Mrs. Christie; O'Connell, Mrs. H. T. Holliday; Orange, Mrs. J. Dalton, Mrs. M'Laughlin; Parramatta, Mrs. W. J. Günther, Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs.

Mrs. Chatfield, Miss Hassall; Carlingford, Mrs. Neil Harper, Mrs. F. C. Cox; Penrith, Mrs. Cadden, Mrs. Lethbridge, Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. Cox; Redfern, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Stoddard; Picton, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard; Paterson, Mrs. John Shaw; Prospect, Mrs. F. Smart; Queenbeyan, Mrs. Geo. Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Emery; Raymond Terrace, Mrs. Samuel Simm, Mrs. Smith; Ryde, Mrs. Collingridge; Richmond, Mrs. Onus, Miss Onus; Rookwood, Mrs. Edmund Colvin; Rooty Hill, Mrs. M'Kay; St. Leonards, Mrs. J. P. Abbott, Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. J. Atchinson, Mrs. Flood, Mrs. O'Sullivan; Sutton Forest, Mrs. Badgery; Stanmore, Mrs. J. Barre-Johnson, Miss Bennett; Stroud, Mrs. M'Kenzie; Scone, Mrs. A. C. Thomas; Singleton, Mrs. G. F. Adrian, Mrs. Kingston; Shoalhaven—Numba, Mrs. Morton; — Nowra, Mrs. J. Best; — Camberwarra, Miss Fraser; — Broughton Creek, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. M'Leay; — The Burrier, Mrs. Thompson; — Boowlong, Miss Grant; Surry Hills, Mrs. Hargrave, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Madgwick; Stockton, Mrs. R. Minton Senhouse, Mrs. S. W. Smith; Tamworth, Mrs. Middleton; Taralga, Mrs. J. Martyn, Mrs. S. A. Loder; Ulladulla, Miss I. Kendall, Mrs. F. M'Mahon, sen.; Windsor, Mrs. J. Bligh Johnson, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall; Wollongong, Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Turner; Woollahra, Miss Dean, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Gerber; West Maitland, Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Trenchard, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. W. G. Lipscombe; East Maitland, Mrs. Jas. Lamont; Wallsend, Mrs. Neilson; Waverley, Mrs. Simpson; Waterloo, Mrs. Ballard; Wallerawang, Mrs. Abbott; Wellington, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Marsh, Miss Marsh; Wollombi, Mrs. Wiseman; West Kempsey, Mrs. Kellie; Wagga Wagga, Mrs. Bayles, Mrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. T. W. Watt; Windeyer, Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Mallon; Wiseman's Ferry, Miss Laughton; Yarrunga, Mrs. Throsby, Mrs. P. F. Hart.

6,901 visits have been recorded as having been paid to the children by the Board's inspectors and lady visitors, which shows a falling off of 543 recorded visits, as compared with the previous year's figures. This is due to the omission of many lady visitors to send in their printed returns for tabulation. For example, eight ladies have regularly visited in two of the largest boarding-out centres, where there are nearly 400 children, and have not yet sent in a printed return. The Board's inspectors have paid 4,590 visits to children, or an average of two and a half visits to each child; and in the previous year the number was 3,978, so that there has been a satisfactory increase in this particular. But the voluntary visitors' returns show only 2,311 visits, as against 3,466 during the previous year. Altogether there has been an average of four visits to each child in the year ending April 5, 1888, while in 1887 it was four and a half. So much of the success of the boarding-out system depends upon the philanthropic efforts of these ladies on the children's behalf, that I would again earnestly exhort them to be careful to visit, as required by the regulations, and regularly send in their reports, in order that any defects which they may notice in the homes can be rectified.

The Board have hitherto endeavoured to place not more than two or three children in one home, except in the cases of families whom it is not considered desirable to separate. The figures for the past year show very satisfactory results in this direction. There are now—

784 homes with 1 child.

204	"	"	2 children each, including 80 homes with children of same family.
89	"	3	" " 56 " " "
68	"	4	" " 51 " " "
8	"	5	" " 6 " " "
1	"	6	" " 1 " " "

1,154, containing 1,777 children, exclusive of 98 children in Cottage Homes for invalid children, 8 in Cottage Homes for healthy children, 81 children apprenticed by Orphan Schools who are now under the supervision of the Department, 6 children in Hospitals, 4 in Dépôt, and 6 who have absconded—total, 1,960.

Under

Under this arrangement, it will be seen that members of 194 families have been kept together; the number in the previous year was 179; and in 1885-6, 132. Exclusive of the homes containing children of the same family, and of the two subsidised Cottage Homes, there are—

784 homes, containing 1 child each.			
124	"	"	2 children each.
33	"	"	3 " "
17	"	"	4 " "
2	"	"	5 " "

960 homes, containing 1,209 children, or an average of 14.

THE ADOPTED CHILDREN.

On April 5, 1887, there were 49 boys and 74 girls in this section. During the past year the numbers have increased to 136 (52 boys and 84 girls)—115 being Protestants and 21 Roman Catholics. On April 5, 1887, there were 104 Protestants and 19 Roman Catholics. As these children are not paid for, this branch represents a saving to the Government of about £1,860 a year—after deducting the proportion of their inspection, management, cost of outfits, &c.

It is to be regretted that the law does not in New South Wales, as in New Zealand, cause a parent to forfeit the right to claim a child after proof of three years' desertion—unless extenuating circumstances could be shown. It is, of course, only possible to place out orphans for adoption at present; but, if such a law as that I have referred to existed in this Colony, 83 unsatisfied applications for children for adoption which are now recorded, could be at once complied with, and the State would thus be saved an expenditure of £1,200 a year—which is at present incurred for their maintenance. The adoption element of the system is still generally confined to children of 8 years of age and under, and the applicants are usually women without families who wish for the companionship and affection of a child. While the branch is administered in this way, there is no danger of failure. Indeed, it continues to afford most interesting examples of the successful artificial family relationship which may be created between the foster-parents and children, and fully realizes a high ideal of what boarding-out may become under favourable conditions. The guardians in this section are generally persons in comfortable circumstances.

APPRENTICED CHILDREN.

On April 5, 1888, there were 343 boys and 177 girls apprenticed; total, 520. The number at the period of the previous year was 447, so that there has been an increase of 73 under this heading. The girls have as usual been placed at domestic service, and the occupations of the boys apprenticed from this Department, and excluding 57 apprentices now out from the late Orphan Schools, whose indentures will soon expire, are classified as follows:—Farmers, 233; chemists, 4; storekeepers, 5; bakers, 4; gardeners, 5; tailors, 4; plasterer, 1; butchers, 2; undertaker, 1; carpenter, 1; grocers, 2; grooms, 9; wheelwright, 1; cordial manufacturer, 1; saddle and harness makers, 2; boat-builder, 1; dairymen, 2; potter, 1; warehouseman, 1; boot-makers, 2; painters, 3; draper, 1.

The most noteworthy feature of this return is again the steady increase in the number of boys sent to well-to-do farmers. On April 5, 1886, it stood at 103; at the same period of 1887 it was 176; on April 5, 1888, it had increased to 233.

The

The cost of managing this branch has been £792, or a capitation charge of 30s. for proportion of inspection and salaries. It has only varied to the extent of 3d. per child during the past three years.

THE CHILDREN CLASSED AS UNOFFICIAL.

These are children who do not legally come within the scope of the State Children's Relief Act, but who have been taken charge of in consequence of representations that they required protection. They have been placed at ordinary service, not under the usual indenture of apprenticeship, and are supervised in the same manner as the other children. On April 5, 1887, there were 7 boys and 7 girls, and on April 5, 1888, 9 boys and 11 girls in this division. They are conducting themselves on the whole satisfactorily, and do not cost more than the proportionate charge for inspection, &c., which, as in the case of the apprentices, was last year £1 10s. per head, with an additional item of about £18 for clothing.

THE CENTRAL HOME.

794 children passed through the Central Home at Paddington during last year, and the average daily number of inmates was 9. Their maintenance has cost £94 3s. 11d., or £10 9s. 4d. per head. In the previous year the total number admitted was 816; the daily average 11½; the gross maintenance £108 11s. 4d.; and the average cost £9 9s. The higher capitation charge during the year ending April 5, 1888, has arisen principally from the lower average number of inmates daily, and also because of the elder children returned for apprenticeship, and others under transfer from the late Orphan Schools, having been accommodated until more permanent provision could be made for them elsewhere. The charge does not include cost of clothing, as the children are invariably clad from returned outfits during their brief residence at the depôt. In order that the discrepancy between the number of children boarded out and the number received at the Central Home may be understood, I again explain this year that the latter includes children returned to be handed over to parents, and others under conveyance to the Cottage Homes.

THE COTTAGE HOMES FOR INVALID CHILDREN.

It is not necessary to again describe at length the objects of these cottage homes or hospitals for invalid children, but I may briefly state that they are refuges for children who usually suffer from hereditary diseases, and who cannot consequently be properly provided for in healthy families under the boarding-out system until their health has improved under special treatment. In many cases the children are incurable, and must remain a permanent charge upon charity. There has been no diminution during the past year of the remarkable success which has attended the operations of the homes since the first was opened in 1885; and their results continue to indicate that no more beneficent provision could have been made by the Government for the physically afflicted children of this Colony. The Picton Home was removed a year ago to Mittagong, where there are now five of these hospitals, and there are two at Parramatta. The homes are still carried on in rented premises, but during the current year the Parliamentary vote of £5,040 will be expended upon the erection of premises specially adapted to the requirements of this particular class of children, and the property previously rented at Parramatta having been purchased under the usual conditions, a tender has been accepted for the erection of two cottages upon it according to plans which were very carefully considered by the Board.

I have, as usual, had two returns prepared, one indicating the total number of children received into and discharged from the homes since they were established, and the other containing the statistics of the past year only; they are as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Total number of children admitted to Cottage Homes up to 5 April, 1888	188	151	334
Total number discharged up to 5 April, 1888	132	104	236
Number in Homes on 5 April, 1888	51	47	98
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of inmates on 5 April, 1887	57	43	100
Placed in Homes during year ending 5 April, 1888	55	46	101
Total	112	80	201

Discharged during year ending 5 April, 1888:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To Boarding-out	54	39	93
„ Relatives	6	1	7
„ Hospital	1	..	1
„ Lunacy Department	..	1	1
Died	..	1	1
Total...	61	42	103

In Homes on 5 April, 1888... 51 47 98

The only death has been that of a girl aged 11 years, who was hopelessly afflicted with heart disease and dropsy. I direct particular attention to the large number of discharges. Altogether 334 children have been admitted into the homes, and in no case was a child thus placed whom it would at the time of admission have been desirable to board-out among healthy children. Under special treatment and diet, aided by the country climate, 236 of the inmates have sufficiently recovered to be boarded-out in the usual way; and on April 5, 1888, the remaining inmates consisted of 51 boys and 47 girls, total, 98; or an average of 14 at each home. The figures for the past year only show that on April 5, 1887, there were 100 inmates; 101 were admitted during the year ended April 5, 1888, and 103 discharged, of whom 93 were boarded-out, 7 were handed over to parents, 1 was sent to hospital for an operation, 1 to an asylum for the insane, and 1 died as stated. 109 cases of ophthalmia have been treated since the first home was opened in March, 1885.

The following return shows the complaints with which the children were afflicted when admitted:—

Abscesses	1	Epilepsy	2
Abscesses and swollen glands	1	Hip disease	3
Bronchitis (chronic)	1	„ and partial paralysis	1
„	1	Heart disease	3
Contraction of leg sinews	1	Hip disease and running ears	1
Chilled feet	1	Half-caste	2
Delicate and lame	1	General debility	44
„ ophthalmic	5	„ and turned eye	1
„ partial paralysis	4	„ and measles	1
„ running ears	3	Malformed hands	1
„ scrofulous	1	„ feet	4
Dysentery	1	Marasmus	2
Dirty habits and sore ear	1	Malformed mouth	1
Dropsy and rheumatism	1	Incontinence of water	3
Deaf and dumb (change of air)	1	Necrosis of foot	1
Diarrhœa	2	Ophthalmia	104
Eruptions	9	„ and scrofulous	5
„ of scalp and deformed chest	1	„ semi-idiotic	1
Eruptions and bad habits	2	„ ulcerated foot	1
„ scrofulous	1	„ running ears	6
„ of scalp	12	„ scalp eruption, and general debility	3
„ of scalp and body	1	One leg	1

One eye	1	Spinal disease	6
Paralysis	5	Strumous	1
" of brain	1	Semi-idiotic	1
" (partial) and spinal disease	1	St. Vitis' dance	1
Running ears	5	Sore leg	2
" and skin eruption	2	Teething	1
Rheumatism	2	Weak legs	1
Ringworms	5	Whooping-cough	1
Scrofulous	27	Weak intellect	2

26 other children have passed through the Homes as apprentices.

Children have been transferred to the Cottage Homes during the past year from the asylums and hospitals, as follows:—Sydney Benevolent Asylum, 63; Randwick Asylum, 9; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 6; Protestant Orphan School, 5; Glebe Point Hospital, 4; Industrial School for Girls, 3; Prince Alfred Hospital, 4; "Vernon," 4; Coast Hospital, 1; Moorecliff Hospital, 1; Shaftesbury Reformatory, 1; total, 101.

The expenditure in this department, as set forth in the balance sheet, has been £2,203 17s. 8d., to which should be added £256 15s. 5d. on clothing account, and £41 4s. for travelling expenses; the total outlay thus being £2,501 17s. 1d. As the average number of inmates during the year, including apprentices, was 111, the children have cost £22 10s. 9d. per head. The cost in the previous year was £23 6s. 3d. In estimating this expenditure it should be borne in mind that the majority of the children are properly hospital patients; that they require special diet, and particularly a liberal supply of milk, and that if they were dealt in the ordinary way at the public hospitals the cost of their maintenance would be at least 50 per cent. higher, while they would not enjoy the advantage of residence in the country, which is undoubtedly the most potent factor in their recovery of health.

The erection of the new cottages will be as rapidly proceeded with as possible during the current year, and when they are completed it is estimated that the difference in the amount of the saving between the interest upon their cost and the present rent charges will be considerable. The Board have also; after much consideration, determined to accept tenders for the supply of provisions, &c., to the Homes, instead of purchasing supplies in the usual way, and the capitation cost will doubtless be thus further reduced. This plan will be tried tentatively for six months on the ground of economy only, as the Board are quite aware that it may possibly prove not altogether satisfactory, seeing that the homes are so distant from the administrative centre. In order to provide against this defect, however, two local residents of high integrity will be requested to act in conjunction with an officer of the Department, to decide disputes that may arise between the nurses in charge and the contractors about the quality of provisions.

The very close inspection of the homes during the year has doubtless had some effect upon their successful management. The Inspectors of the Department have visited them 399 times, which is an average of 57 visits to each home. The books, however, record altogether no less than 1,093 visits, including those paid by independent persons who have taken an interest in the system, or an average of 156 visits to each home, against 127½ in the preceding year; and many very satisfactory entries appear opposite the names of these independent observers of their management. Recently, the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, P.C., visited the Mittagong homes, inquired carefully into the minutiae of their operation, and closely questioned the children; and in every instance he has left entries on the books showing his high appreciation of the good work they are doing, and of the tender provision which has been made for the treatment of the afflicted inmates.

SUBSIDIZED

SUBSIDIZED COTTAGE HOMES FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN.

On April 5th, 1887, three homes were thus classed (in addition to two maintained by Mrs. Jefferis and Mrs. Sly, at Burwood), under a special regulation for their government made by the Governor in Council; and I then stated that it was not intended to increase the number, as the children could probably in future be provided for in the boarding-out division. It had been considered by the Board that it would be possible to place seven or eight boys of characters difficult to manage in each of a few special homes in remote country localities, under the usual boarding-out subsidy, with guardians who, having no young children of their own, might give particular attention to the training of their State charges. The difficulty of securing close inspection, and other minor disadvantages which became apparent as the experiment was tested, caused the Board to distribute the inmates among families in smaller numbers, that is, to deal with them as ordinary boarded-out children. The only subsidized cottage homes, therefore, at present, are those established by Mrs. Jefferis and Miss Mullins (now Mrs. Sly), which continue to work very satisfactorily. These ladies pay the salaries of the mothers in charge, and, with the assistance of friends and the subsidy for the State children, defray the whole cost of management and maintenance. It is not intended by the Board to subsidize any cottage homes in future which are not established on these lines.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Although it is apparent from the past year's statistics that the work of the Department has largely increased since my previous report, and that it has never been more successfully accomplished, there has not been any addition to the official staff. It is again my duty to record the Board's high appreciation of the continued efforts of the officers to secure the satisfactory operation of the boarding-out system. I have also much pleasure in tendering thanks to Mr. Critchett Walker, the Principal Under Secretary, for the great help which he has afforded to the Department in his official capacity, to Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, and since his departure for England on leave of absence, to Mr. Superintendent Reid, acting Inspector-General, and also to the officials of the Police Department generally, for the valuable assistance which they have, as usual, voluntarily rendered throughout the year on many important occasions.

The usual appendices will be found well worthy of perusal. In my last report I stated that the customary letters from school-teachers and others relating to the children, would in future be omitted, as their continued publication was not necessary in order to show the work of the Department, while it involved considerable expense in preparation and printing.

In conclusion it is very gratifying to remark that the statistics, financial returns, and social information annually published in these reports have demonstrated without any variation during the past seven years that the successful results which it was anticipated at the inception of the boarding-out system would attend its operations in this Colony have been realized in the highest degree possible, whether viewed from the standpoint of economy, or with regard to the physical and moral wellbeing of the children.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX F.

DISTRIBUTION of Children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department on 5th April, 1888.

	Boarders.					Appren- tices.	Adopted.	Boarders without Subsidy.	Absconded	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depot.	Total under control.
	7s. Special.	7s. Under 3 years old	6s.	5s.	Total.									
Boys ...	...	3	8	727	738	343	48	4	5	9	2	51	2	1,202
Girls ...	1	2	6	423	432	177	82	2	1	11	4	47	2	758
Totals	1	5	14	1,150	1,170	520	130	6	6	20	6	93	4	1,860

APPENDIX G.

SHOWING Social Antecedents of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out System in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother blind	2	Father unknown, mother destitute	31
" " " contributes to support	9	" " " dead	13
" " " dead	370	" " " insane	17
" " " deserted	54	" " " in gaol	21
" " " destitute	369	" " " in hospital	5
" " " drunkard	34	" " " prostitute	10
" " " half-caste aboriginal	1	" " " and thief	1
" " " in Asylum	1	" " " (found in brothel)	1
" " " in gaol	23	" " " vagrant	3
" " " killed by step-father	2	" " " unknown	98
" " " insane	19	" " " native of Islands	1
" " " prostitute	20	" " " drunkard	1
" " " paralyzed	3	" " " cripple with illegitimate	1
" " " sickly	21	" " " family of 6	1
" " " unknown	28	Father helpless, mother dead	3
" " " vagrant	21	" " " deserted	5
" " " step-father deserted, mother destitute	4	" " " insane	2
" " " unknown	1	" " " in gaol	2
" " " in gaol	1	Father drunkard, mother had ridden	1
" " " cripple	2	" " " destitute	12
" " " hanged, mother destitute	2	" " " deserted	14
" " " hanged himself, mother destitute	2	" " " dead	25
" " " killed in a fight, mother dissolute habits	4	" " " in gaol	5
" " " dead, step-father contributes, mother un- known	1	" " " prostitute	3
" " " step-father contributes	1	" " " drunkard	10
" " " deserted, mother consumptive	3	" " " and cripple, mother drunkard	5
" " " contributes	5	Father cannot work, blind, mother destitute	1
" " " single, 3 children	1	" " " cripple, bad character (il- legitimate)	2
" " " dead	114	" " " cripple, mother in gaol	1
" " " destitute	262	" " " deserted	8
" " " drunkard	19	" " " deformed, prostitute	3
" " " deserted (legitimate)	86	" " " destitute, ill	2
" " " deserted (illegitimate)	65	" " " dead	3
" " " in gaol	40	" " " in asylum, mother deserted	3
" " " found sleeping with children in paddock	2	" " " destitute	4
" " " in service	8	" " " ill	3
" " " insane	15	" " " in hospital, insane	9
" " " in asylum	13	" " " destitute	18
" " " children living		" " " invalid, doubtful	
" " " with Indians	2	" " " character	1
" " " eloped with another man	4	" " " in hospital, mother unknown	4
" " " in hospital	5	" " " paralyzed, deserted	4
" " " prostitute	25	" " " consumptive, in asylum	7
" " " paralyzed (illegitimate)	1	" " " in asylum, bad reputa.	3
" " " supports illegitimate child	7	" " " consumptive, dead	4
" " " children illegitimate	2	" " " children has other	
" " " unknown	6	" " " children	1
Father in gaol, mother destitute	42	" " " one arm, mother drunkard	1
" " " dead	82	" " " subject to fits, mother dead	5
" " " destitute (illegitimate)	38	" " " hip disease, dead	2
" " " drunkard	1	" " " mother dead	14
" " " deserted	6	" " " deserted	2
" " " in gaol	9	" " " destitute	9
" " " in asylum with child	48	" " " bad character	5
" " " insane	2	Father contributes, mother dead	75
" " " sickly	1	" " " deserted	10
" " " prostitute	21	" " " drunkard	22
" " " partially blind	4	" " " insane	1
" " " unknown	6	" " " in gaol	5
Father insane, mother insane	2	" " " in gaol (illegitimate)	1
" " " dead	5	" " " prostitute	4
" " " destitute	17	" " " unknown	9
" " " deserted	2	" " " sickly	1
" " " in asylum	1	" " " ill-treats child	1
" " " in gaol	1	" " " children	3
Father unknown, mother contributes	11	Father cannot support, of dissolute habits, mother dead	8
" " " deserted	23	" " " children uncontrollable, mother dead	4
		" " " an Indian, mother unknown	1

APPENDIX G.—continued.

Father cannot support, out of work, mother drunkard	1	Mother contributée	3
" " " unemployed, " deserted	9	" has bad leg	1
" " " " " dead ...	9	" in goal	1
" " " " " in asylum	2	" in asylum	5
" " " mother insane	1	" insane	1
" " " cannot support	2	" drunkard	3
" " " of dissolute habits, mother		" half-caste	1
" " " prostitute	2	" " living with man at Narrabri	1
" " " French convict, mother dead	2	" " in service, another illegitimate child	1
" " " has 15 children " ...	1	" confined of another illegitimate child	1
" " " has 7 " " " ...	1	Parents keep a brothel	1
" " " has large family	1	Child from Dublin Orphan Asylum	1
" " " an actor, mother prostitute ...	1		
" " " keeps 2 children, mother		Total	2,606
" " " insane	1		

APPENDIX H.

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ending April 5th, 1888:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Maintenance of Children.....	14,938	0	5	By Balance in Bank	420	2	10
" Advertising	2	9	0	" Deposit from Treasury, May 12, 1887	1,000	0	0
" Conveyance	443	5	3	" " " " June 30, 1887.....	4,500	0	0
" Clothing	1,596	11	4	" " " " August 30, 1887... ..	1,000	0	0
" Incidentals*	210	0	10	" " " " September 30, 1887	4,500	0	0
" Medical	138	10	11	" " " " December 15, 1887	500	0	0
" Salaries	1,788	6	0	" " " " January 4, 1888... ..	4,500	0	0
" Depôt	94	3	11	" " " " March 2, 1888.....	1,000	0	0
" Travelling	766	6	8	" " " " April 4.....	4,500	0	0
" Cottage Homes	2,203	17	8	" Treasury, towards Salaries,	1,225	0	0
" Refund to Treasury	308	14	6				
" Balance	654	10	4				
	£23,145	2	10		£23,145	2	10

Spectacles, 10s. 6d.; money orders, £34 15s. 3d.; cleaning closets, £32 10s.; labour at depôt, £39 16s. 11d.; gas, £19 11s. 2d.; allowance in lieu of rations to sub-matron, £20; board of children in transit, £8 13s. 1d.; clerical assistance, £2 5s.; school books and bibles, £29 18s. 3d.; funeral expenses, £4 15s.; office sundries, £17 6s. 8d.

Parents' Maintenance Account.

1887.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	1887.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
30 April—To collections from parents towards support of boarded-out children..		53	15	0	2 May—By cash to Treasury		53	15	0
31 May " " " "		41	12	6	1 June " " " "		41	12	6
30 June " " " "		38	0	0	1 July " " " "		38	0	0
31 July " " " "		31	16	0	2 Aug. " " " "		31	16	0
31 Aug. " " " "		34	14	6	1 Sept. " " " "		34	14	6
30 Sept. " " " "		50	13	6	1 Oct. " " " "		50	13	6
31 Oct. " " " "		72	16	0	1 Nov. " " " "		72	16	0
30 Nov. " " " "		40	18	6	1 Dec. " " " "		40	18	6
31 Dec. " " " "		42	11	6	31 Dec. " " " "		42	11	6
1888.					1888.				
31 Jan. " " " "		56	13	6	31 Jan. " " " "		56	13	6
29 Feb. " " " "		37	15	6	2 Mar. " " " "		37	15	6
31 Mar. " " " "		58	18	0	4 April " " " "		58	18	0
9 April " " " "		14	4	0	9 April " " " "		14	4	0
		£574	8	6			£574	8	6

APPENDIX I.

Extracts from Lady Visitors' Letters.

Mrs. E. D. ARGENTHAU, Armadale:—

In reply to your request with regard to the boarding-out system, I still continue to find it very satisfactory. All the children I visit have good homes and are perfectly contented and happy, being very kindly treated by their foster-mothers, who faithfully perform their duties in every way.

Mrs. BOYCE, St. Paul's, Redfern:—

The more I see of the boarding-out system the more I admire the care and kindness bestowed upon these poor children, the great majority of whom are far happier and better looked after by their foster-parents than they would be by their own.

Miss EDITH DEANE, "Waimoa," Woollahra:—

From what I have seen during the past year, the boarding-out system certainly appears to be a success. The children seem happy and well cared for. The homes are all respectable and very comfortable, and the guardians kind.

Mrs. NEWTON, Woollahra:—

I beg to state, as far as my first year's experience goes regarding the boarding-out system in my district, I am satisfied that nothing could be better for the children.

Mrs. INGLIS, "Craigie," Strathfield:—

The result of our observations during our visits for the past year is simply a confirmation of what has already been frequently expressed, namely, the superiority of the boarding-out system. The children are happier, better cared for, and experience the comforts of a home life as opposed to the rigid rule inseparable from the barrack system.

Mrs. FRASER, "Parkstone," Strathfield:—

Mrs. Inglis and myself have had much pleasure this quarter in visiting the State School children at their different suitable and comfortable homes. The mothers seem well pleased with their work.

Mrs.

Mrs. JOHNSTON and Miss J. M. BENNETT, Stanmore :—

The lady visitors for the Stanmore district have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory results of the boarding-out system, as far as it comes under their observation. The children as a rule are well reported of by the guardians, all of whom have comfortable, and in some cases, superior homes for them, and who, as far as can be seen, faithfully perform their duties towards them. Five cases occurred last quarter where the guardians expressed dissatisfaction with their charges. One was apprenticed to a butcher; the others have boarded-out children. These are the only cases in the Stanmore district, and no doubt they have already been dealt with by the Board. With these exceptions the report of the district is most satisfactory, and the results of the system as successful as could be hoped for.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta :—

My confidence in the boarding-out system increases each year. In every case under my care the greatest satisfaction is given. So far as I may judge, the system is most beneficial to the interests of the children.

Mrs. GUNTHER, St. John's, Parramatta :—

I have much pleasure in stating that the children whom I visit are in every case progressing satisfactorily. They look well and happy, and better cared for than many living with their parents. The guardians perform their duties conscientiously, and appear to have a real affection for the children under their care.

Miss A. G. MURRAY, "Nyrambla," Darlinghurst :—

The boarding-out system seems to answer very satisfactorily. Some of them appear happier than others. The children under our charge have not been visited since December last, as we were in the country until quite lately, but before that time they all seemed going on well.

Mrs. SHADFORTH, Ashfield :—

I write to give you my experience of the boarding-out system. The class of homes I visit are very respectable, and the children appear happy and well cared for.

Mrs. GIBSON, Picton :—

I cannot speak too highly of the boarding-out system. The homes I visit are all good, and the children since they came to them are much improved in habits and appearance. They all speak well and kindly of their guardians. Since I have been made a visitor there are only two girls that I cannot speak well of.

Mrs. HOLLIDAY, O'Connell :—

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony in favour of the boarding-out system, which is working admirably in this district. The children are most fortunate in having good homes and kind guardians, who take much interest in their spiritual and moral improvement, and strive in every way to do their duty.

Mrs. McCARR, Russell Vale, Woonona :—

With reference to the State children put under my care at Mandemar, I am happy to say the two I visited could not be happier or more comfortably settled. The two I speak of are with Mr. ——— and Mrs. ———. These children are fortunate in getting into such comfortable and kind homes.

Mrs. OSBORN, Bandanook :—

The children in my district are all apprenticed, I see them frequently, and by their appearance and manners seem to be very comfortably situated; they are all in good homes and comfortably clad. I am sure the system of boarding-out is conducive to the happiness and welfare, both morally and socially of the children than the barrack system.

Mrs. SMITH, Fullarton Cove, Stockton :—

I beg to forward you the result of my experience of the boarding-out system. The class of homes as a rule is good, and the guardians appear to treat the children much the same as their own; they are sent to school, and are bringing them up to industry. I have not seen or heard of anything to complain of as yet.

Mrs. F. B. SUTTON, "Bradwardine," Bathurst :—

Having been asked to report my opinion on the boarding-out system, I can but repeat that I think it is most beneficial to the children.

Mrs. W. H. SMITH, West Maitland :—

I beg to say I am now, as I always have been, in favour of homes being provided in private families for the State children. I have many opportunities of seeing the manner in which the little ones are treated in the district which has been allotted to me, and I am pleased to say the children appear clean, contented, and happy.

Mrs. C. TURNER, Camden :—

The boarding-out system is a good one, when the children get good homes. In the cases under my care the children seem healthy and happy. I do not think there is anything to complain of.

Mrs. WESS, Hathrop, Bathurst :—

I think the boarding-out system, as far as I have seen its working, is admirable. The children are placed in comfortable homes, are well taken care of, and quickly begin to improve in appearance and intelligence.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, Vernon Park, Gordon :—

In reply to your circular of 15th instant, requesting me to forward a brief statement of my experience of the boarding-out system, I find it difficult to express a decided opinion on the subject, as my experience up to the present time has been rather limited. However, so far as I can judge from what I have seen in my own district, the system works well, as the homes to which the children have been sent are, I think, exceptionally suitable and well conducted in every respect, the children being well cared for, and obtaining all the advantages of good domestic associations.

Miss BURKE, Moss Vale, Mittagong :—

I have great pleasure in saying the Catholic Home, near Mittagong, at which I most often visit, is very well conducted; the matron is a very respectable young woman, and seems to take great interest in the children in her charge, who are improving in every way, and are perfectly happy and contented. It is a pleasure to see the poor little creatures so well cared for and so kindly treated; and I am sure the system of having the children in the cottage homes is working well for their ultimate good. The matron teaches and gives the little ones religious instruction, and they have a nice garden and plenty out-door amusements. They very soon improve in appearance when brought from other places to Mittagong.

Mrs. CHISHOLM, Merrilla :—

I am happy to be able to inform you that the children under my care are, on the whole, doing very satisfactorily; they are all placed with farmers and dairymen in the district of Murrumbidgee, and appear happy and well cared for. My experience is that the foster parents become much attached to the children under their charge, and the system, as carried out in the country, has very good results; about the town I know nothing.

Mrs. J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle, reiterates her opinion expressed last year, which is as follows :—

Having again been requested to give a statement as to the boarding-out system, I do so with much pleasure, having now had nearly five years' experience; also having at the present time forty children under my supervision. Out of this number seventeen have been adopted—five boys, twelve girls, and two have been apprenticed. In some instances, when unable to visit some of my homes, I have obtained the kind assistance of a reliable friend, or the clergyman's wife of the parish where the children are living, which has been duly reported to the Board. I have never changed my opinion previously expressed, and consider the boarding-out system a great and excellent work. Those who take up the work heartily will find a grand opening in the Master's vineyard, for the ladies' work is entirely a labour of love. Great care is needed in selecting the homes for the little ones; and I consider that no child should be placed in a home where the few shillings they obtain as maintenance money will be thought a help to poor people. I have had many applications of this kind; for instance, a very respectable woman wanted two children; her plea was that her husband was often out of work,

Mrs.

and that if she had two children it would be a help to them. I have never recommended such a home. Young growing children need plenty of plain nourishing food, and the payment should only be looked upon to keep up their stock of clothing, and in this is shown the wise decision of the Board in having refused to give more than 5s. a week for children of a certain age. There is no doubt when foster-parents first receive the children many complaints are made; in one case of adoption they wanted to send back the child at once, and now they would sooner part with all their worldly possessions than the child. I could enumerate many more instances of this kind, but will conclude by stating that the system has proved an undoubted blessing to those who are without children, but especially to the children themselves who have such good homes found for them, and under the constant supervision of the Department.

Mrs. M'DONNELL, Newcastle :—

I think the system of boarding-out children an exceedingly good one. The children under my control are well treated, and sent far more regularly to school than the majority of children of the same class who have parents. The homes under my notice are tidy and comfortable, the guardians performing their duty, as far as I can learn, faithfully. I would like to say a few words about the apprenticing of children at the early age of twelve years. It is rather hard for the guardians to have to pay and clothe children and send them to school for two years after they are apprenticed. The children are very little use to them for those two years. If the age for apprenticing children could be made fourteen instead of twelve years, the boarding out system would give still more satisfaction.

Mrs. BARRIE, Lismore :—

In reply to your circular asking my opinion of the boarding-out system, so far as I have been able to observe its results I am decidedly in accord with the object it aims at, as opposed to the barrack style of life in large institutions. So far as the children under my supervision are concerned, they seem to have greatly improved, both in their habits and appearance, with a marked improvement in what might be called the natural affections of the children. I believe the guardians are faithfully performing their duty to the children.

Miss FRASER, Cambewarra :—

I have great pleasure in stating that I find all the children under my charge here seemingly to be very happy and contented with their homes. Some are growing fine healthy boys, and are becoming great assistance to the farmers and dairymen under whose charge they are. They attend both Sunday school and day school; they seem well clothed and cared for in every way; and I think that so far the system carried on by the Department is doing a good work.

Mrs. DONNELLY, The Laurels, Armidale :—

I have much pleasure in stating that the children boarded out here are all doing well, being particularly healthy, happy, and well cared for, the guardians in all cases discharging their duties faithfully and conscientiously.

Mrs. DWYER, Goulburn :—

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 9th inst. I beg to inform you that my acquaintance with the homes of the boarded-out children in this neighbourhood has been, on the whole, gratifying. I have found them generally of a suitable character, the children well cared as regards food, clothing, and lodging, and their religious and moral training kept well in view and properly guarded. Judging from my observation of the supervision exercised over the children by the officers entrusted with that duty, I have every confidence in the system of administration adopted, and believe it, while applied as at present, capable of conferring very great advantages on the class of children coming under its influence.

Mrs. J. BEST, Camden :—

In reply to your letter of 9th inst. I can only state, so far as I was capable of judging during the few months I was visiting the boarded-out children at Camden, that I think the latter were well treated by those who had the care of them. They seemed happy and comfortable in their homes—some of them particularly so.

Mrs. BARBER, Guildford :—

Mrs. Boyd and myself visited the homes of the three children you named living in Granville. The children are well cared for, better than dozens living with their parents; they seem happy and contented, and a credit to their foster-mothers.

1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATHOLOGIST TO THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE APPOINTMENT OF).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 February, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th December, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between any officer of the University or of the Prince Alfred Hospital and W. C. Wilkinson, Esquire, M.P., relative to the appointment of Pathologist to the latter Institution, or of Physician to it, since 1st January, 1886.”

(Mr. Hassall.)

No. 1.

Dr. Wilkinson to The Registrar of the University of Sydney.

Sir,

Union Club, Sydney, 2 April, 1887.

I understand that the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine intends to move at the meeting of the Senate a resolution to the effect that a tutorship in clinical medicine be established at a salary of £200 a year.

When this particular resolution was presented to the Faculty of Medicine, I was prevented from discussing the merits of the resolution by the ruling of the chairman (Dr. Stuart), that it was not in order to refer to the internal arrangements and administration of the Prince Alfred Hospital. My mouth was therefore closed, and I was unable to show then—as I wish to show now—that this new appointment is necessary chiefly because the honorary medical staff at the hospital is too small. There are only two honorary physicians in charge of the medical wards, and each physician is only expected to attend at the hospital twice a week. In England and elsewhere, it is the honorary physicians who teach clinical medicine, and for such teaching there is no remuneration but the honor of holding the office. It is not reasonable to suppose that two honorary physicians, who visit the hospital only twice a week, can give the necessary clinical instruction.

If we examine the strength and composition of the medical staff at each British hospital—which, like the Prince Alfred Hospital, is attached to a medical school—we find that the teaching staff in the medical college or school is practically the hospital staff. The lecturer in pathology is, by virtue of his office, an honorary physician to the hospital, and therefore a teacher of clinical medicine. This is so in Edinburgh, and at all the large English schools. It is, in fact, recognized that the teacher of pathology should have abundant opportunities of demonstrating and explaining pathological processes (the effects of disease) in the living subject as well as in the dead. Would it not be right then to give the teacher of pathology in our University these opportunities by appointing him an honorary physician to the Prince Alfred Hospital? In making this suggestion, I am only asking for my office the privileges that are granted to it in all the great medical schools, and the opportunities that are necessary to make the teaching of pathology full and satisfactory. If the conjoint Board, inspired by the Senate, should

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should appoint me as one of the honorary physicians to the Prince Alfred Hospital, I should consider it part of the duty of such office to give systematic instruction in clinical medicine to the students—even without remuneration. That I am able to give such clinical instruction, I leave to the Senate to judge from the testimony of some of the ablest clinical teachers in London, notably W. Wilson Fox, W. E. T. Roberts, Dr. Gowers, and Dr. Barlow, all of whom had very good opportunities of testing my ability. I may further add that four years ago, when I was honorary physician to the Sydney Hospital, I voluntarily gave gratuitous clinical instruction to the students, and I never failed to attract a good attendance.

But it may be urged that I, as pathologist, am already a paid officer to the Prince Alfred Hospital. This appointment at the hospital I hold at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, and I would resign it at once if I considered only my own interests. I hold it only because the University cannot afford to pay for a demonstrator in pathology, as they do in the subjects of anatomy and physiology, and either the lecturer on pathology or his assistant must do this work at the hospital if pathology is to be properly taught. But surely under such circumstances—holding, as I do, an appointment for which the remuneration is utterly inadequate—there can be no objection to my being an honorary physician to the hospital. So far as my position in the hospital as physician might be concerned it would be purely honorary. In many hospitals in England an honorary physician is paid for work done in another capacity. However, I intend to show presently how the work which I do now as pathologist might be done with a saving of expense to the hospital under a different arrangement. Briefly, it is this,—that I be made an honorary physician, and a resident physician also be appointed, who would, under my supervision, do such work as is required from me as pathologist to the hospital at the present time.

A statement of the strength of the medical staff in the various English hospitals shows unmistakably that the medical staff at the Prince Alfred Hospital is inadequate. At the Prince Alfred there are only two honorary physicians, and they only visit twice a week. In an English hospital of the same size there are always three or more physicians, who visit the hospital three times a week, and give clinical instruction as part of the duties of their office. For example, at the Charing Cross Hospital (180 beds) there are three honorary physicians, including, of course, the lecturer on pathology (Dr. Green); at University College Hospital (240 beds) there are seven honorary physicians, and among them the teacher of pathology; at the London Hospital there are nine honorary physicians, one of them also the lecturer on pathology. These physicians attend three times a week, and lecture on clinical medicine. Besides these pure physicians there are physicians for special departments, obstetrics, &c. At these schools there is no need for a tutorship in clinical medicine, because the medical staff at the hospital is able to give all the necessary instruction in clinical medicine.

It must be evident, then, that the clinical instruction in the medical school of our University is insufficient, because there are only two honorary physicians on the medical staff, and they only visit the hospital twice a week. If two more honorary physicians were appointed to the hospital, and it were made a condition of appointment that each physician should visit three times a week and give clinical instruction, there would be no grounds for establishing a tutorship in clinical medicine. If the conjoint Board, inspired by the Senate, were to recognize my claim to the position of honorary physician to the hospital, and I were appointed, I would undertake to lecture at least once a week—giving fifty lectures a year—on clinical medicine, without remuneration. My main object is to bring about that our students shall leave our University medical school well trained in the methods of clinical investigation. Under the existing arrangements at the hospital this is impossible, as the students know only too well, and the best remedy lies, not in making a distinct new and expensive appointment, but in arranging that two more honorary physicians to the Prince Alfred Hospital be appointed under the conditions I have named. I have no fear that there would be any lack of capable candidates.

There is a further advantage in this scheme, if I were appointed honorary physician. Next year it is probable that six of our present students will have obtained the M.B. degree. Beyond all question they should have a prior claim to the resident appointments, just as I consider that I, as a University graduate, and a University lecturer, should have a prior claim to an honorary appointment at the hospital. At the present time the two junior resident officers receive together £400 a year from the hospital. Next year if four of our own graduates were appointed resident officers (say at £75 a year), there would even then be a saving to the hospital of £100 in salary, but if further one of these officers were appointed assistant to me, as honorary physician, he could do the post-mortem under my superintendence, and thus the £100 which I receive as pathologist would be saved.

Some such scheme as this is not only feasible but just (just to the students and just to the University lecturers), and under such a scheme the students would have no cause to complain of inefficient or insufficient clinical instruction. In making this suggestion I am not giving merely my own opinion but am recommending the system which the experience of the best English and Scotch schools shows to be the best.

I have written this letter as in the nature of an appeal against the ruling of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Dr. Stuart) by which the discussion of this important matter at the meeting at the Faculty of Medicine was prevented, and although, it may be said that I have a personal interest at stake, I trust that the Senate will recognize that I am only actuated by a desire to make the clinical teaching in our medical school adequate and thorough.

Trusting that the Senate will favourably consider my suggestion that I be appointed honorary physician to the Prince Alfred Hospital and clinical lecturer, and promising in such case to give systematic clinical instruction gratuitously, in return for the honor of holding the appointment which should belong to my University office.

I am &c.,
W. CAMAC WILKINSON, M.D.,
London.

No. 2.

The Registrar, Sydney University, to Dr. Wilkinson.

Dear Sir,

University of Sydney, 29 June, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that your letter of the 2nd of April, in which you make certain suggestions in reference to the clinical teaching of students in the medical school, has been duly considered by the Senate.

In reply I am directed to state that the Senate does not concur in the proposals which you make.

I am &c.,
H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

No. 3.

Dr. Wilkinson to The Registrar of the University of Sydney.

Dear Sir,

4 November, 1887.

I deem it to be my duty to inform the Senate that I have been forced by circumstances to resign the position of Pathologist to the Prince Alfred Hospital. For some time past this has been my intention for the fair and simple reason that the salary attaching to this appointment is quite inadequate to compensate one for the loss of time and practice which the nature of the work entails. This intention of mine was very plainly expressed in a letter written by me to the Senate many months ago. For the information of those members of the Senate who have been elected since my letter was considered, I enclose my letter, and would especially direct their attention to paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 14.

I would now only point out that a course of Practical Pathology is prescribed in the Medical Curriculum for Students of the Fourth Year. Such a course should, and, I believe, does mean not only a course of Pathological Histology—chiefly microscopical,—but also, and perhaps most important of all, a course of demonstrations which can only be given in the dead-house of a hospital. Yet the Senate do not contribute any part of the salary of the Pathologist, who alone can conduct these demonstrations, nor have they any voice in his appointment. The salary of the Pathologist is £100 a year, and it is not likely that a competent man will undertake the heavy duties of this position for so small a salary. Now for two years I have sacrificed my own interests on behalf of the Medical School and the students, in discharging the duties of this post, but I am not in a position to continue to do so any longer.

I am, &c.,
W. CAMAC WILKINSON, M.D.,
London.

[Enclosure.]

To The Registrar of the University of Sydney.

Sir,

1. In view of the fact that the Senate is about to consider some proposals for making additional appointments in the Medical School, I would ask you to bring under the notice of the Senate the position which I hold as teacher of pathology, and the emoluments belonging to that position.

2. I would first compare my own position with the position held in the English, Scotch, Continental, and Colonial Universities, by those who teach the same subject, pathology. Let us take the English schools first, or at least the chief of them. At University College, London, which holds a position second to none in Great Britain as a Medical School, the teachers of pathology are H. C. Bastian, M.D. (London), F.R.S., and V. A. H. Horsley, M.B. (London), F.R.S. (now Professor at the Brown Institution), and a demonstrator. Professor Bastian and Professor Horsley do most of the work, but there is besides a lecturer on surgical pathology. Apart from these there is a surgical registrar, and at least two or three days every week the physicians to the hospital give demonstrations upon gross pathological specimens in the post-mortem room. It needs no words from me after such a statement of facts to impress upon the Senate the importance of this subject. At University College, London, pathology is considered to be a subject equal in importance to that of anatomy and physiology; in fact, at University College, there are fewer to teach physiology. There is Professor Schäfer, F.R.S., of the London University, and Assistant-Professor W. D. Halliburton, M.D., London, who was one of my own strongest rivals when we were students together at University College. He is now Professor in his own College. To show the influence University College has had in establishing for pathology its proper place in a medical curriculum, it would be worth while noticing how many men from University College, London, are teachers of pathology in the different British schools. First, there is Professor W. S. Greenfield (of University College), M.D. (London), who is professor of pathology in the *University of Edinburgh*. His rank is the same as that of the professor of physiology, and the emoluments of these two offices are virtually the same. Further, Professor Greenfield has two assistants, E. S. Woodhead, M.D. (Edinburgh), and W. H. Barrett, M.B. (Edinburgh). Then, University College has supplied most of the London schools and provincial schools with the teachers of pathology. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, S. Wickham Legg (University College), M.D., London; at Charing Cross Hospital, T. H. Green (University College), M.D., London; at St. Mary's Hospital, A. J. Pepper (University College), M.B., London; and almost all the teachers of pathology, and indeed of most subjects for a matter of that, are also graduates—mostly M.D's.—of the *London University*. Further, wherever pathology is taught there is one or more demonstrators besides the professors. At Owen's College, Manchester, Professor Dreschfeld has two assistants, and at Liverpool and elsewhere it is the same. In the medical curriculum in German schools pathology holds an all important place. At Strassburg, where I worked for some months, the professor of pathology held the highest position, and his salary was the highest salary in the University. One has only to mention the name of Virchow, professor of pathology at Berlin, to indicate the fact that no higher position was known in the University of Berlin than that of professor of pathology.

3. In Melbourne, as elsewhere, pathology is considered as much a scientific subject as anatomy and physiology, and it needs something more than the ordinary medical training to enable one to teach this subject.

4. I have studied pathology to the exclusion of other more practical work, partly because I liked the subject, but also because I wished to take a part in the development of the Medical School connected with my own old University, and I am still ready to teach pathology at the University, if only the Senate will recognize the nature of my work and its supreme value in the medical curriculum. It cannot be said that the state of the finances does not allow of any change, because at the end of last year, Professor Stuart introduced a new appointment, at the rate of £350 (demonstrator of physiology), and he is now pressing for some fresh minor appointments, while he entirely refuses to recognize the need for change in my position as teacher of pathology.

5. To show more clearly the injustice—I do not imply studied injustice—which is being done me, I hope I may be allowed to state, briefly, my own position at the University, and compare it with that of other teachers in the medical school, whose work is similar, but in no sense more difficult.

6. By way of preface, I must point out that the scheme at work in our University is such that the lecturer on pathology has to do much of the work, which in English medical schools generally falls to the lot of the teacher of systematic medicine. At University College, London, generally known for its extremely good staff and the good quality of its teaching arrangements, every student, in his ordinary course, attends lectures on systematic medicine for two whole Winter Sessions. At our University the lectures on medicine only occupy the Winter Session of one year, so that the lecturer can only do that which he, in the syllabus, undertakes to do, lecture on the aetiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. The special pathology has to be left to the teacher of pathology, else the lecturer on medicine could never get through his subject in the prescribed time. Further, I have to add that the physicians to the Prince Alfred Hospital never give any demonstrations on pathological specimens. The whole of that work also falls to me. This, then, I say unhesitatingly, that while lectures on medicine and surgery are given only during one session in the prescribed medical curriculum, it is quite impossible for the teacher of pathology to cram lectures upon general pathology, special pathology, including surgical pathology, bacteriology and helminthology (parasitics) into two terms. This is expected from me now, because, according to the syllabus, the third term is supposed to be taken up by practical work in pathology.

7. At this point I would like to call attention to the small amount of time allowed for practical work. One hour each day of a short term is devoted to it. In all the schools in which I have ever worked, no practical class in histology, whether normal or pathological, ever occupies less than two hours. Two meetings of two hours each give better results than five meetings each one hour long. There is so much preliminary mechanical work, which has to be done when the class meets, that the hour is gone before any satisfactory demonstration can be given to the students *individually*. This is my experience, and every demonstrator in practical work, whether in chemistry or biology, must bear out what I say. In order to remedy this defect in our scheme, I have voluntarily undertaken to give up one whole afternoon every week for special demonstrations, over and above the work which is prescribed for me, rather than that the students should receive unsatisfactory teaching in one of the most essential and useful branches of pathology—practical pathology. I must add that I generally have to give up the whole morning to the preparation of specimens for these demonstrations. This is the plan which I had to adopt last term, and I hope that the Senate will see fit to recognize the importance and necessity of work of this kind. Such work adds much to the work already prescribed for me, and it is absolutely essential; but I cannot continue work of this kind, to my serious loss, unless I am in some way recompensed for such loss.

8. I have calculated that this work (which, by the way, has nothing to do with the work which is expected from me as Pathologist to the Prince Alfred Hospital) takes up on an average *eight to ten hours a week*. Proper material has to be selected, properly hardened, and prepared for cutting, then cut and stained, and finally, sections given to the students, to whom the chief pathological characters are at the time pointed out. Besides this, I should like to give, from time to time, demonstrations upon the methods of bacteriological research, but these need even more time and care than ordinary demonstrations. This, then, is the work that should be done by the teacher of pathology. This I am willing to do, but I cannot continue this plan of instruction at my present salary.

9. To show that I have good grounds for complaint, I might be allowed to compare my own work and remuneration with the work and remuneration of the demonstrator in physiology. The demonstrator gives no systematic lectures, he simply demonstrates *during one session* in histology and practical physiology, and for this he receives £350 a year. I do just the same work in pathological histology and pathological physiology, but over and above this, I have to give systematic lectures *throughout three terms—two sessions*—and I receive £300 a year and full fees. I ask any teacher of science—whether of chemistry, physics, or biology—whether the task of demonstrating is to be ranked with that of lecturing? One is comparatively easy, the other is a continuous mental strain—unless, of course, one reads the lectures out of a book. Hence the anomaly exists that while a demonstrator of a subject like physiology receives £350 a year, the lecturer on pathology—a subject just as important and as difficult to teach as physiology—*who does just the same work in his subject as the professor of physiology*, receives £300 a year and fees. It will be remembered that the Senate recognized the importance of the subject of pathology by declining to make any appointment till they were well satisfied of the fitness of the applicant to teach this subject.

10. I must here mention that I am pathologist to the Prince Alfred Hospital, for which I receive £100 a year from the hospital. In this capacity I teach the students what is taught in English hospitals by the clinical physicians. Here, unfortunately, the physicians take almost no interest in this work. I have been at the hospital for some four months, and actually one of the physicians has never been present at a post-mortem examination.

11. I fear that there is no other course open to me but to resign this appointment next term, if the Senate cannot compensate me for the loss of time and work. This work at the hospital makes such irregular calls upon my time that I lose in private practice far more than I gain by holding the appointment. And further, the very nature of the work debars me from certain branches of medical practice. I should be extremely sorry to be compelled to give up this appointment, but I must resign if the Senate cannot assist me. If I resign the appointment I do not see how the students can learn pathology satisfactorily, because, in my opinion, lectures should be only a systematised account of what can be and has been seen and verified. This is not possible in practice, but in a subject like pathology it is all important to give as great prominence as possible to its practical side.

12. As things are now, I have to lecture systematically, as Dr. Stuart does. I have to demonstrate as his assistants do. I have to be my own servant, preparing, cleaning, and putting away instruments, &c., and for all this I receive £800 a year and fees. It costs the University close upon £2,500 to get anatomy and physiology taught. It costs the University about an eighth part of this to provide for teaching a subject quite as important and quite as difficult—the subject of pathology. In every English school, nowadays, appointments almost always fall to the best pathologists. Of this I could give numbers of instances. Yet, in our school it is thought sufficient to spend £300 a year for the teaching of this subject. For this £300 a year I have to do the work of a Professor. I have to do work that is generally done by the teacher of systematic medicine. At the hospital I have to do the work which, at English hospitals, is mostly divided between three or four physicians; and, besides all this, I have to give proper instruction in practical work—the microscopical course, especially making heavy calls upon my time.

13. I wish the Senate to understand that, if they accede to my request, I shall devote the greater part of the day to the teaching and studying of the subject. Moreover, I shall take steps to collect and prepare specimens for the Pathological Museum. At present I would certainly not press for the appointment of a curator of the museum; there are other matters of greater moment needing attention. No doubt we must have a museum in time, but students will learn very much more from specimens which they see in the post-mortem room, with all the attendant conditions, than they ever do from so-called "pickled" specimens. Better far take care that the teacher of pathology has access to a post-mortem room, and is adequately recompensed for loss of time and practice, than appoint a curator of a museum, who, whatever his value may be, will not, for years to come, be able to give medical students much help in their work. There is always a tendency in students—especially lazy students—to get up their work in the quickest way possible—to cram. This tendency is certainly encouraged by making pretty anatomical and pathological specimens for students to study. They choose rather to learn their anatomy by reading from a book a description of a part which has been carefully prepared for them by a good dissector, than themselves take the trouble to dissect the part. Over and over again I have observed this among students, and there can be no doubt, therefore, that a careful selection and minute care in the preparation of anatomical and pathological specimens are not an unmixed good. I mention this matter at the present time because Dr. Stuart has it in his mind to move for the appointment of a curator of Anatomical and Pathological Museum, at a salary of £500 to £600 a year. Strange that Dr. Stuart does not realize the inequality of my position and the inadequacy of my remuneration.

14. It will be with very deep regret and many misgivings that I shall resign any appointment in which I feel I can be useful to the Medical School and the students; but I shall be forced to resign my appointment at the hospital unless the Senate increase my salary. If I resign this appointment, I shall have to confine my work strictly to what is laid down in the syllabus. In that case no student can receive proper instruction in pathology. Pathology will not be taught in the manner in which it is taught in the best English schools; and I have no hesitation in saying that our school will, in such a case, have no claim to rank as a first-class medical school.

15. I am writing earnestly and in the true interests of the Medical School. If the Senate are not satisfied, I would suggest, in the most respectful manner, that the whole matter should be referred to a competent and independent authority. I suggest this in order to eliminate the chance of personal feeling finding entrance to my own prejudice and the jeopardy of the Medical School. It stands to reason that such an authority should fully understand the requirements of a medical curriculum, and should have special knowledge with regard to the subject of pathology. Pathology has made the greatest strides in the last ten years, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that in the Colonies we should be lagging behind a little. Practically, all physicians in England accept it as proved beyond question that the tubercle bacillus is the cause

cause of tubercle and nothing else. In the Colonies one still expects to hear that the bacillus is not the cause. The reason is simple. No one in the Colonies has seen the proof of this, and they cannot rightly estimate the cycle of proof unless they are practically acquainted with the methods of proof. The Senate might then get an expression of opinion from Dr. Allen, Professor of Pathology in the Melbourne University. I am sure that Dr. Allen would be willing to assist the Senate in forming a just opinion in the matter.

16. I ask that my salary be increased from £300 a year to £600 a year. Then I shall have time to give thorough and satisfactory instruction in pathology. I shall give frequent demonstrations throughout the year, and collect specimens for a pathological museum. I shall be compelled to give up part of my practice for want of time, but I shall feel myself in some degree compensated in knowing that I shall be working for the good of the Medical School of my own University.

17. This matter can be settled by the Senate, since last session they made of themselves an additional appointment—the Demonstratorship of Physiology—with a salary of £350 a year.

18. I wish to have the matter settled as soon as possible, because, as matters stand, my appointment at the hospital interferes with and injures my private practice. I must either resign the hospital appointment at once, or receive some kind of compensation for the loss of private practice. It is for the Senate to decide whether they will recognize the nature and value of my work. It is for the Senate to decide whether I am to teach pathology in the way I have indicated—in the way that can alone entitle the Medical School to hold a position equal to any English school, or to the school in our neighbouring Colony. Hoping that, in the event of any doubt in the matter, the Senate may think it wise to refer to Dr. Allen, of Melbourne,—

I am, &c.,
W. CAMAC WILKINSON, M.D. (London), M.R.C.P.,
Lecturer on Pathology.

No. 4.

The Registrar, Sydney University, to Dr. Wilkinson.

Dear Sir,

University of Sydney, 8 November, 1887.

I am directed to inform you that your letter of the 4th instant in reference to your resignation of the position of Pathologist at the Prince Alfred Hospital was laid before the Senate yesterday.

In the absence of a meeting of the Conjoint Board your resignation has been accepted provisionally by the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital and the Senate separately.

I am, &c.,

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

No. 5.

The Honorary Secretary, Prince Alfred Hospital, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

23 December, 1887.

In replying to your letter of the 19th instant in reference to an order of the Legislative Assembly under date of the 16th instant, I am instructed to inform you that no communication between the Prince Alfred Hospital and Dr. W. C. Wilkinson is to be found among the Hospital papers, and that, as far as can be recollected, the only letters which have passed were two—

1st. From the Prince Alfred Hospital to Dr. W. C. Wilkinson, formally announcing his appointment to the position of Pathologist.

2nd. From Dr. Wilkinson to the Honorary Secretary, Prince Alfred Hospital, under date of 19th October, 1887, formally resigning his position as Pathologist.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED ROBERTS,
Honorary Secretary.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATIENTS RECEIVED INTO HOSPITALS FROM PUBLIC WORKS.
(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 September, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 7 July, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The number of sick and wounded persons who have been received into the Sydney Hospital, the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Parramatta Hospital, from the Prospect Dam Works.
- “ (2.) The number of days they remained under treatment.
- “ (3.) The amount of money received from the contractors, Messrs. Mills and Pile (whether in the form of daily maintenance charge or annual subscription), in respect of the same.
- “ (4.) The same information to be furnished in respect of Sewer, Railway, and other Public Works executed during the last five years within accessible distance from the Metropolis.
- “ (5.) The same information to be obtained from the Newcastle Hospital in respect of the Railway and other Public Works in course of construction within its hospital district.
- “ (6.) The same information to be obtained from those country hospitals which were near enough to the recent railway construction works to enable the contractors to send their wounded to them for treatment.”

The information contained in the replies to the first five paragraphs to be furnished to the Assembly as soon as it has been received.

(*Mr. Walker.*)

PATIENTS received into Hospital from Public Works.

Hospital.	(1a) The number of sick or wounded persons received into Hospital during the last five years from the Prospect Dam Works.	(1b) Also in respect of Railway, Sewer, and other Public Works during same period.	The number of days they remained under treatment.	The amount of money received from the Contractors of said works, whether in form of daily maintenance charge or annual subscription.
Sydney	62	170	4,907	£895 15s., annual subscriptions.
Prince Alfred...	No special record kept of such cases at the Prince Alfred Hospital.			
Parramatta	208	13	6,541	Daily maintenance £316 0 0 do do still due 29 0 0 As subscriptions 70 10 0 Nil.
Windsor	Nil.	1	2	

PATIENTS received into Hospital from Public Works.

Hospital.	The number of sick or wounded persons received into Hospital during the last five years from Railway, Sewer, or other Public Works.	The number of days they remained under treatment.	The amount of money received from the Contractors of said works during same period, whether in form of daily maintenance charge or annual subscription.
Young.....	81	2,500	£ s. d. 195 11 6 (Daily maintenance.)
Narrandera	1	104	The contractors are stated to have contributed £25 some time previously, but there is no record.
Carcoar	116	2,146	170 0 0
Warialda	1	23	4 3 0 (Donation.)
Albury	1	About six months off and on	Nil.
Glen Innes.....	67	2,057	216 15 0 (Subscriptions.)
Cooma.....	6	130	24 2 0
Goulburn	36	1,224	218 11 0
Silverton	12	157	42 0 0
Bourke	23	644	31 10 0
Cowra.....	22	373	250 8 0
Bathurst.....	45	2,287	257 2 0
Wollongong	96	3,275	97 10 0
Newcastle	138	4,412	306 3 0

PATIENTS received into Hospitals from Public Works.

Name.	The number of sick or wounded persons received into Hospital during the last five years from Railway.	The number of days they remained under treatment.	The amount of money received from the Contractors of said works during same period, whether in form of daily maintenance charge or annual subscription.
Sydney	232	4,907	£ s. d. 890 15 0
Parramatta	216	6,541	417 10 0
Bathurst.....	45	2,287	257 2 0
Wollongong	96	3,275	97 10 0
Cowra.....	44	373	250 8 0
Bourke	23	644	31 10 0
Silverton	12	157	42 0 0
Goulburn	36	1,224	218 11 0
Young.....	81	2,500	195 11 6
Glen Innes.....	71	2,057	216 15 0
Carcoar	116	2,146	170 0 0
Narrandera	1	104	25 0 0
Windsor.....	1	2	.....
Albury	1	180	.....
Cooma.....	6	130	24 2 0
Newcastle	138	4,412	306 3 0
	1,119	30,939	£3,142 17 6

PATIENTS received into Hospitals from Public Works.—The following Hospitals have furnished Nil returns:—

Name.	The number of sick or wounded persons received into Hospital during the last five years from Railway, Sewer, or other Public Works.	The number of days they remained under treatment.	The amount of money received from the Contractors of said works during same period, whether in form of daily maintenance charge or annual subscription.
Singleton	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Deniliquin			
Macleay			
Scots			
Grafton			
Braidwood			
Wagga Wagga			
Muswellbrook			
Wellington			
Parkes			
Grenfell			
Inverell			
Maitland			
Coonamble			
Murrumbidgee			
Wentworth			
Kempsey (West)			
Lismore			
Balmain			
Casino			
Wingecomb			
Merriwa			
Urana			
Condobolin.....			
Gulgong.....			
Tamworth.....			
Yass			

1887.

(THIRD SESSION).

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

BEING THAT FOR THE YEAR

1886.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

[2s. 9d.]

20—*a*

[1,258 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £193 2s. 6d.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886, ON THE POST OFFICE, MONEY ORDER, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the thirty-second Annual Report on the Departments under my Ministerial control.

COMBINED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

		<i>Revenue.</i>					
		1885.		1886.			
Post Office	...	£316,171	12 11	£330,591	0 0		
Electric Telegraph Department	...	155,073	10 3	158,127	14 0		
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—							
Commission on Money Orders	...	14,243	5 6	14,927	1 0		
Interest on Investments	...	53,630	9 8	57,534	19 9		
	Total	£530,118	18 4	£561,180	14 9		
		<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Post Office	...	£375,964	17 6	£427,020	16 1		
Electric Telegraph Department	...	181,448	5 2	163,260	0 3		
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—							
Salaries and Contingencies	...	10,203	2 9	12,594	12 2	}	*
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	...	49,193	6 8	52,356	11 6		
	Total	£622,809	12 1	£656,141	0 0		

The above are the particulars of expenditure out of the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

		1885.		1886.	
Stores and stationery	...	£3,776	18 5	£10,184	11 3
Repairs and additions to Buildings	...	11,761	0 2	8,414	17 2
Furniture (including carriage)	...	1,485	17 1	3,389	1 7
Printing, bookbinding, Gazette advertisements, Gazettes, &c.	...	9,437	14 4	10,513	17 10
Printing postage stamps	...	4,837	17 11	4,724	0 1
Municipal rates	...	870	6 10	951	16 3
Postage	...	1,720	5 10	1,148	9 4
Advertising in newspapers	...	706	3 1	790	17 1
Fuel and light	...	.....		1,134	15 9
	Total	£39,596	3 8	£41,252	6 4

The

* These items do not include the proportions chargeable against the Electric Telegraph and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Departments, of the salaries of officials in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the full amount of which salaries are included above in the expenditure of the Post Office Department. Apportioning the cost of salaries, the Electric Telegraph expenditure would be £184,351 18s. 6d., the Money Order and Government Savings Bank expenditure, £19,235 6s. 7d. (exclusive of interest added to depositors' accounts); and the expenditure of the Post Office Department, £300,197 1s. 3d.

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph lines is estimated at £26,641, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £21,600, which will make the total expenditure of the Departments under my control £745,634 6s. 4d.

Although this report should properly be confined to the operations of the year 1886, I deem it right to state that the all-important question of retrenchment has forced itself upon my attention, and the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1887 submitted to Parliament by me would have shown a considerable reduction on the previous year but for the fact that the Railway Department complained that the mail matter having greatly increased the amount credited to it for postal services was insufficient, and it became necessary to provide an additional £14,000 for these services. It also became necessary to increase the amount payable for conveyance of ocean mails and gratuities to masters of vessels, both of which items are only an apparent increase, as, these payments being made according to the quantity of mail matter carried, it follows that any increased expenditure under these heads will be more than met by the increased revenue from postal receipts. The saving which would otherwise have been effected in the total expenditure of the Postal Department has been brought about by abolishing some mail lines and post offices which, on examination of the returns, were found to be no longer needed, and by amalgamating post and telegraph offices at a number of towns in the Colony where it was ascertained the business was being carried on by separate officials in separate buildings. Both in the head office and in the country many old officers have been superannuated, and the vacancies either filled up at reduced salaries or not filled at all. I am happy to say that in this Department it has been found possible to either provide those officers whose services were dispensed with with pensions or retiring allowances of some kind, or to find them other employment as vacancies have occurred.

PACKET REGULATIONS.

I have obtained the sanction of the Executive Council to such alterations to the Packet regulations (to come into operation on 1st July, 1887) as will permit of articles of intrinsic value not exceeding 16 oz. in weight being forwarded between all places in the Colony, which will practically afford a parcel post for articles up to that weight.

FOREIGN PARCEL-POST.

On the 1st August, 1886, a parcel-post was established between the United Kingdom and New South Wales at the following rates of postage, viz. :—

	s.	d.
For a parcel not exceeding 2 lb. in weight	2	0
For every additional lb. or fraction thereof	1	0

Parcels not to exceed 11 lb. in weight, nor 3 feet 6 inches in greatest length, nor 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined.

The division of postage is as follows :—4d. per lb. to the Orient Steam Navigation Company and Peninsular and Oriental Company respectively for carriage, 3d. per lb. to the Imperial Post Office, and 5d. per lb. to this Colony.

The following return shows the number and value of parcels received and despatched from the 1st August to 31st December, 1886, and the amount of postage paid thereon :—

Received from the United Kingdom.

Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
19	2,874	£ s. d. 4,889 18 1½	£ s. d. 456 5 0

Despatched to the United Kingdom.

Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
23	1,684	£ s. d. 3,653 18 4½	£ s. d. 271 4 0

Subsequently to the inauguration of the parcel-post system between Great Britain and New South Wales it was extended to the following places through the medium of the United Kingdom subject to special rates of postage and limitations as to size and weight, viz :—Ascension; Austro-Hungary, via Hamburg; Austro-Hungary, via Belgium; Barbadoes; Belgium; British Guiana; Constantinople; Cyprus; Denmark, via Hamburg; Denmark, via Belgium; Egypt; Germany, via Hamburg; Germany, via Belgium; Grenada; Heligoland, via Hamburg; Heligoland, via Belgium; Holland; Jamaica; Labuan; Leeward Islands; Malta; Norway; St. Helena; St. Lucia; St. Vincent (West Indies); Sweden; Switzerland, via Hamburg; Switzerland, via Belgium and Germany; Tobago; Trinidad; Canada; and certain places in Newfoundland; also, directly between New South Wales and Gibraltar.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

In the month of November, 1886, a conference was held at Melbourne between the Honorable F. B. Suttor, Postmaster-General of New South Wales, F. T. Derham, Postmaster-General of Victoria, and J. W. Downer, Chief Secretary of South Australia, with whom were associated Mr. Jas. Smibert, Acting Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria, and Mr. Charles Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia. The Secretary to the Sydney Post Office, Mr. S. H. Lambton, would have been present, but illness prevented his attendance. The principal object of the Conference was the discussion of a

FEDERAL OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The initiation of this scheme took place in 1885, when an agreement was arrived at by the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, the Postmaster-General of Victoria, and the Minister for Education of South Australia (the text of which is given on page 15 of the Postmaster-General's Annual Report for 1885), under which tenders were to be called for in England, for a weekly service between Australia and Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe. The Imperial Government, having consented to co-operate with the Colonies in bringing about this federal ocean service, tenders for its performance were invited in the following terms, viz :—

Contract for the conveyance of Australian Mails.

General Post Office, London, 1st February, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 30th of April, 1886, the Postmaster-General will be ready to receive Tenders from such persons as may be willing to enter into a contract for the performance of either of the following services by steam-vessels :—

1. A weekly service from Brindisi or Naples (Italy) or some other port in Europe, to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, to Adelaide (Semaphore), calling at King George's Sound; and back from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Brindisi or Naples or other selected port in Europe, calling at King George's Sound. The mail packets to continue the voyage from Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*, with or without mails on board.
2. A fortnightly service, to alternate with another fortnightly service, from Brindisi or Naples (Italy), or some other port in Europe, to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, to Adelaide (Semaphore) calling at King George's Sound; and back from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Brindisi or Naples or other selected port in Europe, calling at King George's Sound. The mail packets to continue the voyage from Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*, with or without mails on board.

The service to be separate and distinct from any other mail service.

No contract will be entered into for a period exceeding five years.

Payment will be made on the net weight of correspondence carried.

The correspondence to and from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia will (unless specially superscribed to be sent by any particular route) be forwarded by the mail steamers employed under this contract. The other Colonies of Australia will be invited to receive and send their correspondence by such mail steamers, but correspondence to and from New Zealand will only be sent when specially so superscribed.

The Postmaster-General thinks it well to state that the average weekly weight of letters and other mail matter carried during the past year by the packets conveying the mails between Suez and Melbourne, has been as follows :—

	Outward mails.		Homeward mails.	
	Letters. lbs.	Other mail matter. lbs.	Letters. lbs.	Other mail matter. lbs.
New South Wales.....	415	4,894	315	2,421
Victoria	378	5,163	325	3,404
South Australia	129	1,920	111	792
Western Australia.....	20	399	17	107
Tasmania.....	39	799	85	291
Queensland.....	186	2,013	84	634
New Zealand	31	335	7	7
Total	1,148	15,983	894	7,656

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Secretary's Office, General Post Office, London.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear, in the left hand corner of the envelope, the words "Tender for the conveyance of Australian Mails."

No tender will be received after 1 o'clock on the day above mentioned.

It is to be regretted that the competition was so slight that only two tenders, namely, one from the P. and O. Company, and the other from the Orient Company, were sent in; and in these the conditions laid down were departed from in several important particulars. The conditions with respect to the principle of payment by weight, and to the duration of contract, were not complied with. The amount of the P. and O. Company's tender was £115,000 for a seven years' contract, or £100,000 for a ten years' contract; and the terms of the Orient Company's tender were, for a ten years' contract, 12s. per lb. for letters, and 6d. per lb. for newspapers and other mail matter, with the addition of £750 for despatch each way, or a direct subsidy of £39,000 a year, in addition to the poundage rate on the weight of mails. The rate of speed was also largely exceeded. The tender of the Orient Company was for a 32 days' service; and the tender of the P. and O. Company for a 32½ days' service. These tenders were viewed at the Conference as unsatisfactory, and it was considered undesirable to accept either of them; but the delegates agreed upon recommending a certain course (which was necessarily of a confidential character) to the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, and to instruct the Agents-General to confer with the Home authorities on the subject. Lengthy negotiations have since taken place between the parties concerned, and it is believed that very shortly a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at with the two steam Companies that sent in tenders. I cannot further allude to the matter in this report, but I hope soon to be able to submit the particulars of these negotiations to Parliament. In regard to the place at which the English mails should be landed in South Australia, the Conference agreed "That mails should be dropped at Glenelg, Semaphore, or Largs Bay, as the South Australian Government may determine."

CHARGES FOR RAILWAY TRANSIT BETWEEN ADELAIDE AND SYDNEY.

In view of the contemplated opening of the railway through to Adelaide from Melbourne, in January, 1887, the Conference considered the question of the charges to be levied by each Colony forwarding mails, and the following understanding was arrived at, viz. :—

"That until the expiration of the present ocean postal contracts, the charges by each Colony forwarding mails carried under such contracts (unless such mails be carried by special train) shall be 4d. per lb. for letters, and 4s. per cwt. for newspapers and other postal matter. This provision is to take effect on the opening of the railway line from Adelaide to Melbourne. That in the event of such mails arriving in Adelaide after the departure of the Adelaide express at 3 p.m., and before 9 p.m., same shall be despatched by special train from Adelaide to Melbourne, and that the expense of such trains, and a proportionate part of the cost of landing at Adelaide the mails so carried, shall be borne jointly by New South Wales and Victoria."

TRANSIT CHARGES ON MAILS THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

The question of the present high transit charges on Australian mails forwarded through Italy and France by the accelerated mail service received consideration at this Conference, and the following resolution was agreed to :—

"That the present transit charges on India, China, and Australian mails forwarded through Italy and France by the accelerated train service are exorbitant, and that the prospective concession promised, applying as it does only to mail matter in excess of that forwarded in 1884 and 1883 respectively, is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"That the rate of 30 centimes per single rate letter now levied by Italy on mails for the continent of Europe, forwarded through the Italian Post Office, is excessive.

"That the maintenance of these exceptional charges operates to the prejudice not only of Great Britain and the Colonies, but of the countries of Europe generally, as they involve high and variable rates of postage, and prevent the adoption of a lower and uniform scale, which would lead to a rapid growth of correspondence.

"That the Colonies collectively seek the co-operation of the Imperial Government in obtaining as early as possible a substantial reduction in these high transit rates, and in consideration of this being effected agree to adopt a uniform postage of 6d. per foz. on letters to all the countries of Europe."

OFFER OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The following resolution was arrived at on a question submitted by Mr. Todd, namely :—

"That in reference to the inquiry by Mr. Pender of Mr. Todd whether, if submitted, the Colonies will consider an offer by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to forward telegrams between the United Kingdom and Australia at the rate of 2s. 6d. a word on receipt of an annual subsidy of £100,000, or at the rate of 4s. a word on receipt of an annual subsidy of £75,000, Mr. Todd inform Mr. Pender that the contributing Colonies will carefully consider any proposals made by the Company, and submit them to the other Colonies."

TRANSIT RATES ON INDIAN TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Conference agreed to the following as regards telegraph rates on the Indian lines, namely:—

“That the transit rates on the Indian telegraph lines are excessive and that the Indian Government be communicated with on the subject, with a view to their reduction.”

The high charge which the Indian Government levy of 7½d. a word as against 2½d. a word which they charge for domestic telegrams within the same limits, appeared to be very unreasonable. It was determined that Victoria should, on behalf of all the Colonies, address a letter to the Viceroy of India for a reconsideration of its scale of charges. The correspondence that has taken place relative to this will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix A.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

With reference to the Colonies entering the Universal Postal Union, the Conference arrived at the following decision:—“That the Postal Union proposals be not considered at present.”

INTERCOLONIAL POSTAL CARD SYSTEM.

It was determined to extend the postal card system intercolonially so as to allow of a reciprocal interchange of cards at the rate of 1d. each. In accordance with this understanding the system came into operation on the 1st January, 1887, between New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, and from New South Wales to Victoria, the latter Colony being unable to reciprocate as regards postal cards from Victoria to New South Wales until legislative authority could be obtained therefor.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POST.

As regards an Intercolonial Parcel Post, it was resolved:—“That the Governments represented obtain further information as to the expense and revenue likely to be incurred and to arise from the establishment of an Intercolonial Parcel Post before deciding on its adoption.”

POSTAL NOTES.

The question of the introduction of Postal Notes was also discussed, and it was determined to bring the matter under the notice of the respective Governments as early as possible. The following is the text of the Conference report in reference to this:—The representatives of Victoria and South Australia agreed that Postal Notes should be exchangeable between all the Colonies. The representative of New South Wales, whilst inclined to the same opinion, desired further time for consideration. Meanwhile it was agreed that the report of the Comptroller of the Money Order and Savings Bank Branch, Victoria, should be considered by the Governments represented, with a view to agreement on the basis therein suggested.

CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Under the agreement for the submarine cable between New Zealand and Australia (which agreement was ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on the 21st December, 1875), this cable was subsidised to the extent of £7,500 per annum, £5,000 being paid by New Zealand, and £2,500 by New South Wales. The subsidy was for ten years from the laying of the cable, and this term expired in February, 1886, since which time no subsidy has been paid to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. Clause 11 of the agreement referred to provides that the Company shall not, during the continuance of the subsidy, charge more than 7s. 6d. for a 10-word message and 9d. for every additional word, with provision for certain reductions if the average number of messages amounted to 200 a day,—which it is understood, has not been the case. To these charges have to be added the New South Wales and New Zealand land charges of 1s. 6d. for ten words, and 1½d. for every additional word. The charges payable to the Company, as above, were, however, reduced on the 1st June, 1883 (in fulfilment of an understanding arrived at on the 11th July, 1878, in connection with the duplication of the communication between Australia and Europe, *via* Port Darwin), to 6s. for ten words, and 7d. for every additional word, and these rates have continued to be charged since that period.

Lengthened negotiations between New Zealand, New South Wales, and the Cable Company, took place during 1886 in regard to the continuation for a further period of the subsidy, £7,500 per annum, to the submarine cable between Australia and New Zealand, and resulted in New South Wales expressing its willingness to continue its proportion of the subsidy for a further period of five or ten years, on the understanding that the rates to be charged for messages should be 5s. for ten words; press messages, 3d. a word. The Company stipulated for ten years, but the New Zealand Government, whose Parliament limited the period to five years, declined to go beyond that term, and ultimately, in August, 1886, although

although the Company was willing to accept the five years' arrangement, declined to give any subsidy. The Company then intimated its intention to charge from the 1st October, 1886, the following increased rates for the use of the cable, namely, 10s. for ten words, and 1s. for every additional word. During November the Company actually charged these increased rates. The New Zealand Government met this determination on the part of the Company by raising the New Zealand land charges 4s. for ten words on all inward messages, using that amount to make up the difference between the old and the new rates payable to the Company.

At this stage Sir Julius Vogel, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, recommended very strongly that the Colony should lose no time in laying down a cable of its own, and even went so far as to obtain estimates of the probable cost of such a cable. On the 12th November, 1886, the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company sent the following cablegram to the Postmaster-General of New South Wales:—

“The Company have agreed to a proposal made by the Agent-General of New Zealand for removing the deadlock between his Government and the Company, by reverting for six months to position occupied by the Government before the 1st November, in order to give the New Zealand Parliament the opportunity of reviewing the whole question of telegraphic communication next session. The Company have also agreed to reduce the tariff for press messages to 3d. per word, upon a press guarantee to make up the same amount of press revenue, and I hope that the sacrifice the Company thus makes will be appreciated by the Government, public, and press, and viewed as a further evidence of the Company's desire to meet their convenience and requirements. * * * *”

Matters have therefore remained in *status quo*, and I have not heard that the New Zealand Parliament has yet had an opportunity of reviewing the question, as suggested by the Cable Company.

On the 17th March, 1887, a printed memorandum was received from Sir Julius Vogel, in which he gives full expression to his views on the whole subject, the general effect being that the Australasian Governments should themselves take in hand not only the cables between New Zealand and Australia, but the whole submarine cable system which connects Australasia, and expresses his opinion that it would be desirable for the Postmasters-General of the various Colonies to meet and discuss the whole question. No conference has, however, yet taken place.

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Inland Service.

THE new postal routes opened during the year 1886, as shown in the annexed return, amounted to 1,202 miles, viz. :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>In the Western Country.</i>		<i>In the Southern Country—continued.</i>	
From Black Springs to Arkstone	one	From Wollongough to Condobolin	one
“ Borenore Railway Station to Forbes Road	twelve	“ Yerong Creek to Munyabla	one
“ Coonamble to Baradine, <i>via</i> Calga, &c.	one	“ Young to Cowra	three
“ Condobolin to Narrabri	one	“ Young to Morangarell	one
“ Kaunabalong to Mount Hope	one	“ Young to Wombat	six
“ Bungonia to Yantabullabulla	one	<i>In the Northern Country.</i>	
“ Mullion Creek to Kangarooobie	one	From Angledool to Bangate	two
“ O'Connell to Bolton Vale	two	“ Colly Blue to Yarraman	two
“ Riverstone to Mursden Park	six	“ Deepwater to Emmaville	six
“ Two-mile Flat to Cudgebong Creek	two	“ Glencoe to Graham's Valley	one
“ Wellington to Arthurville	one	“ Goolmangar to Jiggi	one
“ Wellington to Curra Creek	one	“ Gosford to Bingleburra	one
<i>In the Southern Country.</i>		“ Kerrikerri to Widdin	two
From Ballalaba to Captain's Flat	one	“ Landsdown to Upper Lansdown	one
“ Badalla to Wugonga	six	“ Larry's Flat to Forster	three
“ Broughton's Creek to Coolangatta	six	“ Lismore to Nimbin	one
“ Carra to Wee Jasper	one	“ Maclean to Harwood Island	six
“ Canigie to Upper Quinburra Public School	one	“ Maryland to Dalveen (Queensland)	six
“ Cross Roads to Hoskin's Town	three	“ Moonan Brook to Hanging Rock	one
“ Foxlow to Captain's Flat	two	“ Murwillumbah to Brunswick	one
“ Gilmore to Ready Flat	two	“ Orundumbi to St. Leonard's Creek	one
“ Kingsvale Railway Station to Receiving Office	six	“ Pensby Hall to Graman	two
“ Liverpool to Bonnyrigg	six	“ Tenterfield to Bryan's Gap	two
“ Murrumburrah to Marshal M'Mulhon Reef	one	“ Tenterfield to Casino	one
“ Nimitybelle to Onthcart	one	“ Tenterfield to Wallangarra	two
“ Otford to Cawley's Creek	six	“ Wallabadah to Fairview	two
“ Pankalla to Diguam's Creek	six	“ Welton to Goondiwindi (Queensland)	one
“ Tomerong to Huskisson	two	“ Whitemen Creek to Stockyard Creek	two
“ Victoria Hotel to Tarsila	one	“ Wollongbar to Faroo's Creek	one
“ Waterfall Railway Station to Wollongong	six	“ Woodlands to Kar's Springs	one
“ Waterfall to Otford	six	<i>In the Suburban District.</i>	
		From Como Railway Station to Post Office	six

The postal routes abolished, amounting to 791 miles, are shown in the following return:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>Western Roads.</i>		<i>Northern Roads.</i>	
Between Canowindra and Goolagong	two	Between Downville and Argent's Hill	two
" Cheeseman's Creek and Meranburn	one	" Brushgrove and Tyndale	two
" Mungunyah and Louth	one	" Cudgen Scrub and Brunswick	one
" Mungunyah and Yantabulaballa	one	" Deepwater and Tent Hill	two
" Ponto and Arthurville	one	" Emmaville and Tent Hill	three
" Willanthey and Mount Hope	two	" Emmaville and Torrington	one
<i>Southern Roads.</i>		" Glen Innes and Emmaville	three
Between Berrima and Joadja Creek	two	" Glendon Brook and Marrana Creek	two
" Bolong and Coolangatta	six	" Lismore and Tyranna	one
" Olfton and Otford	six	" Pearsby Hall and Graham	two
" Corunna and Tilba Tilba	two	" Upper Myall and Taroo	two
" Eurobodalla and Digram's Creek	six	" Woy Woy and Mullet Creek	three
" Eurobodalla and Wagonga	two	<i>Suburban Roads.</i>	
" Narrandera and Waddai	one	Between Como Railway Station and Post Office	six
" Otford and Carley's Creek	six	" Wondora and Como	six
" Tharywa and Nass	one		
" Williamsdale and Old Burra	two		

Increased communication on existing lines was afforded as follows:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Western Roads.</i>			<i>Southern Roads—continued.</i>		
Between Cudal and Meranburn	one	two	Between Wallendbeen and Cal- liaga	two	three
" Mandurama and Galley Swamp	one	two	" Wagonga and Pankalla	two	six
" Oberon and Gingkin	two	three	<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
" Orange and Springside	one	two	Between Clatsworth Island and Woodburn	two	four
" Ten-mile Reef and Bul- gundramine	four	five	" Ellenborough & Yarras	two	three
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			" Narrabri and Moree	four	six
Between Balranald and Swan Hill	two	four	" Port Macquarie and Ellenborough	two	three
" Bega and Tanja	one	two	" Shanahan's and Pilliga	one	two
" Corowa and Tocumwall	two	three	" Warialda and Goondi- windi, via Boggabilla	one	two
" Goulburn and Crookwell	two	three	" West Kempsey and Bell- brook	one	two
" Mimsa West and Arish	one	two			
" Silverton and Broken Hill	four	six			
" Silverton and Puroo- moota	two	three			

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
Between Adelong Crossing Place and Tarcutta	six	three	Between Angledool & Goodooga	two	one
" Jereselderie Railway Sta- tion and Post Office	six or oftener	three	" Barraba and Cobhadah	seven	six
" Mimsa West and North Berry Jerry	three	two	" Clarence Town and Glen William	six	three
" North Berry Jerry and Coolman	four	three	" Drake and Pretty Gully	two	one

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December, 1886, was 27,094 miles, as compared with 26,683 miles traversed in 1885:—

	1885.	1886.
On horseback	13,150 miles	12,606 miles.
By coach	11,736 "	12,540 "
By railway	1,775 "	1,926 "
By tramway	22 "	22 "

The

The extension of mail route by railway during 1886 was as follows:—

Hurstrille to Waterfall	15 miles.
Young to Cowra	45 „
Cootamundra to Gundagai	94 „
Glen Innes to Tenterfield	57 „

The number of miles travelled in the year 1886 was 6,891,200, being an increase of 269,204 on the mileage of the previous year.

The number of Post Offices established was fifty-four, viz.:—Arkstone, Baerami, Ben Lomond Railway Station, Blackman's Point, Boggabilla, Bonnyrigg, Bolong, Brawlin, Brindabella, Broken Hill, Bryan's Gap, Burrumbuttock, Cabramatta, Camden Haven, Cawley's Creek, Coolangatta, Cudgebong Creek, Dovlin's Siding, Doodle Cooma, Dunoon, Eekdale, Failford, Fairview, Gookmangar, Graham's Valley, Hatfield, Helensburgh, Hickey's Creek, Holy Flat, Jiggi, Kar's Springs, Krambach (Larry's Flat), Marsden Park, Marshall M'Mahon Reef, Mosman's Bay, Nimbin, Pearce's Creek, Round Hill, St. Thomas', Six-mile Creek, Skillion Flat, Stanmore, Steinbrook, Stockyard Creek, Sutherland, Thirlmere, Thuddungra, Wanstead, Warkton, Waterfall, Wee Jasper, Wentworth Falls, Wiseman's Creek, and Yamba.

The number of Post Offices re-established was five, viz.:—Ferrier's, Huskisson, Kelly's Plains, Pine Ridge, and Thackaringa Mines.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was seventeen, viz.:—Amosfield, Apple Tree Flat, Argent's Hill, Bomadary, Boorook, Chatswood, Como, Concord, Corangula, Cugong, Eagleton, Mullen-derree, Nareburn, South Mount Hope, Tirrania, and Torington.

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz.:—Anvil Creek to Greta, Clarendon to Eurongilly, Gegerzerick to Berridale, Pian Creek to Bugilbone, Redmyre to Strathfield, Salt Creek to Tareena, and Stanmore to Stanmore Road.

Appendix B.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,157 Post Offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1886.

187 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

In the information contained in Appendix B is given a return of buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business possessed by the Government, as well as of the places where premises are rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1886, viz.:—Adelong, Broughton's Creek, Bundarra, Condobolin, Glebe, Kempsey, and Tarentua.

New buildings were also completed and occupied at Albury (for telegraph business only) and Tamworth, the accommodation provided in the old buildings having been found inadequate.

At Forster, Major's Creek, and Sutton Forest premises purchased by the Government were fitted up for Postal and Telegraphic purposes.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz.:—Amaroo, Bingleburra, Bogree, Bolton Vale, Bringagee, Byangum, Coromingle, Collingwood, Corindi (Clarence), Cowlong, Cranebrook, Curra Creek, Glenfield, Guildford Railway Station, Hilltop, Hobnwood, Ingleburn, Inglewood, Judd's Creek, Kingsvale, Mangothlin, Mimosa East, Mount Elliott, Mundawaddera, Munyabla, Nangar, Piney Ridge, Ponto Railway Station, Reddy Creek, Round Swamp, St. Leonard's Creek, Savernake, South Mount Hope, Sutherland, Tuckurimba, Tubbul, Upper Jansdown, Upper Lewis Ponds, Upper Quinburra, Upper Tamberumba, Victoria Hotel, Wallandry (re-established), Westbridge, Whoogo, Whiteley's Flat, Widden, Willeroi, and Y. Water (re-established).

The names of the Receiving Offices at Bogree, South Casino, and Stanmore, were changed to Ashley, Greenridge, and Stanmore Railway Station respectively.

The Receiving Offices at the undermentioned places were discontinued, viz.:—Cataract, Cobham, Judd's Creek, Kaiser, Marrara Creek, Maule's Creek, Old Burra, Shannon Vale, Victoria Hotel, Willeroi, and Wyagdon.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices:—Baerami, Ben Lomond Railway Station, Blackman's Point, Brawlin, Brindabella, Burrumbuttock, Cabramatta, Camden Haven, Dunoon, Ferrier's, Hatfield, Hickey's Creek, Holy Flat, Larry's Flat, St. Thomas', Sutherland, Thuddungra, Warkton, Wanstead, Wentworth Falls, Wiseman's Creek, and Yamba.

Appendix C.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, showing the number to be 217.

During the year 1886 ten pillar letter-receivers were erected in different parts of the Colony, and six were removed to other places. Forty-five small letter-receivers were placed, seventeen were removed to new sites, and three withdrawn. One iron newspaper-receiver was removed to another locality.

On

On the 31st December the number of letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 507, and the number of newspaper-receivers 15.

At Bathurst, Deniliquin, Eskbank, Glen Innes, Grafton, Hexham, Lithgow, Marrickville, Newtown, Orange, Parramatta, Petersham, Redfern, St. Leonards, and Waverley the letter-receivers are cleared by special messengers, who are respectively paid an annual sum for the performance of this work. At other places this duty is fulfilled by persons regularly attached to the staff of the Department.

The number of licenses for the sale of postage stamps issued in 1886 to persons other than post-masters or receiving-office-keepers was 180. In the Appendix is given a list of the persons holding these licenses throughout the Colony. Appendix D.

On the 31st December the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 1,023, besides 54 allotted to Public Departments, for which no fees are paid. The system is now in operation at the following offices, viz.:—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Balranald, Bathurst, Bega, Bourke, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Casino, Cobar, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gunnedah, Hay, Haymarket, Inverell, Jereelderie, King-street, Manly, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Newcastle, Newtown, Parramatta, Silverton, Singleton, Tamworth, Temora, Tenterfield, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wentworth, West Maitland, Wilcannia, and Young.

Three additional letter-carriers were appointed during the year 1886, and three were transferred from the temporary to the permanent staff. There were, at the end of the year, 178 letter-carriers, distributed throughout the Colony as follows:—124 Sydney and Suburbs, 3 Albury, 1 Armidale, 3 Bathurst, 1 Bourke, 1 Campbelltown, 1 Corowa, 1 Deniliquin, 1 Dubbo, 1 East Maitland, 1 Forbes, 1 Glen Innes, 4 Goulburn, 2 Grafton, 1 Hamilton, 1 Hay, 1 Hill End, 1 Inverell, 1 Lambton, 1 Lismore, 1 Liverpool, 1 Morpeth, 1 Narrabri, 3 Newcastle, 1 Orange, 3 Parramatta, 1 Parramatta Suburbs, 1 Singleton, 2 Tamworth, 2 Wagga Wagga, 2 Wallsend, 1 Waratah, 3 West Maitland, 1 Wickham, 1 Wilcannia, 1 Windsor, 1 Wollongong, 1 Young.

Under special arrangements a house-to-house delivery of correspondence is also afforded in the following localities, viz.:—Adamstown, Bega, Blayney, Botany, Bowral, Braidwood, Burwood, Camden, Casino, Concord, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Croydon, Dungog, Gladesville, Granville, Grenfell, Greta, Homebush, Hunter's Hill, Kiama, Kogarah, Lithgow, Macdonaldtown, Miami, Mitchell, Moama, Molong, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrandera, New Lambton, North Ryde, Onebyganba, Penrith, Queanbeyan, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Silverton, South Grafton, Springwood, St. Peter's, Taree, Tenterfield, The Junction, Watson's Bay, Wellington, Wentworth, West Tamworth, and Yass.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1886 was as follows:—1 Postmaster-General, 1 Secretary, 1 Chief Clerk of the Post Office, 1 Superintendent, Mail Branch, 1 Accountant, 1 Cashier, 1 Postal Inspector for Missing Letter and Irregularity Branch, 4 Postal Inspectors, 1 Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch, 3 senior clerks, 92 clerks, 16 temporary clerks, 1 probationary clerk, 24 letter-sorters, 36 mail-guards, 38 stampers and sorters, 11 temporary sorters, 178 letter-carriers, 32 mail-boys, 37 messengers, porters, &c., 1 detective, 1,157 Postmasters, 1 relieving officer, 293 postal assistants, 158 clearing receivers, delivering letters, &c., 217 receiving office keepers, 595 mail contractors: total, 2,902. 103 of the above also hold the position of station-master, operator, messenger, or probationer in the Electric Telegraph Department, and are included in the return of employees under that Department given on page 24. Of the remainder, 283 hold the dual appointment of official Post and Telegraph Master.

The Honorable F. B. Suttor, M.L.A., retired from the position of Postmaster-General on the 19th January, 1887, when I undertook the Ministerial charge of the Department.

On the 1st February Mr. Pierce Gould retired from the office of Postmaster at Newtown, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884. Two of the senior letter-carriers also retired during the year, viz.:—Donis McGrath, who was granted a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service, and John Dunkin, who was allowed a pension under the Civil Service Act.

Seven deaths occurred, viz.:—Martin White, temporary clerk; W. Barker, stamper and sorter; E. J. Inwood, temporary sorter; and T. Ross, J. T. Meikle, C. Garrod, and J. Hogan, letter-carriers.

Twenty-five resignations took place during the year; the services of seven officials, being no longer required, were dispensed with; and two others were struck off pay owing to continued ill-health.

The removals from the Service numbered twenty-one. One of these, a postal assistant, received a sentence of two years' imprisonment for stealing letters; another, a letter-carrier, one of twelve months for

a similar offence; and a third, a postmaster, a like term for embezzlement. Another postmaster was convicted on a charge of illegally detaining a registered letter and fined £20. The remainder were dismissed for the following offences:—

A postmaster, for neglecting to remit revenue.

A postmaster, a window-cleaner, and a mail-boy, for irregular and unsatisfactory performance of duty.

A stamper and sorter, two letter-carriers, and a receiver-clearer for absence without leave.

Two letter-carriers for drunkenness, two others for making use of abusive language, and one for tampering with letters.

A letter-carrier, a mail-boy, and a receiver-clearer for neglecting to clear receivers.

A letter-carrier was committed for trial on a charge of stealing letters. He was, however, acquitted, but owing to his conduct being considered unsatisfactory, he was not retained in the service.

The postal inspectors travelled over and inspected 15,915 miles of mail route, and visited 269 post-offices.

On the 1st March, 1886, a revised code of regulations for the guidance of postmasters and others was issued.

In February the limit of weight of book packets was increased from 16 oz. to 3 lbs.

In June the regulation requiring the covers of book packets forwarded by post to be kept sufficiently open at *both* ends to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination, was so amended as to allow such packets to be transmitted if left entirely open at *one* end or side, or if the flap be left unsealed.

In August authority was obtained for the introduction of a system of private posting boxes in the City of Sydney, similar to that in operation in London, and for the adoption of the following regulations in regard thereto:—

1. A private posting box may be constructed on private premises for the use of the occupants, at the expense of private individuals, but to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General as to its construction.
2. The box is to remain the property of the person who provides it; but the officers of the Post Office are to have access to it for the purpose of clearing it, and they alone are to possess keys for the purpose of opening it.
3. The box is only to be used for posting letters and papers. Articles intended to be sent by book and pattern post and registered letters cannot be posted in it.
4. The collections will be made from the box by postmen at about the same hours as the collections from the ordinary letter-boxes.
5. The charges for collection are as follows, viz. :—

Twice a day	...	..	...	...	...	£3 per annum.
Thrice a day	...	..	...	...	...	£4 "
Four times a day	...	..	...	...	...	£5 "

payable in advance.

Although a few persons made inquiries about the time when the system was introduced, no one has yet taken advantage of the convenience offered.

From the 1st January, 1886, the town rate of postage, 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, was levied upon letters posted at Narrabri, addressed to Narrabri Railway Station, and *vice versa*.

A regulation was introduced in December under which parcels containing supplements, printed in one part of the Colony and transmitted in bulk to any other part of the Colony, for the purpose of being used as supplements to newspapers, were charged a postage rate of 1d. for every lb. or fraction of a lb.

EARLIER MORNING DELIVERY.

In previous reports of the Postmaster-General allusion is made to the desire of residents of the City of Sydney and Suburbs for an earlier morning delivery by letter-carrier, which the Postal Department was unable to accede to owing to the difficulties experienced in securing the arrival of the country mails soon enough to enable correspondence to be circulated on the first round of the carriers; and it was considered that the convenience of the whole community was better met by the delivery which was effected at 8.45 a.m., and which included correspondence from all parts of the country, than it would have been by an earlier delivery which did not include much of the principal correspondence, namely, that by the southern and western mail trains.

Arrangements

Arrangements were however made in the year 1886 for the earlier arrival of the mail trains in the morning, and on the 1st July last the first city delivery at 8 a.m. was effected; the second delivery being made at 11:30 a.m. instead of 12:15 p.m.; the third and fourth deliveries remaining unchanged. I have no doubt that this earlier delivery has been largely appreciated.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The performance by the Union Steamship Company of the Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco during the year 1886, is shown in the following returns:—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Due at Sydney.	Arrived at Sydney.	No. of days from San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of mails between London and Sydney.
	1886.	1886.		
Mariposa	13 January	13 January	23	41
Mararoa	10 February	12 February	25	43
Alameda	10 March	12 March	25	43
Mariposa	7 April	8 April	24	42
Mararoa	5 May	14 May	26	50*
Alameda	2 June	4 June	26	43
Mariposa	30 "	30 "	24	41
Mararoa	28 July	28 July	24	41
Alameda	25 August	27 August	26	43
Mariposa	22 September	22 September	24	41
Mararoa	20 October	20 October	24	41
Alameda	17 November	18 November	24	42
Mariposa	15 December	18 December	26	44

* Seven days late owing to breaking down of "Britannic" between Queenstown and New York.

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Due at San Francisco.	Arrived at San Francisco.	No. of days to San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in transit of mails between Sydney and London.
	1886.	1886.			
Mariposa	28 January	22 February	22 February	26	43
Mararoa	25 February	22 March	23 March	27	44
Alameda	25 March	19 April	18 April	24	42
Mariposa	22 April	17 May	16 May	24	43
Mararoa	20 May	14 June	13 June	25	41
Alameda	17 June	12 July	11 July	24	40
Mariposa	15 July	9 August	8 August	25	42
Mararoa	12 August	6 September	4 September	24	38
Alameda	9 September	4 October	2 October	25	38
Mariposa	7 October	1 November	30 "	23	38
Australia	5 November	29 "	28 November	23	42
Alameda	1 December	26 December	24 December	23	41
		1887.	1887.		
Mariposa	29 "	23 January	22 January	24	42

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, via San Francisco:—

London to Sydney ... 42½ days.

Sydney to London ... 41½ "

The following are the returns of the Mail Service performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company during the year 1886:—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mail overland from Melbourne.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mail overland from Melbourne.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1885.	1886.			1886.	1886.	
Garonne	4 December	12 January	39	John Elder	4 June	13 July	39
Sorata	18 "	26 "	39	Austral	18 "	23 "	35
	1886.			Liguria	2 July	9 August	38
John Elder	1 January	9 February	39	Iberia	16 "	24 "	39
Austral	15 "	19 "	35	Chimborazo	30 "	6 September	38
Cusco	29 "	9 March	39	Potosi	13 August	17 "	35
Liguria	12 February	22 "	38	Orient	27 "	1 October	35
Iberia	26 "	3 April	36	Garonne	10 September	18 "	38
Chimborazo	12 March	20 "	39	Cusco	24 "	2 November	39
Potosi	26 "	3 May	38	Orizaba	8 October	16 "	39
Orient	9 April	15 "	36	Lusitania	22 "	29 "	38
Garonne	23 "	1 June	39	Liguria	5 November	14 December	39
Sorata	7 May	15 "	39	Austral	19 "	29 "	34
Lusitania	21 "	29 "	39				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1886.	1886.			1886.	1886.	
Potosi.....	7 January...	13 February...	37	Sorata.....	8 July.....	14 August.....	37
Orient.....	21 ".....	28 ".....	38	Lusitania.....	22 ".....	30 ".....	39
Garonne.....	4 February..	15 March.....	39	John Elder....	5 August....	14 September..	40
Sorata.....	18 ".....	27 ".....	37	Austral.....	19 ".....	24 ".....	36
John Elder....	4 March.....	12 April.....	39	Liguria.....	2 September	9 October.....	37
Austral.....	18 ".....	22 ".....	35	Iberia.....	16 ".....	23 ".....	37
Cusco.....	1 April.....	9 May.....	38	Chimborazo...	30 ".....	8 November..	39
Liguria.....	15 ".....	22 ".....	37	Potosi.....	14 October..	21 ".....	38
Iberia.....	29 ".....	5 June.....	37	Orient.....	28 ".....	4 December..	37
Chimborazo...	13 May.....	22 ".....	40	Garonne.....	11 November.	20 ".....	39
Potosi.....	27 ".....	3 July.....	37			1887.	
Orient.....	10 June.....	17 ".....	37	Caraco.....	25 ".....	2 January....	38
Garonne.....	24 ".....	1 August.....	38	Orizaba.....	9 December.	13 ".....	35
				Lusitania.....	23 ".....	25 ".....	37

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from London and Sydney by these vessels:—

London to Sydney	37½ days.
Sydney to London	37½ "

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1886 was as follows:—

Received.				Despatched.			
Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England, via Brindisi.	Date of arrival of Mail overland from Melbourne.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of Overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England, via Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1885.	1886.			1886.	1886.	
Valetta.....	27 November..	5 January...	39	Massilia.....	13 January...	22 February...	40
Tasmania....	11 December..	19 ".....	39	Valetta.....	27 ".....	8 March.....	40
Coromandel..	25 ".....	2 February...	39	Tasmania....	10 February..	23 ".....	41
	1886.			Coromandel..	24 ".....	5 April.....	40
Bengal.....	8 January...	16 ".....	39	Bengal.....	10 March.....	19 ".....	40
Rome.....	22 ".....	3 March.....	40	Rome.....	24 ".....	3 May.....	40
Farramatta..	5 February...	17 ".....	40	Farramatta..	7 April.....	16 ".....	39
Sutlej.....	19 ".....	30 ".....	39	Sutlej.....	19 ".....	31 ".....	42
Kaiser-i-Hind	5 March.....	13 April.....	39	Kaiser-i-Hind	3 May.....	13 June.....	41
Carthage.....	19 ".....	27 ".....	39	Carthage.....	17 ".....	26 ".....	40
Massilia.....	2 April.....	11 May.....	39	Massilia.....	31 ".....	11 July.....	41
Valetta.....	16 ".....	26 ".....	40	Valetta.....	14 June.....	26 ".....	42
Tasmania....	30 ".....	8 June.....	39	Tasmania....	29 ".....	8 August.....	41
Shannon.....	14 May.....	21 ".....	38	Shannon.....	12 July.....	21 ".....	40
Ballaarat...	28 ".....	6 July.....	39	Ballaarat...	26 ".....	4 September.	40
Rome.....	11 June.....	19 ".....	38	Rome.....	9 August.....	18 ".....	40
Clyde.....	25 ".....	2 August.....	38	Clyde.....	23 ".....	1 October...	39
Sutlej.....	9 July.....	16 ".....	38	Sutlej.....	6 September..	19 ".....	43
Thames.....	23 ".....	31 ".....	39	Thames.....	20 ".....	31 ".....	41
Ganges.....	6 August.....	13 September..	38	Ganges.....	6 October...	14 November..	39
Carthage.....	20 ".....	28 ".....	39	Carthage.....	20 ".....	29 ".....	40
Massilia.....	3 September..	12 October...	39	Massilia.....	3 November..	13 December..	40
Tasmania....	17 ".....	27 ".....	40	Tasmania....	17 ".....	26 ".....	39
Valetta.....	1 October...	8 November..	38			1887.	
Shannon.....	15 ".....	23 ".....	39	Valetta.....	1 December..	9 January...	39
Rome.....	29 ".....	7 December..	39	Shannon.....	15 ".....	23 ".....	39
Clyde.....	12 November..	21 ".....	39	Rome.....	29 ".....	6 February...	39

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, via Galle and Melbourne:—

London to Sydney... ..	38½ days.
Sydney to London... ..	40½ "

The average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London by the Union Steamship, the Orient, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies, during 1886, was as follows:—

London to Sydney... ..	39½ days.
Sydney to London... ..	39½ "

The following return shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the various ocean mail routes during the year 1886, as compared with similar information for the year 1885:—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.					
		Intercolonial.			Foreign.			Intercolonial.			Foreign.		
		Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
1885	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, via Colombo and Hindial	....	....	....	124,922	12,745	56,847	15,530	2,171	9,365	630,548	68,527	421,468
1886	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, via San Francisco—	....	....	....	111,267	40,800	50,730	13,076	1,351	5,244	503,000	65,390	479,195
1885	Per Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s packets	18,048	4,400	20,505	144,182	18,596	105,953	14,161	1,721	13,398	63,032	8,215	160,921
1886	Per Union Steamship Co.'s packets	16,343	5,209	16,261	133,731	27,068	150,593	17,050	1,260	15,274	66,482	28,082	150,404
1885	Per Queensland Royal Mail steamers, via Torres Straits	....	....	....	628	118	543	871	2	206	855	2	591
1886	Per Orient Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, via Suez and Naples	....	....	....	442,570	43,203	399,375	4,927	637	3,824	480,607	64,302	393,320
1885	Per Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes packets, via Marseilles	....	....	....	460,800	50,620	421,164	2,120	400	1,368	400,648	61,379	339,605
1886	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, via Brindisi	....	....	....	19,700	2,310	6,273	283	242	470	6,104	41	6,948
1885	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, via Brindisi	....	....	....	21,033	5,110	6,521	497	52	108	9,240	35	7,091
1886	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, via Brindisi	....	....	....	3,964	655	883	....	....	....	1,365	24	1,103

The following statements for the year 1886 show the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco, Suez—Naples, and Colombo-Brindisi services:—

<i>San Francisco Service.</i>		£		s.		d.	
<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To New South Wales subsidy to Union Steamship Company, being at the rate of £8,666 13s. 4d.* per annum for six trips, and at the rate of £11,000* per annum for twenty trips		10,461	10	0			
New South Wales share (one-third) of demurrage and premiums (less penalties), twenty-six trips		887	0	0			
					11,348	10	0
<i>Cr.</i>							
By share of postage from United Kingdom		160	0	0			
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies... ..		4,500	0	0			
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony		6,250	0	0			
					10,910	0	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony					488	10	0
The estimated net cost for 1885 was					604	6	5

* These amounts are exclusive of this Colony's share (£1,333 6s. 6d. per annum), of contribution (£4,000) from the United States of America, which is collected and retained by the contractors in accordance with contract agreement, dated 9th October, 1885, which agreement was specially laid before Parliament, and ordered to be printed on 25th November, 1885.

<i>Suez-Naples Service.</i>		£		s.		d.	
<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poundage to Orient Company on mails from and to New South Wales		20,739	12	5			
Poundage to Orient Company on mails from and to other Colonies		32,149	3	3			
Premiums (less penalties)		17,951	0	0			
					70,839	15	8
<i>Cr.</i>							
Amounts chargeable to—							
United Kingdom and Italy		6,100	0	0			
Victoria		15,244	15	8			
Queensland		7,295	12	10			
South Australia		6,616	9	4			
Tasmania		2,217	17	4			
New Zealand		524	5	6			
Western Australia		0	12	10			
Fiji		96	5	0			
New Caledonia		153	4	9			
		32,149	3	3			
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony		17,250	0	0			
					55,499	3	3
Estimated net cost to the Colony					15,340	12	5
The estimated net cost for 1885 was					13,350	11	2

Colombo-

Amended rates of postage on correspondence forwarded to the United Kingdom, *via* Suez or San Francisco, for transmission to certain foreign countries and colonies were introduced in April.

In May arrangements were made with the Queensland postal authorities for charging a redirection fee of 1d. each on newspapers readdressed to either this Colony or Queensland.

The following reduced rates of postage on mail-matter dispatched to Bolivia, *viz* Suez, were brought into operation in May:—

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	...	...	...	...	9d.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces	...	...	...	...	2d.
Every additional 4 ounces...	...	...	...	...	1d.
Packets, not exceeding 1 ounce	...	...	...	...	2d.
Exceeding 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces	...	...	...	...	3d.
Exceeding 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces	...	...	...	...	5d.
Exceeding 3, but not exceeding 4 ounces	...	...	...	...	6d.
Every additional 2 ounces	...	...	...	...	3d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	...	6d.

In October, authority was obtained to levy a postage rate of 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce on letters, and 1d. per ounce on other mail-matter forwarded to all parts of Europe by the German mail steamers, but these rates were subsequently made applicable to correspondence for Germany and the United Kingdom only, the rates to other European countries being assimilated to those charged by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies' lines.

In the report of the Postmaster-General for 1884 it was explained how New South Wales was induced to reduce the rates of postage on book packets for the Australasian Colonies from 1d. per ounce to 1d. per 4 ounces. Complaint having been made that packets duly prepaid at the latter rate were surcharged on delivery in Queensland it was decided, in October, after careful consideration, to revert to the former rate as regards packets addressed to that Colony. The former charge of 1d. each was also reimposed on newspapers over seven days old.

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS, AND POST-CARDS, POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

The following is a return of the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post-cards posted in the Colony during 1886, as compared with the number posted in the preceding year:—

	1885.	1886.
LETTERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	34,023,000	37,287,200
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1,750,300	1,848,800
„ Foreign despatch.....	798,300	775,800
Total.....	36,566,600	39,891,800
NEWSPAPERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony.....	21,579,500	25,256,100
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand.....	1,410,600	1,591,400
„ Foreign despatch	708,300	680,400
Total.....	23,698,400	27,517,900
PACKETS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	2,894,200	3,983,000
„ Australian Colonies and New Zealand	175,300	407,500
„ Foreign despatch	92,900	140,700
Total.....	3,162,400	4,531,200
Total number of Post-cards posted	341,000	348,700

The difficulty in obtaining reliable information as to the number of letters, &c., posted—without creating public inconvenience by the delay that would be occasioned in the transmission of correspondence in accurately counting each day—has been alluded to in my predecessors' annual reports, and comparing the figures in the above return of letters, &c., posted (computing the postage thereon at single rates) with the actual revenue collected, I regret to state that the returns still continue to be unreliable, and I only give the above statistics in this report in accordance with the usual custom. I will only add that it is found to be impossible to make a *daily* count of letters, &c., posted throughout the Colony, without incurring a veracious delay in the delivery of correspondence, and it is obvious that under the present system of estimating on a count made for one month of each quarter, if on any day during the one month an extraordinary number of letters (*e.g.*, circulars from some mercantile establishment) say, from 10,000 to 30,000 are posted, and this number is multiplied by four, an extraordinary and unreliable statistical result must follow. It might be said by actuarial experts that some allowance might

be made in cases of this kind, and this might have force if the calculation were confined to a count at the head office, but when it is considered that this extraordinary posting may happen at any one of some 1,200 offices in the Colony, it will readily be understood that it is not a practicable matter to ascertain the actual quantity of mail-matter that passes through the Post Office.

DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Year.	Number of ordinary letters (except those containing articles of value) returned to the writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters returned to the following places as unclaimed.				Number of letters returned as unstamped or insufficiently addressed.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the Australasian Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other Countries.	Total.			Australasian Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	
1885 ...	207,807	18,171	2,629	646	229,253	3,096	1,561	18,975	9,765	2,703	31,443	19,714
1886 ...	240,995	21,161	2,943	1,115	266,204	2,936	1,248	21,502	13,211	3,786	38,499	23,840
Increase.	33,178	2,990	314	469	36,951	.....	.....	2,527	3,446	1,083	7,056	4,126
Decrease.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Of the registered letters mentioned in the above return 2,220 originated in New South Wales, and on being opened previous to return to the writers, were found to contain, besides correspondence and valuable enclosures, £2,831 6s. 9d. in coin, notes, and cheques. The remaining 716 were from places beyond the Colony, and returned unopened as follows:—124 to the Colonies, 437 to London, and 155 to other countries. In 1,248 unregistered letters were found valuable enclosures representing £21,243 5s. 10d. This amount included coin, bank-notes, cheques, drafts, stamps, money orders, and promissory notes.

Out of about 13,000 letters and packets passed on to the Dead Letter Office imperfectly addressed, the addresses of two-thirds were rectified and the letters forwarded, and the remainder were returned to the writers. In addition to the foregoing 1,090 Chinese letters imperfectly addressed were forwarded to the intended addresses through the assistance of the Chinese Interpreter employed by the Department.

Of 135 packets containing articles of clothing, merchandise, &c., received with the addresses torn off, postage refused, &c., 10 only were applied for and delivered. Of the unstamped letters 1,248, which could not be returned to the writers through insufficient addresses and not being signed, were delivered to the addressees by means of the printed notices provided by the Department for that purpose. 120 letters posted without addresses, one of which contained a valuable enclosure, were returned to the writers. 30 letters and 7 packets bearing obscene addresses were destroyed.

About $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total number of letters posted in the Colony during 1886 were unclaimed.

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1885 and 1886 was as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
Unregistered letters	7,815,910	8,592,528
Registered letters	66,661	83,032
Books	55,041	71,389
Newspapers	1,066,183	1,230,651

As an illustration of the increase in the business of the Department, which the practice of exchanging cards of greeting at the Christmas season creates, the following return showing the number of letters delivered by the city and suburban letter-carriers on the 17th and 18th, as compared with the number delivered on the 24th and 25th December, will be of interest:—

	1886.
17 December... ..	27,108
18 "	23,346
	<hr/> 50,454
24 "	79,353
25 "	59,424
	<hr/> 138,777
Increase	88,323

The amount of correspondence despatched from the head office, in closed mails, at the same period, was also very largely increased.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1886 was 388,573, against 354,912 in 1885, giving an increase of 33,661.

NUMBER OF MAI LS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1885 and 1886 :—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the office.
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1885	121,640	13,875	124,881	8,803	269,199
1886	130,593	17,155	130,891	9,275	287,914
Increase	8,953	3,280	6,010	472	18,715

The number of written communications received from the public during 1886, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 19,720, against 18,516 in 1885.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1886, was 33,519, against 32,013 in 1885.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1886.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Sale of postage stamps	337,373	0	11				Salaries*		162,570	17	10		
Fees for private boxes	2,563	14	9				Less amount chargeable to Elec- tric Telegraph Department, as per foot-note	25,091	18	5			
Postage on unpaid letters	2,756	6	11				Less amount chargeable to Money Order Department, as per foot- note	6,640	16	5	31,732	14	10
Miscellaneous receipts	1,673	17	4								130,838	3	0
Postage received from the United Kingdom	7,825	16	11				Conveyance of Mails :—						
Contributions from other Colonies on account of the San Francisco service	2,398	3	2	354,591	0	0	Per Orient steamers	38,446	3	7			
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of postage stamps used as duty stamps during the year				24,000	0	0	Via San Francisco	11,909	12	9			
				330,591	0	0	„ Melbourne and Colombo ..	20,514	18	6			
Balance of expenditure over revenue				65,606	1	3	„ Torres Straits	34	4	8			
				£396,197	1	3	Per horse, coach, &c.	111,690	18	0			
							„ Government Railways ..	32,496	6	4			
							„ steam and sailing vessels ..	18,630	13	6			
							Contingencies †				233,722	17	4
											31,636	0	11
											£396,197	1	3

* Since the 1st October, 1885, the Post Office Department has, under regulations made in conformity with section 7 of the Civil Service Act, paid the full salaries of officers in charge of amalgamated post and telegraph offices, who were, previous to that date, remunerated partly by salaries from the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, and partly by commissions on the sale of postage stamps and for the transaction of Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, but since the 1st October, 1885, the commissions referred to have been discontinued to the officers mentioned, their salaries having been so increased as to compensate them for the loss of such commissions. It was also then arranged that when an amalgamated office transacted Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, the Money Order Department should be debited with one-ninth and the Telegraph and Post Office Departments with four-ninths each of the salary of the officer in charge of such office, and also, that when an amalgamated office did not transact Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, the Telegraph Department should be debited with four-ninths, and the Post Office Department with five-ninths, of the salary of the officer in charge of such office.

£6,640 16s. 6d., and £25,091 18s. 6d., are the amounts with which the Money Order and Telegraph Departments respectively should be debited under the arrangement referred to, showing the sum of £130,838 3s. to be charged to the Post Office Department, under the heading of Salaries for 1886.

† Comprising the cost of fuel, light, rent, repairs, furniture, forage, carts, horses, uniforms, stamps and seals, receivers, travelling and relieving expenses, overtime, scotching English mails, extra clerical aid, servants' wages for cleaning General Post Office, and incidental expenses.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1885 and 1886:—

Number.		Description.	Value.	
1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.
			£	s. d.
22,164,350*	24,407,130†	Penny	92,351	9 2
22,060,949‡	22,753,299§	Two-penny	184,007	18 2
59,200	58,960	Three-penny	740	0 0
307,770	283,590	Four-penny	5,129	10 0
2,828	3,208	Five-penny	58	18 4
1,155,340	1,026,120	Six-penny	28,883	10 0
30,945	27,450	Eight-penny	1,031	10 0
5,780	5,240	Nine-penny	216	15 0
1,116	474	Ten-penny	46	10 0
410,230	229,520	Shilling	20,511	10 0
10,726	8,678	Five-shilling	2,681	10 0
.....	155	Ten-shilling		77 10 0
.....	141	Twenty-shilling		141 0 0
6,475	3,400	Newspaper wrappers (see note)	26	19 7
241,750	252,000	Envelopes—one penny	1,087	17 6
29,125	23,500	Envelopes—two penny	262	2 6
336,000	343,050	Post-cards	1,400	0 0
19,440	18,180	Registered-letter envelopes—four pence	324	0 0
2,520	2,820	Reply post-cards	21	0 0
			£338,781	0 3
			£340,627	17 4

* Includes 114,300 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.
 † Includes 24,760 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.
 ‡ Includes 45,909 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.
 § Includes 39,579 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.
 ¶ The small increase in the value of postage stamps issued in 1886 over 1885 may be ascribed for by the fact that during 1885 a large issue took place in connection with the introduction of the system of prepayment of telegrams by postage stamps, which system was abolished on the 31st March, 1886.

Note.—2,400 newspaper wrappers issued up to 31st March, at 1d. each, value..... £19 9 0
 Balance 7,000 ,, ,, 31st December, at 2s. 2d. per 25, value 29 6 3
 £40 6 3

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps repurchased from the public for cash, under a discount of 5 per cent., during the year 1886:—

Number.	Description.	Value.
		£ s. d.
92,224	One-penny	384 5 4
207,293	Two-penny	1,727 8 10
391	Three-penny	4 17 9
1,049	Four-penny	17 9 8
11	Five-penny	0 4 7
7,688	Six-penny	192 4 0
5	Eight-penny	0 3 4
6	Nine-penny	0 4 6
6	Ten-penny	0 5 0
1,542	One-shilling	77 2 0
13	Five-shilling	3 5 0
	Total	£2,407 10 0
	Less 5 per cent....	120 7 6
		£2,287 2 6
	Also 388 spoiled but unused 1d. envelopes, value	£1 12 4
	„ 46 „ „ 2d. „ „	0 7 8
		2 0 0
	Less 10 per cent.	0 4 0
		£1 16 0

In the year 1886 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about 5½d., against 5¼d., the price per mile paid in the year 1885. The particulars as to the Mail Contracts for the Conveyance of Inland Mails will be found in the Appendix.

COMPLAINTS.

I find that it has been usual to give in these reports a few particulars of cases that have been investigated by the Department in which correspondence has miscarried in consequence of error on the part of senders and others outside the control of the Department, and I therefore include in this report the following which were dealt with during the year 1886. Full inquiry is made into every case of irregularity that is brought under the notice of the Department, and where blame is attributable to any officer proper notice is taken of his conduct. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the number of complaints of irregularity in the transmission of correspondence is small compared with the vast quantity of mail-matter that is correctly conveyed.

In one case that was inquired into in the year 1886, a representation was made that a letter addressed to Mr. M——, care of A.J.S. Bank, Haymarket, had miscarried. Subsequently the letter was discovered addressed to Mr. M——, care of Mr. A. J. Boake, Haymarket.

In another case it was stated by a gentleman residing at Bondi that he had caused a letter to be posted, addressed to a business house in Sydney, containing a cheque for a large amount, and that it had not been delivered. A full inquiry was made into the matter, but no trace of the letter could be obtained. The gentleman in question afterwards wrote to the Department stating that he had discovered that the person to whom he had entrusted the letter to post had carried it to Newcastle, whence it had been returned without being posted at all. In this case the sender courteously wrote to the Department as follows:—"I do not know whether your inquiry has given rise to any unusual expense; but, if so, I shall be happy to pay it, as, though personally free from blame in the matter, my complaint was the cause of its being incurred."

It was alleged that a letter was posted to a person resident in Victoria which did not reach its destination until long after it was due. The result of inquiry in this case showed that the letter was entrusted to a boy to post, which he stated he did. Three weeks afterwards the writer discovered the letter in a book which the boy was reading.

A gentleman complained that a letter containing a promissory-note for over £100 was posted at a certain post office in the Colony on the 22nd of July, but that, on delivery, it bore the post-mark of another office as the posting office of the 12th of the following month, and that the envelope had been tampered with; but subsequently he wrote exonerating all connected with the Post Office, and stated that since making the complaint he had found that the letter had been mislaid at his own house, and opened and resealed by his wife and then posted.

It was represented by a resident in the country that he had forwarded a letter containing postage stamps of the value of 7s. to a Mr. L —, Sydney, from whom he received a reply intimating that the envelope and letter it contained had come to hand, but that the stamps were missing. Mr. L — suggested that the sender had omitted to enclose the stamps; he, however, was quite positive that he had put them in and his wife and son saw him do so. The addressee was again communicated with and asked whether the stamps could not have fallen on the floor when the letter was opened; but Mr. L — replied that he opened it himself and was certain that the stamps were not in it. Some six weeks afterwards, the sender of the letter communicated with the Department, stating that Mr. L — had discovered the missing stamps in a blotting-pad, where they had inadvertently fallen, and he (the sender) was pleased, therefore, to have the opportunity of informing the Department of the same, and to have his own mind relieved of any suspicion of dishonesty of the Post Office employees.

A legal gentleman stated that he had posted, in Sydney, a letter and also a parcel containing a deed addressed to —, Gunnedah. The letter arrived at its destination safely but the parcel did not. The latter was discovered in the Dead Letter Office, it having been posted without any address at all.

A lady represented that she had posted a letter to another lady which had failed to reach its destination. The same letter was subsequently discovered inside the lining of a bag, not having been posted at all, although the writer believed that it had.

It was stated that a letter containing a cheque for £9 had miscarried. Subsequently it was found that a messenger in the employ of the person to whom it was addressed had taken it out of the owner's private box at the General Post Office and put it into his (the messenger's) pocket and forgotten all about it until some time afterwards.

Some

Some inquiry took place relative to a missing packet containing photographs, which was believed to have gone astray in transit through the post. It was, however, discovered in the owner's office, where it had been duly delivered and misplaced.

Inquiry was also made for a missing bank-book alleged to have been forwarded through the post by a certain bank. In this case it was ascertained that a clerk in the bank had mislaid the book and that it had never been posted.

It was alleged that a parcel was posted at one of the country post offices, addressed to Ashfield, which place it did not reach. It was found that the parcel had not been posted at all, but had been forwarded by rail.

A solicitor represented that he had sent to another solicitor a Certificate of Title, which was not received by the addressee. A letter was subsequently received by the Department from the sending solicitor, stating that "it had at length turned up. It was found in our safe, having been put away by one of the clerks in mistake."

Another solicitor reported that he had sent to Sydney a letter containing cheques for a large amount, that had not reached its destination. In this case the writer had misdirected the letter to another part of the Colony.

In the case of a letter posted in Victoria, addressed to Sydney, said to be missing, it came to light that the letter had been duly delivered to a little girl who opened the door, and who subsequently mislaid it.

A solicitor complained that he had posted a parcel to ———, Taree, but that the same had not been duly received at its destination. It was subsequently delivered, having been addressed to Moree in mistake by the solicitor's clerk.

A squatter represented that he had addressed and posted at one of the country offices, to a certain bank in Sydney, a letter containing a draft for £750, which had miscarried. The letter afterwards came to hand, having been incorrectly addressed to Brisbane.

II.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Money Order Offices were established during the year 1886 at the following places, viz. :— Adamstown, Angledool, Arncliffe, Blackheath, Broadwater, Broken Hill, Brown Mountain, Cobbora, Copmanhurst, Culcairn, Drake, Edgecliff, Eangonia, Eulooric, Ginninderra, Gresford, Guyra, Harwood Island, Hunter's Hill, Kurrajong, Mundooran, Oaks, Prospect Reservoir, Stanmore Road, Swan Bay, Vacy, Walcha Road, West Balmain, Willson's Downfall, and Wyndham.

And the following Offices were closed :—Boorook, Kincumber, Lionsville, Tibooburra, Upper North Creek, and Watson's Bay.

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1886, was 451.

The number of Money Orders issued during the year was 346,825, and the value £1,134,954 18s. 1d., against 337,856, of the value of £1,169,569 5s. 10d., in 1885; the difference showing an increase of 7,969 in the number, and a decrease of £34,614 7s. 9d. in the amount. The number of Money Orders paid was 309,576, and the value £982,335 11s. 5d., against 298,082, of the value of £997,960 19s. 1d., in 1885; being an increase of 11,494 in the number, and a decrease of £15,625 7s. 8d. in the amount.

The amount of Revenue received as commission on Money Orders issued was £14,927 1s., being £683 15s. 6d. in excess of the amount received in 1885.

The following comparative return will show the various countries where the Money Orders issued in New South Wales were made payable:—

Issued in New South Wales and payable	Issued in 1885.		Issued in 1886.		Increase in 1886.		Decrease in 1886.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
In the United Kingdom	34,274	£ 138,432 17 2	34,380	£ 130,348 13 7	106	£ 815 16 5	...	...
New South Wales	259,808	863,407 10 1	265,479	822,681 17 4	5,671	...	...	40,775 12 9
New Zealand	3,338	13,462 17 4	3,735	14,281 3 5	497	828 6 1	...	...
Queensland	5,241	20,471 1 1	5,415	21,346 3 3	178	1,475 2 2	...	...
South Australia	3,743	14,015 11 5	4,544	17,251 7 2	801	3,238 15 9	...	...
Tasmania	1,421	5,285 4 7	1,444	5,580 3 1	23	290 18 6	...	...
Victoria	26,216	91,121 16 10	25,834	85,355 17 8	...	...	322	5,765 19 2
Western Australia	100	337 11 4	142	951 19 11	42	614 8 7	...	...
Hong Kong	685	4,478 13 6	708	4,625 13 7	38	147 0 1	...	...
India	1,152	8,976 12 6	1,197	9,237 17 11	95	261 5 5	...	...
United States	1,139	4,873 18 10	1,408	5,349 13 4	269	475 14 6	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	93	527 13 5	118	679 2 3	25	151 8 10	...	...
Canada	111	546 12 9	113	556 15 10	2	10 3 1	...	...
Ceylon	8	18 12 4	25	118 11 10	17	99 19 6	...	...
Germany and other Foreign Countries	632	3,602 12 8	1,213	6,980 4 4	581	3,377 11 8	...	...
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	5	23 15 7	5	22 15 7	...	.....
Mauritius	5	16 0 0	6	33 18 0	1	17 18 0	...	.....
Totals	337,856	1,163,509 5 10	345,825	1,134,954 13 1	8,291	11,927 4 2	322	46,541 11 11

The following comparative return will show the various countries where the orders made payable in New South Wales were originally issued:—

Payable in New South Wales and issued	Issued in 1885.		Issued in 1886.		Increase in 1886.		Decrease in 1886.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
United Kingdom, Germany, and other Foreign Countries	4,963	£ 19,277 8 9	6,037	£ 23,279 0 3	1,074	£ 4,001 11 6	...	...
New South Wales	259,264	861,626 0 5	266,656	831,027 3 3	7,392	...	...	30,508 17 2
New Zealand	4,397	14,395 14 8	5,336	16,397 14 7	839	2,001 19 11	...	...
Queensland	11,630	47,303 17 3	12,314	47,764 15 4	624	460 18 1	...	...
South Australia	2,811	8,162 11 8	2,768	8,588 12 5	157	426 0 9	...	...
Tasmania	2,037	6,609 2 9	2,256	6,982 10 2	199	374 7 5	...	...
Victoria	11,527	36,961 4 4	13,125	44,309 10 8	1,598	8,348 6 4	...	...
Western Australia	233	806 6 3	305	1,053 11 0	72	247 4 9	...	...
Hong Kong	41	133 7 1	32	123 17 0	...	...	9	9 10 1
India	783	1,830 10 6	339	886 7 0	...	...	444	894 12 6
Cape of Good Hope	252	688 4 10	66	389 16 2	...	...	186	198 8 8
United States	222	1,025 3 0	239	1,006 13 1	17	...	...	19 9 11
Canada	36	176 12 10	69	315 18 6	33	139 5 8	...	...
Ceylon	.....	.....	2	12 0 0	2	12 0 0	...	...
Mauritius	6	14 5 9	21	155 15 0	15	141 9 3	...	...
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	11	43 7 0	11	42 7 0	...	.....
Totals	238,082	997,960 19 1	303,576	982,335 11 5	12,133	16,195 10 8	639	31,820 18 4

In the information contained in Appendix B will be found a detailed statement of the business transacted at each office in the Colony.

Amended Regulations for the conduct and guidance of Postmasters and others in transacting Money Order business were brought into operation on the 1st March.

It having been found that the Money Order business with the United Kingdom, India, the United States of America and all British Colonies (except those of Australasia), was being carried on at an actual loss to this Colony, authority was obtained under the 40th section of the Postage Act to increase the rates of commission on Money Orders issued on the countries and Colonies mentioned for sums exceeding £2, from the 1st January, as follows, viz. :—

For any sum exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5, from	...	...	2 0	to	2 6
Do	£5	do	£7	„	3 0 „ 3 6
Do	£7	do	£10	„	4 0 „ 5 0

such increased rates being similar to those charged in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and somewhat lower than the New Zealand rates.

An arrangement was made with the Indian Postal authorities for an interchange of Money Orders between New South Wales and Egypt, France, Luxemburg, and Portuguese India through the medium of the Indian Post Office, from the 1st January; but the arrangement, so far as the three last-mentioned places were concerned, was discontinued from the 27th April.

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

The following Branches were opened during the year 1886, viz., Adamstown, Angledool, Bateman's Bay, Boggabri, Bolivia, Broadwater, Broken Hill, Cobbora, Coolaman, Edgecliff, Eongonia, Gresford, Harwood Island, Howlong, Hunter's Hill, Jereelderie, Jerry's Plains, Mogil Mogil, Mount M'Donald, Mudooran, Nambucca, Prospect Reservoir, Randwick, Stanmore Road, Walcha Road, Wallendbeen, and Wolunala; and the Branches at Upper North Creek and Watson's Bay were closed.

During the year 27,874 new accounts were opened, and 25,846 accounts were closed. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 59,566.

The number of deposits received was 167,161, and the amount £1,071,609 19s. 5d., being a decrease of 3,589 in the number and £80,973 1s. 3d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £52,356 11s. 6d.

The number of withdrawals was 87,169, and the amount £1,172,555 5s. 4d., being 11,569 in number, and £151,741 13s. 3d. in amount, greater than the previous year. The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was £1,423,305 7s. 6d.

The average amount of each deposit was £6 8s. 2½d., and of each withdrawal £13 9s. 0½d.

The average balance at the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £23 17s. 10½d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings' Bank system, from 1st September, 1871, to 31st December, 1886:—

Year.	Number of Deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.			Amount of Deposits.			Number of Withdrawals.			Amount of Withdrawals.			Balance at Credit of Depositors.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871.....	2,103	52	5	4	15,730	5	0	205	1,555	17	5	14,226	12	11		
1872.....	8,415	1,633	6	3	93,533	16	4	2,058	23,450	7	11	80,943	7	7		
1873.....	15,000	5,033	3	8	184,817	19	2	3,694	64,724	13	0	206,069	17	5		
1874.....	25,186	9,372	6	9	232,522	7	1	7,530	144,851	8	4	303,118	2	11		
1875.....	34,043	12,007	18	3	268,079	3	8	11,497	228,931	1	11	354,429	2	11		
1876.....	38,592	13,364	5	1	285,039	12	0	14,694	251,535	8	3	401,297	11	9		
1877.....	47,948	15,413	13	2	329,273	11	6	17,871	278,532	5	7	467,452	10	10		
1878.....	59,932	18,990	18	2	360,704	10	2	23,594	363,132	1	9	480,024	17	5		
1879.....	67,444	17,544	4	10	393,771	19	2	27,612	379,983	18	6	511,357	2	11		
1880.....	76,402	19,091	0	0	457,778	13	11	30,342	401,730	13	10	585,436	3	0		
1881.....	98,270	27,511	1	5	833,191	2	2	35,159	475,695	19	9	371,501	6	10		
1882.....	121,868	39,063	18	4	891,199	12	7	48,443	743,310	14	5	1,158,454	3	4		
1883.....	147,627	40,334	14	6	322,803	14	5	59,475	935,073	8	6	1,183,519	3	9		
1884.....	156,578	43,198	2	6	1,033,701	3	5	71,532	969,487	3	0	1,250,931	6	8		
1885.....	170,750	49,193	6	8	1,152,583	0	8	75,600	1,020,813	12	1	1,471,894	1	11		
1886.....	167,161	52,356	11	6	1,071,609	19	5	87,169	1,172,555	5	4	1,423,305	7	6		
Total to 31 Dec., '86	1,237,319	362,229	16	5	8,526,340	10	8	515,475	7,465,264	19	7	.....	.....	.....

The following return will show the business of the Government Savings' Bank for the year 1886, compared with the transactions of the year 1885:—

Year.	Number of Government Savings' Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
1885 ...	274	29,135	22,986	57,538	170,750	£ 1,201,776 7 4	75,600	£ 1,020,813 12 1	£ 1,471,894 1 11
1886 ...	299	27,874	25,846	59,566	167,161	1,123,966 10 11	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	1,423,305 7 6
Increase.	25	.....	2,860	2,028	.....	.....	11,569	151,741 13 3	.....
Decrease.	.....	1,261	.....	.....	3,589	77,809 16 5	.....	.....	48,588 14 5

In the information contained in Appendix B is given a detailed statement showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon, will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix F.

The expenditure of the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department for salaries was £9,062 8s. 11d.; for contingencies, £3,532 3s. 3d.; total, £12,594 12s. 2d.

The

The number of persons employed in connection with the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department was as follows:—

1 Superintendent and Controller.	2 Assistant Tellers.	11 Probationers.
1 Chief Clerk and Examiner.	5 Money Order Ledger-keepers.	1 Storekeeper.
1 Teller.	5 Savings' Bank Ledger-keepers.	3 Messengers.
1 Examiner.	19 Clerks.	1 Housekeeper.
3 Assistant Examiners.		—
Total	...	54

Amended regulations for the guidance of Postmasters and others authorised to transact Government Savings' Bank business, and amended general regulations were issued on the 1st March.

On the 1st September the head offices of the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Departments were transferred from the George-street to the Pitt-street front of the General Post Office, and the increased accommodation afforded by this change enabled the Department to largely extend the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank systems throughout the Colony, as will be seen from the foregoing returns.

IV.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following return shows the extent of the Electric Telegraph Lines and the number of Stations in the Colony on the 31st December, 1886; also the Revenue and Expenditure of the Department for the year 1886 (including receipts and expenditure on account of the Telephone system) as compared with similar information for 1885:—

Year.	Extent of electric telegraph wire in actual use.			Number of stations.	Number of messages transmitted during the year.	Revenue.			Expenditure (exclusive of interest on cost of construction of lines).		
	miles	chs.	lnks.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885.....	19,864	54	33	404	2,625,982	155,073	10	3	181,448	5	2*
1886.....	20,797	31	53	425	2,661,126	158,127	14	0	183,260	0	3†
¹ Increase ² Decrease	¹ 932	² 57	² 20	¹ 21	¹ 35,134	¹ 3,054	¹ 3	¹ 9	² 18,188	² 4	² 11

* Includes £13,000 13s. 11d. British Australian Cable Subsidy, and £2,600 New Zealand Cable Subsidy.
† Includes £13,500 0s. 7d. British Australian Cable Subsidy, and £625 New Zealand Cable Subsidy.

The following Lines of Electric Telegraph were completed and dismantled during the year 1886:—

Name of Line.	Dismantled.			New Line.			Additional Wire.			Cost of Construction.			
	Miles	chains	links	Miles	chains	links	Miles	chains	links	£	s.	d.	
Murrumbidgee to Doughboy Hollow	(Line)	10	0	0	9	70	0	68	10	0	1,006	9	9
	(Wire)	44	0	0									
Glen Innes to Tentersfield	(Line)	58	0	0	56	0	0	176	0	0	4,748	16	6
	(Wire)	58	0	0									
Bathurst to Dubbo								135	0	0	1,888	3	3
Port Macquarie to Wauchope					7	60	0	5	45	0	407	4	0
Shellharbour to Albion Park					6	35	20				244	16	8
Morpeth to Largs					2	4	0	0	48	0	112	2	7
Nowra to Tomerong	(Line)	3	0	0	3	32	0	16	32	0	191	2	10
	(Wire)	3	0	0									
Main Line to Conargo					0	40	0	0	40	0	19	10	0
Gloucester to Tarco								40	40	0	267	18	0
Young to Cowra					46	30	0	46	30	0	2,682	0	5
Silverton to South Australian Border					19	0	0				1,800	10	8
Trangle to Dandaloo					27	55	0				723	9	7
Chatsworth Island to South Woodburn					26	0	0				769	3	6
Oberon to Jenolan Caves					16	57	0				554	16	3
Menindie to Broken Hill					6	60	0	6	60	0	558	16	11
Raymond Terrace to Stockton					17	0	0	0	32	0	472	8	9
Lismore to Wyalah								7	20	0	78	4	9
Sydney to Pheasant's Nest					47	40	0	10	40	0	1,992	8	5
Gosford to Woy Woy					4	60	0				161	9	8
Illawarra Line, 11½ to 24-miles Peg					12	40	0	12	40	0	634	18	4
Yass to Yass Railway Station								4	40	0	86	6	0
Coolac to Jugiang								13	20	0	97	4	0

Name of Line.	Dismantled.			New Lins.			Additional Wire.			Cost of Construction.		
	Miles chains links			Miles chains links			Miles chains links			£	s.	
Granville to Smithfield.....				2	10	0	4	30	0	112	10	0
Illawarra Line to Audley.....				1	30	0				65	8	0
Taruna to Wallerawang.....							15	40	0	73	3	6
Redfern to Hurstville.....							9	30	0	88	0	0
Eveleigh to Hurstville.....							8	40	0	80	10	0
Strathfield to Hornsby.....				14	0	0	14	0	0	705	11	1
Croydon to Five Dock.....				1	60	0				78	5	0
City Extensions (Telegraph and Telephone).....				88	15	0	175	1	0	4,267	18	4
No. of miles dismantled (line).....	71	0	0									
No. of miles dismantled (wire).....	105	0	0									
No. of miles of line erected during the year.....				337	58	20						
Less dismantled.....				71	0	0						
				266	58	20						
No. of miles of additional wire erected during the year.....							770	79	0			
Less dismantled.....							105	0	0			
							665	79	0			
No. of miles of wire erected during the year.....							932	57	20			
Cost of construction for year ending 31st December, 1886.....										24,359	6	4
The total cost of the whole extent of Electric Telegraph communication in the Colony on 31st December, 1886, = 20,737 miles 31 chains 53 links, was.....										666,028	6	11

Stations were opened during the year at the following places:—Albion Park, Arncliffe, Brown Mountain, Broken Hill, Conargo, Coolamon, Dandaloo, Drake, Five Dock, Hurstville, Jugiong, Kogarah, Larga, Oxford Hotel, Riverstone, Rockdale, Smithfield, Stanmore Road, Summer Hill, Tomerong, Wauchope, and Wyalah.

The station at Warkworth was closed.

The following return shows the telegraph lines in course of construction during the year 1886, and the estimated length thereof:—

Name of Line.	Estimated Distance.			
	New Lins.	Additional Wire.		
	m. ch. lks.	m. ch. lks.		
Louth to Wansaring.....	77	0	0	
Tumbulgum to Tweed Heads.....	13	0	0	
Waratah to Gosford.....	50	0	0	
Blayney to Cowra.....	45	0	0	
Molonglo to Captain's Flat.....	13	0	0	
	198	0	0	
		95	0	0

The Staff attached to the Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1886 was as follows, viz.:—1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 1 accountant, 1 manager, 1 assistant manager, 1 Continental clerk, 1 cable clerk, 1 ledger-keeper, 1 cashier, 1 telegraph instructor, 11 clerks, 19 booking clerks, 2 receiving clerks, 1 mechanic, 7 instrument fitters, 5 inspectors, 69 station-masters*, 355 operators, 36 line repairers, 3 messengers' overseers, 353 messengers, 1 clerk in charge of stores, 3 clerks in stores, 2 battery-men, 1 stableman, 1 office-keeper, 1 manager (telephones), 1 overseer (do.), 4 assistant overseers (do.), 1 line overseer, 15 switch-board attendants (do.), 1 batteryman, 4 engineers (electric lights), 5 assistants (do.); total, 910.

As already explained 103 of the above are included in the return of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department. The

* In addition to the 283 who hold the dual appointment of official Post and Telegraph Master, and who are included in return on page 84.

The charge for the transmission of telegrams between Narrabri and Narrabri Railway Station was reduced, from the 1st January, to 6d. per ten words and under, the charge for every additional word remaining as before, namely, 1d.

From the same date a charge of 1s. for ten words and 1d. for each additional word was levied on telegrams transmitted from New South Wales stations on the Victorian Border to any part of Victoria, the Victorian Government having agreed to the same arrangement as regards telegrams passing between border stations in that Colony and New South Wales.

Amended rules and regulations for the observance of officers and others engaged in conducting and working the lines of electric telegraph in New South Wales, were introduced in January.

The system of pre-payment of telegrams by postage stamps, after a trial of six months, was abolished, and the cash system reverted to from the 1st of April.

The following regulations regarding "Collect" telegrams were brought into operation on the 1st May :—

- "Payment of charges in advance will be required, except for replies to interrogatory messages on which the sender has written 'Reply paid here.'
- "In cases of emergency or distress, however, persons may be allowed to send messages to be paid for by the receiver.
- "The senders of 'Collect' Telegrams will be required to guarantee the charge in case of non-payment by the addressees.
- "No charge will be made for the date, address, or signature on any telegram lodged for transmission within the Colonies."

The following reduced rates for cablegrams to the United Kingdom were brought into operation on the 1st July :—

	s.	d.
Private Messages	9	6 per word.
Government Messages	7	3 "
Press Messages	2	9 "

The duplicate cable between Port Darwin and Java was interrupted from 25th December, 1885, to 18th January, 1886, from 28th January to 8th February, and from 4th September to 10th October; the cable from Penang to Madras, from 12th to 25th June, from 31st August to 21st September, from 3rd to 8th, and from 13th to 26th November; and that from Penang to Rangoon, from 4th to 17th September.

It having been found that the system under which telegrams marked "delayed" and handed in at any telegraph station during business hours were transmitted after the close of the days business at half the ordinary rates, caused the department extra work and trouble without any adequate return for the service performed, and that a large proportion of the business at a number of stations consisted of "delayed" telegrams, thus creating a serious loss in the revenue, the system was abolished from the 1st July.

The assent of this Colony was given in October, to the revised regulations and tariffs as passed at the International Telegraph Conference, held in Berlin in 1885, a translation of which appeared in the appendix to the report of my predecessor for that year.

From the 1st December a rate of 3s. for the first 100 words, and 1s. 6d. for each additional fifty words or fraction thereof, was levied on press telegrams for Victoria and South Australia, the rate previously charged being 3s. for each 100 words.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 26th May, 1887.

APPENDIX A.

The Acting Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to the Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sir, I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to transmit herewith copy of a letter received from the Deputy Secretary of the Public Works Department, India, with reference to the transit rates charged upon Australian messages transmitted over the telegraph lines of that Empire.

The letter in question is in response to a communication forwarded in compliance with a resolution of the Conference held in Melbourne in November and December, 1886.

I have, &c.,
JAS. SMIBERT,
Acting Deputy Postmaster-General.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 3/5/87. Read.—C.J.R., 7/5/87. Supt. of Telegraphs to sec.—S.H.L., B.C., 9/5/87.
Read. This matter was thoroughly exhausted during the sitting of the Berlin Convention, and India has persistently refused to reduce a fraction of their transit rate.—E.C.C., 10/5/87. The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. Read.—C.J.R., 13/5/87.

[Enclosure.]

Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works, Telegraph.

To The Premier, Colony of Victoria, Melbourne.

Sir,

Fort William, 3 March, 1887.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 36/4517, dated 16th December, 1886, in which you bring to the notice of the Government of India the opinion unanimously held by a conference of high authorities in Australia that the transit rate for telegrams passing through India is far too high, and the hope that the Government of India will be able to see its way to reducing the charge.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the matter will receive the very careful consideration of the Government of India. At the same time I am to remark that it is necessary to bear in mind the expense to which this Government is put in maintaining alternative routes (on one of which very large sums are now being expended), and also that the transit rate of 75 centimes is charged whether telegrams be carried 830 or 2,516 miles through India, just as the Cable Company charges the same whichever route may be in use, Madras-Penang or Rangoon-Penang, and as the mean of the two routes (1) via Madras-Bombay and (2) via Rangoon-Bombay is 1,670 miles, the charge of 75 centimes compares not unfavourably with that of francs 1.40, which is believed to be the terminal charge levied for the Adelaide-Port Darwin line of about 1,800 miles.

I have, &c.,
R. HORNE, Coll. R.E.,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, Savings' Bank Deposits and Withdrawals, Revenue received from each Office, and arrangements regarding premises during the year 1886.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Abattoirs	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 100	£ ..	£ 100	1,785	999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ 18	£ 35	Allowed £26 in lieu of quarters. Office Govt. building.
	Messenger	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aberdeen	Postmaster	35	..	35	12,049	379	266	721	62	293	46	138	19	138	205	22	Govt. building.
	Operator	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acacia Creek	Postmaster	10	..	10	2,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	Rented at £40.
Adamshay	Post and Telegraph Master	160	..	160	13,045	1,143	648	2,016	55	201	14	112	11	157	163	74	
	Assistant	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adamstown (1)	Postmaster	10	..	10	5,395	..	92	306	3	5	2	30	..	..	14	..	
	Letter-carrier	40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelong	Post and Telegraph Master	240	..	240	45,114	3,362	816	2,427	511	1,791	253	1,557	190	1,629	518	199	Govt. building.
	Assistant	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Messenger	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adelong Crossing Place	Postmaster	34	..	34	3,273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	Free of rent. Govt. Buildings
Albion Park (2)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	40	26	66	16,041	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	38	
Allbury	Postmaster	300	..	300	338,910	249,914	2,183	6,217	1,867	6,042	1,425	8,105	550	7,282	2,629	1,387	
	1st Assistant	240	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd do	170	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd do	130	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4th do	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5th do	96	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Letter-carrier	147	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	124	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	114	..	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telegraph Master	..	320	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	..	170	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	160	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Operators, at £110 each	..	220	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line-repairer	..	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Batterymen	..	75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	..	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aliceton	Postmaster	10	..	10	2,892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	At Railway Station.
	do	15	..	15	6,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	
Alaudale	Postmistress	16	..	16	3,549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	
Allynbrook	do	10	..	10	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Alma	do	10	..	10	3,528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	
Alstonville	Postmaster	12	..	12	7,125	2,583	86	255	2	7	6	123	5	65	93	189	Rented, £31 4s.
Angledool (3)	Post and Telegraph Master	200	..	200	9,423	811	423	1,261	45	123	..	..	..	..	557	47	Telegraph Office rented at £26. Post Office free of rent.
Appin	Postmistress	57	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assistant	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Telegraph Master	..	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arakoon	Post and Telegraph Master	10	75	85	3,756	1,079	240	697	14	27	16	158	5	161	82	71	Govt. Building.
Arakoon	do	220	..	220	14,115	1,007	654	1,685	264	771	72	597	16	230	145	58	do
Arakoon	Assistant	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argoon	Postmaster	10	..	10	4,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	
Arkstone (4)	do	10	..	10	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Armidale	do	350	..	350	422,847	12,232	2,554	7,664	1,379	3,941	1,105	8,389	551	12,114	1,425	910	do
	1st Assistant	110	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd do	65	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd do	55	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Banks Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Postages and Rents per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Armidale	Letter-carrier	127	...	127	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Station Master	...	270	270	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	140	140	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	90	90	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale Railway Station	Messenger	...	52	52	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	39	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale Railway Station	Operator	...	26	26	.....	1,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	At Railway Station.
	Postmaster	11	...	11	5,313	470	8	27	2	1	...	...	...	...	51	18	do
Arthurville	Operator	39	...	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do	do	10	...	10	1,140	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Asfield	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	180	172,905	5,071	688	2,041	629	2,045	728	3,212	365	3,186	409	212	do
Asfield	Operator	...	62	62	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	124	...	124	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	114	...	114	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	36	...	36	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	26	39	65	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashford	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	26	26	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashford	Postmistress	18	...	18	3,633	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
Attunga	Postmaster	24	...	24	7,278	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
Attunga Springs	do	10	...	10	2,181	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Anburn	do	10	...	10	11,646	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Australian Steam Navigation Co.	Operator	...	52	52	.....	2,009	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	
Avisford	Postmistress	14	...	14	831	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Baan Baas	Postmaster	10	...	10	3,141	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	do
Baarani (B)	do	10	...	10	1,524	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Baker's Swamp	do	10	...	10	1,869	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Bafala	do	11	...	11	3,624	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
Bald Noh	do	10	...	10	3,855	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Ballalaba	Postmistress	21	...	21	2,262	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballina	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	240	41,934	7,405	1,276	4,576	284	1,096	130	967	97	1,289	432	444	Rented at £36.
Ballina	Assistant	30	...	30	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	75	75	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	365,665	6,540	1,805	5,895	2,018	6,459	3,295	11,583	1,417	12,994	646	289	Rented at £104.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114	139	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmain	do do	EST 10s.	EST 10s.	75	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	138	...	138	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Letter-carriers, at £127 each	254	...	254	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do at £104 each	208	...	208	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nail-boy	39	...	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer	26	...	26	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	...	117	117	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballinauld	Messenger	...	26	26	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	180	67,234	4,931	428	1,482	167	647	136	866	81	872	795	340	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant and Operator	...	75	125	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do Messenger	25	52	77	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bandon Grove	Postmaster	21	...	21	3,057	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
Baukatown	do	22	...	22	2,895	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
Bamaby	do	11	...	11	1,188	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Baradine	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	110	4,284	1,419	200	533	21	75	...	...	...	...	84	88	Rented at £40.
Bargo	Postmaster	30	...	30	723	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Barmedman	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	170	11,982	1,440	270	1,425	59	239	18	285	29	500	80	95	Rented at £52.
Barraba	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	210	27,189	1,454	687	1,784	94	486	53	257	13	128	368	93	Govt. building.
Operator	...	100	100	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Letter-carrier	114	114																		
	Operator	150	150																		
	do	100	100																		
	3 Operators, at £96 each	288	288																		
	Line-repairer	150	150																		
	Messenger	52	52																		
Bourke-st., Redfern	Postmaster	30	30	49,865																83	
Bowan Park	Postmistress	10	10	1,349																10	
Bowenfels	Postmaster	57	57	20,907	282	224	622	101	317	42	387	26	622	122	14					At Railway Station.	
Bowling Alley Point	do	19	19	4,485																61	
Bowna	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	100	4,662	663	78	170	20	81											118	
Bowring	Postmaster	48	48	17,007	441	515	1,175	128	352	17	88	10	233	160	28					28	
	Assistant	20	20																		
Bowral	Post and Telegraph Master	200	200	101,553	4,941	1,248	3,053	490	1,503	405	2,133	148	1,661	860	286					Rented at £104.	
	Assistant	50	50																		
	Letter-carrier	39	39																		
	Messenger	39	39																		
Bowraville	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	26	26	7,110	1,050	305	731	17	60											52	
Box Ridge	Postmistress	11	11	1,038																15	60
Braidwood	Post and Telegraph Master	280	280	100,995	6,116	1,846	5,590	864	2,382	225	1,542	127	1,561	800	380					Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Operator	26	124	150																	
	do Messenger	39	39	78																	
	do Letter-carrier	52	52																		
	Messenger	39	39																		
Branxton	Post and Telegraph Master	150	150	25,824	1,127	728	2,499	344	1,703	79	968	58	1,043	200	69					Allowed £30 8s. for rent.	
	Assistant	52	52																		
Brawlin (15)	Postmistress	10	10	1,000																3	
Broadbalnac	Postmaster	39	39	6,501																126	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	12	12																		
Breeza	Post and Telegraph Master	42	26	10,767	975	503	1,533	33	106										117	58	do
Brewarrina	do do	260	260	124,382	9,034	610	2,175	190	793	51	423	27	363	709	637					Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Operator	52	130	182																	
	Operator	110	110																		
	Line-repairer	150	150																		
	Messenger	52	52																		
Brewongle	Postmaster	47	47	27,990	393															80	91
Bridgeman	Postmistress	14	14	2,022																14	At Railway Station.
Briandabella (16)	Postmaster	10	10	1,275																13	
Bringelly	do	27	27	5,808		101	251	14	49											18	
Broadwater (17)	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	18,738	2,569	135	413	16	45	34	196	9	72	170	158					Rented at £13.	
Brocklehurst	Postmistress	10	10	1,107																5	
Brogo	Postmaster	12	12	1,911																	
Broke	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	110	8,292	389	144	486	28	100											74	22
Broken Hill (18)	do Master	180	180	39,489	7,889	289	1,127	34	166	45	291	1	10	233	710					Rented at £25. Rented at £78.	
	Letter-carrier	91	91																		
	Assistant and Operator	16	110	126																	
	2 Messengers, at £26 each	52	52																		
Brookfield	Postmistress	15	15	2,065																25	
Brooman	Postmaster	10	10	819																19	
Broughton's Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	230	230	45,768	2,416	823	2,302	167	529	186	935	65	769	452	137					Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Messenger	40	26	66																	
Brownlow Hill	Postmaster	14	14	3,768																16	
Brown Mountain (19)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	100	10,000	1,062	40	74													74	58
																					Allowed £20 for rent in lieu of quarters. Office free of rent.
Brown's Creek	Postmaster	12	12	3,719																15	
Brownsville	do	20	20	7,056																48	
Broundah Creek	do	10	10	684																19	
Brungle	Postmistress	13	13	789																6	
Brunswick	Post and Telegraph Master	48	48	96	5,106	1,138														71	79
Brushgrove	do do	150	150	12,192	1,619	262	737	52	230	38	321	25	357	65	87					Rented at £36 8s. Rented at £31 4s.	
	Assistant	26	26																		
Brushy Hill	Postmaster	10	10	1,326																10	
Bryan's Gap (20)	Postmistress	10	10	678																3	
Buehanan	do	13	13	1,997																16	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Amount.	
		£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Buckley's Crossing Place	Postmaster	17	...	17	8,619	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	.....	
Budgee Budgee	do	17	...	17	1,591	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	
Buena Vista	Postmistress	11	...	11	3,426	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	
Buggil	Postmaster	14	...	14	1,011	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	
Hugilbone (21)	do	10	...	10	764	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	.....	
Buklulla	Postmistress	15	...	15	1,889	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	
Bulabdelah	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	140	7,344	990	519	1,658	96	379	50	588	16	693	180	58	Rented at £40
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgandramine	Postmaster	23	...	23	4,452	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	.....	
Bulli	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	230	29,736	2,551	871	2,872	373	1,688	566	4,783	339	5,830	380	113	Allowed £26 ss. in lieu of quarters. Office rent, £24.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	39	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bull Plain	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,509	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	
Bumberry	do	14	...	14	3,018	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	.....	
Bumble	do	10	...	10	1,953	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	
Bundanoon	do	31	...	31	10,841	458	318	961	102	309	95	461	44	400	130	25	At Railway Station.
Bundarra	Post and Telegraph Mistress	240	...	240	13,482	2,345	477	1,566	102	338	95	644	24	356	221	164	Govt. building.
	Operator	...	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bundella	Postmistress	15	...	15	2,232	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	.....	
Bungendore	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	180	94,869	3,606	1,243	3,666	304	1,011	206	1,647	189	2,124	378	202	Rented at £65.
	Assistant and Messenger	36	26	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bungonia	Postmistress	38	...	38	7,100	.....	140	367	45	189	...	...	...	63	.....	
Bungowannah	Postmaster	14	...	14	2,430	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	.....	
Bungwall Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26	52	78	8,085	993	390	874	27	143	110	1,223	42	1,180	68	61	Free of rent.
Bunna	Postmaster	11	...	11	1,524	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	.....	
Burrage	do	17	...	17	10,404	.....	292	815	87	277	38	312	19	283	88	.....
Burrageong	Postmistress	13	...	13	4,752	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	.....	
Burrawang	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	140	16,863	817	347	853	91	216	65	449	40	367	208	63	Rented at £52
	Assistant	40	...	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burwendong	Postmaster	13	...	13	4,149	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	.....	
Burrier	do	12	...	12	1,404	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	.....	
Barrowa	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	210	46,533	2,100	850	1,925	359	1,643	88	411	40	292	520	151	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	30	...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrumbuttock	Postmaster	10	...	10	700	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	.....	
Burwood	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	220	157,593	7,995	1,015	3,239	724	2,387	711	3,531	291	2,962	1,028	328	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	145	...	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier and Receiver-Clearer	142	...	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	65	...	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	75	...	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	63	...	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3 Messengers, at £26 each	...	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bylong	Postmaster	13	...	13	4,188	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	.....	
Byng	Postmistress	15	...	15	2,835	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	.....	
Byrock	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	260	27,693	3,711	642	2,408	112	394	...	...	...	290	228	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	135	...	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabramatta	Postmaster	10	...	10	675	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	At Railway Station.	
Cadia	do	14	...	14	2,793	.....	101	215	46	135	...	...	...	39	.....	
Caloola	do	16	...	16	1,428	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	
Camberwell	do	21	...	21	3,528	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....	
Cambewarra	Post and Telephone Mistress	21	26	47	13,836	326	233	570	70	214	...	...	...	130	17	Rented at £15.	
Cannden	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	57,300	2,659	813	2,210	395	1,221	406	2,200	173	2,381	457	144	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50	...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	39	39	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbelltown	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	310	109,458	3,199	765	2,192	523	1,701	327	3,258	181	3,146	498	193	do

	Assistant	50	50																
	Letter-carrier	114	114																
	Operator	75	75																
	Messenger	52	52																
Camden Haven Point	Postmaster	29	29	4,155		213	607	22	72										20
Camdenville	do	10	10	3,363															15
Camden Haven (22)	do	10	10	2,754															28
Camperdown	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	117,621	3,019	603	2,190	588	2,319	1,107	2,682	397	2,870	438	181				Rented at £100.
	Assistant and Messenger	20	52	72															
	2 Messengers, at £52	104	104																
Canadian Lead	Postmaster	20	20	2,238		55	95	12	49										2
Canberra	Postmistress	15	15	2,325															44
Canbels	Post and Telegraph Master	120	120	27,676	3,297	392	966	165	232	15	41	15	43	129	211				Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	78															
Canley Vale	Postmaster	10	10	2,007															35
Cannonbar	Post and Telegraph Master	45	45	90	4,914	651	130	485	23	109	14	115	4	1,030	63	44			do
Canoblas	Postmaster	10	10	837															20
Canowindra	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	13,707	1,040	534	1,372	82	278	53	112	9	63	170	56				Rented at £40.
Canterbury	Post and Telephone Operator	30	50	80	19,809	864	112	345	119	246				108	26				Free of rent.
Capertee	do	70	70	5,703	194	223	518	49	124					122	11				At Railway Station.
Captain's Flat	Postmistress	10	10	3,339										46					
Carcoar	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	75,996	4,134	1,559	5,452	594	1,855	481	3,655	199	3,057	789	259				Govt. building.
	Assistant	50	50																
	Operator	124	124																
	Messenger	39	39																
Cargo	Post and Telegraph Master	110	110	12,438	754	431	1,043	89	391	20	34	2	4	122	43				do
	Assistant	12	12																
Carinda	Postmaster	15	15	1,983															44
Carlingford	Postmistress	15	15	5,623															6
Carlisle Gully	Postmaster	10	10	2,067															20
Carnedale	Postmistress	13	13	933															8
Carathool	Postmaster	40	40	12,440	2,107	437	1,396	76	278					270	129				At Railway Station.
Carrick	Postmistress	17	17	3,012										43					
Carroll	Postmaster	30	30	5,373		149	284	22	76	5	6	4	9	32					
Casino	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	57,237	8,048	1,013	3,608	235	848	83	626	38	731	682	645				Govt. building.
	Assistant	55	55																
	Letter-carrier	52	52																
	Operator	124	124																
	Messenger	26	26																
Cassilis	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	13,081	1,593	744	4,360	151	665	71	664	41	656	276	105				do
	Assistant	25	25																
	Messenger	26	26																
Castle Doyle	Postmaster	10	10	682															3
Castle Hill	do	28	28	4,914															93
Castle Mountain	do	11	11	2,682															18
Castlereagh	do	12	12	2,643															19
Catheart	do	17	17	6,345															44
Cavan	do	10	10	324															4
Cawley's Creek	do	10	10	5,775															137
Cedar Party Creek	do	10	10	1,380															15
Central Colo	do	10	10	543															8
Central M'Donald	do	14	14	1,734															34
Cessnock	do	15	15	4,344															13
Charlestown	Postmistress	23	23	8,028		266	750	53	174	136	702	30	706	23					
Charleyong	Postmaster	10	10	1,248															14
Chatsbury	Postmistress	10	10	1,362															23
Chatsworth Island	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	12,303	1,921	303	1,135	103	410	78	538	76	1,042	109	115				Rented at £30.
	Messenger	39	39																
Cheeseman's Creek	Postmaster	21	21	1,953															27
Clarence Town	Post and Telegraph Master	200	200	17,191	1,768	525	1,513	115	483	92	303	13	113	173	99				Govt. building.
	Assistant	26	26																
	Messenger	39	39																
Clarence Tunnel	Postmaster	10	10	1,869															15
Clarevaux	Postmistress	12	12	1,127															12

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Clarkson's Crossing	Postmistress	£ 14	£ ..	£ 14	4,908	.....	344	£ 969	22	£ 41	...	£ ..	...	£ 65	.....	Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters. Office rented at £33.
Clifton	Post and Telegraph Master	150	...	150	18,240	2,671	1,062	3,876	142	552	644	7,840	410	7,123	216		162
Clones	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clybucca	Postmaster	11	...	11	2,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Cobar	do	10	...	10	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Govt. building.
	Post and Telegraph Master	330	...	330	72,426	9,478	2,059	8,620	276	1,085	539	5,804	245	5,378	965		659
	Assistant	170	...	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	...	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobargo	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	180	25,380	1,013	491	1,271	106	344	68	230	38	343	321	110	Rented at £40.
	Operator	...	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobhadah	Postmistress	28	...	28	4,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobhitty	Postmaster	16	...	16	2,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Cobbara (23)	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	170	6,537	607	47	77	4	6	2	2	...	129	34	Rented at £20.	
Codrington	Postmaster	13	...	13	2,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Colase	do	10	...	10	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coldstream	Postmistress	10	...	10	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colinton	do	10	...	10	6,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....
Collarenebri	do	10	...	10	3,243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Collector	do	26	...	26	8,457	.....	180	532	44	108	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Collie	Postmaster	14	...	14	3,891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....
Colly Blue	Postmistress	11	...	11	2,472	.....	116	375	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombo Creek	Postmaster	20	...	20	3,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	At Railway Station.
Colo Vale	do	16	...	16	3,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	do
Comerong	do	10	...	10	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Comobella	Postmistress	10	...	10	1,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Conargo (24)	Postmaster and Operator	19	30	49	8,982	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	86	.....
Condoholin	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	230	33,609	4,855	693	2,330	149	538	86	518	51	501	440	323	Govt. building.
	Assistant	120	...	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conjola	Postmaster	21	...	21	2,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Cookardinia	do	13	...	13	5,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....
Coolabah	do	10	...	10	4,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....
Coolac	do	25	...	25	8,904	.....	276	888	21	96	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
Coolah	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	130	10,392	1,427	296	937	52	245	.....	.....	.....	181	93	do
Coolman (25)	do do	110	...	110	28,863	955	397	1,007	78	268	2	1	.....	211	51	Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters. Office at Railway Station.
Coolangatta	Postmaster	10	...	10	3,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Coolongbrook	Postmistress	10	...	10	2,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Cooma	Post and Telegraph Master	290	...	290	113,662	7,339	1,469	5,113	713	2,414	297	2,647	140	2,187	1,119	560	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	190	...	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	120	...	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer and Letter-carrier	...	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coombarabran	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	240	27,051	2,631	775	2,301	202	646	43	405	25	371	332	161	do
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coomamble	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	270	71,373	8,975	972	3,150	340	1,200	79	499	61	460	827	628	do
	Assistant and Operator	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	...	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	...	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coopersbrook	Postmaster	24	...	24	6,744	.....	290	790	23	155	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....
Coonabong	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	140	18,006	1,122	572	2,202	83	290	90	1,270	91	2,160	155	69	do
	Assistant	12	...	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Cootamundra	Messenger	39	39	340	96,027	8,326	1,790	5,588	1,038	3,048	417	3,804	250	4,015	1,161	626	Govt. building.
	Post and Telegraph Master	340	340	96,027	8,326	1,790	5,588	1,038	3,048	417	3,804	250	4,015	1,161	626		
	1st Assistant and Operator	30	110	140													
	2nd do	100	100														
	Letter-carrier	62	62														
	Line-repairer	150	150														
	Messenger	52	52														
Cooyal	Postmistress	10	10	1,995											13		
Copeland North	Post and Telegraph Master	110	110	10,869	752	698	2,882	228	1,351	48	923	61	987	180	48	do	
	Assistant and Messenger	10	26	36													
Copmanhurst (26)	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	4,452	783										129	53	Rented at £28.
Coraki	do do	190	190	27,354	4,278	559	1,933	131	578						220	261	Rented at £31 4s.
	Assistant	20	20														
	Messenger	30	30														
Corrae	Postmistress	13	13	2,823											15		
Corowa	Post and Telegraph Master	230	230	157,968	5,288	481	1,299	257	914	221	1,385	64	1,708	900	332	Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52													
	Letter-carrier	127	127														
	Messenger	39	39														
Corrowong	Postmistress	11	11	4,488											38		
Corunna	Postmaster	10	10	2,061		128	319	11	47						21		
Cow Flat	do	32	32	2,287		44	117	5	19	7	95	24	444	20			
Cowra	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	95,858	6,240	1,553	4,666	435	1,540	198	2,104	122	1,917	730	383	do	
	Assistant and Operator	52	114	168													Allowed £30 per annum as rent.
	Letter-carrier	50	50														
	Messenger	26	26														
	Postmaster	11	11	858											13		
Cox's River	do	10	16	3,780											56		
Craigie	do	10	10	1,254											9		
Cranbury	Post and Telegraph Master	150	150	12,873	1,272	349	896	62	240						80	74	Rented at £15 12s.
Croki	Telegraph Master	26	26														
Crookhaven Heads	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	34,617	2,793	923	2,776	181	524	92	314	27	402	490	184	Rented at £70.	
Crookwell	Assistant and Messenger	20	26	46													
	Post and Telegraph Mistress	50	50	124,773	1,738										162	67	At Railway Station.
Croydon	Operator	75	75														
	Messenger	26	26														
	Letter-carrier	72	72														
	do	39	39														
Cudjine	Postmaster	19	19	1,686											17		
Cudal	Post and Telegraph Master	150	150	26,304	1,424	547	1,200	156	568	112	444	46	421	304	86	Rented at £20.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52													
Cudgebong Creek (27)	Postmaster	10	10	621											11		
Cudgong	do	19	19	7,503		124	254	32	134						26		
Cudgen Scrub	do	10	10	1,359											9		
Calcsim	do	26	26	5,793	856	242	547	13	42						168	49	At Railway Station.
Cullenbone	Postmistress	12	12	669											15		
Cullen Bullen	do	42	42	4,314											146		
Cullinga	Postmaster	10	10	1,158											11		
Cummock	Postmistress	13	13	2,571											10		
Cundletown	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	15,402	1,884	584	1,661	108	486	71	540	23	648	241	90	Rented at £26.	
	Operator	13	13														
	Postmaster	20	20	1,980											52		
Cungegong	do	15	15	9,525											53		
Cunningham	do	20	20	6,937											79		At Railway Station.
Curlewis	do	21	21	5,712		249	555	14	53						105		do
Curabubula	do	17	17	2,088		98	228	41	180						27		
Currawang	Postmistress	15	15	1,785											23		
Curraweela	Postmaster	19	19	2,145											20		
Dalmerston	Postmistress	21	21	9,033		213	452	46	117						113		
Dalton	Postmaster	26	26	27,654	520	282	1,357	21	73						122	35	
Dandalou (28)	do	40	40														
	Telegraph Operator	42	28	68	7,593	472	227	759	32	86					59	27	Free of rent.
Dapto	Post and Telegraph Master	11	11	1,476											14		
Darby's Falls	Postmaster	130	130	40,188	2,301	537	2,359	453	1,264	990	2,252	349	3,107	251	102	Rented at £104.	
Darlington	Post and Telegraph Master																

* Included in Terza returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
		£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Darlington	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darlington Point	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	120	25,728	500	354	1,003	23	57	...	...	...	...	90	31	Free of rent.
Darlington Railway Station	Postmaster	23	...	23	5,322	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	13	At Railway Station.
Davies' Creek	do	10	...	10	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day Dream	Postmaster	17	...	17	7,749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Daydale	Postmistress	16	...	16	5,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
Deeswater	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	160	15,378	1,305	412	1,079	67	248	...	...	...	...	135	79	Rented at £26.
Delegate	do do	320	...	320	24,223	1,521	414	1,109	57	144	...	...	...	...	170	97	Rented at £14. Postmaster allowed £20 in lieu of quarters.
Demondrillo	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	Govt. buildings.
	do	330	...	330	257,139	11,164	920	2,377	615	1,834	367	2,063	162	2,494	1,089	760	
	1st Assistant	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	170	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	104	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-cleaver	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	310	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	175	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Operators, at £124 each	...	248	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 do at £110 each	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denison Town	Postmaster	20	...	20	6,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	Rented at £30.
Denman	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	...	110	24,573	1,085	344	874	69	320	6	122	7	35	210	63	
	Operator	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devlin's Siding (29)	Postmaster	10	...	10	3,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Dingo Creek	do	14	...	14	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Doodie Cooma (30)	Postmistress	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	At Railway Station.
Doughboy Hollow	Postmaster	10	...	10	3,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	25	do
Douglas	do	20	...	20	5,751	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Douglas Gap	do	10	...	10	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	60	...
Drake (31)	Postmistress	12	...	12	10,527	881	71	349	21	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Druitt Town	Postmaster	13	...	13	6,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Drummoyne	do	12	...	12	4,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...
Dry Plain	do	10	...	10	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Dubbo	Post and Telegraph Master	370	...	370	218,616	15,941	2,845	8,590	1,914	6,011	796	7,127	396	6,630	2,120	1,034	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	170	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd do	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duckmaloi	Postmistress	10	...	10	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Dunbar's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Dundee	do	18	...	18	4,653	...	154	400	28	86	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Dungaree	do	23	...	23	11,655	...	224	415	17	63	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
Dungog	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	210	35,472	2,971	575	1,561	179	555	98	714	41	981	440	170	do
	Assistant	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungowan	Postmaster	15	...	15	3,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...

Gladstone	Post and Telegraph Master	36	36	72	5,133	1,139	331	997	13	40	35	176	18	401	73	57	Rented at £26.
Glanmire	Postmaster	18	18	18	2,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	.....
Glasston	Postmistress	14	14	14	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Glebe	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	150	150	182,424	6,334	908	2,756	1,028	3,724	2,491	7,832	790	5,289	483	277	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Messengers, at £39	.....	156	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebecland	Postmistress	21	21	21	17,700	.....	631	1,884	96	271	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....
Glen Alice	Postmaster	14	14	14	1,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Glenbrook	do	10	10	10	3,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	At Railway Station.
Glencoe	do	22	22	22	6,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	do
Glendon Brook	Postmistress	11	11	11	3,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Glen Innes	Post and Telegraph Master	340	340	340	177,789	14,861	2,284	7,206	1,421	4,686	825	6,804	479	8,837	1,656	977	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	130	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	80	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3rd do	75	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	114	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Receiver-clearer	26	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Operators, at £110 each	.....	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	96	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	.....	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Morrison	Postmaster	12	12	12	2,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Glennie's Creek	Postmistress	19	19	19	4,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....
Glenoak	do	13	13	13	3,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....
Glen William	Postmaster	10	10	10	1,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Gloucester	Post and Telegraph Master	110	110	110	8,901	765	142	430	39	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	42	Rented at £52.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gocup	Postmaster	13	13	13	1,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Golspie	do	15	15	15	3,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....
Gongolgon	Post and Telegraph Master	200	200	200	4,263	1,454	208	840	19	77	23	147	14	215	71	90	Rented at £39.
Good Hope	Postmaster	10	10	10	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Goodoogs	Post and Telegraph Master	220	220	220	28,848	3,690	311	1,440	38	167	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	256	Rented at £30.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goolagong	Postmaster	14	14	14	6,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....
Goolma	do	10	10	10	5,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Goolmangar	Postmistress	10	10	10	1,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Goombargona	Postmaster	13	13	13	1,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Goomoerah	do	10	10	10	4,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Guince Goonoo	do	30	30	30	6,321	.....	161	371	20	61	44	185	14	105	89	.....	.....
Goorangoola	do	15	15	15	1,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
Goran Lake	do	10	10	10	1,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Gordon	Postmistress	24	24	24	5,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
Gore Hill	Postmaster	10	10	10	5,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Gosford	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	210	47,601	5,461	1,404	5,288	353	1,179	662	6,996	676	5,444	602	331	Govt. building.
	Assistant	52	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gualburn	Postmaster	400	400	400	813,795	24,268	5,576	16,376	6,822	20,459	1,630	12,024	797	12,443	4,615	1,655	do
	1st Assistant	220	220	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	190	190	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3rd do	145	145	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4th do	135	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5th do	120	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6th do	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7th do	52	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stamper and Sorter	140	140	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Letter-carriers, at £124 each	248	248	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	114	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	104	104	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do and Receiver-clearer	52	52	52
	Telegraph Master	310	310
	2 Operators, at £140 each	280	280

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		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Goulburn	3 Operators, at £124 each	£	£	£													
	Operator	372	114	372													
	Line-repairer	150	150	150													
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	104	104	104													
	Messenger	39	39	39													
	do	26	26	26													
Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	370	370	370	321,036	22,180	2,573	9,114	1,244	3,966	229	2,294	160	2,749	1,613	1,623	Govt. building.
	Assistant	110	110	110													
	Letter-carrier	127	127	127													
	do	124	124	124													
	Receiver-cleaver	52	52	52													
	2 Operators, at £160 each	320	320	320													
	Operator	150	150	150													
	do	140	140	140													
	do	124	124	124													
	do	110	110	110													
	Line-repairer	150	150	150													
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	78	78	78													
Grahamstown	Postmaster	10	10	10	4,371										61		
Graham's Valley	Postmistress	10	10	10	741										8		
Graman	do	10	10	10	4,570										30		
Granville	do	160	160	160	74,832	4,880*	792	2,477	618	2,019	612	2,497	293	2,088	441	203*	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	100	100	100													
	do	62	62	62													
	Letter-carrier	90	90	90													
	do	60	60	60													
	Operator	96	96	96													
	Messenger	52	52	52													
Green Caps	Telegraph Master	110	110	110		488										34	At Pilot Station.
Greendale	Postmistress	16	16	16	2,508										59		
Greenfield Farm	Postmaster	11	11	11	1,080										13		
Greenhill	do	20	20	20	11,802		131	377	13	53					62		
Greenmantle	do	10	10	10	711										16		
Greenwell Point	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	18	26	39	5,007	888	343	995	183	782					59	46	Postmaster allowed
Greenwich	Postmistress	10	10	10	2,097										35		£13 in lieu of quarters.
Greenwich Park	do	10	10	10	1,257										4		
Grenfell	Post and Telegraph Master	270	270	270	71,316	4,040	1,124	3,188	432	1,241	113	1,011	74	1,234	659	245	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50	50	50													
	Letter-carrier	39	39	39													
	Operator	110	110	110													
	Messenger	26	26	26													
Gresford (41)	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	58	26	84	10,197		12	27	6	7					146		Rented at £40.
Greta	Postmaster	35	35	35	16,941	322	483	1,482	176	556	152	1,234	75	1,247	208	46	At Railway Station.
	Telegraph Master	85	85	85													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	26	52													
Grong Grong Railway Station	Postmaster	15	15	15	5,850										74		do
Grove Vale	do	10	10	10	4,644										14		
Guildford	Postmistress	11	11	11	2,379										20		
Gulgambano	Post and Telegraph Master	50	50	100	22,590	633									178	37	Rented at £40.
Gulgong	do	240	240	240	35,313	2,822	1,080	3,339	425	1,452	146	1,196	102	1,264	520	166	Govt. building.
	Assistant	75	75	75													
	Gulgong	26	26	26													
Gunbar	Postmaster	23	23	23	13,491		182	473	43	07					158		do
Gundagai	Post and Telegraph Master	270	270	270	95,004	6,585	1,439	4,807	447	1,519	215	2,247	193	3,531	700	411	
	Assistant	25	25	25													

	Operator	114	114																
	Line-repairer	130	130																
	Messenger	52	52																
Gundurimba	Postmaster	18	13	3,177															21
Gundy	do	14	14	5,412															72
Gungah	do	16	16	3,162															10
Gunnedah	Post and Telegraph Master	290	290	75,281	9,146	1,546	4,683	715	1,976	155	1,613	116	2,935	1,141	638				Govt. building.
	Assistant	60	60																
	2 operators, at £110 each	220	220																
	Messenger	52	52																
20- p Cunning	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	36,405	1,436	716	1,368	376	1,105	117	636	51	986	402	88				do
	Assistant	50	50																
	Postmaster	19	19	2,622															69
Guntawang	do	10	10	312															2
Gurrundah	Postmistress	21	21	2,847		55	114	24	112										19
Guyong	Postmaster	30	30	28,335	2,088	45	133	11	26										345
Guyra (42)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	110	46,662	1,395	660	2,087	305	1,071	204	898	56	693	162	76				127
Hamilton	Letter-carrier	52	52																At Railway Station.
	Messenger	26	26																Allowed £26 for rent.
	Postmaster	14	14	3,741															60
Hanging Rock	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	21,933	1,645	933	2,655	122	357	114	850	63	621	187	91				do
Harden	Postmaster	16	16	3,603															At Railway Station.
Harefield	do	20	20	4,077		201	645	33	131										41
Hargraves	Post and Telegraph Master	10	26	1,569	1,161														39
Harrington	Postmaster	25	25	34,911		724	2,652	48	154	1,865	4,064	569	4,063	663					13
Harris-street	Postmistress	25	25	5,363		170	408	45	92										34
Hartley	do	20	20	11,853		745	1,809	83	221	158	1,224	60	644	140					At Pilot Station.
Hartley Vale	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	9,708	1,372	73	177	4	8	43	320	16	98	114	52				Rented at £36 Sa.
Harwood Island	Assistant	17	17																
	Postmaster	10	10	4,432															65
Hatfield (44)	Postmistress	16	16	2,382		171	702	58	314	20	89	7	57	26					
Hawke's Nest	Post and Telegraph Master	380	390	297,762	18,668	1,870	6,033	1,071	3,732	790	4,681	282	4,619	1,946	1,341				Govt. building.
Hay	1st Assistant	170	170																
	2nd do	100	100																
	Letter-carrier	114	114																
	do	90	90																
	2 Operators, at £110 each	220	220																
	Operator	75	75																
	Line-repairer	150	150																
	Messenger	52	52																
	do	30	30																
Haydanton	Postmistress	48	48	15,703	1,911														
Haymarket	Post and Telegraph Master	400	400	664,659	23,130	5,040	17,569	4,231	12,470	10,744	77,955	6,190	80,720	2,841	1,342				At Railway Station.
	1st Assistant	190	190																Rented at £300.
	2nd do	100	100																
	Mail boy	52	52																
	Operator	124	124																
	do	96	96																
	Messenger	78	78																
	3 Messengers, at £30 each	117	117																
Helensburgh (45)	Postmaster	10	10	369															9
Hermitage Plains	do	40	40	3,936															
Hoxham	do	42	42	7,698	314	225	706	183	691	30	155	6	156	49	18				At Railway Station.
	Messenger	13	13																
	Receiver-clearer	5	5																
Hickey's Creek (46)	Postmaster	10	10	1,855															
Hill End	Post and Telegraph Master	220	220	19,611	1,184	542	1,657	530	1,969	282	2,980	129	1,739	219	70				Govt. building.
	Assistant	40	40																
	Letter-carrier	135	135																
Hillgrove	Postmaster	10	10	2,097															13
Hillston	Post and Telegraph Master	260	260	87,600	5,219	558	2,124	285	1,287	51	270	25	532	475	349				do
	Assistant and Operator	25	75	100															
	Messenger	26	26																

* Includes Smithfield returns.

† Included in Paterson returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Hinton	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	£ 55	£ 26	£ 81	16,764	435	188	543	116	344	...	...	...	...	£ 104	£ 20	Free of rent.
Holt's Flat	Postmaster	18	...	18	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
Holy Flat (47)	do	10	...	10	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Homebush	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	22,302	6,307	163	719	75	261	134	431	56	378	153	354	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	20	25	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Home Rule	Postmaster	52	...	52	4,926	...	169	372	71	257	52	436	32	410	74	...	...
Hornsby	Postmistress	40	...	40	7,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...
Hoskins Town	Postmaster	11	...	11	2,715	...	131	632	12	45	...	...	...	...	29	...	...
Howe's Valley	Postmistress	11	...	11	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Howlong (48)	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	160	13,395	1,516	323	1,034	41	132	27	25	...	...	100	86	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungerford	Postmaster	50	...	50	29,226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...
Hunter's Hill (49)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	124	...	124	44,496	2,082	28	56	20	65	7	14	1	9	210	87	Rented at £65.
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	39	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	104	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntingdon	Postmistress	12	...	12	2,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
Hurstville (50)	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	18	12	30	15,278	510	123	321	90	306	...	...	...	...	109	20	...
	Messenger	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huskisson (51)	Postmistress	10	...	10	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Idaville	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Iford	do	46	...	46	8,955	...	283	682	63	233	...	...	...	...	82	...	...
Illabo	do	24	...	24	7,002	...	130	376	14	63	...	...	...	...	72	...	At Railway Station.
Iluka	do	23	...	23	6,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Inverell	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	200	148,977	10,368	1,833	6,419	712	2,619	236	1,736	88	1,566	1,199	774	Govt. building.
	Assistant	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	114	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ironbarks	Postmaster	36	...	36	11,598	650	662	2,105	152	595	...	...	...	...	195	40	At Railway Station.
Ivon Cove Bridge	do	35	...	35	12,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
Ivanhoe	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	200	25,968	2,645	226	863	44	224	52	298	8	113	235	186	Rented at £30.
Jamberoo	do do	44	26	70	34,442	652	347	924	100	327	26	225	8	64	208	37	Free of rent.
Joir	Postmaster	13	...	13	2,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Jambacumbene	do	18	...	18	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Jereelderie (52)	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	240	81,636	4,285	459	1,247	146	499	86	368	2	80	626	294	Govt. building
	1st Assistant and Messenger	75	26	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerrawa	Postmaster	20	...	20	6,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	At Railway Station.
Jerrong	do	11	...	11	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Jerry's Plains (53)	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	12,522	1,139	253	827	81	275	4	27	1	17	120	70	Govt. building.
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	75	75	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	At Pilot Station.
Jervis Bay	Postmistress	10	...	10	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Jiggi	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...
Jimenuan	do	14	...	14	5,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Jindabyne	do	26	26	52	9,630	433	200	487	24	102	27	112	7	39	82	25	...
Jindera	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	16	...	16	7,377	...	390	1,327	35	113	169	1,343	80	678	109	...	...
Joadja Creek	Postmaster	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jugiong	do and Telephone Operator	16	12	28	5,181	147	215	562	14	39	...	...	...	...	63	9	...

Janee Junction	do	240	240	63,939	6,156	1,351	4,214	530	1,829	288	2,018	121	2,017	792	376	Allowed £28 in lieu of quarters; Post office, Govt. building; Telegraph Office rented at £26.
	Assistant	145	145													
	Telegraph Master	170	170													
	Messenger	39	39													
Kangaroo Creek	do	14	14	4,002												78
Kangaroo Valley	do	15	15	1,275												11
Kar's Springs	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	29	25	21,447	863	427	1,076	91	333	73	132	6	20	279	49	Free of rent.
Katoomba	Postmaster	10	10	741												14
	Post and Telegraph Master	120	120	39,930	2,972	1,123	3,196	171	489	245	1,757	104	1,369	176	167	Rented at £26.
	Messenger	26	26													
Kayuga	Postmistress	11	11	723												8
Keppit	do	13	13	2,073												15
Kelly's Plains (55)	do	12	12	2,941												19
Kelso	Post and Telegraph Master	120	120	25,935	909	268	700	63	178							170
	Assistant	30	30													
Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	53,956	10,227	1,300	5,648	453	1,299	200	1,161	76	1,570	600	664	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	50	110	160												
	Messenger	39	39													
	do	26	26													
Kentucky	Postmaster	28	28	4,461												61
Kerrabee	Postmistress	25	25	4,446												36
Khuncoban	Postmaster	10	10	744												12
Kiama	Post and Telegraph Master	310	310	131,505	8,453	1,906	6,451	584	2,039	903	5,812	431	4,976	979	539	Govt. building.
	Assistant	52	52													
	Operator	130	130													
	Line-repairer	150	150													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	25	26	51												
	Letter-carrier	26	26													
Kiandra	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	8,073	1,203	391	1,324	47	279	31	176	15	95	80	79	Free of rent.
Killawarra	Postmaster	10	10	379												14
Kimbiki	do	11	11	1,140												11
Kinchela Creek	do	10	10	3,333												34
Kincumber (56)	Postmistress	13	13	2,244		29	127	18	52							37
Kingsgrove	Postmaster	10	10	639												3
King's Plains	Postmistress	11	11	612												1
Kingstown	do	13	13	2,046												10
King-street	Post and Telegraph Master	310	310	411,237	28,345	2,487	10,259	278	952	1,878	11,571	1,007	10,558	1,837	1,719	Premises rented at £130, and sub-let at £2 11s. per week. Officer rented at £208.
	Assistant	120	120													
	Operator	140	140													
	do	85	85													
Kiara	Postmistress	11	11	882												15
Kogarah (57)	Post and Telegraph Master	100	100	22,653	1,093	133	402	166	386							146
	Letter-carrier	26	26													
	Messenger	26	26													
Krambach	Postmaster	52	52	3,406												42
Krawsree	do	15	15	1,815												11
Kunopia	Postmistress	22	22	1,635												22
Kurradjong (58)	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	7,332	*743	35	48	4	9							110
Kurradjong Heights	do do	14	26	40	6,021											62
Kyamba	Receiving Office Keeper and Telegraph Master	160	160		298											20
Laggan	Postmaster	35	35	24,705												56
Laguna	do	17	17	4,035												51
Lake Bathurst	do	17	17	6,054												95
Lake Cudgellico	Post and Telegraph Master	170	170	12,018	2,036	488	1,829	68	326	4	70	5	144	93	137	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	15	15													
	Messenger	26	26													
Lambton	Post and Telegraph Master	200	200	60,744	1,868	1,088	3,570	586	1,666	349	3,039	314	4,916	381	81	Govt. building.
	Assistant	30	30													
	do	55 10/-	55 10/-													
	Letter-carrier	127	127													
	do	32	32													
Landsdown	Postmaster	10	10	1,392												12
Langworthy's	do	20	20	3,291												27

* Includes Kurradjong Heights returns.

† Included in Kurradjong returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
La Parouse	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 170	£	£ 170	3,405	20,818		£		£		£		£ 1	£ 32	Allowed £13 in lieu of quarters. Office Govt. building.	
	Operator	110		110													
Largs (59)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	24	26	50	11,418	147								56	8	Free of rent. Govt. building.	
Lauriston	Post and Telegraph Master	120		120	6,030	1,323								135	78		
Lawrence	do do	170		170	24,363	3,181	421	1,163	124	401	20	139	10	209	211	182	
	Assistant	20		20													
	Assistant and Messenger	26	39	65													
Lawson	Postmistress	10		10	11,007	824								148	45	At Railway Station. Rented at £65.	
Leichhardt	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160		160	245,367	2,565	667	2,286	765	2,761	876	2,861	341	2,188	223		110
	Assistant and Operator	52	26	78													
	Letter-carrier	127		127													
	do and Receiver-cleaver	153		153													
	do	96		96													
	do	62		62													
	Messenger		26	26													
	do		52	52													
Leighwood	Postmaster	10		10	984										12		
Liddale	Postmistress	31		31	2,871		54	117	22	99	41	320	34	776	31		
Limeburners' Creek	do	23		23	5,901										40		
Limekilns	Postmaster	11		11	1,161										6		
Lincoln	do	14		14	1,722										18		
Lionsville (80)	do	16		16	3,402		30	52	5	25					36		
Lismore	Post and Telegraph Master	260		260	98,007	14,087	1,773	5,483	820	3,197	312	2,059	135	1,849	1,050	943	Govt. building.
	Assistant	78		78													
	Letter-carrier	104		104													
	Operator		124	124													
	do		80	80													
	Line-repairer		150	150													
	Messenger		26	26													
Lithgow	Post and Telegraph Master	260		260	114,903	4,915	2,607	7,974	1,141	3,147	704	6,891	483	7,309	1,000	322	do
	Assistant	140		140													
	do	52		52													
	Letter-carrier	52		52													
	Messenger		26	26													
Little Billabong	Postmistress	41		41	3,078										41		
Little Hartley	Postmaster	25		25	4,356		201	512	10	15					59		
Liverpool	Post and Telegraph Master	240		240	81,897	2,987	779	1,948	632	1,858	743	4,388	419	6,245	574	164	do
	Assistant	20		20													
	do and Operator	25	85	110													
	Letter-carrier	114		114													
	Receiver-cleaver and Messenger	16	39	55													
Lochinvar	Postmaster	42		42	21,357	733	227	704	225	994	30	216	13	323	170	40	At Railway Station.
	Operator		26	26													
	Messenger		26	26													
Lockaley	Postmaster	12		12	1,326										19		do
Long Reach	Postmistress	16		16	4,041										14		
Long Swamp	Postmaster	13		13	987										7		
Lord Howe Island	do	10		10	234										5		
Lostock	do	14		14	1,893										25		
Louth	Post and Telegraph Master	190		190	27,360	2,351	448	2,448	48	242					176	143	Rented at £50.
	Operator		124	124													
Lower Botany (61)	Post and Telegraph Master	120		120	16,956	1,912	27	107	23	78	241	509	75	869	94	77	Rented at £39.
	Messenger		39	39													
Lower Gundaroo	Post and Telegraph Master	120		120	14,323	386	392	1,042	39	126	32	216	13	241	93	23	Free of rent.
	Assistant	12		12													
Lower Hawkesbury	Postmaster	11		11	1,071										15		

Name of Offn.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Michelago	Postmistress	29	...	29	28,728	2,670	1,867	9,493	92	345	...	...	...	...	246	172	Rented at £30.
	Telegraph Master	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Arm	Postmaster	11	...	11	1,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Middledale	Postmistress	10	...	10	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton-street	Postmaster	30	...	30	25,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	
Millanarra	do	11	...	11	522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Miller's Forest	do	19	...	19	4,206	...	95	217	20	42	...	...	...	...	41	...	
	Telegraph Mistress	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miller's Point	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	80,406	3,635	2,044	10,291	189	530	2,186	10,622	1,130	12,370	275	221	Rented at £156.
	Operator	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millfield	Postmaster	16	...	16	4,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	
Millie	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	140	17,070	1,524	152	511	16	54	...	...	...	...	156	104	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millthorpe	Postmaster	35	...	35	17,232	594	350	1,107	91	367	22	120	23	407	212	32	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milperinka	Postmaster	75	...	75	7,375	...	294	1,236	30	161	...	...	...	...	122	...	
Milton	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	230	38,241	3,115	729	2,009	227	739	69	338	23	301	455	188	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	10	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minmi	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	130	23,185	1,072	1,170	3,898	231	560	536	5,273	273	5,860	260	60	Rented at £39.
	Assistant and Messenger	13	26	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minto	Postmaster	10	...	10	2,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	At Railway Station.
Mitchell	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	160	51,942	3,503	1,825	6,032	421	1,454	298	2,763	152	1,748	548	210	Rented at £91.
	Letter-carrier	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell's Island	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	
Mittagong	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	210	89,820	3,585	1,188	3,325	595	2,102	322	2,329	175	3,416	569	203	Rented at £65.
	Operator	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moama	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	230	55,953	1,273	218	567	107	279	94	388	17	86	269	80	Govt. building.
	Assistant	110	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogilla	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Mogil Mogil (63)	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	170	5,838	1,442	204	859	21	109	15	64	...	...	84	108	Rented at £37.
	Assistant	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogo	Postmaster and Operator	17	26	43	7,248	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	44	Free of rent.
Moira	Postmistress	22	...	22	3,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
Molong	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	210	118,983	3,108	1,386	3,337	912	2,207	215	1,060	122	1,635	754	204	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Messenger	75	39	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molunglo	Postmaster	18	...	18	4,650	446	186	406	34	84	...	...	...	...	66	28	Free of rent.
	Telegraph Master	...	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monga	Postmaster	12	...	12	2,457	...	76	139	8	18	...	...	...	...	19	...	
Monkerai	do	11	...	11	1,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	
Monkey	do	10	...	10	3,177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	
Monteagle	do	10	...	10	2,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	
Montefiores	do	27	...	27	5,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
Moonan Brook	do	18	...	18	5,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	
Moonbi	Postmistress	12	...	12	2,082	...	51	114	17	58	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Moonbi Railway Station	Postmaster	19	...	19	7,272	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	81	At Railway Station.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements regarding Premises and Rent per annum
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Mandooran (66)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	120	21,471	629	38	77	3	15	37	30	...	...	121	40	Rented at £45.
Mungindi	do do	190	...	190	1,906	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	70	Rented at £35.
Mungunyah	Postmaster	13	...	13	2,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Murga	do	23	...	23	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	
Murraguldris	Postmistress	11	...	11	3,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	
Murray Hat	Postmaster	13	...	13	3,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
Murrumbatman	do	13	...	13	2,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
Murrumbidgee	do	14	...	14	4,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	At Railway Station.
Murrumburrah	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	180	43,593	2,668	1,138	3,104	349	1,143	249	2,528	157	3,165	591	162	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murrungundy	Postmaster	10	...	10	2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Murrurundi	do	220	...	220	82,248	2,133	1,323	3,306	548	1,316	263	2,144	136	2,653	378	137	Post Office rented at £54. Telegraph Office, Govt. building.
	Assistant	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwillumbah	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	240	24,603	2,720	573	1,844	123	618	...	...	...	...	241	188	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	114	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muswellbrook	Postmaster	220	...	220	141,255	4,435	1,324	3,527	499	1,457	227	1,338	116	1,798	621	281	Govt. buildings. Telegraph Master allowed £52 as rent.
	Assistant	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttama Reef	Postmaster	12	...	12	4,065	...	73	221	16	51	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Myrtleville	do	15	...	15	2,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
Nambucca (67)	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	140	9,645	1,218	453	1,666	77	248	12	65	1	24	73	75	Rented at £24.
Nambucca Heads	Postmaster and Operator	10	26	36	3,444	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	70	At Pilot Station.
Nana Creek	Postmaster	20	...	20	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	
Narellan	do	42	...	42	11,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	
Narrabri	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	260	150,531	10,506	1,507	4,683	900	3,284	289	1,729	135	1,490	1,094	725	Govt. building.
	Assistant	...	160	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do and Operator	...	26	124	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	...	124	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri Railway Station	Postmaster and Operator	30	26	56	18,168	2,549	396	1,226	43	165	61	253	22	267	135	140	At Railway Station.
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narramine	Postmaster	25	...	25	12,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	do
Narrandera	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	260	112,746	10,879	1,874	6,495	752	2,276	444	3,254	218	3,451	1,246	710	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant and Operator	...	25	75	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelligen	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	190	8,565	1,003	390	1,022	52	200	66	344	16	202	105	53	Rented at £20.
	Messenger	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson's Bay	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	100	1,575	1,068	33	54	At Pilot Station.
Nelson's Plains	Postmaster	11	...	11	1,812	19	...	

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		Postal.	Tele-graphic	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Nundle	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 110	£ ..	£ 110	16,632	837	399	1,163	100	399	27	441	17	433	132	53	Rented at £28.
Nymagee	do do	280	..	280	44,768	5,302	1,404	6,609	225	897	390	2,828	172	2,829	511	352	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	140	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Messenger	..	39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nyngan	Post and Telegraph Master	310	..	310	69,249	8,531	1,516	5,611	454	1,631	220	1,749	114	1,628	800	547	Govt. building. Postmaster allowed £52 as rent.
	Assistant and Operator	110	30	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	..	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	..	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oaks (69)	Postmistress	21	..	21	9,804	..	29	66	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oakwood	do	10	..	10	1,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obau	Postmaster	12	..	12	711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oberou	Post and Telegraph Master	170	..	170	24,327	1,492	1,071	3,538	155	550	83	351	26	519	273	101	Rented at £35.
	Assistant	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obley	Post and Telegraph Master	170	..	170	4,185	418	239	661	85	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rented at £30.
O'Connell	Postmistress	22	..	22	9,825	..	224	568	86	359	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Junee	Postmaster	25	..	25	8,046	..	131	373	34	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Railway Station.
Onebygamba	do	50	..	50	15,452	..	201	550	18	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Letter-carrier	39	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophir	Postmaster	10	..	10	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange	Post and Telegraph Master	370	..	370	297,582	13,658	3,368	9,939	2,410	7,110	1,161	8,312	586	9,844	1,240	839	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	190	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd do	72	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3rd do	130	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Letter-carrier	104	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	62	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Receiver-clearer	£18 4s	..	18/4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	..	170	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	114	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line-repairer	..	150	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	..	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford	Postmaster	10	..	10	10,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford Hotel	Operator	..	75	75	..	896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford-street	Post and Telegraph Master	320	..	320	216,843	17,651	2,535	7,793	2,320	6,787	8,226	37,753	3,795	41,877	999	825	Free of rent. Rented at £250.
	Assistant	145	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Operators, at £124, £114, £85	..	323	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	..	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Messengers at £39, £26	..	65	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxley	Postmistress	10	..	10	6,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxley Island	Postmaster	13	..	13	1,466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paddington	Post and Telegraph Master	220	..	220	170,665	10,918	2,340	8,849	1,762	5,343	3,285	13,761	1,422	13,752	450	526	Govt. building.
	Operator	..	85	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	52	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	..	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pallamallawa	Postmaster	10	..	10	6,885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmer's Island	Post and Telegraph Master	160	..	160	9,324	1,826	451	1,324	168	442	..	..	..	..	100	100	Rented at £20. Postmaster allowed £30 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmer's Oakley	Postmaster	11	..	11	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pambula	Post and Telegraph Master	170	..	170	14,079	1,165	348	934	79	225	38	214	21	226	154	70	Rented at £30.
Parkca	do do	240	..	240	64,105	3,868	1,143	3,285	344	1,316	153	1,318	87	1,474	570	223	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	42	114	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Messenger	..	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Park-street	Post and Telegraph Master	310	..	310	760,191	25,959	3,425	12,438	1,649	4,785	3,400	20,079	2,041	22,301	2,567	1,406	Rented at £300.

	Assistant	120	120																
	Operator	75	75																
	Messenger	52	52																
Park Village	Postmistress	14	14	3,336														45	
Parliament House	2 Operators, at £200, £110	310	310	2,785															198
Parramatta	Post and Telegraph Master	360	360	626,385	18,463	2,854	9,015	2,830	8,733	2,522	16,415	1,196	16,553	1,226					766
	1st Assistant	220	220																
	2nd do	110	110																
	3rd do	100	100																
	Letter-carrier	138	138																
	do	138	138																
	do	127	127																
	do	104	104																
	Receiver-clearer	50	50																
	Operator	170	170																
	do	124	124																
	2 Messengers, at £52	104	104																
	2 do at £39	78	78																
Paterson	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	16,737	2,174*	232	766	79	232	51	686	5	33	232	125*				do
	Assistant and Messenger	39	26	65															
Peakhurst	Postmistress	10	10	2,934															32
Pearce's Creek (70)	Postmaster	10	10	200															6
Peat's Ferry	do	40	40	12,036		1,076	4,480	42	110	637	5,984	389	5,397	245					Rented at £15.
Peel	Postmistress	40	40	7,386															58
Peelwood	Postmaster	18	18	5,697															60
Pejar	do	10	10	741															17
Pelican Flats	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	12,066	616	339	1,112	110	558	30	223	35	229	44	37				Rented at £20 16s.
Pennant Hills	Postmaster	13	13	3,336															10
Penrith	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	80,539	4,555	1,431	3,742	820	2,636	822	3,882	304	4,574	883	257				Govt. building.
	Assistant	50	50																
	Assistant and Operator	12	114	126															
	Letter-carrier	62	62																
Perricoota	Postmaster	12	12	2,799															12
Perth	do	29	29	7,917															69
Petersham	Post and Telegraph Mistress	230	230	268,554	7,303	868	2,770	1,252	3,818	538	2,453	287	2,637	645	313				At Railway Station.
	Assistant and Operator	20	124	144															do
	Letter-carrier	148	148																
	do	124	124																
	do	104	104																
	do	78	78																
	do	65	65																
	Receiver-clearer	62	62																
	Messenger	52	52																
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	117	117																
Pictou	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	38,805	2,481	1,086	2,975	417	1,283	457	2,369	164	2,352	515	143				Rented at £60.
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	78															
	Receiver-clearer	10	10																
Pulliga	Post and Telegraph Master	170	170	15,135	1,492	346	1,374	57	196	26	70	13	204	193	96				Rented at £52.
	Assistant	26	26																
	Operator	114	114																
Pine Ridge	Postmistress	10	10	1,023															11
Piper's Flat	Postmaster	10	10	3,657															63
Pitt Town	do	23	23	6,387															55
Pokolbin	Postmistress	10	10	3,825															18
Ponto	do	11	11	1,662															20
Pooncarie	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	6,615	1,433	182	689	14	54										126
Port Macquarie	do	260	260	45,563	5,810†	1,172	4,103	302	1,229	159	1,433	86	1,730	593	342‡				Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	20	124	144															
	Assistant	30	30																
	do and Messenger	26	26	52															
Port Macquarie Pilot Station	Operator	26	26																†
Port Stephens	do			45															‡
Prospect	Postmaster	18	18	5,151															39
Prospect Reservoir (71)	do	10	10	18,567		147	426	13	21	142	1,233	50	369	268					

* Includes Gresford returns.

† Includes Port Macquarie Pilot Station returns.

‡ Included in Port Macquarie returns.

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.		
Punkalla	Postmaster	£ 20	£	£ 20	4,209											16		
Purnamoota	do	12		12	5,295													
Putty	Postmistress	11		11	1,914											12		
Pyree	do	19		19	4,863											30		
Pymont	Post and Telegraph Master	200		200	68,853	4,711	808	2,781	707	2,260	1,923	7,178	880	6,544	410	236		Rented at £100.
	Assistant and Operator	29	75	104														
	Messenger		52	52														
	do		39	39														
Quambone	Postmaster	21		21	11,163											97		
Queanbeyan	Post and Telegraph Master	350		350	256,911	7,611	2,580	8,060	828	2,890	883	9,449	521	8,434	1,194	475		Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	78	52	130														
	Letter-carrier	50		50														
	Messenger		39	39														
Quipolly	Postmaster	20		20	960											6		
Quipolly Creek	Postmistress	17		17	3,219											7		
Quirindi	Post and Telegraph Master	240		240	54,495	3,726	1,226	2,913	364	1,048	224	969	62	1,122	535	237		do
	Assistant	100		100														
	Messenger		39	39														
Raglan	Postmaster	30		30	25,365											47		At Railway Station.
Rainbow Reach	do	11		11	717											14		
Randwick (72)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160		160	188,193	4,348	470	1,566	510	1,334	27	76	2	2	418	194		Rented at £90.
	Assistant	104		104														
	Letter-carrier	100		100														
	do	52		52														
	do	39		39														
	Messenger		39	39														
Rankin's Springs	Postmaster	35		35	5,832											43		
Ravensthorpe	do	20		20	6,897											91		At Railway Station.
Rawden Vale	do	11		11	3,597											12		
Rawdon Island	do	10		10	2,610											18		
Raymond Terrace	Post and Telegraph Master	220		220	52,293	2,942*	626	1,778	342	1,259	240	1,399	82	1,990	346	156*		Govt. building.
	Assistant	52		52														
	Messenger and Letter-carrier	13	26	39														
Redbank	Postmaster	13		13	1,563											20		
Redfern	Post and Telegraph Master	260		260	354,726	7,435	2,295	7,510	2,011	6,038	3,612	16,231	1,690	16,365	651	247		do
	Assistant	90		90														
	Letter-carrier	148		148														
	do	114		114														
	Receiver-clearer	62		62														
	do	39		39														
	Operator		124	124														
	do		75	75														
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104	104														
Redfern Railway	Operator					16,713											831	At Railway Station.
Red Range	Postmaster	12		12	1,833											11		
Reedy Flat	do	14		14	4,053		119	208	21	77						59		
Reidsdale	do	12		12	1,914											9		
Reid's Flat	do	19		19	2,526											28		
Richmond	Post and Telegraph Master	270		270	107,658	6,208	780	2,328	427	1,044	351	1,546	144	1,337	645	295		Govt. building.
	Assistant	40		40														
	Letter-carrier	100		100														
	Operator		75	75														
	Messenger		39	39														
Riverstone (73)	Postmaster	25		25	16,962	1,217	275	563	201	627						150		At Railway Station.
	Operator		110	110														
Rix's Creek	do	10		10	447											8		

Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master	140	140	26,370	897	330	965	36	263	66	734	24	380	152	54	Govt. building.
	Assistant	10	10											8		
Rob Roy	Postmistress	12	12	1,611										42	13	At Railway Station.
Rockdale (74)	Postmaster	15	15	22,239	354											
	Messenger	26	26													
Rockley	Post and Telegraph Master	190	190	19,239	825	503	1,241	130	470	83	374	23	330	252	49	Govt. building.
	Assistant	25	25											6		
Rocky Glen	Postmaster	22	22	3,570										20		
Rocky Hall	do	10	10	3,387										12		
Rocky Plain	do	10	10	1,725										29		
Rocky River	do	19	19	3,261										61		
Holland's Plains	Postmistress	15	15	3,489												
Rockwood	Post and Telegraph Master	130	130	27,948	1,556	338	976	229	841	339	1,264	120	1,035	121	60	At Railway Station.
Rooty Hill	Postmaster	24	24	15,624		75	166	117	441					93		do
Rosedale	Postmistress	10	10	1,116										45		
Rosewood	do	10	10	5,109										40		
Rothbury	do	12	12	4,159												
Rouchell Brook	do	12	12	2,810										3		
Round Hill (75)	Postmaster	20	20	1,977										52		
Rous	do	20	20	4,620										46		
Rouse Hill	do	21	21	4,410											440	Free of rent.
Royal Hotel	Operator	124	124	6,865										38		At Railway Station.
Rydal	Postmaster and Operator	60	60	12,363	696	292	724	131	280	85	658	48	690	189		
	Assistant	10	10													
Ryde	Postmaster	42	42	49,419	2,710	492	1,467	247	837	561	2,916	274	3,206	183	132	Rented at £30.
	Letter-carrier	124	124													
	Telegraph Master	124	124													
	Messenger	26	26													
Rye Park	Postmaster	15	15	4,989										99		
Rylstone	Post and Telegraph Master	170	170	35,338	1,952	741	1,660	324	1,115	104	1,521	82	1,828	406	114	Govt. building.
	Messenger	52	52													
Sackville Reach	Postmistress	15	15	3,330										98		
St. Albans	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	16	26	4,263	154	205	644	22	72	1	1	2	22	58	11	
St. Clair	Postmaster	11	11	1,095										11		
St. Ives	do	10	10	816										32		
St. Leonards	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	345,093	7,836	1,405	4,082	1,007	3,504	2,380	11,188	1,186	10,684	1,308	370	Rented at £65; Postmaster allowed £65 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Operator	30	75	105												
	Assistant	75	75													
	Operator	60	60													
	2 Letter-carriers, at £138 each	276	276													
	Letter-carrier	127	127													
	do	114	114													
	2 Letter-carriers, at £104 each	208	208													
	2 do at £52 each	104	104													
	Receiver-clearer	50	50													
	do	39	39													
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	78	78													
	Messenger	26	26													
St. Mary's	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	100	22,998	729	443	974	188	742	118	583	71	1,181	146	40	Govt. building.
	Messenger	26	26													
St. Peters	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	150	35,349	1,618	385	1,098	272	762	241	1,324	137	997	154	65	Rented at £56.
	Letter-carrier	104	104													
	do	39	39													
	Messenger	26	26													
St. Thomas (76)	Postmaster	10	10	2,067										3		
Stone	Post and Telegraph Mistress	190	190	57,219	2,125	1,180	3,244	352	1,053	121	1,155	59	869	600	135	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50	50													
	Operator	75	75													
	Messenger	39	39													
Scott's Flat	Postmaster	10	10	1,563										11		
Seaham	Postmistress	19	19	5,625										64		
Seal Rocks	Telegraph Master	52	52	255											15	At Pilot Station.
Sebastopol	Postmaster	10	10	1,584												
Sedgefield	do	10	10	1,677										11		

* Includes Miller's Forest returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.		
Seven Hills	Postmaster	25	£	£	8,760	297		£		£			£		£			
Sheet of Bark	Postmistress	21		21	2,112										36	16	At Railway Station.	
Shellharbour	Post and Telegraph Master	40	26	66	38,982	1,084	389	960	64	256					4		Free of rent.	
Shepard's Town	Postmistress	14		14	4,536										176	61		
Sherbrooke	do	12		12	1,455										15			
Sherwood	Postmaster	10		10	1,023										10			
Silverton	Post and Telegraph Master	240		240	102,480	27,374	1,728	7,380	486	2,816	144	1,178	49	1,233	32			
	3 Operators, at £110 each		330	330											1,746	2,922	Rented at £104.	
	2 Messengers, at £39 each			78														
	Assistant and Letter-carrier	125		125														
Singleton	Post and Telegraph Master	310		310	166,125	6,920	2,522	7,077	1,954	5,637	625	5,157	246	4,605	1,733	457	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	130		130														
	Letter-carrier	120		120														
	do	114		114														
	2 Operators, at £124 each		248	248														
	Messenger		39	39														
	do		26	26														
Singleton Railway	Operator		26	26		1,325												
Six-mile Creek (77)	Postmistress	10		10	1,016												72	At Railway Station.
Skillion Flat (78)	Postmaster	10		10	345										7			
Smithfield (79)	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	35	26	61	10,173										6			
Smith Town	Post and Telegraph Master	170		170	13,224	63,602	411	1,402	37	144					193			
	Assistant	15		15											113	6199	Rented at £39.	
	Messenger		39	39														
Sofala	Post and Telegraph Master	170		170	14,412	597	486	1,706	187	551	104	1,013	60	678	106	33	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	40		40														
Somerton	Postmistress	26		26	7,569		136	220	10	13					42			
South Bowenfels	Postmaster	23		23	8,127		154	312	37	133					60			
Southgate	do	10		10	1,992										28			
South Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	170		170	37,392	3,121	475	1,485	254	1,380	52	308	12	254	303	162	do	
	Assistant	52		52														
	Messenger		39	39														
	Probationer	13		13														
South Gundagai	Postmaster	33		33	4,879													
South Head	Operator		75	75		1,598									49			
	Messenger		52	52												53	At Lighthouse.	
South Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	170		170	23,712	2,624	456	1,379	76	301	73	545	38	627	214	149	Rented at £45.	
	Assistant	76		76														
Spicer's Creek	Postmaster	11		11	2,340										15			
Spring Hill	do	25		25	7,473	304	150	476	34	97	28	22	7	21	101	17	At Railway Station.	
Spring Ridge	do	11		11	1,837										22			
Springs	do	20		20	5,760										89		do	
Springside	Postmistress	16		16	1,788										4			
Springwood	Postmaster	28		28	14,724	1,379									192	77	do	
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	33	20	59														
Stanborough	Postmistress	22		22	1,113													
Stammore Road (80)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160		160	13,679	1,209	54	150	22	48	44	356	12	65	42	51	Rented at £104.	
	Messenger		39	39														
	do		26	26														
Stannifer	Post and Telegraph Master	20	20	40	4,983	570	167	400	22	80					50	34	Free of rent.	
Steinbrook	Postmaster	10		10	937										2			
Stockton	Postmistress	40		40	16,857										95			
Stockyard Creek (81)	do	10		10	889										9			
Stonehenge	Postmaster	10		10	3,324										2			
Stony Creek	do	10		10	1,359										5			
Strathfield	do	15		15	65,541										130		At Railway Station.	

Stroud	Letter-carrier	65	65	65	21,912	1,647	482	1,261	188	580	86	841	48	1,133	263	96	Govt. building.
	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	210													
	Assistant and Messenger	52	26	78													
Stuart's Point	Operator	26	26	26													Free of rent.
Summer Hill (82)	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	100	389,022	4,836	416	1,217	455	1,246	295	1,405	50	997	395	195		
	Operator		75	75													
	Letter-carrier	114	114														
	do	78	78														
	Messenger		52	52													
	do		26	26													
Summer Island	Postmaster	17	17	1,839		163	440	6	23							15	
Surry Hills	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	170	53,138	4,968	1,267	5,848	758	2,466	1,649	5,889	612	4,326	236	230		Rented at £130.
	Assistant and Operator	26	52	78													
	Messenger		39	39													
Sutherland (83)	Postmaster	10	10	821												6	At Railway Station.
Sutton Forest	Post and Telegraph Master	140	140	20,973	1,919										140	116	Govt. building.
	Messenger		39	39													
Swallow's Nest	Postmistress	13	13	1,935												15	
Swan Bay (84)	Postmaster	15	15	5,331		11	21	1	3							28	
Swan Vale	do	20	20	1,242												20	
Sylvania	Postmistress	10	10	1,895												34	
Tabulam	Postmaster	22	22	5,859	1,138											43	71
	Assistant		10	10													Telegraph office rented at £26.
	Telegraph Master		160	160													
	Operator		26	26													
Tacking Point	Postmaster	65	65	7,491		151	381	121	261							65	Allowed £20 for rent.
Tambaroora	do	20	20	5,304		180	490	8	35							39	
Tambar Springs																	
Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	360	360	327,186	16,102	2,072	6,157	2,634	7,713	902	7,245	527	9,960	2,004	1,100		Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	145	145														
	2nd do and Operator	26	52	78													
	3rd do	39	39														
	Letter-carrier	148	148														
	do	138	138														
	do	39	39														
	Operator		140	140													
	2 Operators, at £124 each		248	248													
	Operator		85	85													
	Line-repairer		150	150													
	2 Messengers, at £52 each		104	104													
	Messenger		26	26													
Tangmangaroo	Postmaster	19	19	2,634												20	
Tanja	do	10	10	1,167													
Tarago	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	13,308	1,060	358	783	183	595	54	343	24	482	171	62		do.
	Assistant	25	25														
Taralga	Post and Telegraph Master	170	170	27,918	1,096	544	1,440	120	493						225	63	Rented at £45.
	Assistant and Operator	19/10	26	45/10													
Tarana	Postmaster	40	40	10,919	638	250	639	67	289						121	34	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	6	6														
Tarautta	Post and Telegraph Master	48	48	7,920	705	274	703	47	220						121	42	Govt. building.
	Assistant	36	36														
Taree	Post and Telegraph Master	230	230	46,503	4,995	728	2,394	296	898	176	1,120	83	901	525	310		do.
	Assistant and Messenger	51	50	101													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	52	13	65													
	Line-repairer		150	150													
Tareena	Post and Telegraph Master	170	170	3,414	339										25	34	Free of rent.
Tarlo	Postmaster	20	20	2,388											22		
Tarro Railway Station	do	10	10	3,042											45		At Railway Station.
Tatham	do	12	12	2,652											23		
Tathra	Post and Telegraph Master	10	75	55	2,601	1,063									20	53	Rented at £36.
Tattersall's	Operator		124	124	6,461										388		Free of rent.
Telegraph Point	Postmistress	25	25	3,359											38		
Temora	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	64,938	4,449	1,209	3,942	399	1,562	228	1,885	179	3,073	552	246		Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	75	101													
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13	39	52													

a Included in Granville Returns.

b Includes Stuart's Point Returns.

c Included in South Town Returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent, per annum.
		Postal.	Telegraphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Telegraphic.	
Tempe	Postmistress	£ 36	£ ..	£ 36	6,882	117	£ 328	43	£ 124	69	Govt. Building.
Tenandra	Postmaster	20	..	20	3,783	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	
Ten-mile Reefs	do	16	..	16	7,779	.....	140	346	17	104	...	...	...	73	.....	
Tenterfield	Post and Telegraph Master	360	..	360	94,052	150,469	1,665	5,503	547	2,075	360	5,059	246	6,573	774	601	
	Assistant and Operator	150	20	170	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	62	..	62	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	170	170	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	110	110	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tent Hill	Postmaster	17	..	17	4,336	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	.....	Rented at £50.
Teraco	Post and Telegraph Master	200	..	200	18,036	1,072*	383	982	97	322	91	588	52	607	120		63*
	Assistant	40	..	40
	Messenger	...	39	39
Thackaringa Mines (85)	Postmaster	10	..	10	4,789	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	Postmaster allowed £20 in lieu of quarters. Telegraph Office free of rent. Post Office rented at £100.
The Bulga	Postmistress	11	..	11	2,751	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	.....	
The Exchange	Postmaster	190	..	190	622,371	54,714	1,500	5,717	68	228	...	...	...	2,704	4,210	
	Assistant	85	..	85
	Operator	...	140	40
The Gulf	Postmaster	10	..	10	534	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	At Railway Station.
The Junction	do	18	..	18	18,363	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	
	Letter-carrier	52	..	52
The Lagoon	Postmaster	11	..	11	1,146	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.....	do
The Reefs	Postmistress	10	..	10	2,877	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	
The Rock	Postmaster	28	..	28	8,550	645	153	353	31	115	...	...	...	189	38	At Railway Station.
The Valley	Postmistress	10	..	10	2,364
Thirlmere (86)	Postmaster	10	..	10	2,385	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	.....	do
Thuddungra (87)	do	10	..	10	450	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.....	do
Thurgoona	do	25	..	25	4,342	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	.....	do
Tibcoburra (88)	do	50	..	50	13,947	.....	77	271	9	72	...	...	...	44	.....	do
Tighe's Hill	do	22	..	22	5,493	.....	302	868	47	171	...	...	...	88	.....	do
Tilba Tilba	do	12	..	12	9,129	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	.....	do
Tilpa	Post and Telegraph Master	150	..	150	6,270	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	77	Provided by guarantors.
Timbarra	Postmistress	15	..	15	3,432	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	.....	do
Timbilica	Postmaster	10	..	10	1,308	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	.....	do
Timbriehungie	do	16	..	16	3,836	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	.....	do
Timor	Postmistress	10	..	10	1,353	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	.....	do
Tingha	Post and Telegraph Master	220	..	220	26,859	2,930	1,176	5,660	185	773	87	770	23	281	310	188	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	40	..	40
Tinonee	Post and Telegraph Master	170	..	170	13,572	1,395	300	702	74	187	173	77	Rented at £26.
	Assistant	40	..	40
Tintubar	Postmaster	19	..	19	9,018	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	.....	do
Tintin Hull	do	10	..	10	1,239	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	.....	do
Tocumwall	Post and Telegraph Master	210	..	210	13,539	1,589	435	1,967	57	347	...	...	...	150	99	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	20	..	20
Tomago	Postmaster	17	..	17	1,053	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	.....	do
Tomakin	do	10	..	10	513	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	Free of rent.
	Operator	...	26	26
Tomerong (89)	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	25	26	51	6,663	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	.....	do
Toogong	Postmistress	23	..	23	3,894	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	.....	do
Tooboom	do	14	..	14	3,240	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	.....	do
Tooma	Postmaster	18	..	18	7,980	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	.....	do
Towamba	do	13	..	13	3,378	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	.....	do
Towrang	do	10	..	10	3,558	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	.....	At Railway Station.
Trangie	do	27	..	27	15,117	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	.....	do
Trevallyn	Postmistress	17	..	17	6,111	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	.....	do

Trunkey Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	220	220	14,652	509	376	1,180	53	180	108	375	50	229	154	45	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	20	20														
Tuena	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	5,388	506	251	980	63	287					95	37	Rented at £30.	
Tuggranong	Postmistress	11	11	1,563										20			
Tullimbar	Postmaster	12	12	5,772		139	228	31	98					42			
Tumberamba	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	170	39,573	2,609	505	1,451	132	615					341	174	Allowed £52 for rent.	
	Assistant	75	75														
Tambalgunn	Post and Telegraph Mistress	19	52	71	7,482	1,359	386	1,103	46	300	66	983	35	574	132	90	Rented at £31 4s.
Tumut	Post and Telegraph Master	286	286	101,475	5,617	1,003	3,063	439	1,478	107	594	67	674	858	376	Govt. building.	
	Assistant Operator	25	114	139													
	Messenger		52	52													
Turce Creek	Postmistress	10	10	660										6			
Tweed Heads	Postmaster and Operator	10	52	62	2,379	960								30	59	At Pilot Station.	
Two-mile Flat	Postmaster	13	13	1,332										7			
Tyndale	do	10	10	786										9			
Uarby	Postmistress	11	11	1,905										18			
Ulladulla	Post and Telegraph Mistress	23	26	49	6,777	522	162	391	76	319	17	100	1	4	47	28	At Pilot Station.
Ulmarra	Post and Telegraph Master	160	160	28,036	3,244	493	1,698	109	559	70	494	28	433	251	196	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	65	65														
	Messenger		26	26													
Ultimo	Postmaster	50	50	52,563		349	880	176	522	1,312	3,065	504	3,222	176			
Unanderra	Postmistress	32	32	7,758										2			
Underbank	Postmaster	18	18	2,793										79			
Unungar	do	23	23	639													
Upper Bankstown	do	13	13	1,452										4			
Upper Botobolar	Postmistress	10	10	705										10			
Upper Burrigorang	do	10	10	1,266										13			
Upper Coldstream	Postmaster	10	10	900										20			
Upper Cole	do	15	15	2,730										56			
Upper Gundaroo	do	26	26	3,384		229	501	19	81					54			
Upper Manilla	Postmistress	26	26	4,704										42		Allowed £5 for rent.	
Upper Myall	Postmaster	14	14	675										14			
Upper North Creek (90)	Postmistress	11	11	918		37	119			1	5	2	8	3			
Upper Pyramul	Postmaster	18	18	2,730		72	181	14	54					39			
Upper Taron	Postmistress	11	11	1,248										12			
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	76,927	3,278	865	2,535	311	979	220	1,601	106	2,237	685	185	Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Operator	60	75	135													
	Messenger		52	52													
Urana	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	48,657	4,176	531	1,905	124	372	47	421	30	402	411	282	do	
	Assistant	30	30														
	Assistant and Messenger	26	52	78													
	Messenger		26	26													
Urangeline	Postmaster	20	20	1,348										16			
Urawilkie	do	20	20	1,146													
Uriarra (91)	do	12	12	705										16			
Vacy (92)	Postmistress	20	20	12,216		22	39							61			
Vale of Clwydd	Postmaster	10	10	2,263										12			
Vere	Postmistress	15	15	1,230										34			
Victoria	do	14	14	1,623										28			
Wagga Wagga	Postmaster	370	370	366,626	24,497	3,882	10,583	1,065	6,031	1,297	9,115	666	10,291	2,316	1,753	do	
	1st Assistant	240	240													Telegraph Master allowed	
	2nd do	220	220													£30 in lieu of quarters.	
	3rd do	130	130														
	Letter-carrier	124	124														
	do	104	104														
	do	94	94														
Telegraph Master		260	260														
Operator		175	175														

* Includes Crookhaven Heads returns.

† Included in Nowra returns.

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£	£				£	£		£		£	£	£		
Wagga Wagga	2 Operators, at £150 each		300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 do at £140, £124, £114, and £96		474	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, each at £39		78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 do at £26		52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer		150	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wagonga	Postmistress	19	19	1,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Wagonga Heads	Postmaster	10	10	516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Wagra	Postmistress	21	21	9,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Walbundrie	do	21	21	8,106	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	73	.....
	Telegraph Master		110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha	Post and Telegraph Master	210	210	37,080	2,433	614	1,702	130	533	177	583	26	397	614	148	Govt. Building.	
	Assistant and Operator	50	25	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walcha Road (93)	Postmaster	30	30	19,995	.....	66	159	1	2	12	70	1	6	87	.....	At Railway Station.
Walgett	Post and Telegraph Master	310	310	53,379	8,464	851	3,564	268	999	87	750	73	1,318	654	595	Govt. building.	
	Assistant	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant and Operator	26	114	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator		75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallabadah	Postmaster	36	36	20,262	.....	341	867	72	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....
Wallarobba	do	14	14	2,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Walla Walla	do	10	10	1,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Wallandbeen (94)	do	30	30	18,615	888	213	601	75	240	9	42	2	16	184	41	At Railway Station.	
Wallarawang	Post and Telegraph Master	200	200	58,428	1,323	794	1,852	107	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	298	68	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walli	Postmaster	12	12	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....
Wallsend	Post and Telegraph Master	270	270	185,013	5,549	2,059	6,893	599	1,736	1,086	7,253	496	8,319	290	260	Govt. Building.	
	Letter-carrier	124	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	124	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator		111	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger		26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wamboral	Postmaster	12	12	1,764	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Wanaring	do	50	50	12,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	.....	.....
Wanchope (95)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	15	26	41	3,816	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	25	.....
Wandandian	Postmistress	10	10	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Wandella	Postmaster	10	10	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wandsworth	do	17	17	4,494	.....	82	201	18	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Wanganella	do	31	31	13,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....
Wangat	Postmistress	10	10	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Wanstead (96)	Postmaster	10	10	4,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	At Railway Station.
Waratah	Post and Telegraph Master	140	140	30,905	1,612	580	1,773	255	793	130	983	79	1,321	191	94	Govt. Building.	
	Letter-carrier	127	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Receiver-cleaver and Messenger	15	26	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardell	Post and Telegraph Master	150	150	17,892	2,687	497	1,663	160	599	99	619	96	1,438	215	152	Rented at £40.	
	Assistant	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warialda	Post and Telegraph Master	220	220	37,857	3,190	496	1,584	179	463	62	368	34	513	583	226	Govt. Building.	
	Assistant	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator		110	110	
	Line-repairer		130	130	
Warlton (97)	Postmistress	10	10	1,179	11	

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Warkworth (98)	do	25	28	10,185	357											87	20	
Warne	Postmaster	16	16	9,714												77		At Railway Station.
Warne-ton	do	15	15	2,115												28		
Waroo	Postmistress	11	11	1,515														
Warrah Ridge	Postmaster	10	10	915												10		
Warren	Post and Telegraph Master	240	240	39,915	4,644	825	2,997	139	574	133	446	43	617	539	315			Govt. Building.
	Assistant	35	35															
	Messenger	39	39															
Waterfall (99)	Postmaster	10	10	2,094												26		At Railway Station.
Waterloo	Post and Telegraph Master	140	140	30,243	2,117	649	1,905	615	2,020	2,244	7,048	944	6,255	10	94			Rented at £85.
	Letter-carrier	148	148															
	do	124	124															
	Messenger	39	39															
Watson's Bay (100)	Postmistress	26	26	8,724		43	99	26	96	68	295	37	419	86				
	Letter-carrier	39	39															
Wattamolla	Postmaster	10	10	8,155												23		
Wattle Flat	do	33	33	1,535		190	480	105	374							68		
Waverley	Post and Telegraph Mistress	200	200	201,177	6,911	826	2,660	1,063	2,396	1,438	5,728	500	4,917	532	293			Rented at £33.
	Assistant and Operator	37 10/	61 98 10/															
	Letter-carrier	124	124															
	do	114	114															
	do	40	40															
	Receiver-cleaver	36	36															
	2 Messengers, at £39 each		78	78														
Weddin	Postmaster	10	10	1,248												15		
Wee Jasper	do	10	10	555												5		
Wee Waa	Post and Telegraph Master	150	150	11,067	1,199	445	1,855	41	159	8	122	10	105	135	95			Rented at £40.
	Assistant	25	25															
Wellinggrove	Postmaster	21	21	3,948												21		
Wellington	Post and Telegraph Master	300	300	101,169	4,453	1,045	4,984	734	2,237	408	2,994	198	2,983	980	274			Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	100	52 152															
	Letter-carrier	78	78															
	Messenger																	
Wentworth	Post and Telegraph Master	370	370	91,656	59,802	644	2,524	228	806	149	945	59	977	984	636			do
	Assistant	120	120															
	Operator	150	150															
	do	110	110															
	Line-repairer	150	150															
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	39 52															
	Messenger	39	39															
Wentworth Falls (101)	Postmaster	10	10	700												5		At Railway Station.
Werombi	Postmistress	10	10	1,257												23		
Werris Creek	Postmaster	16	16	15,456	2,027	422	1,276	76	217							165	113	do.
	Assistant	26	26															
	Operator	26	26															
	Messenger	26	26															
West Balmain (102)	Postmaster	20	20	29,196		1	2	4	2							254		
Westbrook	Postmistress	13	13	1,377												16		
West Cambuwarra	Postmaster	10	10	843												11		
West Kempsey	Post and Telegraph Master	230	230	39,882	4,669	572	1,826	202	758	157	824	81	929	240	314			Govt. building
	Assistant	40	40															
	Operator	62	62															
	Line-repairer	150	150															
	Messenger	52	52															
West Maitland	Postmaster	400	400	371,953	21,484	2,980	9,179	4,390	12,053	987	6,443	470	5,498	1,309	1,464			do
	1st Assistant	190	190															
	2nd do	145	145															
	Letter-carrier	138	138															

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Fees and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele- graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Trans- mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele- graphic.	
West Maitland	Letter-carrier	£ 124	£ ..	£ 124	
	do	124	...	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do	50	...	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Telegraph Master .....	...	310	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator .....	...	170	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	...	85	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5 Operators, at £124 each .....	...	620	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Messenger .....	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, at £26 each .....	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Line-repairer .....	...	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Mitchell	Postmaster	18	...	18	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	Rented at £30
West Tamworth	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	170	27,486	927	278	803	190	664	94	600	35	455	115		52
	Assistant	15	...	15
West Tamworth	Letter-carrier	39	...	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger .....	...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Tamworth	Postmaster	11	...	11	1,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Whealbah	do	13	...	13	4,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	
Wheeo	Postmistress	29	...	29	1,404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wherrol Flat	Postmaster	10	...	10	1,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	
Whinstone Valley	do	11	...	11	1,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	
Whiteman Creek	Postmistress	10	...	10	1,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
White Rock	do	14	...	14	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	
Whittingham	do	33	...	33	12,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	
Whitton	Post and Telegraph Master	100	...	100	20,607	2,703	453	1,230	57	201	142	667	29	437	402	167	Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters. Office at Railway Station.
Wickham	do do	170	...	170	53,496	2,320	1,160	3,607	365	964	476	2,455	137	1,790	484	119	Rented at £65.
	Letter-carrier	104	...	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wickham	Messenger .....	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Postmaster	21	...	21	5,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Wilberforce	Post and Telegraph Master	340	...	340	165,513	18,577	1,444	6,435	486	2,504	239	1,756	84	1,293	1,764	1,499	Govt. building.
Wilberforce	Assistant	120	...	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assistant and Operator	26	175	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do do	16	150	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator .....	...	140	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	124	...	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger .....	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	do .....	...	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wild's Meadow	Postmaster	18	...	18	4,794	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	
Willanthry	do	13	...	13	5,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	
William-street	Post and Telegraph Master	350	...	350	222,714	16,673	2,549	8,741	1,423	4,356	4,808	23,651	2,283	24,948	1,629	796	do
	Assistant	85	...	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator .....	...	124	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger .....	...	52	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, at £39 each .....	...	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Postmaster	20	...	20	1,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Willow Tree	do	27	...	27	12,789	678	244	475	32	119	.....	.....	.....	139	40	At Railway Station.
William Town	Operator .....	...	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Postmaster	19	...	19	6,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....
Willson's Downfall (103)	do	10	...	10	1,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.			Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Total.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£	£			£	£			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Yamba	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	...	150	10,902	2,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	103	At Pilot Station.
Yamba (107)	Postmaster	10	...	10	2,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	At Railway Station.
Yamatree	Postmistress	10	...	10	4,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	
Yandalo	Postmaster	16	...	16	6,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	
Yarra	Postmistress	17	...	17	2,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	
Yarrhapinni	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10	52	62	1,698	707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	33	At Pilot Station.
Yarramalong	Postmistress	10	...	10	690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Yarraman	Postmaster	13	...	13	2,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Yarras	Postmistress	15	...	15	2,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	
Yass	Post and Telegraph Master	300	...	300	118,092	5,331	1,865	4,637	1,039	2,800	333	1,576	188	1,854	1,054	261	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	30	130	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant and Letter-carrier	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yass Railway	Operator	...	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yatteystah	Postmistress	20	...	20	4,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	
Ycoval	Postmaster	14	...	14	7,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	
Yerong Creek	do	16	...	16	13,959	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	75	At Railway Station.
Yetholme	do	20	...	20	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	
Yetman	do	23	...	23	6,000	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	75	Telegraph Office rented at £30.
	Telegraph Master	...	190	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Young	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	310	159,825	10,460	2,251	6,781	1,106	3,320	664	5,847	517	7,552	1,531	707	
	Assistant	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	138	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yallandry	Postmaster	10	...	10	2,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	
Yarrunga	do	10	...	10	2,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	

(1) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (2) Telephone communication established, 11th March. (3) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (4) Established, 1st August. (5) Telephone communication established, 8th January; Money Order Office established, 23rd November. (6) Established, 1st October. (7) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (8) Money Order Office established, 23rd November. (9) Established, 16th August. (10) Established, 1st September. (11) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (12) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (13) Established, 1st November. (14) Money Order and Savings' Bank abolished, 16th November. (15) Established, 10th October. (16) Established, 9th January. (17) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (18) Telegraph Office opened, 2nd August; Money Order and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (19) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (20) Established, 21st June. (21) Closed, 5th March; reopened, 1st April. (22) Established, 10th March. (23) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (24) Telegraph Office opened, 1st March. (25) Savings' Bank established, 23rd November. (26) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (27) Established, 9th January. (28) Telephone communication established, 30th August. (29) Established, 1st March. (30) Established, 16th December. (31) Telegraph Office opened, 3rd November; Money Order Office established, 23rd November. (32) Established, 1st November. (33) Money Order Office established, 1st October; Savings' Bank established, 16th October. (34) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (35) Established, 1st July. (36) Money Order Office established, 23rd November. (37) Established, 9th August. (38) Re-established, 1st April. (39) Telephone communication established, 10th May. (40) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (41) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (42) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (43) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (44) Established, 1st March. (45) Established, 1st December. (46) Established, 15th April. (47) Established, 10th August. (48) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (49) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (50) Telephone communication established, 8th January. (51) Re-established, 22nd March. (52) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (53) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (54) Telephone communication established, 11th October. (55) Re-established, 1st March. (56) Money Order Office abolished, 1st October. (57) Telephone communication established, 8th January. (58) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (59) Telephone communication established, 16th March. (60) Money Order Office abolished, 1st October. (61) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 16th November. (62) Established, 1st August. (63) Savings' Bank established, 23rd November. (64) Established, 1st July. (65) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (66) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 23rd November. (67) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (68) Closed, 3rd April; reopened, 1st June. (69) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (70) Established, 10th September. (71) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (72) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (73) Telegraph Office opened, 11th January. (74) Telephone communication established, 9th April. (75) Established, 1st October. (76) Established, 1st October. (77) Established, 1st May. (78) Established, 1st July. (79) Telephone communication established, 17th May. (80) Post Office established, 18th August; Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (81) Established, 1st March. (82) Telegraph Office opened, 21st January. (83) Established, 1st September. (84) Money Order Office established, 23rd November. (85) Re-established, 1st March. (86) Established, 1st July. (87) Established, 10th October. (88) Money Order Office abolished, 1st October. (89) Telephone communication established, 30th August. (90) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (91) Closed, 17th July; reopened 16th November. (92) Money Order Office established, 18th October. (93) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (94) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (95) Telephone communication established, 22nd March. (96) Established, 1st April. (97) Established, 12th April. (98) Telegraph Office abolished, 11th December. (99) Established, 21st June. (100) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank abolished, 17th May. (101) Established, 20th November. (102) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (103) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (104) Savings' Bank established, 1st October. (105) Money Order Office established, 1st October. (106) Telephone communication established, 19th October. (107) Established, 1st April.

NOTE.—The following premises are also rented by the Department:—Stables' residence, York-street, £208 per annum; land, Clarence-street, £195 per annum; Telegraph Stores, Clarence-street, £350 per annum; Telegraph Stores, Kent-street, £300 per annum; Telegraph Stores, Bathurst-street, £290 per annum; groom's residence, Clarence-street, £78 per annum.

APPENDIX C.

List of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1886.

Aberglasslyn, Altcar, Amaroo, Armidale Gully, Ashley, Ballanfad, Barber's Creek, Badgerebong, Ben Bullen, Berrellan, Berrina Colliery, Bindogandra, Bingleburra, Bogan Gate, Bolaro, Bolton Vale, Bongongo, Booroolong, Borambill, Boree Creek, Bow, Bredbo, Brenda, Bringagee, Brodie's Plains, Brucedale, Bucca Bucca, Bungawalbin, Burns, Byangum, Carabost, Carrawobity, Cave Creek, Chidowla, Cochran Creek, Cockle Creek, Cocomingla, Coff's Harbour, Collingullie, Collingwood, Cooba, Corindi—Clarence, Countegany, Cowlong, Cowper, Cranebrook, Cudgen, Cundumbul, Curban, Curra Creek, Deep Creek, Dignam's Creek, Doree, Downsides, Doyle's Creek, Dry River, Emigrant Creek, Farrington, Faulconbridge, Five-mile Creek, French Park, Galley Swamp, George's Creek, Giant's Creek, Gillenbah, Gingerra Station, Glenfield, Gol Gol, Goonambill, Grehamstown, Gregra, Greenridge, Grogan, Guildford Railway Station, Gullen, Halton, Hillas Creek, Hilltop, Hobby's Yards, Holmwood, Hopefield, Ingleburn, Inglewood, Inverloch, Invergowrie, Ironbong, Jackson's Waterholes, Jingellie, Kangarooie, Kangaroo Camp, Kerr's Creek, Kilgin, Kilrush, Kingsvale, Knorrit Flat, Kyamba, Lahey's Creek, Lallarook, Lamb's Creek, Lambert, Laurel Hill, Little Bombay, Little Plain, Llangothlin, Lower Tarantia, Luntavale, Manar, Maracket, Meringlo, Merool Creek, Middle Adelaide, Milburn Creek, Minnosa East, Mitta Mitta, Monica Vale, Morago, Morongla Creek, Mount Aubrey, Mount Druitt, Mount Elliott, Mount Pleasant, Mullengandra, Mumbil, Mundawaddera, Munnurra, Munnybla, Murrangang, Myalla, Nanama, Naugar, Nangus, Narrawa, Nerong, Newlands, Nicholson's, Noorong, North Bourke, North Yanko, Norton, Numbugga, Nubba, Old Goree, Orabah, Orundumbi, Ournie, Parkesbourne, Pelican Island, Pucey Range, Ponto Railway Station, Porter's Retreat, Pretty Gully, Puddledock, Pulpit Hill, Reedy Creek, Rock Flat, Rocky Ponds, Rosebrook, Round Swamp, St. Leonard's Creek, Salisbury Plains, Sally's Flat, Sandringham, Sandy Hill, Sassafras, Savernake, Selmes', Shaw, Shooter's Hill, South Mount Hope, Spring Plains, Stanmore, Stony Crossing, Stuart's Point, Sunnyside, Sutton, Tantawanglo, Tathra Road, Tea Gardens, Telegraphy, Terra Bella, Tharwa, Thyra, Tichborne, Timbery Range, Tomboy, Tubbul, Tuckurimba, Tulinjah, Ulan, Uley, Upper Chichester, Upper Lansdown, Upper Lewis Ponds, Upper Lostock, Upper Quinburra, Upper Tumberumba, Uranquinty, Wallandry, Wallaunga, Wardry, Ward's River, Warrumbungul, Waverley Station, Westbridge, Wheogo, Whiteley's Flat, Widden, Williamsdale, Womboo (Rogers'), Wombocota (Edwards'), Woodhall, Wright's, Yarrara, Yarrawitoh, Yarrowyck, Yathella, Y Water.

NOTE.—The salary paid to receiving office-keepers is £5 a year, with the following exceptions, viz.:—Greenidge, £8; Kingsvale, £11; Kyamba (the keeper being also telegraph-master), £100; Monica Vale, £8; and Tulinjah, £10.

APPENDIX D.

List of Stamp-sellers on 31st December, 1886.

Name	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Abbott, Elizabeth.....	107, Oxford-street	21 June, 1873	Bent, Chas.	368, George-street	13 Aug., 1869
Abbott, H. A.	Braidwood	13 Oct., 1885	Bentley, Mrs. Eliza J.	190, William-street	14 May, 1881
Abigail, James	Denison-street, Kingston, Newtown.	29 July, 1888	Denyon, Mrs. E. C.	Tumberumba	29 April, 1884
Abrahams, M. C. & Co.	340 & 342, Elizabeth-street	13 June, 1882	Berry, H. J.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	14 May, 1886
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie-street South	3 June, 1882	Bishop, James	High-street, West Maitland	25 Aug., 1886
Ah How, James.....	Prince-street, Grafton	16 Sept., 1882	Blair, Robert	West Maitland	6 Dec., 1877
Aitken, Mary	Elizabeth-st., Paddington...	12 July, 1886	Blake, C. E.	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	3 Feb., 1883
Aitkin, M.	Elizabeth & Windsor Streets, Paddington.	2 Oct., 1884	Bluhdora, Mrs. Catherine.	159, Phillip-street	15 July, 1880
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke-street, Wollomooloo.	22 Mar., 1880	Board, Alfred James..	Blue's Point Road, North Shore.	1 Aug., 1884
Alexander, S.	Abercrombie-st., Kveleigh..	23 May, 1883	Bobrowski, Miss Amelia J.	Stewart-street, Bathurst ..	31 May, 1881
Allwood, John	81 & 86, Castlereagh-street	26 Oct., 1882	Bonarius, J. C.	Hunter-street, Newcastle...	2 April, 1884
Anderson, P.	153, Lower George-street...	8 Sept., 1882	Bonney & Co.	Henderson Road, Alexandria.	8 June, 1886
Andrews, Edwin	Rockwood	22 Jan., 1886	Bonner, Mrs. Elizabeth	Harris-street, Ultimo.....	24 Feb., 1881
Ardill, G. E.	277, Pitt-street	26 Oct., 1882	Boore & Lung	35 & 37, Market-street	30 Nov., 1881
Ardill, J.	George-street, Parramatta...	29 Oct., 1886	Boswell, E.	North Wagga Wagga	18 Jan., 1886
Armstrong, Arthur ..	160, Regent-st., Redfern ..	28 April, 1885	Booth, R. H.	John-street, Singleton	2 Sept., 1886
Armstrong, E. A.	Tintalra, Victoria	6 Dec., 1876	Both, Joseph	Botany Road, Waterloo....	3 Sept., 1884
Armstrong, H. C.	Circular Quay	20 Mar., 1886	Boughton, John	"The Lion" Stores, Balmain	9 Aug., 1882
Armstrong, G.	Goulburn	22 June, 1885	Bourke, E. J.	George-street, Singleton ..	17 May, 1886
Arnold & Sons	415, Elizabeth-street	30 Mar., 1883	Bowtell, Charles	204, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	28 May, 1883
Arnott, Mrs. Eliza ..	Darby-street, Lake Road, Newcastle.	13 June, 1884	Bowyer, George	410, Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865
Arscott, M. A.	Corner of Victoria Road & Chapel-st., Marrickville.	1 June, 1886	Brady, L.	Rountree and Bay Streets, Balmain.	21 Sept., 1885
Ashfield	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Breckenridge, Robt....	Newcastle	14 Aug., 1876
Ashley, Mrs. L. E.	Bondi Road, Waverley	12 Nov., 1885	Breca, Johanna	Newtown, Wagga Wagga...	13 Oct., 1886
Ashton, Miss M. A. K.	Lachlan-street, Hay	9 July, 1884	Breton, Dr. H.	Wentworth	18 Nov., 1886
Asser, H.	Hunter-street, Newcastle...	7 Mar., 1884	Bridges, Henry.....	Burwood Road, Burwood...	5 April, 1886
Ayling, Charles P.	Riverstone	25 Nov., 1884	Brown, Arthur	202, Elizabeth-street	11 Nov., 1881
Badge, Nancy E. M.	North Yass	30 June, 1884	Brown, Mrs.	4, Argyle-place	17 April, 1879
Bailey, F. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn ..	28 Feb., 1882	Brown, Charles	Crown-street, Wollongong ..	8 Mar., 1883
Baker, F. E.	53, Liverpool-street West...	29 July, 1882	Brown, P.	87, Market-street	21 Mar., 1884
Ballia, J. H.	6, Elizabeth-street, Redfern ..	8 Jan., 1886	Brown, Patrick	123, Elizabeth-street	8 May, 1885
Bancroft, John	389, Crown-st., Surry Hills	2 Nov., 1886	Brown T.	Corner of Denham & Glebe Streets, Glebe.	6 Nov., 1883
Barby, Mrs. Elizabeth	66, Hunter-street	6 June, 1881	Brown & Shaw	321, Pitt-street	13 Nov., 1880
Barker, F. J.	85, Sussex-street	23 June, 1870	Brunton, Mrs. E.	Blane-street North, Newcastle.	22 June, 1886
Barnes, Mrs. K. L.	Foster-street, Leichhardt...	8 May, 1885	Bryant, George S.	Corner of Abercrombie and Viac Streets, Redfern.	11 Mar., 1884
Barlow & Co.	Rocky Point Road, Kogarah ..	30 July, 1886	Buching, C.	Hay	10 Nov., 1886
Barratt, Mrs. M.	152, King-street	14 Jan., 1878	Buist, H.	113, King-street	13 June, 1870
Barrett, George	Spring's Buildings, Waverley	14 Aug., 1882	Bulkeley, R. H., & Co.	Sunny Corner (Mitchell) ..	8 Dec., 1885
Bashford, F.	Crookwell	18 Nov., 1886	Bullard, William	342, George-street	7 Aug., 1879
Batty, W.	49, Regent-street, Redfern ..	9 July, 1885	Buncombe, R. K.	17, Hunter-street	5 Nov., 1884
Baxter, E.	Morris-street, Summer Hill	11 Feb., 1885	Burnett, S.	92, Queen-street, Woolahra	12 Dec., 1882
Beale & Co.	371a, Pitt-street	17 Sept., 1884	Burns, James	287, Elizabeth-street	12 Dec., 1885
Beacroft, Catherine...	76, Bathurst-street West	15 Jan., 1885	Burrell Reuben.....	62, Hunter-street	17 Nov., 1882
Beare, J. C.	192, William-street	25 June, 1868	Busbridge Bros.	Auburn-street, Goulburn ..	12 Dec., 1885
Beazley, A. G.	415, Crown-st., Surry Hills	8 Sept., 1886	Burwood	Railway Station-master ..	17 Mar., 1884
Becker, Julius E.	12, Bridge-street	18 Jan., 1884	Butler, Leonard	Chatswood	24 Mar., 1886
Beer, D. L.	Bong Bong-street, Bowral ..	6 Feb., 1886			
Bell, Francis	205½, Elizabeth-st., Redfern ..	14 July, 1883			
Bennell, Joseph	Hampton-street, Croydon Park, Croydon.	4 Mar., 1883			
Bennett, A.	Darling Road, Balmain	28 Mar., 1884			
Bennett, Alfred	Evening News Office, Market-street.	29 Sept., 1860			

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Butler, Thomas.....	163, York-street.....	22 Dec., 1870	Crofts, John.....	95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 May, 1882
Byrne, Miss W.	152, Old South Head Road	27 Jan., 1883	Cronin, P.	340, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.	21 Dec., 1885
Cahir, James.....	Corner of Clifford & Cowper Streets, Goulburn.	30 April, 1883	Croydon.....	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Caine, Hanna.....	Clifford-street, Goulburn ..	22 April, 1885	Cula, A., & Co.....	277, Crown-street	17 April, 1886
Callaghan, M. J.	Mort-street, Balmain.....	16 June, 1874	Culley, B.	Urana	15 Oct., 1885
Callaghan, Owen	North Yass	11 June, 1883	Cunningham, D., and Armstrong, W.	199, Oxford-street	11 Nov., 1886
Campbell, H.	496, Bourke-street	7 Sept., 1886	Cusack, F.....	Auburn-street, South Goulburn.	3 Feb., 1885
Campbell, J. L.	Bowral	31 Aug., 1885	Cushing, C. S.	Rosedale, Croydon.....	25 May, 1886
Caney & Co.	Mount Victoria	27 Oct., 1886	Dacey, J. R.	Waterloo	1 Oct., 1885
Cannon, Miss Julia E.	Vickey-street, Waverley...	8 June, 1883	Daines, Alfred	Tichbourac, near Forbes ..	28 Feb., 1882
Canterill, John, & Co.	193, Oxford-street, Darlinghurst.	24 June, 1885	Dalton, William	Denison-street, Waverley...	11 April, 1885
Carden, Herbert.....	Market-street, Naremburn	24 Mar., 1886	Darlington, Job	Queen-street, Woollabra ..	19 Aug., 1885
Cariatino, Angelo.....	60, Oxford-street	28 Mar., 1884	Davidson, A. W.	Lawrence	29 Dec., 1880
Carpenter, Ralph.....	Eleanor-street, Eastgrove, Goulburn.	27 April, 1885	Davies, Mrs. M. A.	M'Namee's-terrace, Raglan-street, Alexandria.	29 Aug., 1884
Cashman, Edward	Moss Vale	24 July, 1884	Davies, C.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	2 May, 1884
Cassidy, Margaret	North Wagga Wagga	28 Aug., 1884	Davies, D.	Tea Gardens, Old South Head Road, Waverley.	26 Sept., 1885
Castlemaine, Mrs. R.	Nouma, New Caledonia ..	30 Dec., 1872	Davis, S.	Union and Harold Streets, Newtown.	10 Aug., 1884
Cash, William	11, George-street West.....	12 May, 1880	Davison, E. B.	Albion-street, Waverley ..	11 Mar., 1884
Casperson, Edward.....	Tumut	10 Nov., 1885	Dawes, H.	Geonellebah, Lismore	10 July, 1886
Castaer, J. L.	Redfern Railway Station ..	10 Feb., 1875	Dawson, H.	8, Brougham-street, Lyndhurst.	4 July, 1884
Causton, H. W. J.	Clarence-street	22 Mar., 1881	Dawson, Mrs. Margt..	28, Sussex-street.....	9 June, 1879
Chambers, T. W.	Mount Browne	1 June, 1886	Deby, Mrs. A.	Southern-terrace, King-street, Newtown.	28 Nov., 1885
Chapman & Bann, Misses.	Lazkey-street, Summer Hill	6 Jan., 1886	Devlin, John.....	308, Riley-st, Surry Hills...	27 May, 1888
Charlton, J. J.	Morce	6 Oct., 1885	Devlin, J.	418, Oxford-street, Paddington.	3 Dec., 1886
Christie, William.....	170, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	7 Feb., 1884	Dielen, R. B.	Dungog	22 June, 1886
Christmas, A. G.	Leichhardt	15 Mar., 1886	Dight, D. H.....	Corner of Morehead and Redfern Streets, Redfern	29 Mar., 1886
Clamp, J.	781, George-street	15 July, 1880	Dinnuock, Thomas ..	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug., 1880
Clark, C. M.	High-street, West Maitland	14 Feb., 1876	Dixon, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870
Clark, James.....	Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	15 Nov., 1883	Dixon, E.	Greta	2 Aug., 1875
Clarke, G. T., & Co.....	Walker-st., St. Leonards ..	17 Mar., 1886	Dobner, E.	45, King-street West.....	22 Jan., 1886
Clarke, Henry	Stammore Road, Petersham	21 Feb., 1879	Dodd, A.	Grey-street, Glen Innes.....	28 Feb., 1877
Clarke, J. W. R.	5 & 6, Market-buildings, George-street.	14 May, 1879	Donald, George.....	Hamilton	28 May, 1883
Clarke & Rows, Messrs.	Broken Hill.....	17 Sept., 1886	Dowling, P.	Norton-street, Leichhardt..	19 Mar., 1886
Cleary, M.	Bourke-street, Goulburn ..	17 Jan., 1884	Dowling, F.	Delegate	21 Dec., 1886
Coates & Tost	60, William-street	27 April, 1872	Donovan, John J.	31, Bent-street	18 Aug., 1883
Cocks, M. E. C.	Redfern-street, Redfern	10 Sept., 1884	Downes R.	281, Pitt-street	20 Aug., 1877
Coffin, Henry	John-st., South Singleton...	22 July, 1885	Downey, Mrs. Elizabeth	Darling Road, Balmain.....	27 July, 1883
Cohen, Sydney	408, George-street	8 July, 1880	Downey, George, junr.	254, Harris-street, corner of Allen-street, Pyrmont	19 Aug., 1882
Colburn, Charles.....	Grafton-street, Goulburn ..	25 May, 1882	Drake, Henry	Hurcules-street and Liverpool Road, Ashfield.	22 Jan., 1870
Cole, F. R.	394, George-street	22 Oct., 1867	Dugdale, T. W.	Taree	4 Jan., 1870
Cole, J.	Emmore Road, Newtown ..	8 Feb., 1875	Dunn, Mrs. S.	Bank-street, North Shore...	19 Nov., 1886
Coleman, A. M.	"Court-house Hotel," Narrabri.	18 Mar., 1884	Daschnitz, M.	Corner of Hunter and Elizabeth Streets.	28 Oct., 1885
Coleman, Edmund	Newtown, Lismore.....	5 July, 1884	Dwyer, P.	Peisley-street, Orange	8 April, 1886
Coleman, James	Norton-street, Leichhardt..	19 Mar., 1886	Dyason, E. B.	Paddington	9 June, 1880
Coleman, Mrs. A.....	High Holborn & Cleveland Streets, Surry Hills.	20 Mar., 1882	Dyson, G.	Old South Head Road, Waverley.	6 June, 1885
Colts, C.	Emmore Road, Newtown ..	8 Feb., 1886	Eathorne, John R.	21, Sydney Arcade	22 June, 1883
Collie & Petersen	Wood's Flat.....	28 July, 1886	Eaves, J. H.	102, Regent-street, Redfern	21 Aug., 1885
Collins, Charles.....	Narrabri	11 Aug., 1880	Edridge, Herbert.....	Corner of Devonshire and Elizabeth Streets.	27 Mar., 1885
Combe, Louis	4, Cooper-street, Surry Hills	18 Oct., 1886	Edward, W. T.....	135, George-street West ..	26 Feb., 1883
Comerford, Mrs.	Corner of Ivy & Abercrombie Streets, Eveleigh.	11 Mar., 1884	Ehrlich, W.	Barrows-street, Young.....	19 July, 1886
Conlon, M.	Mechan-street, Yass	1 Nov., 1879	Elder, James.....	71, King-street	21 May, 1880
Connelly, Mrs. Bessy	Glenmore Road	6 April, 1881	Ellis Richard.....	Catherine-st., Forest Lodge	21 Oct., 1882
Cook, E. M.	Tempe Park, St. Peter's ..	27 May, 1886	Emert, William F.	Mount Druitt, near Rooty Hill.	9 Feb., 1882
Conyngnam, Paul.....	16, Emmore Road, Newtown	5 Aug., 1886	Engelen, J. B.	Gundagai	15 Aug., 1881
Cook, E. W.	Oxford-street, Paddington, and Old South Head Road, Waverley.	1 June, 1885	Engisch, George	118, Oxford-st. Paddington	27 Mar., 1885
Cook, Mrs.....	150, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.	22 May, 1885	Evans, A. M.	235, Oxford-street	1 Feb., 1884
Cook, Samuel.....	Narrabri	31 Jan., 1882	Ere, Jas.	Sharp-street, Cooma	7 Sept., 1886
Cookes, Mrs. Caroline	Koombala	9 Dec., 1882	Eve, Mrs. G. E.	189, Pitt-street	13 Nov., 1877
Coombes Bros.	55, George-street, Redfern ..	6 Feb., 1885	Everingham, Christian	Crystal-street, Petersham...	15 April, 1886
Coto, John	Pine-st., Blackfriar's Estate	8 Oct., 1885	Evelsigh	Porter in charge, Railway Platform.	17 Mar., 1884
Copland, J.	165, Redfern-st., Redfern...	22 Oct., 1885	Fagao, James.....	Townsend-street, Albury ..	10 Dec., 1884
Cornish, J. C.	165, George-street West ..	29 July, 1882	Fahay, John	Iris-street, Lower Paddington.	14 April, 1886
Correy, Mrs. E.	229, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	14 Feb., 1883	Fahmer, C. H.	226, Oxford-street, Darlinghurst.	22 Aug., 1885
Corrigan, Thomas.....	Marshall-street, Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880	Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882
Cort, R., junr.	Church-street, Parramatta	11 Dec., 1885	Fairfax, H. J.	Strathfield	17 April, 1883
Cox, Samuel	Crookwell.....	15 Aug., 1880			
Cox, William G.	Goulburn	2 Feb., 1880			
Craig & Aitken	680, George-street	26 Aug., 1882			
Craig, H. J.	159, Cleveland-street.....	2 Dec., 1884			
Crummy, W. R.	759, George-street	16 Dec., 1885			
Crawford, Mrs.....	89, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills	12 Feb., 1886			
Crepin, A.	Clareville, Pittwater.....	4 Feb., 1886			
Crimson, Mrs. E.	77, Elizabeth-st., Redfern...	22 May, 1884			

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Fairfax & Sons	Hunter and Pitt Streets	5 April, 1864	Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	9 Mar., 1882
Falls & Soper	93, Oxford-street	7 Dec., 1885	Harney, Richard	65, Elizabeth-street	25 May, 1882
Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864	Harper, W.	65, Upper William-st. South	24 June, 1869
Fitz, Mrs. Josephine	Evans-street, Balmain	23 Jan., 1883	Harper, F. A.	Sunny Corner (Mitchell) ...	11 Dec., 1885
Finegan, Mrs. Eliza	145, King-street, Newtown ..	28 Aug., 1884	Harris Bros.	549, King-street, Newtown	3 Jan., 1885
Fitzpatrick, Mary A.	35, King-street	17 May, 1874	Harris, George C.	Koppel-street, Bathurst ...	17 Sept., 1886
Flagg, E. H.	King and Nelson Streets, Newtown.	25 Aug., 1882	Harris, Samuel	Newcastle	30 Jan., 1880
Flanagan, E. F.	586, George-street	28 June, 1864	Harris, Simon	Jereelderie	23 June, 1881
Fletcher, Wm.	185, Pitt-street, Redfern ...	7 July, 1884	Harrison, Joseph	435, King-street, Newtown	11 Oct., 1884
Folbigg, W. J.	Macleay	8 Oct., 1886	Harrison, M.	93, Castlereagh-street	20 Aug., 1875
Foutani, W.	210, Castlereagh-street	6 Feb., 1886	Harry & Hely	Toothill-street and Denison Road, Petersham.	14 Dec., 1886
Fordham, James	Beattie-street, Balmain	2 Dec., 1884	Harvey, Samuel	Corner of George and Harris Streets, Parramatta.	7 Sept., 1886
Fortier, William, junr	101, Macquarie-street South	19 July, 1884	Hawkins, Mrs. J.	6, Newtown Road, Darling-ton.	25 Mar., 1884
Fortier, William	80, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866	Hayes, E. J.	Wentworth Court, Eliza-beth-street.	9 Dec., 1886
Foster, H. N.	144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	5 July, 1880	Hayes, C. H.	Sec., Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880
Foster, Mrs. Sarah	48, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.	14 Nov., 1883	Hayes, John J.	63, Market-street	21 Mar., 1883
Fowles, Geo.	Duckland-street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876	Hearle, F. A.	80½, Prince-street	3 Aug., 1883
Foxall, William	32, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881	Hemsworth, George	Mitchell	21 July, 1885
Frazer, George E.	83, George-street North	1 Nov., 1881	Henderson, P. & J. ...	Mount Vernon-st., Forest Lodge.	8 Oct., 1883
Frederick, C.	341, Oxford-street, Padding-ton.	3 Nov., 1888	Hennessey, Rev. J. D.	80, Hunter-street	6 Aug., 1886
French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	5 Oct., 1880	Hewitt, W. A.	Blane-street, Newcastle	25 April, 1884
Froude, G. H.	George-street, Macdonald-town.	29 June, 1886	Heyes, William H. ...	Short-street, Balmain	18 Oct., 1882
Fry, T. H.	Waverley Station, Crudine	23 April, 1888	Hill, George	796, George-street	13 Feb., 1877
Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	18 July, 1879	Hill, George	44, Gloucester-street	22 June, 1883
Fryer, Thomas	Deniliquin	13 Oct., 1885	Hill, J.	792, George-street	16 June, 1888
Fuller, C. E., & Co.	Pitt and Bathurst Streets ..	21 Sept., 1885	Hill Brothers	130, William-street	19 Oct., 1877
Fullames, Mr.	Beaconsfield Estate, Waterloo.	9 Dec., 1885	Hinchcliffe, S. A.	Waterloo	2 Aug., 1875
Fulton, W. & E.	Penrith	30 Aug., 1886	Hinder, E. J.	Glebe Road	10 Oct., 1877
Furlong, Mrs. M.	59, Hunter-street	30 July, 1885	Hinton, H. A.	Liverpool-street and Wom-erah Avenue.	12 May, 1886
Gardner, Charles	69, Liverpool-street	3 June, 1884	Hirth, Mrs. Bertha	Mount-street, St. Leonards	3 Sept., 1883
Gayen, Nicholas	Phelps and Kendall Streets	9 April, 1884	Hitchings, E.	381, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	14 Oct., 1885
Geary, H.	Cowra	12 May, 1886	Hoare, James	Darling-street, Balmain	22 May, 1882
Getston, H. A.	Ocean-street, Woolahra	2 April, 1885	Hobson, John, & Son	Beaumont-street, Hamilton	24 Mar., 1886
Gibbons, Henry	Darling-street, Balmain	23 Feb., 1886	Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Pad-dington.	15 Feb., 1882
Gibbs, Shallard, & Co.	70, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868	Hogan, Peter John	New Canterbury Road, Mar-riekville.	2 May, 1884
Gibson, J. B.	Grose and Church Streets, Campasdown.	10 Sept., 1886	Holmkvist, H.	Vulcan-street, Meruya	17 Dec., 1885
Gibson, Henry W.	23, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881	Hombush	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Gibson, L.	389, Crown-street, Surry Hills.	21 June, 1886	Hood, William	Milltown, Bathurst	3 July, 1865
Gilbert Brothers	George-street, Parramatta	8 Sept., 1882	Hordern, J. L.	211, Pitt-street	17 Mar., 1877
Glesson, Joseph M.	Maybe-street, Bombala	1 Aug., 1884	How, Mrs. H.	Parramatta Rd., Leichhardt	25 Jan., 1886
Goldman, A., & Co.	Narrabri	24 Feb., 1883	Howell, H.	Newington, Trafalgar-street Annandale.	5 Oct., 1886
Goldstein, Albert	24, Hunter-street	14 July, 1880	Hudson, G.	St. John's Rd., Forest Lodge	30 Nov., 1883
Good, Edward	Bourke	13 June, 1883	Hughes, William	Cooma-street, Yass	12 June, 1884
Goodwin, Peter	Grafton-street, Goulburn	8 Dec., 1884	Hunt, Mrs. F. R.	Victoria Road, Marrickville	14 Mar., 1882
Goodwin & Stoker, Messrs.	Corner of John and Alt Streets, Ashfield.	22 Sept., 1886	Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869
Gorbracht, H. T.	43, George-street West	16 Sept., 1885	Hutchinson, H. L. ...	718 George-st., Haymarket.	24 July, 1884
Gordon, A. M.	The Arcade, Dean-street, Albury	11 Dec., 1885	Inglall, W.	Wellington	23 Nov., 1886
Gordon & Gotoh	357, George-street	8 April, 1865	Ingham, Benjamin	24 Goulburn-street	17 July, 1882
Gourlay, W.	Stannmore Road, Petersham	23 May, 1884	Ireland A.	115 Harbour-street	14 April, 1882
Granville	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Jackson, J. E.	229 William-street	1 June, 1885
Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882	Jackson, William	Barfitt-street, Leichhardt ..	11 May, 1881
Greenberg, H.	104, Goulburn-street	12 May, 1886	Jacob, G. L.	Nyngan	19 June, 1883
Greenstreet, Thos.	Myrtle Creek, on the Law-rence and Casino Road.	31 Oct., 1883	James, John	Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.	9 Sept., 1882
Green, W.	Burwood, Newcastle	2 Nov., 1885	James, D.	41, Oxford-street	27 April, 1870
Green, Alfred P.	Woodville Road, Granville	12 June, 1884	James & Co.	515, George-street	17 May, 1877
Gregson, John	303, King-street, Newtown ..	16 April, 1884	James, S. L.	86, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo	12 Sept., 1883
Griffith, J.	The Parade, Granville	26 June, 1886	Jansen, F.	78, Market-street	20 Sept., 1877
Griffiths, T. E.	Dean-street, Albury	21 April, 1885	Jarvis, Thomas	Croydon Road, South Ash-field.	17 Feb., 1883
Guild, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880	Jay, Miss A. F.	112, Oxford-st., Paddington	16 April, 1885
Galliver, John	Newcastle	30 June, 1869	Jaye, James	Lawson-street, Balmain	13 May, 1882
Gutteridge, E. S.	662, George-street	23 Oct., 1884	Jeffrey, C.	Miller and Ridge Streets, St. Leonards.	26 Mar., 1886
Gwilliam, Charles	William-street, Bathurst	28 July, 1886	Jennings, R.	129, Elizabeth-st., Redfern.	30 April, 1883
Hall & Son	82, King-street West	6 Mar., 1883	Jennett, M.	151, Liverpool-street	23 Aug., 1883
Hall, James	Callan Park, Balmain Road	27 Aug., 1884	Jervis, E.	Refreshment Rooms, Goul-burn Railway Station.	17 June, 1884
Hall, H.	51, George-street, North	14 Oct., 1885	Johns, Franz	Blue's Point Road, North Shore.	21 Mar., 1881
Hall, William	Mulgee	24 Oct., 1879	Johnson, Charles A. ...	Eureka-street, St. Leonards	13 Sept., 1884
Hallet, Mrs. Jane	Morpeth	17 May, 1883	Johnson, J.	"Sydney & Melbourne Palace Hotel," 231, George-street.	6 May, 1884
Halloran, John	29, Foveaux-street, Albion Estate.	5 Jan., 1881	Johnson, James	295, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	6 July, 1883
Hamilton	Railway Station-master	12 Sept., 1884	Johnstone, E.	Cooma-street, Yass	16 Nov., 1885
Hammond, W. E.	Station-street, Petersham	8 Oct., 1884	Jones, A.	46, George-street West	2 Dec., 1883
Hancock James	Tram Terminus, Eumore	20 July, 1886	Jones, E.	Tismore	1 June, 1885
Hanton, G.	48, Womerah Avenue, Dar-linghurst.	29 Sept., 1885			
Hansford, Wm.	Collins and Wells Streets, Leichhardt.	12 Feb., 1886			
Hardwick Brothers	Linsley-street, Cobarr	5 April, 1883			

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Jones, H. H.	225, Oxford-street	3 April, 1886	M'Donaldtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Jones, J. R. & A.	Bathurst	22 April, 1886	M'Donald, Mrs. D.	William-street, Bathurst	30 Mar., 1885
Jones, W. G.	Ashfield	10 Aug., 1880	M'Glew, Mrs. E. A.	Enmore Road, Newtown	10 July, 1883
Joseph, Charles	Howick-street, Bathurst	16 Oct., 1883	M'Ghinchey, Peter	617, Lower George-street	9 Sept., 1886
Kaufman, M.	370, Dowling-street, Moore Park.	24 Dec., 1886	M'Knight, Mrs.	Lower Fort-street	23 Mar., 1881
Kavanagh, M.	Liverpool and Harbour Sta.	2 Aug., 1877	M'Ilveen, George	192, Cumberland-street	12 July, 1881
Kay, Ty	Anvil Creek	15 Mar., 1882	M'Kenzie, W.	Molong	28 Feb., 1884
Kerr, A. A.	Goulburn	13 June, 1872	M'Laurin, John	Goulburn	5 Nov., 1885
Keil, Werner	Stanmore Road, Petersham	27 July, 1881	M'Laughlin, J.	857, George-street	27 Jan., 1885
Keith, Alexander	Railway Station, Burwood	21 July, 1886	M'Leod, A. J.	86, King-street, Newtown	1 June, 1886
Kilborne, M. L.	George-street, Bathurst	10 Jan., 1883	M'Mahon, F. J.	23, Good Hope-street, Paddington.	25 Feb., 1885
Kinaue, A.	424, Liverpool-street	29 June, 1886	M'Mahon, W.	Granville	8 Dec., 1886
King, E. F.	544, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.	14 July, 1880	M'Manus, J.	111, King-street	6 Mar., 1883
Kingcot, J.	Kingston, Newtown	14 Aug., 1876	M'Manus, P.	Abercrombie-street, Golden Grove, Redfern	25 Feb., 1886
Kirby, Mrs. S. S.	190, Pitt-street	11 Oct., 1878	M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex-street	20 Mar., 1860
Kline, John	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland.	23 Oct., 1886	M'Phail, Emma	90, William-street	3 Dec., 1872
Kluge, Charles	47, William-street	7 Oct., 1880	Macdonald, J. M.	Bathurst	8 Nov., 1886
Knaggs & Co.	Newcastle	29 June, 1865	Macleod, A.	Walker-street, North Shore	23 July, 1885
Knowles, E. H.	209 Sussex-street	2 Nov., 1874	Maready, Hugh	King-street, Newtown	20 July, 1880
Knox, Joseph	Hereford-st., Forest Lodge.	8 Dec., 1881	Maddock, W.	381, George-street	6 Aug., 1863
Kollias, Kenos	Victoria-st., Darlinghurst	14 Dec., 1882	Madgwick, E. C.	Maclean	7 Sept., 1885
Lambert, J.	Peel-street, Tamworth	16 Oct., 1885	Mallam, H. G.	Beardy-street, Armidale	9 Feb., 1877
Larnood, J. J.	2, Macquarie-street South	27 May, 1882	Malvern, J. B.	Havilah, near Mudgee	2 Feb., 1886
Lang, William	12, Carlton-terrace, Irwin-street, off Abercrombie-street.	22 June, 1881	Manning & Co.	Moama	19 July, 1886
Langer, Rudolph	Newcastle	19 Feb., 1886	Manning, Mrs.	8, Oxford-street	10 Aug., 1880
Laszatter & Co.	417, George-street	4 Oct., 1882	Manning, J. O.	56, Abercrombie-place	24 June, 1885
Latimer, W. F.	124, Queen-st., Woolahra	5 Nov., 1884	Manson, Mrs. Mary	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	10 Nov., 1880
Laughton, J. R. & Co.	194, Elizabeth-street	27 May, 1881	Mappin, M.	90, Market-street	23 Aug., 1881
Lawrence, Richard	Paddington	9 Sept., 1882	Marcus, Louis	82, Botany-street	4 Nov., 1880
Lawrence, Richard	66, Oxford-street	13 Feb., 1877	Marks & Ferguson	Ashfield	29 Jan., 1884
Layton, Robert	South Grafton	4 Dec., 1883	Marshall, J. S.	124, Market-street	10 June, 1880
Lazar, Israel	74, Oxford-st., Paddington	22 Dec., 1885	Marshall, L. D.	Howick-street, Bathurst	1 Nov., 1886
Leach, G. W.	784, George-street	25 Feb., 1886	Martindale, W.	Church-street, Parramatta North.	8 July, 1885
Le Breton, Miss Louise	18, Barr's Haymarket Arcade.	19 Feb., 1884	Martindale, W.	Church and Phillip Streets, Parramatta.	24 June, 1886
Lee, John	The Junction	18 Feb., 1886	Mate, T. H. & Co.	Albury	16 Mar., 1886
Lee & Ross	53, Market-street	14 June, 1879	Matthews, William	Tamworth	8 Dec., 1883
Leigh, S. T., & Co.	68, Pitt-street	1 July, 1880	Matthews, Charles	19, George-street West	16 Dec., 1880
Leighton, James	78 Oxford-st., Paddington	13 Oct., 1886	Matthews, D.	Blayney	26 June, 1885
Lennon, Anne	47, Windsor-street, Paddington.	23 Feb., 1884	May, William	Legislative Assembly	11 July, 1879
Lensi, P.	67, Oxford-street	13 Sept., 1884	Meade, Mrs. Catherine	231, William-street	23 May, 1881
Leonard, Arthur	Lismore	27 May, 1884	Meake, James	104, Redfern-street, Redfern	15 Feb., 1884
Leslie, W. C.	Darling Road, Balmain	22 Aug., 1881	Merrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sta., Darlinghurst.	20 Aug., 1880
Lessels, Robert, & Son	Orange	13 July, 1880	Metcalfe, Mrs. E.	Deniliquin	14 Mar., 1884
Levy, Mrs.	47, George-street West	4 Mar., 1881	Metcalfe, James	Wigram-street, Harris Park, Parramatta.	12 Mar., 1886
Levy Brothers	George-street, Bathurst	30 Jan., 1882	Miller, Mrs.	57, New Pitt-street	4 Dec., 1874
Levy & Scott	189, Oxford-street	8 Nov., 1886	Milligan & Crowley	Nyngan	14 Sept., 1883
Lewin, C. J.	213, George-street North	23 Feb., 1886	Mills, A.	31, Cleveland-street, Darlinghurst.	6 Aug., 1880
Lewin & Berg	307, George-street	7 Aug., 1884	Milne, W. A.	53, Pitt-street	20 Feb., 1882
Lewis, Mrs. Emily	St. Mark's	24 Nov., 1883	Minnis, James	310, Oxford-st., Paddington	15 Mar., 1886
Lewis, A.	310, George-street	7 July, 1886	Mitchell, James	15, King-street, Newtown	20 Sept., 1884
Ley, David	East Maitland	9 April, 1885	Mitchell, Mrs. J.	Sydenham Road, Marrickville.	14 Dec., 1886
Livermore, W.	209, Oxford-street	29 Dec., 1884	Mitbell, T. H.	Elizabeth-street, Croydon	7 Mar., 1884
Lloyd, H.	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Railway Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, Granville, and Ashfield.	7 Jan., 1882	Money, William W.	North Goulburn	4 Jan., 1884
Lowenthal, Charles J.	Lawrence	29 Jan., 1885	Monk, Catherine A.	503, Crown-st., Surry Hills	31 Oct., 1884
Lolato, Valentine	133, George-street West	19 Dec., 1884	Montgomery, John	149, Bathurst-street	15 Mar., 1882
Love, James R.	502, George-street	15 Mar., 1880	Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan	17 Sept., 1867
Lowe, Walter	Prince-street, Grafton	23 Oct., 1882	Montgomery, William	Cook's River Rd., St. Peter's	23 Nov., 1883
Lucas, John	157, King-street, Newtown	14 Dec., 1882	Mooney, M.	136, Oxford-street	23 Aug., 1878
Luigi, Garino	Corner of Bridge & Phillip Streets.	16 July, 1885	Moore, Mrs. C.	5, Glebe Road, Glebe	13 Dec., 1886
Lumley, Mrs. Sarah N.	John-st., South Singleton	12 May, 1886	Moore, H. Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881
Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tareutta	19 Jan., 1871	Moore, J.	554, George-street	23 July, 1886
Luscombe, Richard	482, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	22 Sept., 1880	Morcumba, John	Cowper-street, Waverley	10 Sept., 1885
Lynch, Miss Hannah	188, Elizabeth-street	6 Aug., 1880	Morehouse, G.	2, Botany Road, Alexandria	9 Dec., 1884
Lynch, H.	Corner of George and Piper Streets, Bathurst	3 Dec., 1885	Moore, Ralph	Moncur-st., Waverley Road	15 July, 1884
Lynch, M.	Corner of Cole and Grafton Streets, North Goulburn	16 Sept., 1886	Moore, James	Howick-street, Bathurst	1 Nov., 1884
M'Cann, Charles	Corner of Crown and Goulburn Streets, Surry Hills	26 Sept., 1883	Morgan, Mrs. Francis	Regent-street, Camperdown	16 Mar., 1877
M'Caslick, John	Crescent-street, Balmain	20 Sept., 1884	Morgan, T. N.	Mittagong	7 Jan., 1885
M'Casler, Michael J.	Dangar's Village, Narrabri	19 Mar., 1884	Morison, F. W.	85, King-street	23 Feb., 1883
M'Crea, —	Nelson-street, Plattsburg-Wallsend.	21 Nov., 1883	Morris, C.	Cowper-street, Waverley	28 July, 1886
M'Donald, A. D.	High-street, West Maitland	22 July, 1882	Morris, C.	211, Glebe Point Road	10 Dec., 1884
M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood.	28 Feb., 1883	Morris, G.	Macquarie-st., Parramatta	7 Sept., 1886
M'Donald, Mrs. Jane	Goulburn	17 July, 1883	Moss, L. & Co.	5, Hunter-street	28 Mar., 1885
			Moss, M. M.	255, Oxford-street	29 June, 1880
			Moulds, W.	Bent-st., Milltown, Bathurst	8 Feb., 1886
			Mountford, Martha	230, George-street	11 Aug., 1871
			Muir, Robert	6, Erskine-street	25 June, 1885
			Mulholland, Joseph	King-street, Newtown	11 Mar., 1884
			Mullany, P., and Co.	Katoomba	24 Oct., 1884
			Mulley, C.	Bayliss-street, Newtown, Wagga Wagga.	5 Oct., 1886

APPENDIX D - continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Murphy, James	William-street, Bathurst	13 Mar., 1886	Pratt, William	Petersham	22 Mar., 1880
Murphy, Sidney	Elizabeth and King Streets	16 Aug., 1876	Price, Granville	Forest and Wattle Streets, Leichhardt.	11 Dec., 1880
Murphy, Felix	Bourke and Fitzroy Streets	30 Jan., 1879	Prince, C.	149, King-street	19 June, 1880
Murphy, Dora	265, Pitt-street	23 Aug., 1883	Pring, James	New Canterbury Road, near Livingstone-street, Marrickville.	4 July, 1882
Murphy, John	Mittagong	27 Oct., 1886	Prowles, Albert	Corner of Victoria and Enmore Roads, Marrickville.	6 May, 1885
Murphy, Theresa	427, Pitt-street	26 May, 1885	Pullen, W. T.	Cowper, near Brushgrove	18 Oct., 1880
Murray, David	172, King-street, Newtown	7 Jan., 1886	Pullin, John	336, Castlereagh-street	2 Aug., 1880
Murray, P.	Cowra	29 June, 1879	Pureell, L.	Wood's Flat, Sheet of Bark Glebe Road, Glebe	7 Oct., 1886
Murray, George	Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown.	28 Jan., 1880	Purves, Mrs. A.	Mullens'-street, Balmain	22 April, 1884
Murray, Miss M. E.	25, Albert-street, Circular Quay.	10 Nov., 1880	Rae, J. B.	19, Market-street	7 Feb., 1881
Nagle, J. H.	West Maitland	2 June, 1873	Rauna, John	Corner of Ocean and Queen Streets, Woolahra.	11 Feb., 1884
Nash, F.	Old South Head Road, Paddington.	2 Feb., 1883	Randell, Thomas	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	29 Jan., 1885
Nash, William	649, George-street	20 Jan., 1873	Read, J.	292, Bourke-street	24 Dec., 1881
Negus, W. H.	Corner of Devonshire and Castlereagh Streets, Redfern.	12 Oct., 1885	Reigate, Wm.	96, Dowling-street, Paddington.	25 Feb., 1873
Neilan, Martin	Old Newtown Road, Darlington.	26 Mar., 1881	Redshaw, Thomas	2, Macquarie-street South	14 Sept., 1885
Nelson, Olla	41, Upper William-st. North	3 Sept., 1883	Reilly, P.	410, George-street	8 April, 1863
Neshitt, G.	Waaga Wagga	11 Nov., 1885	Reynolds, P. E.	Yass	13 July, 1876
Newell, Ellen	Alfred-street, St. Leonards	11 June, 1885	Riding, Henry	Goulburn	15 Dec., 1886
Newland, Thos.	339, Elizabeth-street	13 June, 1884	Riley, W. R.	Union Club	27 Nov., 1862
Newman, J. H.	693, George-street	2 Sept., 1882	Riordan, James	King-street, Newtown	21 Jan., 1879
Newtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Risbey, Mrs. Sarah	51, Argyle-street	31 Aug., 1880
Nicholls, G.	Stephen Court, Sydney	2 Feb., 1884	Ritchie, John	Avondale, Bobundarah	1 Feb., 1884
Nicholls, James	Hawken and Laura Streets, Camdenville.	16 Feb., 1885	Rix, William	Yass	13 Aug., 1884
Noake, John	320, & 446, George-street	14 Feb., 1872	Roberts, A. C.	57, King-street	24 Jan., 1883
Norris, J. W.	Parkes-street, Ryde	26 Aug., 1886	Roberts, T. F.	Yass	10 Mar., 1881
Norris, R. R.	101, Elizabeth-street	14 Aug., 1886	Robertson, F.	122, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	30 Sept., 1880
Norwood, W. J.	Bathurst	13 April, 1876	Robertson, G.	361, George-street	13 Aug., 1878
O'Brien, Mrs. M.	Bathurst Road, Orange	1 Nov., 1886	Robinson, Francis W.	140, Pyrmont Bridge Road	10 Oct., 1884
O'Brien, S.	Elswick and Marion Streets, Leichhardt.	14 Jan., 1886	Robinson, F.	233, Macquarie-street South	16 Aug., 1884
O'Brien, William	324, Castlereagh-street	18 July, 1879	Robinson, R. H.	Taree	17 Sept., 1886
Ode, W.	205, Oxford-street	9 June, 1886	Redwell, G.	Tram Terminus, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886
Olds, G. G.	201, George-street West	3 April, 1886	Roe, A. R.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	5 Dec., 1885
Olive, Alfred B.	South-street, Granville	19 Aug., 1886	Rogers, John	90, King-street	9 Sept., 1882
Olive, William	Goulburn	21 April, 1886	Rookwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
O'Neill, Miss	"Albion House," Monaro-street, Quesanbeyan.	16 Feb., 1882	Rosenthal, H.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	25 Jan., 1886
Oran, W. H.	Goulburn-street, Crookwell	9 Jan., 1886	Rosier, F. R.	University-st., Camperdown	11 April, 1881
Orrrell, Mrs. H.	Falcon-street, St. Leonards	10 Sept., 1883	Rowland, Mr.	Corner of William and Bay streets, Double Bay.	13 Sept., 1883
Page, A. J.	Montagu-street, Goulburn.	2 April, 1886	Rowley, William	King-street South, Newtown	5 July, 1881
Page, C. W.	537, George-street	21 Dec., 1876	Russell, W.	247, Oxford-street	18 Feb., 1885
Page, Richard	Coogee Bay	2 Oct., 1882	Ryan, John	Lower George-street, Parramatta.	12 Jan., 1883
Page, J. W.	Beattie-street, Balmain	30 April, 1886	Ryan, Miss M.	38 Francis-street	17 Sept., 1883
Palmer, James	The Railway Parade, Kogarah.	11 Sept., 1886	Ryan, John	473 Bourke-st., Surry Hills	28 June, 1882
Parker, Mrs. Ann	Durham-street, Bathurst	21 April, 1885	Salamons, Charles	Tamworth	28 April, 1880
Parkinson, Ellen	61, Fitzroy-st., Surry Hills	1 April, 1886	Sands, Mrs. Eliza	Queen-street, Woolahra	16 Mar., 1885
Parramatta	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Sands, Robert	374, George-street	25 Sept., 1873
Passy, H. A.	26, Ross-street, Forest Lodge	2 April, 1886	Sandford, Thomas	131, George-street West	11 June, 1883
Paton, John B.	Chatswood	4 June, 1886	San Miguel, A.	Sydney Coffee Palace Hotel, 391, 393, 395, George-street	19 Aug., 1884
Patterson, A. T.	147, King-street, Newtown	15 Nov., 1884	Sargent, W.	Corso, Manly	15 Feb., 1886
Pattinson, John D.	124, Pitt-street	7 July, 1882	Saywell, T. R.	6, Park-street	19 April, 1863
Pauchane, John	72, Cooper-st., Surry Hills.	17 July, 1882	Schaeff, Samuel	Church-street, Parramatta.	7 Oct., 1886
Paul, T. J.	Nelson-st., North Annandale	28 April, 1882	Schaumburg, John	Eve's-terrace, Cowper-street, Waverley.	2 Dec., 1885
Pemberton, F. M.	80, Oxford-street	18 April, 1883	Schliessmann Bros.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Jan., 1886
Pemberty, J.	General News Agency, Paddington.	12 Oct., 1880	Searson, Rosabella	89, Corner of Albion and Bellevue Streets, Surry Hills.	29 June, 1885
Penfold, W. G. & Co.	183, Pitt-street	3 May, 1886	Scott, James S.	Cooma	22 Feb., 1886
Petersham	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Scott, John	22, Bond-street	1 Sept., 1883
Phillips, Alfred F.	Regent-street, Redfern	26 Sept., 1879	Scott, T. A.	108, Woolloomooloo-street.	22 Jan., 1884
Phillips, Joel	60, Market-street	10 July, 1880	Scriven, E.	West Maitland	15 April, 1875
Phillips, W. H.	182, Harris-street, Ultimo.	22 Aug., 1883	Scurr, W. J., jun.	Yass	4 Jan., 1882
Pickett, Mrs.	86, Quay-street, Darling Harbour.	10 Feb., 1882	Shaw, Robert T.	New Ballarak, Wallaseid	10 Mar., 1881
Pinkerton, Messrs. & Son.	Junction-st., St. Leonards, Orange.	22 July, 1884	Sheedy, P. M.	Church-street, Parramatta.	30 June, 1882
Plowman, R.	March and Hill Streets, Orange.	7 Dec., 1878	Sherring, F.	Auburn-st., South Goulburn	11 Jan., 1886
Folley, A. R.	Corner of Queen and Ocean Streets, Woolahra.	2 Nov., 1885	Shoobridge, George	Auburn-st., South Goulburn	28 Jan., 1884
Pollitt, R.	Milson's Point, North Shore	7 May, 1884	Sigmont, F. M.	Park and Pitt Streets	13 June, 1874
Poppenhagen, F.	Refreshment Rooms, Railway Station, Redfern.	1 Nov., 1880	Simmons, Dan	696, George-street	1 Mar., 1882
Porter, E.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	9 Mar., 1886	Simmons, G.	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	15 Jan., 1885
Porter, Robert	Lee-street, Wellington	28 Feb., 1881	Simpson, John	118, Cumberland-st., Sydney	10 Aug., 1883
Potter, Frank H.	10, Market-street	23 Oct., 1886	Singleton, J. P.	Liberty-street, Petersham	9 Feb., 1886
Poulton, Joseph	161, Pitt-street	12 Nov., 1880	Sippel Bros.	520, George-street	7 July, 1871
Poulton, W. T.	West Maitland	30 Nov., 1881	Sippel, John	Grenfell	25 June, 1885
Powell, Joseph	118, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	25 Nov., 1884	Slatter, R.	Corner of Evelyn & Una Sts., Harris Park, Parramatta.	7 Nov., 1885
Pratt, Mrs. E. O.	90, Glebe Point Road	5 July, 1886	Small, W. J.	Darling Road, Balmain.	29 Nov., 1880

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Smart, A. G.	Near corner of Gipps & Pitt Streets, Haymarket.	16 June, 1886	Turner, A. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	11 May, 1885
Snee, F. A.	Cowper-street, Waverley	8 Dec., 1881	Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864
Smith, C. H.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	29 Sept., 1886	Tweedie, C. L.	Bombala	31 May, 1880
Smith, E. T.	Darling Road, Balmain	7 April, 1881	Tynan, M.	Crown-street, Wollongong	13 Oct., 1885
Smith, G. W.	Liverpool Road, South Ashfield.	7 June, 1883	Vaughan, T. H.	Darling-street, Balmain	10 Aug., 1880
Smith, J. F.	Gulgandva	30 Dec., 1880	Veal, S. H.	Mount-street, St. Leonards	25 April, 1885
Smith, Thos. I.	399, George-street	28 Jan., 1879	Veness, Charles H.	Tamworth	22 July, 1882
Smith, James	167, George-street North	5 July, 1879	Ventoulan, Mary	57, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	29 June, 1883
Smith, D.	187, George-street	10 Aug., 1872	Vernacech, J. C.	280, King-street, Newtown	30 Oct., 1885
Smith, T. C.	Faulkner-street, Armidale	23 Feb., 1880	Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street	21 Jan., 1876
Smith, Thomas	Railway Station Refreshment Rooms, Bathurst	22 Nov., 1883	Vincent, George	Goldsmith-street, Goulburn	31 Jan., 1884
Smith, W. E.	28 & 30, Bridge-st., Sydney	23 May, 1883	Vincent, Robert	Corner of Elizabeth-street, Paddington.	7 Aug., 1883
Smyth & Wells	Hunter and Phillip Streets	28 Mar., 1859	Vincent, H. S., & Co.	Glen Innes	19 Aug., 1886
Solomon, John	220, Pitt-street	27 July, 1885	Vivarelli, C.	26, Goulburn-street	14 Dec., 1885
Soul & Sou	177, Pitt-street	13 Aug., 1874	Vivarelli, G.	85, Regent-street, Redfern.	21 April, 1885
South, T. E.	Kogarah	14 Oct., 1886	Von Buren, Arthur	Corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets.	6 May, 1886
Sparks, George	7, Alma-terrace, Abercrombie-street, Golden Grove.	11 May, 1886	Volikera, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876
Spence, Robert	385, Elizabeth-street	31 May, 1884	Waddell, A.	Broughton Creek	26 Oct., 1885
Spring, G. W.	Cooma	2 Mar., 1880	Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882
Spragg, John E.	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug., 1880	Wake, A. F.	Corner of Jarrett and Excelsior Streets, Leichhardt.	9 Aug., 1886
Stalibra, L.	St. John's Road, Forest Lodge	21 April, 1884	Wallace, Geo.	125, King-street	30 April, 1873
Stallwood, Charles	Corner of Forsyth and Avon Streets, Glebe Point	23 Nov., 1885	Wallace, W. M.	496, George-street	4 Nov., 1882
Stallwood, R.	54, Castlereagh-street	20 April, 1875	Walsh, John	Goulburn	25 May, 1864
Stanley, Fred.	4, Albert-st., M'donaldtown	15 Mar., 1886	Walsh, S. J.	154, King-street	20 April, 1885
Stanley, Herbert	Tweed Heads	29 Aug., 1884	Walton, John	21, Sydney Arcade	20 Dec., 1881
Stapleton, R. J.	Church-street, Parramatta	25 Mar., 1884	Ward, Joseph	Windsor	7 Mar., 1884
Stark, H.	Corner of Darling & Jacques Streets, Balmain.	30 Oct., 1885	Warren, T. A.	208, Devonshire-st., Surry Hills.	12 Mar., 1886
Steenbohm, A. M.	94, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	3 Nov., 1881	Watson, Edward	Darling-st. West, Balmain.	25 April, 1885
Stelter, John Peter	Tenterfield	23 Nov., 1883	Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan., 1881
Stenning, W. A.	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec., 1882	Watson, J. H.	Bee-hive Store, Bungendore	14 April, 1886
Stevens, Joseph	Milson's Point, North Shore	2 Feb., 1878	Watson, R. A.	Alfred and Castlereagh Sts.	17 April, 1868
Stevens, George	Orange	28 Oct., 1880	Watson, David	Grahamstown, near Adelong	5 July, 1881
Stevenson, Mrs. A.	Cowra	7 Dec., 1885	Watt Bros.	Kidman's Block, George-st.	3 Feb., 1883
Stewart, C. A.	159, King-street	29 Feb., 1884	Watt, John	Belgrave-street, Central Kempsey.	4 Aug., 1886
Stewart, William Austin.	Goulburn Club, Market Square, Goulburn.	9 May, 1884	Webb, E. & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879
Stewart & Clarke	470, George-street	22 Jan., 1886	Webb, William	135, George-street West	5 Jan., 1883
Stitz, F.	Barker-street, Casino	13 Aug., 1883	Webber, Mrs.	45, Pitt-street	12 Oct., 1878
Stone, C. R.	23, William-st. East, Sydney	23 Sept., 1884	Weber, P.	Araduen	14 Feb., 1870
Stove, W. J.	South Head, Wagonga	15 June, 1886	Welch, James	Castlereagh and Cleveland Streets, Redfern.	6 June, 1883
Strathfield	Porter in charge Railway Platform.	17 Mar., 1884	Welch, J.	104, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hills.	27 Feb., 1880
Strong, A.	Elgin-street, West Maitland	28 Sept., 1878	Wellington, Mrs. S.	Corner of Piper and William Streets, Bathurst.	28 Aug., 1886
Strong, H.	Rous	24 July, 1882	Wells, H. E. A.	Mudgee	15 June, 1885
Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880	Welsh, Mrs.	Railway-street, Petersham	25 July, 1884
Sullivan, W. M.	William-street, Orange	26 Aug., 1884	Wenholz, E. H.	122, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Feb., 1886
Summers, H. B.	107, Liverpool-street	13 May, 1886	West, R. A., & Co.	King-street, Newtown	28 Sept., 1880
Summer Hill	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	West, Mrs. T.	2, Emora Road, Newtown	27 Mar., 1885
Swanson, A. G. M.	Ryde	1 June, 1885	Whiting, Joseph	Taralga	19 July, 1866
Sweeney, T. F.	562, George-street	4 Aug., 1879	Wiggell, W. G.	185, Oxford-st., Darlinghurst	3 Nov., 1886
Swinney, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Paddington Library, South Head Road.	5 Jan., 1881	Whittel, Thomas	116, Regent-street, Redfern	21 April, 1885
Sydenham, C. F.	Bayle's-street, Newtown, Wagga Wagga.	2 Nov., 1885	Wildman, Edmund	263, Sussex-street	14 April, 1886
Syer, G. C.	Grafton	24 Oct., 1882	Wiley, G. J.	1583, Old South Head Road, Woollahra.	20 June, 1885
Taylor, Elizabeth	49, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe	5 Aug., 1885	Wilkins, A. K.	Market-street	12 Jan., 1883
Taylor, Thomas C.	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882	Williams, A.	81, Castlereagh-street	14 June, 1881
Thomas, G.	107, Glebe Road, Glebe	24 Aug., 1880	Williams, John	223, Oxford-street	18 Aug., 1886
Thomas, M.	Main-street, Cudal	7 Sept., 1886	Williams, N.	194, Elizabeth-street	6 June, 1885
Thompson, G. W.	Corner of Castlereagh and Redfern Streets, Redfern.	10 July, 1885	Williams, S. M.	Corner of Albion and Elizabeth Streets.	16 Jan., 1886
Thompson, J.	91, King-street	6 Aug., 1884	Williams, Walter W.	439, Crown-street	10 June, 1882
Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street	6 Sept., 1880	Williamson, R. H.	William-street, Granville	19 Jan., 1886
Thomson, John	72, Pitt-street	22 Aug., 1871	Willson, A.	Mill Hill-st. and Waverley Road, Waverley.	17 Aug., 1886
Thornthwaite & Co.	8, Hunter-street	20 Aug., 1881	Wilshire, W. J.	"Royal Hotel," Sydney	30 Dec., 1875
Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881	Wilson, Charles	Otho-street, Inverell	22 Feb., 1884
Thornton, R.	Corner of Gipps and Crown Streets.	24 June, 1881	Wilson, Mrs. Mary	98, Phillip-street	6 Sept., 1881
Thrusell, Thomas	Mount-street, St. Leonards	18 Mar., 1885	Wilson & Field	Burwood	22 Dec., 1885
Tierney, Miss Mabel	554, George-street South	27 July, 1880	Wing, Joseph	Miller-street, St. Leonards	20 Nov., 1885
Tilbury, Mrs. C.	93, George-street West	17 Sept., 1883	Winnall, H.	Myall Creek, Bingera	18 Aug., 1875
Tissington, Thomas	Rountree-street, Balmain	2 Feb., 1884	Winton, E. S.	St. Leonards	11 Aug., 1870
Tolley, Richard	Corner of Glenmore Road & Gurner-st., Paddington	20 Oct., 1886	Witchell & Kendyn	Crystal-street, Petersham	11 July, 1884
Tremain, R. R.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	9 Aug., 1886	Wood, H.	Charles Cross, Waverley	17 Feb., 1883
Truss, Thomas	503, Crown-st., Surry Hills	26 April, 1882	Wooderson, W. A.	Islington, Newcastle	12 June, 1885
Tzekook, L.	54, Goulburn-street	20 Jan., 1885	Woodhill & Murray	Clarendon House, Burwood	5 Aug., 1880
Tucker, Thomas	58, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	20 May, 1884	Woodland, W. H.	Bull-street, Newcastle	5 July, 1886
Tunks, George, sen.	Parramatta North	1 Aug., 1882	Woodlands, James R.	31, Taylor-st., Surry Hills	24 Jan., 1884
Turnbull, Mrs. Ellen	Crown-street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882	Woods, John, & Co.	13, Bridge-street	15 Jan., 1885
			Wright, Lewis G.	Bathurst-street	6 Jan., 1886
			Young, E. W.	Petersham	23 May, 1884
			Young, T. G.	97, Queen-street, Woollahra	29 June, 1883
			Young Bros.	131, Regent-street	18 Nov., 1886

APPENDIX E.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
WESTERN ROADS.						
1	Thomas Hill	Parramatta	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Four times or oftener daily.	Horse and cart.	96 10 0 31 Dec., 1886.
2	William Griffiths	Rouse Hill	Parramatta Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta, Bankham Hills, and Rouse Hill.	Six	Springcart, 1 horse.	120 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
3	Thos. Thompson	Pennant Hills	Parramatta, Field of Mars, Ermington, Carlingsford, and Pennant Hills.	Six	Horseback	150 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
4	D. P. Horwood	Bankham Hills	Bankham Hills, Castle Hill, and Dural.	Six	Horseback	65 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
5	Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Blacktown to Prospect, and Prospect Reservoir, via Boothtown, returning via Veteran Hill.	Six	Horseback	65 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
6	Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Prospect to Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill, and Blacktown, via Rooty Hill Public School.	Six	Horseback	85 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
7	Geo. Pendergast	Windsor	From the Railway Station to the Post Office, Windsor; and From the Post Office to the Railway Station, Windsor, including the clearance of the letter-receiver in Bridge-street, and the conveyance of the contents to the Post Office.	Four times a day. Five times a day. Threetimes a day.	Omnibus	55 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
8	William Hawkins	Wilberforce	Windsor and Freeman's Reach	Six	Horseback	36 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
9	William Hawkins	Wilberforce	Windsor and Wilberforce	Six	Horseback	37 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
10	Thomas Thompson	Pitt Town	Windsor and Pitt Town	Six	Horseback	40 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
11	John Green	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	Three		18 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
12	Robert Lowe	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland.	Three	Horseback	28 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
13	Thomas Everingham	Central Colo.	Lower Portland and Central Colo.	One	Horseback	24 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
14	Thomas Thompson	Pitt Town	Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry; Wiseman's Ferry, Central M'Donald, and St. Alban's.	Two Two	Vehicle Horseback	100 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
15	John J. Walker	Central M'Donald	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek	One	Horseback	17 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
16	Thomas Preston	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Lower Hawkesbury.	One	Horseback	12 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
17	Thomas Preston	Wiseman's Ferry	Lower Hawkesbury and Gentleman's Halt.	One	Horseback	18 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
18	Stephen Dunston	Richmond	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance.	18 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
19	Stephen Dunston	Richmond	Richmond and Grose Vale (Contractor to convey mails once a week by 4-wheeled conveyance, and twice a week on horseback, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £35 per annum.)	Six	4-wheeled conveyance twice a week; and horseback four times a week.	50 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
20	Thos. Caterson	Upper Colo	Kurrajong and Upper Colo	Two	Horseback	28 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
21	Clement Boughton	Richmond	Kurrajong and Kurrajong Heights	Six	Saddle-horse or 4-wheeled vehicle, 4 horses.	30 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
22	Henry Gill	Upper Colo	Upper Colo, Putty, and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback	85 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
23	John Worthington	St. Mary's	Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office, St. Mary's.	Eighteen	Horseback	50 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
24	William G. Durbin	Penrith	Railway Station and Post Office, Penrith.	Threetimes or oftener daily.		55 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
25	William G. Durbin	Penrith	From Penrith to Castlereagh, via Mount Pleasant Public School, returning from Castlereagh to Penrith.	Six		70 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
26	Louis J. Anshau	Luddenham	Penrith, Mulgoa, and Luddenham, via Main Road.	Six	Horseback	72 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
27	Elizabeth Fowler	Mulgoa	From Mulgoa to Penrith	Three		30 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
28	Simson Walker	Emu Plains	From Emu Plains to Emu; and from Emu to Emu Plains.	Twelve Six		25 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
29	Charles Hoy	Hartley Vale	Railway Station and Post Office, Mount Victoria; and Railway Station, Mount Victoria, and Post Offices, Mount Victoria, Little Hartley, Hartley, and Hartley Vale.	Twice or oftener daily. Seven		140 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
30	John Ryan	Lowther	Hartley and Lowther	Two	Horseback	22 10 0 31 Dec., 1887.
31	Charles Orchard	South Bowenfels	Bowenfels and South Bowenfels	Six	Horseback	50 0 0 31 Dec., 1886.
32	Edwin H. Tucker	Cullen Bullen	Ben Bullen Railway Station and Cullen Bullen.	Two	Horseback	35 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
33	James Shervey	Capertee	Capertee Railway Station and Post Office.	Twice or oftener daily.		50 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.
34	John Randall (Transferred to E. H. Gawthorne from 1 October, 1886.)	Summer Hill	Capertee, Ilford, Cudjegong, Apple-tree Flat, and Mudgee.	Three	4-wheeled covered coach, 2 horses.	252 0 0 31 Dec., 1888.
35	George A. Holland	Rylstone	Capertee, Glen Allee, and Rylstone, via Gallagher's, Coco, the Crown, and Bogie.	Two	Horseback	135 0 0 31 Dec., 1887.

* £5 deducted from subsidy in consideration of contractor being allowed to leave night and morning mails in charge of Railway Telegraph Operator, from 13th July, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
36 Thomas Ford	Ilford	Ilford, Waverley Station, Crudine, and Sofala.	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
37 John Love	Rylstone	Railway Station and Post Office, Rylstone.	Twice or oftener daily as required.	4-wheeled conveyance or otherwise, drawn by one or more horses.	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
38 Wm. H. Matthews	Rylstone	Rylstone and Bylong, via Camboon	Two	Horseback	89 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
39 Patrick Maloney	Bara Creek, near Dungaree.	Dungaree and Upper Botobolar, via Bara Creek.	One	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
40 Stephen Malone	Market-street, Mudgee.	Railway Station and Post Office, Mudgee.	Once or oftener daily.	Waggonette or coach, 1 or 2 horses, as required.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1880.
41 George Swords	Mudgee	Mudgee, Avisford, Hargraves, Winderley, <i>Pure Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, Upper Pyramid, and Crudine.</i>	Two	Horseback	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
42 John Hugh Gorrie	Mudgee	Mudgee and Merinda	Three	Horseback	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
43 Ellen Robinson	Combo Creek, near Wollar.	Mudgee, Stony Creek, Cooyal, Wollar, and Barragon.	Two	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
44 Daniel Cornwell	Cassilis	Mudgee, Budgee Budgee, Ulan, and Cassilis, via Botadene. (Contractor to convey mails, via the main road, by vehicle if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £156 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
45 John Knowles	Mudgee	Mudgee, Erunderee, Home Rule, and Gulgong.	Seven	2 or more horse coach.	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
46 George W. Last	Canadian Lead	Home Rule and Canadian Lead	Six	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
47 John Barry	Mudgee	Gulgong, Labey's Creek, and Cobbara, via Goodaman's.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	199 19 0	31 Dec., 1887.
48 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gulgong, Tallewang, Denison Town, and Coolah.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	97 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
49 John Powell	Gulgong	Gulgong and Guntawang	Two	Horseback	25 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
50 William Rowley ..	Gilgandra	Cobbara, Merrygoen, Mundooran, and Gilgandra.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
51 James Doyle	Coonabarabran	Merrygoen, Binnaway, and Coonabarabran, via Caigan, Sunnyside, Popagandra, and Riversdale.	Two	Coach and 2 horses.	177 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
52 Donald M'Arthur ..	Coolah	Mundooran, Merrygoen, and Coolah, via Queensborough Flat, Bothero, Diglah, and Dunthimini.	One	Horseback ..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
53 Peter M'Gregor	Coonabarabran	Mundooran, Warrumbungui, and Baradine, via Bundella, Yarragan, Bearbong, Bidden, Youbong, Tunderbrine, Gumin Gumin, Tenandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Gooriansawa.	Two	Horseback ..	308 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
54 Thomas Baker	Meadow Flat ..	Rydal, Meadow Flat, Mitchell, West Mitchell, and Yetholme, via main road.	Three	Vehicle	*140 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
55 Finlay Munro	Palmer's Oakley ..	West Mitchell and Palmer's Oakley ..	Two	Horseback ..	27 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
56 John B. Keen	Oberon	Tarana, <i>Mutton's Pats</i> , and Oberon ..	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
57 L. P. Hanrahan	Black Springs ..	Oberon and Black Springs; and Black Springs, Porter's Retreat, and Jerrong.	Two	Horseback ..	69 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
58 James Dennis	Shooter's Hill, Gingkin.	Oberon and Gingkin; and Gingkin and Shooter's Hill.	Three	Horseback ..	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
59 John B. Keen	Oberon	Oberon, Fish River Creek, and Duckmaloi.	Two	Horseback ..	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
60 George Roberts	O'Connell	Brewongle and O'Connell	Six	Horseback ..	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
61 Wm. Bailey	O'Connell	O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek, and Hasington.	Two	Horseback ..	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
62 John Davison	Glanmire	Railway Station, Raglan, and Post Office, Glanmire.	Once or oftener daily.	Horseback ..	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
63 Jas. E. Marsden ..	Kelso	Railway Station and Post Office, Kelso.	Twelve or more.	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
64 Richard J. Oldfield	Bathurst	Railway Station and Post Office, Bathurst.	Twelve or more.	Cart or conveyance.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
65 John T. Jardine	Esrom	Bathurst and Esrom; and Esrom, Dankeld, Evans' Plains, and Fitzgerald's Valley.	Six .....	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
66 John T. Jardine	Esrom	Bathurst and Fremantle, via Benjamin Bullock, senior's, Turkey Ridge and Rock Forest.	Three .....	.....	.....	31 Dec., 1886.
67 William Moloney ..	Sofala	Bathurst, Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	One	Horseback ..	48 18 0	31 Dec., 1886.
68 Mrs. Mary Nichols ..	Bathurst	Bathurst and White Rock	Six	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	174 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
69 Mary A. D'Aran ..	Peel	Bathurst and White Rock	Six	Horseback ..	54 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
70 Frederick Marion ..	Peel	Peel, Clear Creek, and Linckilna ..	Two	Horseback ..	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
71 Henry Theobald ..	Millamurra	Peel and Millamurra	Two	Horseback ..	430 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
72 Chas. A. Johnson ..	Palmer's Oakley ..	Sofala and Upper Turon (junction of Palmer's Oakley Creek with Turon River), via main road past Wilde's.	Two	Horseback ..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
73 William Moloney ..	Box Ridge	Sofala and Box Ridge	Two	Horseback ..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
74 William Willard ..	Sofala	Sofala, Sally's Flat, and Hill End	Three	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	129 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
74 William Willard ..	Tambaroora	Hill End and Tambaroora	Six	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £110 per annum extra to convey mails an additional three times a week between Rydal, Meadow Flat, and Mitchell, from 1st January, 1886. Arrangement to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

† Contractor to travel between Peel and Millamurra, via Duramana, for £38 per annum, if required.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.*	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
75 Michael Carty	Hargraves.....	Hill End, Tamborcera, and Hargraves George's Plains Railway Station, and Post Offices, Cow Flat and Rockley.	One.....	Horseback...	£ s. d. 26 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
76 William Walsh	George's Plains.....		Six.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
77 Fanny Wholan	The Lagoon.....	Cow Flat and the Lagoon Rockley, Swallow's Nest, and Burraga, via Sewell's and Warby's Eagle Vale; and Rockley, Judd's Creek, and Burraga, per Mount Lawson Road.	Two.....	Horseback..	19 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
78 Roland P. McGill	Rockley.....		One.....			
79 John Walsh	Trunkey Creek.....	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Offices, Moorilda, Hobby's Yards, and Trunkey Creek.	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
80 Oswald Mackie	Caloola.....	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Office, Caloola.	Three.....		29 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
81 Matthew Ryan	Long Swamp.....	Trunkey Creek and Long Swamp .. Trunkey Creek and Tucna, via Sands, Coppahanna, and Pine Ridge.	One.....	Horseback..	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
82 James Quinn	Trunkey Creek.....		Three.....			
83 John Fagan	Carcoar.....	From Railway Station, Blayney, to Post Offices, Blayney and Carcoar.	Six.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or 3 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
84 John Fagan	Carcoar.....	Railway Station, Blayney, and Post Offices, Blayney, Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Sheet of Bark, and Cowra.	Six.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 3 or 4 horses.	390 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
85 Stephen Donnellan	Blayney.....	Blayney and Brown's Creek.....	Three.....	Horseback.	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
86 Mary J. B. White	King's Plains.....	Blayney and King's Plains.....	Two.....	Horseback.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
87 Stephen Donnellan	Blayney.....	Blayney, Grehamatown, and Vittoria	Two.....	Horseback.	40 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
88 George Kable	Evans' Swamp, Moorilda.	Blayney, Norton, Shaw, and Mount Macquarie, via Five Islands.	Three.....		55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
89 Henry Grant (Transferred to John Hade, from 1 April, 1886.)	Goolagong.....	Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	129 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
90 Thomas Lodge	Mandurama.....	Mandurama, Walli, and Canowindra, via Egan's, Chieftan, and Belmore. (Contractor to travel via Tenandra instead of via Belmore, if required).	Two.....	Coach, 2 horses.	138 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
91 James F. Lodge	Mandurama.....	Mandurama and Galley Swamp.....	Two.....	1-horse vehicle.	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
92 John Hade	Carcoar.....	Sheet of Bark and Canowindra, via "The Islands."	Three.....	Horseback.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1837.
93 Thos. Neville	Rock Hill, Sheet of Bark.	Sheet of Bark, Wangoola, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
94 George Elliott	Mount M'Donald	Mount M'Donald and Darby's Falls ..	Two.....		35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
95 Thomas Byrnes	Goolagong.....	Cowra, Goolagong, and Forbes.....	Three.....	2-horse coach.	165 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
96 Andrew Irvine (Transferred to W.H. Boxall, from 1 October, 1886.)	Toogong.....	Cowra and Grenfell.....	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	137 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
97 Alfred Hilder, sen. (Transferred to John S. Dawson, from 1 April, 1886.)	Grenfell.....	Grenfell and Goolagong, via Warraderry Creek and Tin Pot.	One.....		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
98 Mark Willis	Millthorpe.....	Millthorpe Railway Station and Post Offices, Guyong and Byng.	Three.....	Horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
99 James Kelly	Forest Reefs.....	Millthorpe and Forest Reefs; and Forest Reefs and Cadia.....	Three... One ..	Horseback.	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
100 John Hayes	Orange.....	Railway Station and Post Office, Orange.	Twice or oftener daily.			
101 John Hayes	Orange.....	Orange and Lucknow.....	Six.....		45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
102 Henry Grant (Transferred to Charles M. Ginty, from 4 August, 1886.)	Goolagong.....	Orange, German's Hill, Cave Creek, Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra, via Belmore.	Three.....	Coach and 2 horses.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
103 John Lamont*	Orange.....	From Orange to Ophir, via Lewis Ponds, returning by direct road.	Two.....	Horseback.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
104 John Hayes	Orange.....	Orange, Springside, Cadia, and Carcoar, via Burnt Yards.	One.....		54 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
105 Cobb & Co.	Sydney.....	Orange, Boremore, Cheeseman's Creek, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, Engowra, and Forbes.	Six.....	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	1,400 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
106 John Lamont	Orange.....	Orange and March.....	Two.....	Horseback.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
107 John Lamont	Orange.....	Orange and Canoblas.....	Two.....	Horseback.	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
108 James Gavin	Cudal.....	Cudal, Gregra, and Meranburn.....	Two.....	Horseback.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
109 Edward Thornberry	Cudal.....	Cudal and Howan Park.....	Three.....	Horseback.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
110 Edward Hogan	Cargo.....	Toogong, Cranbury, and Cargo.....	Two.....	Horseback.	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
111 Chas. Fuller	Murga.....	Murga and Bumberry.....	One.....		50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
112 Edward Hogan	Cargo.....	Forbes, Bogan Gate, and Dandaloo, via Blowclear, Gunning Bland, The Troughs, Gobondry, Burra Burra, Mumble Plains, Block H, Woodlands Homestead, and Albert Waterholes.	One.....	Horseback or vehicle when required by Department.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £10 per annum extra for travelling, via Trewick's Station, Upper Lewis Ponds, and Singleton's, from 1st September, 1886. Orange and Boremore portion of contract cancelled from 21st January, 1886, in consequence of the extension of the railway to Molong.

Contractors'		Postal Lives.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
113 Alfred E. Weakley..	Marsden's	Forbes and Marsden's, via Bundaburra and The Gap; and	No. of times per week. Two	2 or 3 horse 4-wheeled vehicle. Horseback.	£ s. d. 160 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
114 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Forbes and Marsden's, via Wongagong, Bundaburra Creek, Dog and Duck, Green Hills, Boyd, and Battery.	One			
115 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Forbes, Carrawobity, Bodgebong, Mulgathrie, Bonambil, and Condobolin.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	270 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
116 J. W. Fletcher	Parkes	Forbes, Waroo, Newlands, and Condobolin, along the south bank of the Lachlan River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	265 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
117 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Forbes, Tichborne, and Parkes	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	89 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
118 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Condobolin, Cugong, and Eauabalong, along the north side of the Lachlan River.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
119 William Budd	Lake Cudgellico	Condobolin, Wardry, and Eauabalong, along the south side of the Lachlan River.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 or 4 horses.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
120 William Budd*.....	Lake Cudgellico	Eauabalong and Lake Cudgellico	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
121 John Lees	Mount Hope.....	Eauabalong, Willanthry, Hillston, Wheelah, and Booolgal.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	275 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
(Transferred to William Clark from 1 April, 1886.)		Eauabalong, South Mount Hope, and Mount Hope. (Contractor to convey the mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £134 15s. per annum.)	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
122 Henry Cabot.....	Eauabalong	Sandy Creek, Gilgunnia, and Mount Hope. (Contractor to convey the mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of £330 per annum.)	One	4-wheeled vehicle, drawn by 2 horses.	230 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
123 Thomas H. Rowe	Nyngan	Nymagee and Cobar, via Rock Holes and Limekilns; and	One	2 or more horse coach.	293 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
(Transferred to Neil Morrison from 1 August, 1886.)		Nymagee and Cobar, via Priory and Shearlegs.	One			
124 John S. M'Comiskey	Nymagee	Sandy Creek, Gilgunnia, and Mount Hope. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £195 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	2-horse coach	295 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
125 John S. M'Comiskey	Nymagee	Sandy Creek and Nymagee	Two	2 or more horse coach.	86 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
(Contractor to convey mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £30 per annum.)						
126 Thomas J. Grace	Hillston	Hillston, "Mountain Well Hotel," and Mount Hope; with a branch mail to and from "Mountain Well Hotel," Murroopa, Coombie, Merriwa Tank, Merriwong, Merriwerris, and Yathong.	One	2 or more horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
			One			
127 Henry Brazier	Nubrygga, near Warne.	Molong, Boomey, and Warne.....	Three.....	Buggy	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
128 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Molong, Garra, Meranburn, Bumberry, Bundogandra, and Parkes.	Six	Conveyance 1, 2, or 3 horses.	520 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
129 Wm. S. Cavanagh...	Obley	Molong, Cunnoek, Yullundry, Yeoval, and Obley, via Bridgewater and the Gap, keeping the main road.	Three.....	2-horse coach	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
130 John Dain	Candumbul	Molong and Candumbul, via Cardington (main road to be travelled in times of flood).	Two	Horseback...	73 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
131 Hy. W. Jones	Parkes	Parkes and Bulgandramine, via Ginnaniguy and Coradgery.	Two	Horseback...	74 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
132 William Dresser	Condobolin	Parkes, Bogan Gate, and Condobolin, via Watkins' Gunning Bland Head Station, Old Gunning Bland, and Burrawang.	One	Horseback...	129 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
133 Albert Reakes	Ten-mile Raefs..	Obley, Ten-mile Raefs, Bulgandramine, and Dandaloo. (Contractor to travel once a week via Wanda Wondong, and once a week via Graham's Dillederry.)	Two	Horseback...	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134 Henry T. Pratt.....	Cannonbar	Dandaloo, Nyngan, and Cannonbar ..	Two	Horseback...	286 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
135 Henry J. Dean	Mullion Creek	Mullion Creek, Whiteley's Flat, and Kangarooie.	One	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
136 William Scott, jun.	Ironbarks	Ironbarks and Barrindong ..	Three.....	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
137 John A. Brien	Neurea	Springs and Neurea; and Neurea and Baker's Swamp	Six	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
			Two			

* Contract cancelled 10th July, 1886, and the offer of J. G. Carroll to perform service from 17th July to 31st December, 1886, at £70 per month, accepted.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractor.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
138 David White.....	Montefiores	Railway Station and Post Office, Wellington.	No. of times per week. Twice, or oftener, daily.	Cart	£ s. d. 23 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
139 Ernest W. Payne...	Ponto	Wellington, Ponto, Terra Bella, and Dubbo, via Willandra Bridge.	Two	Horseback...	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
140 William Oldfield ...	Bathurst	Wellington, Lincoln, Spicer's Creek, Goolma, Two-mile Flat, Guntawang, Cullenbone, and Mudgee.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1, 2, or 3 horses.	169 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
141 Hy. W. Jones	Parkes	Wellington, Yeoval, Mount Aubrey, and Parkes.	Two	2-horse coach	224 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
142 Richard J. Oldfield	Bathurst	Wellington, Montefiores, Comobella, Murrungundy, Cobbora, Merrygoen, Warkton, and Coonabarabran, by the new line of road.	Two	Vehicle	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
143 Daniel Kelly	Arthurville	Wellington and Arthurville	One	Horseback...	19 5 0	31 Dec., 1886.
144 Patrick Kelly	Alma	Lincoln and Alma	One	Horseback...	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
145 John G. Tresillian (Transferred to James G. Brown, from 22 Mar., 1886.)	Murrungundy ...	Railway Station, and Post Office, Dubbo.	Twice or oftener daily.	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	66 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
146 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, <i>Harlem's</i> , Gilgandra, Curban, Gulargambone, and Coonamble, via Coalboggie Creek, Tailbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	Three.....	2 or 4-horse coach.	1,350 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
147 Richard J. Oldfield.	Bathurst	Dubbo, Beni, Murrungundy, and Cobbora.	Two	1 or 2 horse conveyance.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
148 George Furney, junior.	Dubbo	Dubbo, Ten-mile Reef, and Bulgandramine.	Three.....	4-wheeled coach.	177 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
149 George Furney, junior.	Dubbo	Dubbo and Belarbigill	Two	Horseback..	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
150 Benjamin Furney...	Bungambie, Dubbo.	Dubbo and Ohley, via The Meadows, the Springs, and Wambangalang.	Two	Horseback...	105 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
151 Henry Rowley	Gilgandra	Gilgandra and Collie; and Collie and Tenandra, via Merrigal, Bundella, and Wonbobbie.	Two } One }	Horseback...	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
152 Henry Rowley	Gilgandra	Gilgandra and Collie, via Peter Smith's, John Macchaut's, E. Maber's, A. M'Kochie's, James Markoy's, Bonnington's, Looney's Whiteman's, Hull's, Foran's, Myall Park, Bullagreen, New Merigal, and Merigal.	One	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
*153 David Robertson...	Warren	Gulargambone, Bourbah, Quambone, and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Station's.	Two	Horseback...	319 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
154 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Coonamble, Buggil, and Walgett, via Yowce, Bundy, Wingadee, and Nugal.	Two	4-horse coach.	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
155 Thomas Kelly	Spring Park, Coonamble.	Coonamble, Urawilkie, and Baradine, via Nebea, Billeroy, Tercumbone, Teridgerie, Dinby, and Binble.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses.	165 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
†156 John Montgomery.	Coonabarabran...	Coonamble and Baradine, via F. Keogh's Warrana Station, Magomodine Creek, Mr. Ryder's Calga Station, Balderson's, Barmesdman, Goorianawa, and Varney's.	One	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1886. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
157 James Kelly	Coonamble	Coonamble and Carinda, via Tooloom, Narrowway, Nelgoorie, Niny, Coonambie, Pier Pier, and Gongolman.	One	Waggonette, 2 horses.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
158 Thomas C. Tanswell	Narramine	Narramine, Timbriebungie, and Warren	Two .....	.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
159 David Robertson ...	Warren	Timbriebungie and Tenandra, via Burrowsy, Bundemar, Reak's, and Wonbobbie.	Two .....	.....	144 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
160 Florant J. Martel...	Dandaloo	Traugie and Dandaloo	Two	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
†161 Charles Stuart.....	Warren	Railway Station, Nevertire, and Post Office, Nevertire; and Post Offices, Nevertire and Warren ...	Once or oftener a day. Six	2-horse coach.	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
162 John Robertson ...	Warren	Warren and Cannonbar	One	Horseback...	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
163 Thomas Cook	Mount Foster, via Warren.	Warren, Mount Harris, and Carinda...	Two	Horseback...	349 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
†164 Charles Stuart.....	Warren	Warren, Tenandra, and Quambone ...	Two	Horseback...	113 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
165 George W. Benton. (Transferred to Cobb & Co., from 1 April, 1886.)	Tenandra	Warren, Tenandra, Bourbah, and Coonamble, via Dounhoe's, on the Merri Merri, and M'Mahon's, on the west bank of the Castlereagh River.	One	2-horse waggonette.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
166 Henry T. Pratt.....	Cannonbar	Cannonbar and Colane	One	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
167 Joseph Douglas.....	Pine Grove, Nyngan.	Railway Station and Post Office, Nyngan.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse coach.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
168 Robert M'Lean..... (Transferred to Cobb & Co., from 1 February, 1886.)	Eauabulong	Nyngan, Wicklow, and Nymagee, by surveyed road.	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	365 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contract cancelled, 20th July, 1886.

† Contract terminated by notice from Contractor on 3rd July, 1886.

‡ Contract cancelled, 19th August, 1888.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
169 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobar. (Contractors to convey the mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £780 per annum).	No. of times per week. Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	£ s. d. 997 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
170 Walter C. Colless	Brewarrina	Nyngan, Monkey, and Gongolgon	One	Rugby, 2 horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
171 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Cobar and Louth	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	297 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
172 A. Francisco	Cobar	Cobar and Necarbo	One	.....	100 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
173 E. F. Rielly	Brewarrina	Monkey and Brewarrina, along the left bank of the Marra Creek.	One	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
174 Robert Leighton	Byrock	Railway Station and Post Office, Byrock.	Twice or oftener daily, as required.	1-horse spring-cart.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
175 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Byrock, Tarcoona, and Brewarrina	Three	.....	560 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
176 Josiah G. Colless (Transferred to John Nowlan from 1 July, 1886.)	Brewarrina	From Brewarrina to Enngonia, via the "Horse and Jockey Hotel," (Biree), Biree Station, Cocklerina, Kinibri, Colless', Corella, Leadnapper, Colless' Springs, and Shearer's Gavari Station, returning to Brewarrina, via Nellie's Springs and Cooning (Contractor to return by former route, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	4-wheeled vehicle.	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
177 William M'Dougall	Goodooga	Brewarrina, <i>Willawillingbah</i> , and Goodooga, via Moorbilla, Bundabulla, Willah, Muckerawah, Bumble, and Bree Police Station.	One	2 or 4-horse coach.	144 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
178 Walter C. Colless	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Talawanta, Brenda, and Goodooga, via Bundabulla, Llanboyde, on the Biree, Weil-moringh Station, on the Culgoa, Tatala, Guomery, and the Biree Stations.	One	Vehicle	159 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
179 James Brown	Bourke	Railway Station and Post Office, Bourke.	Once or oftener daily, as required.	Vehicle, 2 or more horses.	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
180 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Bourke, North Bourke, Mungunyah, Enngonia, and Barrington, via West Bourke, Gedia Camp Lake, Box-holes, Native Dog Spring, Lila, and Belalie.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	287 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
181 Joseph Harris	Cobar	Bourke, Cobar, and the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mines. (Contractor to convey mails on horseback, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £358 10s. per annum.)	One	2-horse buggy or coach.	394 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*182 Thos. Doyle	Wannaring	Bourke and Wannaring	One	Horseback	240 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
183 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Bourke, North Bourke, and Hungerford, via Ford's Bridge, Yantabullabulla, and Brindingsbha.	One	Coach	365 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
184 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Bourke, Louth, Tilpa, Tankerooka, and Wilcannia, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
185 Charles J. Conway	Mungunyah	Enngonia and Yantabullabulla, via Wapwailah and Brewarra.	One	Horseback	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
†186 Donald Butler	Wannaring	Wannaring Post Office and Delalah Downs Head Station, via Urisino, Elsinora, and Thurloo Downs.	One	.....	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
SOUTHERN ROADS.						
Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gundagai, South Gundagai, and Adelong Crossing-place.	Six	2 or 4 horse coaches.	1,275 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Adelong Crossing-place, Hillas Creek, Lower Tarcutta, and Tarcutta.	Three			
		Tarcutta, Kyamba, Luntswale, Little Billabong, <i>Garryowen</i> , and Germantou.	Three			
		Little Billabong, Carabost, Rosewood, and Tumberumba.	Three			
		Railway Station, Culcain, and Post Offices, Morven and Germantou. (Contractors to convey mails on either side of the Billabong Creek in times of flood.)	Six			
Germantou, Woomargama, Mullengandra, Bowus, Thurgoona, and Albury.	Six					

* Contractor allowed £35 per annum extra to convey mails by vehicle from 1st March, 1886.
† Contractor allowed to make Brewarrina terminus (subject to revision) from 1st May, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
22	Mrs. Sarah Jones ..	Wilton	Douglas, Cataract, and Wilton	Six	Horseback...	£ s. d. 60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
23	Francis Gray	Picton	Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.	Two or three times daily.	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
24	Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Bargo	Two	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
25	Francis Gray	Picton	Picton and Oaks	Six	Horseback...	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
26	Mary Gueirn	Oaks	Oaks and Burragarang	Three .....	.....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
27	Patrick J. O'Reilly ..	Cox's River, <i>via</i> Burragarang.	Burragarang and Cox's River	Three	Horseback...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
28	George Egan	Upper Burragarang.	Burragarang and Upper Burragarang..	Two	Horseback...	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
29	William Gay	Robertson	Bewral, Kangaloon, East Kangaloon, and Robertson.	Six	Horseback...	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
30	Lewis L. Taylor	Moss Vale	Railway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale; including the clearance of the Letter Receiver at the Railway Station.	Twenty-two or more. Six	{ Buggy or spring-cart and horseback }	66 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
31	Timothy Hegarty .. (Transferred to Lewis L. Taylor, from 19 April, 1886.)	Moss Vale	Post Offices, Moss Vale and Berrima ..	Twelve ..	Horseback...	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1887
32	Timothy Hegarty .. (Transferred to Lewis L. Taylor, from 19 April, 1886.)	Moss Vale	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest; and from Moss Vale to Sutton Forest, on arrival of the morning train from Sydney.	Seven .. } Six	Horseback...	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
33	Owen Malone	Moss Vale	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
34	John Haddin and James Cullen.	Moss Vale	Moss Vale, Yurrunga, Bartengarry, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra.	Six	Vehicle, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
*35	James Breen	Berrima	Berrima and Joadja Creek	Two	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
36	Timothy Hegarty .. (Transferred to Lewis L. Taylor, from 19 April, 1886.)	Moss Vale	Sutton Forest and <i>Cross Roads</i>	Four	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
37	Owen Malone	Moss Vale	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
38	Thos. Hetherington.	Broughton's Creek.	Kangaroo Valley and Broughton's Creek	Six .....	.....	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
39	George Ulrick	Wattamolla	Kangaroo Valley and Wattamolla	Two .....	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
40	Thos. Hetherington.	Broughton's Creek.	Broughton's Creek and Nowra	Six	Horseback...	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
41	Henry M. Taylor ..	Broughton's Creek.	Broughton's Creek and Coolangatta ..	Six .....	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
42	Mrs. Jane Fletcher...	Yalwal	Nowra and Burrier	Two	Horseback...	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
43	Patrick Ryan	Terara	Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyatab, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
44	Christopher Murray.	Numba	Nowra, Terara, and Numba, <i>via</i> Green Hills; and Numba and Comerong	Six	Horseback, 2 or 4-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
45	Chas. M. Bindon ..	Terara	Nowra, Berrellan, Pyree, and Greenwell Point.	Three .. } Six	Horseback...	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
46	Chas. M. Bindon ..	Terara	Nowra and Bolong	Six .....	.....	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
47	Edward Fletcher ..	Yalwal	Burrier and Yalwal	Two	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
48	Edward Egan	Ulladulla	Conjola and <i>Redhead</i>	One	Horseback...	12 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
49	Robert N. Carden ..	Nelligen	Milton, Brooman, Nelligen, and Bateman's Bay, <i>via</i> Currawang.	One	4-wheeled buggy, 1 or more horses.	115 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
50	Thomas Mooney	Moruya	Bateman's Bay, Mogo, Mullenderree, and Moruya.†	Three	Horseback, or 2 or 4-horse coach.	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
51	Sarah Ann Sibbins...	Tomakin	Mogo and Tomakin	One	Horseback...	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
52	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan and Bungonia	Six	Horseback or buggy.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
53	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan, Long Reach, and Big Hill ..	Three	Horseback...	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
54	James Cooper	Bungonia	Bungonia and Windellama	Two	Horseback...	33 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
55	Mrs. Emily M'Mahon	Long Reach	Long Reach and Greenwich Park	Three	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
56	John Millane, junior	Goulburn	Railway Station and Post Office, Goulburn.	Three or four times a day or oftener if required.	Vehicle	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
57	Wm. M'Donald, jun.	Crookwell	Goulburn and Crookwell	Two	4-wheeled buggy, 2 horses.	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
58	Wm. M'Donald, jun.	Crookwell	Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Jaggan, and Crookwell.	Three	Covered coach, 3 horses.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Contractor's offer to give up service on 22nd April, 1886, in consideration of his being paid to 21st December, 1886, accepted.

† It is clearly understood that the mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya in time to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.

Contractors		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
59	Bernard M'Sorley ... (Transferred to Charles M'Alcer from 1 July, 1886; and to John Walsh from 1 October, 1886.)	Wheoco	Goulburn, Munnell, Woore, Gullen, and Wheoco (including the conveyance of letters, &c., to and from the Wheoco Post Office, Selmes' Receiving Office, and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheoco.) (In times of flood, Contractor to travel direct between Munnell and Gullen, and to convey a branch mail to and from Corbet's, near the new bridge, over the Wolfondilly and Woore.)	No. of times per week. Three	Coach, 2 horses.	£ s. d. 155 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
*60	Andrew Larkin.....	Taralga	Goulburn, Tarlo, Chatsbury, Myrtleville, and Taralga.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
61	Robert A. Sykes.....	Spring Valley, near Goulburn.	Goulburn and Currawang	Three	Horseback....	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
62	John Millane, junior	Goulburn	Goulburn or Currawang Railway Platform, as required, and Inverlochby.	Six	Vehicle	114 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
63	John E. M'Donald...	Goulburn	Goulburn and Middle Arm	Two	Horseback....	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
64	John Hogan.....	Tuglow, near Gingkin.	Laggan, Peelwood, and Tuena	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
65	Wm. Ritchie, senior	Fullerton	Laggan and Fullerton	Two	Horseback....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
66	James Eldridge (Transferred to Wm. A. Long from 1 June, 1886.)	Binda	Crookwell, Binda, Junction Point, and Tuena.	Three	2-horse coach between Crookwell and Binda, remainder on horseback.	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
67	Fredk. M'Guinness ...	Bigga	Binda, Bigga, and Reid's Flat. (Contractor to travel via new Government road between Binda and Bigga.)	Two .....	.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
68	John Bates	Greenmantle	Bigga, Greenmantle, and Lyndhurst.	One	Horseback....	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
*69	Patrick Hickey.....	Mount M'Donald	Bigga and Mount M'Donald	One	Horseback....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
70	Jas. J. E. Mortimer	Pejar	Woore and Pejar	Two	Horseback....	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
71	John M'Sorley	Wheoco	Wheoco and Narrawa; and Narrawa, Reid's Flat, Graham, and Cowra, along the south side of the Lachlan River, via Bennett's Springs.	Two One	Horseback....	122 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
72	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga and Golspie	Three	Horseback....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
73	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga and Bannaby	Two	Horseback....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
74	Thos. and James Croak.	Curraweela	Taralga and Curraweela; and Curraweela and Jerroong.	Two One	Horseback....	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
75	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga, Wowagin, and Laggan.....	One	Horseback....	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*76	Robert Sullivan.....	Leighwood	Golspie and Leighwood.....	Three	Horseback....	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
77	Arthur R. Pooley ..	Braidwood	Railway Station and Post Office, Tarago.	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled coach, 1 or more horses.	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
78	Arthur R. Pooley ...	Braidwood	Tarago, Boro, Manar, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moruya; with a branch mail to from Braidwood and Reidsdale.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	525 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
79	George Phelps.....	Lake Bathurst...	Tarago and Lake Bathurst	Two	Horseback....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
80	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mulleton	Six	Horseback....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
81	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mayfield	Three	Horseback....	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
*82	Thomas Pooley and John Malone. (Transferred to Phillip Pooley and Thomas Wilson from 1 May, 1886.)	Queanbeyan	Railway Station, Bungendore, and Post Offices, Bungendore and Queanbeyan.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or more horses.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
*83	James M'Grath.....	Foxlow	Bungendore, Molonglo, and Foxlow ...	Six	Generally buggy and occasionally horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
84	Mchl. D. Donoghoe..	Foxlow	Queanbeyan, Molonglo, and Foxlow ...	Three	Horseback or by 4-wheeled vehicle.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
85	Archibd. M'Donald..	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan and Uriarra, via Yarralumla.	One	Horseback....	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
86	James O'Neill	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Tuggranong, and Thurwa, via Lanyon.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	52 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
87	Thomas Pooley and John Malone. (Transferred to Phillip Pooley and Thomas Wilson from 1 May, 1886.)	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Williamsdale, Michelago, Colinton, Bredbo, and Cooma.	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	800 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*88	John M'Laughlin...	Uriarra	Uriarra and Brindabella	One	Horseback....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
**89	Michael Secry	Hoskins' Town...	Foxlow and Hoskins' Town	Three	Horseback....	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
91	Fredk. W. Cole	Foxlow	Cooma, Numeralla, Whinstone Valley, Ballanfad, Captain's Flat, and Foxlow.	One .....	.....	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contract cancelled 31st October, 1888.

† Contractor allowed \$2 6s. per annum extra from 31st January, 1888, in consequence of the removal of the Bigga Post Office.

‡ Contractor allowed £4 15s. per annum extra from 6th August, 1888, in consequence of the removal of the Leighwood Post Office.

§ Contractors notified on 7th September, 1886, that contract would be terminated on opening of the railway to Queanbeyan.

|| Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra from 24th June, 1886, to convey mails twice a week between Foxlow and Captain's Flat.

¶ Contractor allowed £8 10s. per annum extra in consideration of extra distance travelled from 24th July to 14th November, 1886.

** Contractor allowed £23 per annum extra to convey mails three times a week between Cross Roads and Hoskins' Town from 1st February, 1888.

Contractors'		Postal Lines	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
92	Patrick Spellman (Transferred to Edwin M. Freebody, from 1 July, 1886.)	Mowemtah, near Jindabyne.	Cooma, Gegedzerick, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	£ 175 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
93	George Peisley	Bega	Cooma, Rock Flat, Nimitybelle, Holt's Flat, Bibbenluka, and Bombala.	Four.....	2-horse coach.	580 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
94	William Hughes (Transferred to John L. Blyton, from 1 June, 1886.)	Cooma	Cooma and Hobandarrah; and Cooma, Myalla, and Bobundarah.	One..... One.....	1-horse buggy.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
95	Charles Michael Byrne (Transferred to O'Brien McMahon, from 1 July, 1886.)	Middling Bank, Cooma.	Cooma, Rhine Falls, and Adaminaby, along the main or Wambook Road; and Adaminaby and Kiandra.....	One..... One.....	2-horse waggonetts.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
96	Charles Michael Byrne (Transferred to O'Brien McMahon, from 1 July, 1886.)	Middling Bank, Cooma.	Cooma, Adaminaby, Russell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank.	One.....	2-horse waggonetts.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
97	John Southern	Gegedzerick	Gegedzerick and Jindabyne.....	Two.....	Coach.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
98	John Spencer	Gegedzerick	Gegedzerick and Rocky Plain.....	One.....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
99	John Crip	Jimcnbuan	Buckley's Crossing-place and Jimcnbuan.	One.....	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
100	Michael Flood	Bega	Nimitybelle, Brown Mountain, Numbugga, and Bega, via Benbooka Station.	One.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
*101	Donald Rankin	Holt's Flat	Nimitybelle and Cathcart, via Holt's Flat and Railway Bridge. Bombala, Nicholson's, Craigie, and Delegate.	One..... Two.....	..... 4-wheeled coach and 2 horses.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
102	Hugh McGrade (Transferred to Mrs. Mary McGrade, from 1 April, 1886.)	Bombala	Bombala, Nicholson's, and Delegate; and Bombala, Mills, and Craigie, via Mah-ratta and Mr. George Stevenson's, at the Bog.	One..... One.....	Horseback.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
103	George Peisley	Bega	Bombala, Cathcart, Rocky Hill, Wyndham, and Pambula.	Two.....	2-horse coach.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
104	William Sharpe	Candelo	Bombala, Cathcart, Candelo, Wolumba, and Merimbula.	One.....	Horseback or 2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
105	James Doyle	Corrowong	Bombala, and Wright's (Tombong), via Bombala Station, Cambalong, and Quidong.	One.....	Horseback.....	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
106	John O'Neill	Bobundarah	Bobundarah, Timbery Range, and Bombala, via Gunningrah and Buckalong.	One.....	Horseback.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
107	Sarah Stokes	Delegate	Delegate and Corrowong.....	Three.....	Horseback.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
108	George R. Gailey	Colombo, via Candelo.	Candelo, Meringlo, and Brown Mountain, via Benbooka Station.	One.....	Horseback.....	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
109	George R. Gailey	Colombo, via Candelo.	Candelo, Tantawanglo, Mogilla, and Brown Mountain.	One.....	Horseback.....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
110	Patrick Collins	Candelo	Candelo and Mogilla.....	One.....	.....	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
111	James Robinson	Wyndham	Candelo and Wyndham, via Myrtle Creek.	One.....	Horseback.....	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
112	A. A. McKashnie	Rosedale	Adaminaby and Rosedale.....	Two.....	Horseback.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
113	John R. King	Marlow, Braidwood.	Braidwood, Charleyong, Tomboy, Ner-riga, Sasasfras, and Nowra.	One.....	Horseback.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
114	William Dunshea	Monga	Braidwood and Monga.....	Two.....	Horseback.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
115	J. A. Sproxtan	Nelligen	Braidwood and Nelligen.....	Two.....	2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
116	James Allen	Braidwood	Braidwood and Little Bombay.....	One.....	Horseback.....	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
117	Patrick O'Heir	Jembaicumbene.	Braidwood, Jembaicumbene, and Major's Creek.	Three.....	Horseback or 2-wheeled vehicle.	44 19 0	31 Dec., 1886.
118	John Stephen	Larbert	Braidwood and Larbert.....	Two.....	.....	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
+119	George Coles	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Ballalaba.....	Two.....	Horseback.....	15 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
120	Denis Dempsey	Emu Flat, Braidwood.	Major's Creek and Krawarree.....	One.....	Horseback.....	24 18 0	31 Dec., 1886.
‡121	George Smith	Krawarree	Bredbo and Ballalaba, via Wangarah, Little Plain, and Ancmbo.	One.....	.....	78 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
‡122	George Smith	Krawarree	Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Jerrabat Gully.	One.....	Horseback.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
123	George Smith	Krawarree	From Ballalaba to Braidwood; and from Braidwood to Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Stony Creek.	One.....	Horseback.....	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
124	Charles Crapp	Kiora	Moruya and Kiora.....	Two.....	Horseback.....	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
‡125	John and Michael Corrigan.	Moruya	Moruya, Bergalia, Turlinjah, Bodalla, Wagonga, Pankalla, Tilba Tilba, Dignam's Creek, (Solway's), Cobargo, Dry River, Brego, and Bega.	Six.....	2 or more horse coach.	497 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
‡126	John and Michael Corrigan.	Moruya	Bodalla and Eurobodalla.....	Three.....	2 or more horse coach.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractor allowed to omit calling at Holt's Flat, from 7th February, 1888.

† Contractor allowed £3 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of Ballalaba Post Office, from 15th June, 1888.

‡ Contractor allowed £3 per annum extra in consequence of the removal of Ballalaba Post Office, from 15th June, 1888.

§ Contractors allowed £30 18s. 10d. per annum extra for travelling via Eurobodalla, from 19th May to 15th September, 1886.

Contractors commenced this service on 16th September, 1886, from which date they were allowed £30 per annum extra to convey mails six times a week.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
127	Harry Costin, jun.	Stony Creek, Bodalla.	Bodalla and Wagonga Heads	One	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
128	Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah	Two	Horseback... 27 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
129	William Willecocks	Corunna	Punkalla and Corunna	Two	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
130	David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Bermagui	Two	Horseback... 30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
131	David Dunsmore	Cobargo	Cobargo and Wandella	Two	Horseback... 18 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
132	George Peasley	Bega	Bega, Wolumba, Pambula, and Eden; With a branch mail to and from Pambula and Merimbula	Two	2-horse coach or horseback... 72 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
133	Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Bega and Candelo	Two Six	Horseback... Coach, 2 horses. 47 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134	Michael Flood	Bega	Bega and Tanja	Two	Horseback... 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
135	J. R. Nixon and J. M'Phee.	Bega	Merimbula, Wolumba, and Bega; or Tathra, Tathra Road, and Bega, on arrival and departure of steamers.	Two	4-horse coach. 30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
136	Peter Miller (Transferred to Mrs. Eliza Miller from 1 July, 1886.)	Pambula	Merimbula Wharf and Post Offices, Merimbula and Pambula.	One	Horseback... 23 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
137	Donald Laing	Towamba	Eden and Towamba	Two	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
138	John Hopkins	Eden	Eden and Timbilica	One	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
139	Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane, Parkesbourne, and Merrills	Three	Horseback... 24 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
140	Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Collector	Six	Horseback... 58 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
141	Thos. Morton	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Gurrundah	One	Horseback... 17 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
142	William Wales	Lower Gundaroo	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunning.	Once or oftener daily.	Buggy, 1 horse. 35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
143	James O'Neill	Queanbeyan	Railway Station, Gunning, and Post Offices, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, Upper Gundaroo, Sutton, and Queanbeyan; From Railway Station, Gunning, to Post Offices, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, and Upper Gundaroo; and from Upper Gundaroo to Lower Gundaroo and Gunning.	Three Four	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses. 312 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
144	Richard Sherriff	Gunning	Gunning and Dalton	Six	Horseback or buggy. 65 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
145	Bernard M'Sorley	Wheseo	Gunning and Wheseo; and Dalton and Wheseo	One One	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
146	Arthur L. Boon	Ginninderra	Upper Gundaroo and Ginninderra	Two	Horseback... 41 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
147	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Dalton and Rye Park	One	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
148	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Dalton and Blakney Creek (Bavendale), via Byrneville.	One	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
149	George J. Couch (Transferred to George Couch from 1 April, 1886.)	Burrowa	Rye Park and Burrowa	Two	Buggy, 1 or 2 horses. 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
150	John Manyon	Five-mile Creek	Rye Park and Five-mile Creek, via Frost's Farm and Digger's Flat.	One	Horseback... 19 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
151	John Couch	Yass	Yass Railway Station and Post Office, Yass, including the clearing of the letter-receiver at North Yass.	Seven or more.	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses 41 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
152	John Carey	Wee Jasper	Yass and Cavan, via "Brassell's Inn," Warro, and the main road, crossing the river at Bloomfield.	One	Horseback... 22 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
153	Alex. Dycs	Lower Gundaroo	Yass, Greenfield Farm, and Lower Gundaroo.	Two	Horseback... 72 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
154	George T. Dawes	Good Hope	Yass and Good Hope, via Spring Creek	Two	Horseback... 18 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
155	Patrick J. Barry	Yass	Yass, Murrumbidgee, Jerr, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan.	Three	2-horse coach. 150 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
156	Jas. P. O'Donnell	Boambola	Yass and Boambola	One	Horseback... 35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
157	John Carey	Wee Jasper	Cavan and Wee Jasper (Police Barracks).	One	Horseback... 18 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
158	Thomas Larkin	Nanama	Murrumbidgee and Nanama	Two	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
159	Wm. Wall	Limestone Creek	Bowling and Tanguangaroo	Three	Horseback... 39 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
160	Wm. H. Vicq	Bookham	Bowling and Bookham	Three	Horseback... 58 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
161	Michael Downing (Transferred to Thomas J. O'Neill from 1 June, 1886.)	Tumut	Bookham, Chilowia, Bongongo, and Tumut, via Smith's, Kiley's, Red Hill, and Geary's, Wyangle.	One	Horseback... 90 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
162	John Carter	Binalong	Railway Station, Binalong, and Post Offices, Binalong and Burrows; and Burrows, Marengo, and Young	Six Three	Coach, 2 or 3 horses. Buggy, 1 or 2 horses. 126 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
163	George Couch	Burrowa	Burrowa and Frogmoor; and Frogmoor and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek, and Phil's Creek.	Two One	Vehicle, 1 or 2 horses. 79 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
164	William Carroll	Burrowa	Burrowa, Morongla Creek, and Cowra, via Narellan and Breakfast Creeks.	One	Vehicle... 78 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
165	Edward Morgan	Marengo	Marengo, Monica Vale, and Cowra, via Bang Bang, Watemandra, and Crowther.	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses. 85 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
166	Robert Neels	Marengo	Marengo and Douglas Gap	One	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
167	William John Roberts.	Murrumburrah...	Railway Station and Post Office, Murrumburrah, including the clearance of the Letter-box at the Murrumburrah Station, when required.	No. of times per week— Twice or oftener daily.	Spring cart, 1 horse.	£ s. d. 25 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
168	George Dowssett ...	Wombat	Murrumburrah, Demendille, and Wombat.	Six	Coach.....	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
169	John Ward	Murrumburrah...	Murrumburrah and Mamal M'Mahon Reef.	One	Horseback ..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
	(Transferred to L. A. Marsden from 1 July, 1886.)						
170	William Hunt	Barwang	Murrumburrah and Barwang	Three	Horseback ..	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
171	George A. Cranfield.	Young	Railway Station and Post Office, Young.	Once or oftener daily, as required.	1-horse buggy or cart.	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*172	Joseph O. Bernic...	Young	Young, Bang Bang, and Cowra, along the Railway Line.	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	97 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
173	George Dowssett ...	Wombat	Young and Wombat	Six	Vehicle	80 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
174	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Young, Weddin, and Grenfell	Seven	2 or 4 horse coach.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
175	Thos. Quinn	M'Henry's Creek, near Young.	Young, Thudlungra, Morangarrell, and Marsden's, via Balabala.	Two	2-horse vehicle.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
176	William Henry Tubman.	Temora	Young, Grogan, West Temora (The Rock), and Temora, via Milong.	Three	2-horse coach.	248 17 6	31 Dec., 1887.
177	Christopher Houra..	Young	Young and Monteagle, via 5-mile and 10-mile.	Two	1 or 2-horse vehicle.	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
178	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Grenfell and Forbes	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	325 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
179	Alfred Hilder, sen. (Transferred to Thomas Butler from 18 May, 1886.)	Grenfell	Grenfell and Marsden's.....	Two	Horseback..	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
180	Thomas Brown	Brundah Creek ..	Grenfell and Brundah Creek	Two	Horseback..	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
181	Thomas Maguire ...	Grenfell	Grenfell, Bimbi, Morangarrell, and West Temora, via Moonbucca and Narrabarra.	One	Horseback ..	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
182	Alfred F. Weakley	Marsden's.....	Marsden's and Wollongough, via Tallabong. (Contractor to carry mails by 2 or 3 horse light vehicle, if required, at the rate of £145 per annum.)	Two	Horseback ..	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
183	Joseph Burrett	Euroka, via Morangarrell.	Morangarrell and Barmedman, via Tarangalay.	One	1-horse buggy.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*184	Wm. J. Sweeney	Cullinga	Wallendbeen and Cullinga	Two .....	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888
185	Mary J. Cowan and Jas. Heathwood.	Cootamundra ...	Railway Station and Post Office, Cootamundra.	Four times or oftener daily.	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
186	John Mullaney	Kyron, near Cootamundra.	Cootamundra, Kitrush, and Jugiong, via The Grove, Cullinga Creek, Grovesend, Templamore, Cowong, Kyron, Rathden, Jerleenby, and Sandy Creek.	One .....	.....	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1886
187	Mrs. M. J. Cowan & Jas. Heathwood.	Temora Road, Temora.	Cootamundra, Cowan's, and Temora, via Combaring.	Seven	2 or more horse coach.	285 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
188	Thomas Scanlon ...	Cootamundra ...	From Cootamundra to West Temora, via Dacey's, Geraldra, Grogan, Corumbie, and Narrabarra Stations, returning to Cootamundra, via North Gundibindyal, Woodstown, Gundibindyal, and Stockinbungal.	Two	Horseback ..	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1886
189	Wm. H. Tubman...	Temora	Temora and Lower Temora	Seven	On foot	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
190	Robert Marshall ...	Barmedman	Temora and Barmedman	Three	1 or 2 horse coach.	93 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
191	Wm. H. Tubman...	Temora	Temora and Merool Creek (Harman's)	Two	Buggy or horseback.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
192	John Carberry	North Cobarralong.	Coolac and North Cobarralong	Two	Horseback ..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
193	James M'Namara ...	Jugiong	Coolac and Jugiong	Three	Horseback ..	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
194	George Passlow.....	Cooba, Clarendon	Gundagai, Nangus, Clarendon, and Cooba, via Kimo, Tenandra, and Wantabadgery.	Two	Horseback ..	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractor agreed to call at Monica Vale from 15th June, 1886. Contract terminated 4th November, 1886, in consequence of opening of railway.

† Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra to carry mails thrice a week from 18th September, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
195 Ewen M'Kinnon	Brungle	Gundagai and Brungle	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
196 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gundagai, Gocup, and Tumut, via the marked-tree line; and Adelong Crossing-place, Grahamstown, Shephard's Town, Adelong, Gilmore, and Tumut.	Six*	4-wheeled conveyance.	585 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
197 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Clarendon and Wagga Wagga, via Ora and Eunonyharenysba.	Two	Horseback	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
198 John D. Hourigan	Reedy Flat	Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Laurel Hill, and Tumberumba, via Hasted's, Parrott Hill, and M'Bowling's of Upper Tumberumba; and	One		175 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
		Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba.	One			
199 Wm. Crain	Mount Adrah	Adelong and Mount Adrah	One	Horseback (buggy when required by passengers.)	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886
200 Chas. Leo Hart	Tumut	Tumut, Blowersing, and Kiandra	One	Coach and horseback.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
201 John Archer	Tarcutta	From Tarcutta to Murraguldric, via Oberne, returning to Tarcutta, via Hartnett's and Nugent's, on the south side of the Tarcutta Creek.	Three	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
202 Bryan O. B. Hackett.	Tooma	Tooma and Khancoban, via Opossum Point.	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
203 Chas. S. Smith	Bethungra	Bethungra, Mitta Mitta, and Yamma-tree.	Two	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
204 Chas. S. Smith	Bethungra	Bethungra and Ironbong	One		30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
205 Alex. M'Donald	Clarendon	Illabo Railway Station and Clarendon	Two		60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
206 John T. Hely	Wagga Wagga	Railway Station and Post Office, Wagga Wagga.	Three or four times a day as required.	2-horse omnibus.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
207 William Macaulay	Brucedale	Wagga Wagga and Brucedale	Two	Horseback	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
208 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	199 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
209 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
210 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Downside, and Wollongough, via Marrar, The Rocks, (M'Donald's), Mimosa, Quandary, Mercot Creek, Broken Dam, Mandamah, and Wallandry.	One	Coach, 3 or more horses.	445 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
211 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and <i>Mengopla</i>	Three	Horseback	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
212 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Yarragundry, and Collingallie.	Three	Horseback	67 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
213 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Pullitop Station, via Lake Albert, Gregado, Big Springs, and Livingstone.	Three	Horseback	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
214 Peter J. M'Alister	Wagga Wagga	Railway Station, The Rock, and Receiving Office, Ferrier's and Post Office, Urana, via Broongong.	Four	Coach, 2 or more horses.	544 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
215 Frederick J. Savage.	Narrandera	The Rock, Jackson's Waterholes, Gillenbah, and Narrandera, via Bullenbong.	One	Horseback or light 1-horse trap.	87 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
216 H. A. Crawford and Co.	Albury	Urana, Goonambil, Daysdale, Lowesdale, and Corowa; and	Two	1 or more horse coach	244 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
		Jereelderie and Daysdale	One			
217 Townsend G. Warren.	Urana	Urana and Mr. Guest's selection, 3 miles beyond Boree Creek. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £58 per annum.)	Two	1-horse buggy or 2-horse coach.	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
+218 George Samuelson	Jereelderie	Railway Station and Post Office, Jereelderie. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week, if required, at the rate of £39 per annum.)	Once or oftener daily.		52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
219 William Mitchell	Yanko Station, Jereelderie.	Jereelderie, Wilson, Spring Plain, Argoon, Waddai, and Darlington Point, via Kulkai.	Two	Horseback or 1-horse buggy.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
220 Frederick J. Savage (Transferred to Thos. Davidson from 20 August, 1886.)	Narrandera	Jereelderie and <i>Broome</i>	Two	Horseback or otherwise.	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
221 Wm. J. King. (Transferred to Joseph Bott from 1 May, 1886.)	Corowa	Jereelderie and Tocumwall, via Mr. George Jones', Murray Hut.	Two	2-horse coach,	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractors to convey mails three times a week only between Gundagai and Tumut, if required, at a reduced subsidy of £450 per annum

† Communication reduced to three times a week from 23rd June, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
222 A. D. Hamilton.....	Middledale	Lowesdale and Middledale	One.....	.....	£ s. d. 23 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
*223 Wm. Spears.....	Corowa	Corowa, Mulwala, and Tocumwall ... Corowa, Bull Plain, and O'Brien's, Victoria Park, via Redlands School and Sandy Ridges. (Contractor to travel as follows, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so:—Corowa, O'Brien's, Victoria Park, and Bull Plain, via Redlands School and Sandy Ridges); and Corowa, Bull Plain, Berrigan, and Murray Hut, via Sedgwick's, Spry's, Pine Lodge, North Collendina, Kenneth Marchison's, M'Farlane's, Dicker's, Boxer's, Kilby's, Whiteley's, Wealand's, E. Creed's, W. Creed's, Carpenter's, Shanda's, Green Hills, Mitchell's, M'Neill's, Fry's, Austin's, Brown's, M'Lelland's, Cooper's, Gar- land's, Burns', and Ryan's. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week between Corowa and Murray Hut, if required by the Postmaster- General to do so, in consideration of an extra payment at the rate of £90 per annum.)	Two	Coach or buggy	168 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
			One.....		195 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
224 Martin J. Nagle ...	Corowa		One.....			
225 Timothy Nagle	Corowa	Corowa, Hopefield, and Carnsdale, via Tyrone School and Oil-tree, or Ken- tucky Station.	One.....	.....	44 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
226 William Thomson...	Corowa	Corowa and Wahgunyah (Contractor to provide proper means for crossing the river Murray when the bridge is flooded.)	Twelve ..	1-horse cab..	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
227 John Bott	Deniliquin.....	Tocumwall and Deniliquin	Two	2 or 4 horse covered coach.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
228 Henry Stafford	Yerong Creek ...	Yerong Creek, Mundawaddera, Lalla- rock, and Urangaline, by the main road.	Three.....	Buggy, 2 horses.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
229 Patrick O'Brien.....	Cookardinia	Morven and Cookardinia	Three.....	Horseback, or 1-horse buggy.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
230 James Crichton.....	Germanton	Germanton and Yarrara	Two	Horseback..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
†231 Henry Carter	Albury	Railway Station and Post Office, Albury.	Three or fourtimes a day, as required.	.....	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
232 H. A. Crawford & Co.	Albury	Albury, Dight's Forest, Burrumbuttock, Wallandura, and Mahonga; and Mahonga and Urana	Three.....	1 or more horse coach.	238 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
233 James Kennedy.....	Corowa	Albury, Bungowannah, Howlong, and Corowa.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
234 Walter Waltersdorff	Dight's Forest ...	Dight's Forest, Ebenezer, and Walla- Walla Station.	Two	Horseback..	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
235 Stephen Ryan	Burrumbuttock..	Mahonga and Urangaline.....	One.....	Horseback..	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
236 William Smith	Howlong	Howlong, Moorwatha, and Goombar- gona, via the "Brooklesby Hotel."	Two	Horseback..	97 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
237 William Smith	Howlong	Goombargona and Carnsdale	One.....	Horseback..	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
238 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	June Junction, The Raefs, Sebastopol, and Temora, via "Cooney's Inn."	One.....	Covered wag- gonette, 2 or more horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
239 William Fealy	Old Junee.....	June Junction and The Raefs, via "Cooney's Inn."	One	Horseback..	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
240 David Heasley	Wallacetown, near Harefield.	Harefield and Yathella.....	Two	Horseback..	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
241 Benjn. Heaslip	North Berry Jerry.	Coolaman and North Berry Jerry; and North Berry Jerry, Mimosa East, and Ariah, via Noonan's, Veitch's C.P., Public School, Mimosa West, Walla- roobie, and Yarregarry.	Three... } Two ... }	2-horse buggy	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
242 John Barnes	Coolaman	Coolaman, Uley, and Ariah, via Cowa- bee, Murri Creek, and Warri.	Two	2-horse coach.	178 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
243 William J. Nicholls	Murri Creek, Wagga Wagga.	Uley, Warri, Bygon, Balera, and Yalgogrin.	One.....	Horseback..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
244 James Smith	Narrandera	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrandera.	Twice or oftener daily.	Vehicle ...	73 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
245 Frederick J. Savage	Narrandera	Narrandera and Colombo Creek, via Gillenbah, Cuddell Township, and Yarrabee.	Two	Horseback..	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1887. (Contract to ter- minate at one month's notice on either side.)
246 Frederick J. Savage (Transferred to Thos. Davidson from 20 August, 1886.)	Narrandera	Colombo Creek, Old Goree, and Jereeldere, via Bundure Head Station, and Yanko Station.	Two	Once a week by coach or other suitable vehicle, and once a week on horseback.	131 0 0	31 Dec., 1887

* Contractor allowed £50 per annum extra to convey an additional mail a week, from 29th June, 1886.

† Contractor allowed £4 13s. 9d. per annum extra for conveyance of a fifth mail daily from the Post Office to Railway Station, Albury, from 12th April, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
*247 Thomas J. Grace	Hillston.....	Narrandera, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico, via Madum, Mumbledoon, Barclan, North Gogeldra, Binya, Mount Elliott, Ballandra, and Coonapsira.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	£ 430 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
248 Frederick J. Savage	Narrandera	Narrandera and Darlington Point	Three.....	Horseback...	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
249 Townsend G. Warren. [Transferred to Crawford, & Co., from 1 April, 1886.]	Urana	Coonong Railway Station and Urana...	Three.....	1 or 2-horse buggy or 2-horse coach.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
250 M. H. Faright	Rankin's Springs	Rankin's Springs and <i>Wallandry</i> , via Eurathara, Malonga, and Nariab.	Two	Horseback...	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
251 David Paton	Wollongough	Wollongough and Lake Cudgellico, via Wollongough Station, Youngara, Monument Flats, Hygolorie, Gorman's Hill West, Dundoo Hills South, Boorobil and Gairbill Stations.	One	2 or more horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
252 David H. Tasker	Condobolin	Wollongough and Condoblin	One .....	.....	89 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
253 Peter J. M. Alister..	Wagga Wagga...	Whitton and <i>Mount Elliott</i>	Two	2 or more horse coach.	84 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
254 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Darlington Point and Hay, travelling on the south side of the river. (Contractors to convey mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £275 per annum.)	Three.....	Carriage, 2 horses.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
255 Cameron Beaumont	Darlington Point	Darlington Railway Station and Darlington Point Post Office, near the river.	Seven.....	Waggonette, 1 or 2 horses.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
256 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Carrathool, Gubar, and Hillston	One	2 or more horse coach.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
257 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Railway Station and Post Office, Hay.	Once or oftener daily.	4-wheeled waggonette.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
258 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Hay and Booligal	Three.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
259 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Hay, Boorcorban, Wangiella, and Deniliquin.	Six.....	2-horse coach.	950 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
260 A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Booligal, Mossiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	Three.....	4-horse coach.	1,050 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
261 Robert Miller and John T. Miller.	Mossiel	Mossiel and <i>Paddington</i>	One .....	.....	150 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
262 Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Mathoura, Moira, Moama, and Echuca.	Six or more	Railway	900 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
263 Andw. B. Mathewson.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Cochran Creek, and Neoroug, via Cobran and North Wakool.	One	Coach.....	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
264 Zachariah Burton...	Wentworth	Balranald, Euston, Gol Gol, and Wentworth.	Two	Coach, 3 horses.	785 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
265 Zachariah Burton...	Wentworth	Balranald, Euston, Gol Gol, and Wentworth.	One	Coach.....	345 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
266 Z. & S. Burton	Wentworth	Menindie and Mount Gipps	One	Horseback...	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
267 Wm. H. Morrison...	Wilcannia.....	Wilcannia, Wanaaring, and Hungerford.	One	4-horse coach.	1,050 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
268 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Wilcannia, Victoria Hotel, <i>Tarella</i> , Yandarlo, Cobham, Miltertuka, <i>The Albert</i> , and Tiboorarra, via Mena Murtie, Kayranera, Morden, and Vanderberry.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
269 Geo. A. M'Gowan..	Wilcannia.....	Wilcannia, Mount Gipps, Broken Hill, and Silverton. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, for a sum at the rate of £800 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	550 0 0	31 Mar., 1886.
†270 James Barber	Purnamoota	Silverton, Day Dream, and Purnamoota.	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	95 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
271 Patrick O'Neill and James Nicholas.	Silverton	Victoria Hotel, Purnamoota, and Silverton, via Gnalta and Poolamacca. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week for the sum of £485 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One .....	.....	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
272 John Bergmier	Thargomindah, Queensland.	Tiboobarra and Whompah.....	Once a fortnight	4-wheeled buggy, 2 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contract cancelled 31st July, 1886. † Contractors allowed £20 per annum from 18th August, 1886, to convey an extra mail a week from Purnamoota to Silverton, the service previously being only twice in that direction instead of thrice each way.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
NORTHERN ROADS.						
*1 Thomas Higley	St. Leonards	St. Leonards and Buena Vista	Once a day	Horse & van.	30 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
2 George Leafe	North Willoughby.	St. Leonards, Naremburn, and North Willoughby; and	Six	.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
3 Richard Porter, jun.	Gordon	St. Leonards and North Willoughby, Gordon, and Hornsby.	Six	1-horse vehicle.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
4 James W. Cole	Peat's Ferry	Hornsby, Farnell, and Peat's Ferry	Six	Horseback	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
5 Joseph E. Black	Manly	Manly and Newport	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
6 Joseph E. Black	Manly	Newport and Barranjoey	Two	Horseback	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
7 Matthew J. Woodbury.	Wyong Creek	Gosford, Blue Gum Flat, Wyong Creek, and Cooranbong.	Two	1-horse buggy, between Gosford & Wyong Creek, horseback between Wyong Creek and Cooranbong.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
8 Wm. N. Cain	Gosford	Gosford, Erina, and Wamberal	Two	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
9 Alfred S. Jaques	Gosford	Gosford, Cockle Creek (Davis Town), and Kinrossbar.	Three	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
+10 Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor.	Woy Woy	Woy Woy and Mullet Creek	Three	.....	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
11 Matthew J. Woodbury.	Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek Post Office and Yarramalong.	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
12 William Wells	Newcastle	Newcastle Wharf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Twice or oftener daily.	2-wheeled spring van, 1 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
13 Wm. H. Rinker	Stockton	Newcastle and Stockton	Twice or oftener daily.	Boat or steamer.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
14 Peter James (Transferred to Thos. James, from 1 Oct., 1886.)	Onebygamba	Newcastle and Onebygamba	Six or more.	Coach, 2 or more horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
15 Mrs. Elizabeth Green.	New Lambton	Newcastle, Glebeland, The Junction, and Charlestown.	Six	.....	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
16 James Penglaue	Stockton	Stockton and William Town	Three	Horseback	59 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
17 Mrs. Elizabeth Green.	New Lambton	Charlestown, Belmont, and Pelican Flats.	Three	.....	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
18 William C. Hawkins and George Hawkins.	Waratah	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Office, Waratah.	Six or seven.	Spring van, 1 or more horses.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
19 Charles Broadhead	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Offices, Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend.	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
20 Peter James (Transferred to Thos. James from 1 Oct., 1886.)	Onebygamba	Wallsend and Minmi	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
21 James Williams	Plattsburg, Wallsend.	Wallsend, Winding Creek (Fresh-water Creek), and Cooranbong.	Three	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
22 Chas. M'Intyre	Raymond Terrace.	Hexham Railway Station and Raymond Terrace; and Raymond Terrace, Limeburners' Creek, Booral, Stroud, Telegraphy, Langworthy's, Ward's River, and Gloucester.	Seven	Coach, 4 horses.	580 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
23 Henry Finlay	Raymond Terrace	Raymond's Terrace and Nelson's Plains	Six	Horseback	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
24 Henry M'Namara	Miller's Forest	Raymond's Terrace and Miller's Forest	Six	Horseback	33 6 8	31 Dec., 1887.
25 J. T. Parker	Stroud	Limeburners' Creek, Aliceton, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest, via Covey Creek.	Two	Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
26 John Ridgway	Booral	Booral and Bulahdelah. (Contractor to convey mails on horseback, if required by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of £115 per annum.)	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	182 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
27 Daniel Dorney	Upper Myall	Bulahdelah and Upper Myall River	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
28 William Flannery	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Boolambayte, Bungwall Flat, and Forster, via M'Raes Sawmills and Burrudac.	Two	Horseback	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
29 Patrick O'Neil	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Nerong, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest. (Contractor to carry the mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of £90 per annum.)	One	Horseback	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
30 Patrick O'Neil	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Cooloongolook (Worth's).	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
31 Stewart Smith	Hawke's Nest	Hawke's Nest and Nelson's Bay	Two	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
32 Donald M'Innes (Transferred to Geo. Pritchard from 1 September, 1886.)	Gloucester	Gloucester, Barrington, and Copeland North.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
33 Patrick Keough	Taree	Gloucester, Krambach, Tinonee, and Taree.	Six	Coach and 4 horses.	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
34 Charles Woods	Walcha	Gloucester, Nowendoc, Orundumbi, and Walcha.	One	Horseback	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
35 William Gray	Barrington River, Barrington.	Barrington and Rawden Vale	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractor instructed to clear Letter Receiver at junction of Young-street and Military Road, St. Leonards from 17th December, 1886

† Service discontinued from 30th November, 1888.

Contractors*		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
*36 Frank Riley.....	Wollamba River, Clarkson's Crossing.	Krambach, Firefly Creek, Clarkson's Crossing, and Forster. (Contractor to convey the mails twice a week for the sum of £85 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three	Horseback	£ 103 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
37 Thos. Murray	Green Hill, via Tinonee.	Tinonee and Kimbriki, via Martin's, Latimer's, Monk's, Chapman's, Moore's, Murray's, Weatherley's, Mossman's, and Smith's.	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
38 John Witchard.....	Port Macquarie.	Taree and Wingham, via Woola Woola.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
39 Patrick Keough	Taree.....	Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Coopercock, Holy Flat, Camden Haven Point, and Port Macquarie.	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
40 Wm. Hy. Wearin	Redbank	Taree and Redbank	Three.....		33 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
41 Wm. Wootton	Taree	Taree and Forster	One	Horseback...	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
42 William J. Brown	Wingham	Wingham, Killawarra, and Woodside	Three.....	Horseback...	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
43 John Baines	Cedar Party Creek.....	Wingham and Cedar Party Creek	Two	Horseback...	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
44 Geo. Scrivner	Dingo Creek.....	Wingham, Dingo Creek, and Marlee.....	Three.....	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
45 Wm. H. Green.....	Woodside	Woodside, Knorrit Flat, and Nowendoc, via Cooplacurripa	One	Horseback...	33 1 0	31 Dec., 1887.
46 James M'Pherson.....	Dingo Creek	Dingo Creek and Wherrol Flat. (Contractor to travel via Dingo Creek Bridge in times of flood.)	Two		20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
47 Abraham Robson.....	Cundletown	Cundletown and Laidlawdown	Two	Horseback...	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
48 John Robson, sen.	Cundletown	Cundletown, Oxley Island, and Mitchell's Island.	Two	Horseback...	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
49 Michael Williams.....	Camden Haven.....	Camden Haven Point, Camden Haven, and Laurieton.	Three.....		74 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
50 Edward Morecom	Walcha	Port Macquarie, Wanchope, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	Three.....		96 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
51 John Witchard	Taree	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
(Transferred to Patrick Keough from 1 July, 1886.)						
52 Wm. A. Spence	Port Macquarie.....	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Rawdon Island, Ennis, and Morton's Creek (Beechwood), via Craig's.	Three.....	Horseback...	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
53 Edward Morecom.....	Walcha	Ellenborough and Yarras; and Yarras, Yarowitch, and Walcha, via Lahy, Tia, Tira, Waterloo, Europambula, and Ohio.	Two } One }		135 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
54 John T. Stewart	Rolland's Plains	Telegraph Point and Rolland's Plains.	Three.....	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
55 Christopher Felten	Kempsey	Kempsey, West Kempsey, Greenhill, Warucon, and Sherwood.	Three.....	Horseback...	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
56 Christopher Felten	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Smith Town, Gladstone, and Summer Island, via Seven Oaks. (Mails to be conveyed between Kempsey, Frederickton, and Gladstone by boat in times of flood.)	Three.....	Horseback...	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
57 John Convery	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Clybucca, Nambucca, Deep Creek, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour; with a branch mail to and from Nambucca and Nambucca Heads, via Thomas Davis' Saw Mills and the Lower Nambucca. Contractor to convey mails twice a week by 4-horse coach (branch mail on horseback) if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £250 per annum.	Three..... Three.....	Horseback, twice a week; coach, once a week. Horseback...	310 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
58 Michael Perry	Kempsey	West Kempsey, Greenhill, Corangula, Hickey's Creek, and Bellbrook.	One.....		50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
59 Samuel Elliott	Rainbow Reach.....	Summer Island, Pelican Island, and Rainbow Reach.	Two	Horseback, or by boat if required in times of flood.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
60 Samuel Elliott	Rainbow Reach.....	Summer Island and Arakoon	Two	Horseback... (boat in time of flood.)	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
61 Richard M'Carthy.....	Nambucca River	Nambucca and Bowraville	Three	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
62 George Henderson.....	Frederickton	Bowraville and Argent's Hill	Two	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Mar., 1886. †
63 Richard Goulding.....	East Raleigh	Fernmount and East Raleigh	Two	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
64 Thomas Rose.....	Upper Bellinger.....	Boat Harbour and Never Never.....	One	Horseback...	32 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
65 Henry Fry and George H. Fry.	West Maitland.....	East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson, travelling via Belmonte Bridge in times of flood; with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	Seven	3-horse coach.	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
66 Walter J. Taylor	Buchanan	East Maitland, Buchanan, and Mount Vincent.	Three.....	Horseback...	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
67 George H. Fry	Greasford	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Greasford.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £1 per annum extra to call at Fairford from 9th August, 1885.
† Contractor allowed £12 per annum extra to extend contract to Upper Lansdown, once a week, from 1st October, 1886.
‡ Contractor allowed £41 per annum extra to convey mails thrice a week between Ellenborough and Yarras from 1st May, 1888.
§ Date of termination of contract extended to 15th June, 1886.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
68 Henry Fry and George H. Fry	West Maitland.	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog	Three.....	3-horse coach.	£ a. d. 145 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
69 Ralph Turner	Lostock	Gresford and Lostock	Three.....	Horseback	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
70 Henry J. Sivyer	Eccleston	Gresford, Allynbrook, Halton, and Eccleston.	Three.....	Horseback	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
71 Treacy Dawson	Hinton	From Morpeth to Hinton; and from Hinton to Morpeth.	Fourteen. Seven.....	Vehicle	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
72 Henry Fry	West Maitland.	Hinton, Seaham, Glenosk, and Clarence Town; and Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newport, and Dungog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, contractor must travel via West Maitland and the Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Six..... Three.....	Coach, 3 horses.	290 0 0	31 Dec., 1886
73 Charles Burgess	Seaham	Seaham and <i>Bepleton</i>	Three.....	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
74 John Laurie	Glen William	Clarence Town and Glen William (Contractor to convey the mails six times a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £40 per annum.)	Three.....	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
75 Wm. Stanton	Bendolba	Dungog, Bendolba, and Bandon Grove.	Three.....	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
76 John Monaghan	Monkerai	Dungog and Monkerai	One.....	Horseback	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
77 Thomas Connolly	Bendolba	Bendolba and Underbank	Three.....	Horseback	24 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
78 James Levey	Bendolba	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River.)	One.....	Horseback	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
79 John Monaghan	Monkerai	Monkerai and Langworthy's	Two.....	Horseback	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
80 Thomas & Joseph Ingram	West Maitland.	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Six or more times a day as required	Horse and van.	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
81 John A. Gouldsbury	Cessnock	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Millfield, and Wollombi; with a branch mail to and from Cessnock and Ellaloug.	Three	Coach..... Horseback	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
82 Edward Murphy	Rutherford, West Maitland.	West Maitland Aberglasslyn, Rosebrook, Lamb's Creek, and Elderslie, calling at Hillsborough, Irishtown, and Stanhope.	Two.....	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
83 Henry Brown	Laguna	Wollombi and Laguna	Three.....		19 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
84 Henry Crebert	Lochinarvar	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochinarvar.	Twice or oftener daily.	Omnibus, 1 or 2 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888
85 W. F. Hughes	Branxton	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Fourteen or more.	1-horse Waggonette.	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
86 Thomas Woodorth	Branxton	Branxton, Rothbury, and Pokolbin	Three.....	1-horse buggy.	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
87 Thomas Woodorth	Branxton	Branxton and Elderslie	Two.....		26 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
88 Francis Dorrington	Singleton	Whittingham, Vere, and Broke.	Six.....	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
89 Richard Snelson	Singleton	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton.	Twice or oftener daily.	Omnibus, 1 or more horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
90 William Newton	Jerry's Plains	Singleton, Bogy Flat, Warkworth, and Jerry's Plains, via Thorley's.	Three.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
91 James Benson	Sedgefield	Singleton, Scott's Flat, Sedgefield, Westbrook, and Glendon Brook.	Two.....	Horseback	38 7 6	31 Dec., 1887.
92 George Crittenden	St. Clair	Singleton, Bridgeman, and St. Clair.	Two.....	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
93 Job Grainger	Olive Grove, Rix's Creek.	Singleton and Rix's Creek	Two.....	Horseback	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
94 Thos. Eather	Warkworth	Warkworth and the Bulga	Three.....	Horseback	30 0 9	31 Dec., 1886.
95 James Merrick	Branch Creek, Howe's Valley.	The Bulga and Howe's Valley	One.....		33 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
96 Daniel Barry	Doyle's Creek	Jerry's Plains and Doyle's Creek	One.....		18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
97 John A. Bower	Goorangoola	Bridgeman and Goorangoola	Two.....	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
98 George Bates	Camberwell	Glennie's Creek and Camberwell (Contractor to convey the mails arriving by the evening train when the steamer arrives too late at Newcastle for them to be forwarded by the mail train.)	Once or oftener daily.	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
99 Mrs. Linens	Muswellbrook	Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	Fourteen or more.	Horse and cart.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
100 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Muswellbrook, Denman, Giant's Creek, Gungah, and Merriwa.	Six.....	2 or 4-horse coach.	700 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
101 Wm. Nowland	Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook and Wybong	Two.....		31 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
102 Edward Casey	Kayuga	Muswellbrook and Kayuga	Three.....	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
103 John W. Atkins	Dunbar's Creek	Muswellbrook and Dunbar's Creek	Two.....	Horseback	31 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
104 Thos. James Purvis	Muswellbrook	Denman, Baerami, and Kerrabee, via Rosemount, Richmond Grove, and Belmont.	Three.....	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
105 John Meaney	Wollar	Kerrabee, Bylong, and Wollar	Two.....	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
106 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Merriwa, Bow, Borambil, and Cassilis. (Contractors to convey mails, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, as follows:—Three times a week on horseback, at £200, or by coach at £250 per annum, or four times a week on horseback at £250 per annum.)	Four	Coach	£ 350 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
107 John Meaney	Wollar	Merriwa and Wollar, via Kellick	One		37 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
108 Thos. Cronin	Compton, Idaville,	Merriwa and Idaville, via Terragong Mountain Station, Cream of Tartar Creek, and Messrs. Bourke and Simons' residence. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of £75 per annum.)	One	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
109 Thos. Braggett	Coolah	Cassilis, Old Turce, Coolah, and Binna-way.	Two	Horseback	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
110 Daniel Cornwell	Cassilis	Cassilis, Usrbry, and Denison Town, via Lamb's, O'Malley's, and "Piper's Hotel."	Two	Horseback	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
111 John Meaney	Wollar	Cassilis and Wollar	One	Horseback	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
112 George Piper	Cassilis	Cassilis and Turce Creek, via the surveyed line near Rotherwood.	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
113 Charles Nett	Bolaro	Denison Town, Bolaro, and Cobbera	Two		50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
114 Duncan Cumming	Davies' Creek	Aberdeen, Rouchell Brook, and Davies' Creek.	Two	Horseback	41 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
115 George Newman	Scone	Railway Station and Post Office, Scone, including the clearance of the letter-receiver at the Railway Station.	Twice or oftener daily.	Cart, 1 horse	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
116 Henry Harper	Scone	Scone, Gundy, and Moonan Brook	Two	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
117 Thos. Worrall	Scone	Scone and Bunnan	Two	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
118 Thomas Moody	Scone	Scone, Woodlands, and Kar's Springs, via Margin's and Thornthwaite.	One		30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
119 Isaac Edmonds	Timor	Blandford and Timor (Silver Mines)	Two	Horseback	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
120 Fred. A. Young	Murrurundi	Railway Station, Murrurundi, and Post Offices, Haydinton, and Murrurundi.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse spring-cart	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
*121 Geo. A. Ross	Tamworth	Willow Tree, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Three	Horseback, or 2-horse coach, if practicable.	304 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
122 George Baldock	Wallabadah	Railway Station and Post Office, Quirindi.	Twelve or more.		18 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
123 George Baldock	Wallabadah	Quirindi, Castle Mountain, and Wallabadah, via Quirindi Station and Main Road.	Six		53 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
124 Cornelius P. O'Neill	Quirindi	Quirindi, Warrah Ridge, Pine Ridge, and Colly Blue, via Kickcrib and Webland.	Two	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
125 Edward Thohey	Quirindi	Quirindi, Spring Ridge, and Goran Lake, via Abbotsley.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
126 George Baldock	Wallabadah	Wallabadah and Fairview (Contractor to convey the mails, once a week, at £11 per annum, or thrice a week at £28 8s. per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two		20 16 0	31 Dec., 188
127 John W. Doolan	Quipolly Creek	Railway Station and Post Office, Quipolly.	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
128 Daniel Leary	Gunnedah	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunnedah.	Twice or oftener daily.	Buggy or 2-horse coach.	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
129 William Conway	Boggabri	Gunnedah and Boggabri, via Ballyragan, Sanders', Burburgate, Landers, Gulliga, Lye's, Turner's, Rosca's, Milchengowrie, and Bradley's.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
130 Daniel Leary	Gunnedah	Gunnedah, Mullaley, Rocky Glen, and Coonabarabran, via the New Government Road.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	340 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
131 Michael Murphy (Transferred to John Montgomery, from 1 October, 1888.)	Gungal	Coonabarabran, Baradine, and Pilliga, via Yarragan, Gorah, Kianbri, Merriwee, Erinbri, Merebene, Wangau, and Etco.	One	2-horse conveyance.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
132 Peter M'Gregor	Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran and Tambar Springs, via Bradley's, at Baby Creek, Clay Hole, and Sultwater Creek.	One	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
133 William Conway	Boggabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Boggabri.	Twelve or more.	1-horse buggy.	39 14 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134 Thomas O'Eric	Boggabri	Boggabri and Mullaley, via Wightman's, Nixon's, Jackson's, Clemesha's, Goolhi, Wilmott's, and Cunningham's.	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Contract cancelled 19th February, 1888.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
*135 Thomas O'Brien ...	Boggabri	Boggabri and Maule's Creek (Coolah Station), via Guast's, Chamberland's, Wolfe's, Clifford's, Carter's, Douss's, Harvey's, Eather's, Billyena, Cox's Station, Fitzgerald's, Leard's, Goldman's, and Birreny.	Two	Horseback...	£ s. d. 80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
136 Thomas O'Brien ...	Boggabri	Boggabri and Narrabri, by the old mail line.	One.....	Horseback...	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
137 Cyrus S. Hall	Manilla	Boggabri, Barney Springs, and Manilla	One.....	Horseback...	57 4 0	31 Dec., 1886.
138 Robert Henry Hill..	Rocky Glen	Boggabri, Rocky Glen, and Baradine, via Ramsay's, Gullendaddy, Donaldson's, M'Lean's, Lower Arrowrairie, Pebble's, Boro, Yamambah, Redbank, Sandy Holes, Dandy North, and Whittenbric.	One.....	.....	157 0 0	31 Dec., 1896.
139 John Walker.....	Coolah	Mullaley, Tambar Springs, and Coolah, via Bando.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
140 Maria Walsh	Narrabri	Railway Station, and Post Office, Narrabri.	Six or more	Vehicle or horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
141 Michael Charters ...	Wilcannia.....	Narrabri, Wee Waa, Pilliga, and Walgett.	Three.....	4-horse coach	1,200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
+142 Edward J. Nowland.	Gunnedah.....	Narrabri, Millie, Bumble, and Moree (Contractor to convey mails six times a week at the rate of £1,000 per annum, if required.)	Four	2 or 4 horse coach.	798 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
143 Alfred Thirkettle...	Eulah Creek, Narrabri	Narrabri and Dunmore's, via Gregory's Arndell's Farm, Baker's, Billingsley's, Davis', Capel's, Roache's, Orman's, Standford's, Pratt's, Sorel's, Thirkettle's, Miller's, and Ward's, Eulah Creek.	One.....	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886
‡144 Angus M'Jones ...	Walgett	Narrabri and Cryan, via Clay's, Gundemaine, Lebane's, Colcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladunnah, Boolcarroll, J. Clarke's, Belson's, the Woodland's, Belarba, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, Galara, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	2-horse coach.	137 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
145 Edward J. Nowland (Transferred to Wm. H. Gordon from 1 April, 1886.)	Gunnedah	Narrabri, Eulouria, and Bingara, via Killarney, Edgeroi, Single's, Berrigul (Terri-hi-hi Out Station), Rocky Creek, Pallal, and Derra Derra.	One	Horseback...	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
146 John M. Facer	Wee Waa	Wee Waa and Baradine, via Cuttabri, Cubble, Yuligle, Cumble, Upper Cumble, and Gibbean.	One	Horseback...	118 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
147 Walter Wyatt	Gundemaine, near Narrabri,	Shanahan's (on the Narrabri and Cryan mail line), Pian Creek, and Pilliga, via Nowland's, Holcombe's, Thompson's, Boo Boo, Pine Grove, Knight's, Russell's, Bennett's, Powell's, Dempsey's, Murphy's, Capp's, Millie, and Backlehona.	Two	Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
148 David Sully	Brewarrina	Walgett, Brewarrina, and Bourke, via Gingi, Ulah, Milrea, and Booroona, calling at Yowandah and Brewan. (Contractor to perform the service by coach, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £465 per annum.)	Two	Horseback..	415 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
149 John M'Garry	Walgett.....	Walgett, Collarenebri, and Mogil Mogil, via Ernie Burie, Manilla (Mercadool Homestead), Broomfield's, Bundabaruna, and Brasen's.	Two	2-horse vehicle.	234 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
150 Edward J. Nowland and Daniel Leary.	Gunnedah.....	Walgett, Angledool, Currawillinghi, Goodooga, and Brenda (Tate's Station, Culgoa River), via "Gideon's Inn," Forrester's, on the Barwon and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's, on Boklara River. (Contractor to travel between Currawillinghi and Goodooga, on south side of the Boklara and Birce Rivers, via the "Finger Post Inn," and Doyle's Station.)	One	2 or more horse coach to Goodooga, horseback from Goodooga to Brenda.	496 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
151 Edward J. Nowland and Daniel Leary.	Gunnedah.....	Walgett and Goodooga.....	One	2 or 4 horse conveyance.	325 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
§152 Edward J. Nowland.	Gunnedah	Walgett and Goodooga, via Springs, Grawin, Wilby Wilby, and Muskerawa.	One	Horseback...	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra from 18th August, 1886, for extending contract to Willeroi; also allowed £15 per annum extra from 10th October, 1886, for extending contract to Lindsay Station. † Contractor instructed to convey mails six times a week from 7th January, 1880; and allowed to omit calling at Tycannah from 6th April, 1886. ‡ Contract cancelled, 21st May, 1886. § Contract cancelled, 32nd May, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
153	John M'Garry (Transferred to J. A. M'Namara from 1 April, 1886.)	Walgett.....	Walgett and Carinda, via Kidgear, Polly Brewan, Bogewong, and Warren Downs.	One	2-horse coach or packhorse.	£ s. d. 119 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
154	Walter Hynes	Collarenebri.....	Collarenebri on the Barwon, and Angledool on the Narran River, via the 60-mile track and Dunmoral.	One	Horseback...	132 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
155	Walter Hynes	Collarenebri.....	Mogil Mogil and Angledool, via Bagot's, Brown's, Medicott's, Moon-gulla, Pinegobla, and Yarrambah.	One	Coach.....	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
156	Hugh John M'Pherson.	Mogil Mogil.....	Mogil Mogil and Mungindi, via Caid-marra and Wirral.	Two	.....	128 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
*157	Edward J. Nowland.	Gunnedah.....	Millie, New Oriel, & Mogil Mogil, via Bunna Bunna, Munyga, Oriel, Bulcorti, Colleytadula, Merriwynchbone, Pockataroo, Collymungle, and Werribilli.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	350 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
158	James N. Parry (Transferred to F. G. Hunt from 1 July, 1886.)	Moree.....	Millie, Moree, Carrigindi, and Benarba	One	.....	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
159	Wm. H. Cullen (Transferred to L. H. Girard from 1 October, 1886.)	Tareelari, Moree	Moree, Pallamallawa, and Warialda, via Boolooroo, and up the north bank of the Big River, past Tareelari, crossing it at Boolooroo.	Two	4-horse coach.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
160	Edward J. Nowland	Gunnedah.....	Moree, Garah, and Mungindi, via Bogree, Midkin, Welbon, Cow Vale, Benarba, and Yarrawa.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
161	Joseph Jurd	Boolooroo, Moree	Moree & Moree, via Combadello; and Moree, Burrendoon, and Mogil Mogil, via Myanblar and Collymungle.	Two One	Packhorse..	238 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
162	Wm. Reeves	Moree.....	Moree and Keytah, via Milburndale, Luksall, Barlow's, and Prairie Dale.	One	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
163	Vincent J. Nugent..	Kunopia.....	Garah and Kunopia, via Whatan New Station. (In time of flood Contractor to travel to and from Moree and Kunopia, via Garah and Whatan New Station, if necessary.)	Two	.....	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
164	John L. Starnes.....	Myall Plain, Mungindi.	Kunopia and Mungindi, via Graman, Colnah, Champain's, and Myall Plain.	One	Horseback...	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
165	W. J. Nichols	Boggabilla.....	Kunopia and Goondawindi.....	One	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
166	John Faulkner	Long Gully, near Goonoo-Goonoo.	Railway Platform, Duri, and Goonoo Goonoo.	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
*167	George R. Mills	Tamworth.....	Railway Station, West Tamworth, and Post Offices, West Tamworth and Tamworth.	Twice or oftener daily.	Coach.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
168	Alex. Robson.....	Nundle.....	Tamworth, Dungowan, Bowling Alley Point, and Nundle, via Mills', Wooloomon; and Nundle, Mount Pleasant, & Hanging Rock.	Four Three	4-horse coach. Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
169	Abraham L. Bowden.	Tamworth.....	Tamworth, Somerton, Carroll, and Gunnedah.	Three	2 or more horse coach.	236 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
170	James Mickelburgh.	Forest Farm, Moor Creek.	Tamworth and Moor Creek.	Two	Horseback...	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
171	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Tamworth, Attunga, Manila, Upper Manila, Barraba, Cobbadah, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's, North Bingera. (Contractors to convey the mails three times a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £1,235 per annum.)	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,995 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
172	Matthew Hall	Manilla.....	Manilla and Bendemeer, via Old Curindi, Ukolon, Mundoway, Thom's, Cain's, Glen Barra, Watson's Creek, Tin Mines, Longford's, Hanning's, and Blair's.	One	.....	50 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
173	John H. Fitzgerald..	Keepit.....	Somerton and Keepit.....	Two	Horseback...	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
174	Hector H. Halloran	Barraba.....	Barraba, Eulourie, and Moree, via Burindi, Caiupo Santo, Tarcela, Little Creek, Carrangandi, Ulkembarella, Pallal, Dera, Banghet, Ginevoi, Gravesend, Binuigi, and Baldwin's.	One	Horseback...	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
175	Walter A. Wood	Barraba.....	Cobbadah, Eulourie, and Moree, via Crawley's Station, Carrangandi, Ulkembarella, Rocky Creek, Terry-hi-hi, Bundoowithildi, Thos. Pitman's, John P. Carrigan's, Owen E. Carrigan's, and Edwin Harris'.	One	Horseback...	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
176	James Bowman	Warialda.....	Bingera, Little Plain, Rob Roy, and Inverell.	Two	Coach.....	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
177	William Foster	Bundarra.....	Bingera and Bundarra, via Cooran-goura, Keiru, Beverley, and Long Reach.	One	Horseback...	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Arrangements made with contractor to travel once a week via Collarenebri instead of via Collymungle and Werribilli from 15th July, 1886.
† Contract terminated 31st July, 1886.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
178 Wm. M'Gregor	Goondiwindi, Queensland.	Warialda, Wallangra, Yetman, <i>Boggabilla</i> , and Goondiwindi (Queensland), via Gournama.	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 293 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
179 James Bowman	Warialda	Warialda, <i>Boggabilla</i> , and Goondiwindi, via Oregon, Allison's, Old Gunyerwarildi, New Gunyerwarildi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, Coppermarenbilla, and the several selections on the Whelan water-course, between Coppermarenbilla and Boggabilla. (Contractor to convey the mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £175 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
180 William Didlick	Bendemeer	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi and Bendemeer.	Three	Horseback	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
181 Edward Leidreiter	Bendemeer	Bendemeer and Kingstown, by the old main line, via Green Valley.	One	Horseback	53 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
182 G. M. Bowden	Walcha	Walcha Road and Walcha	Twelve	Coach, 2 horses.	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
183 William Martin	Walcha Road	Walcha Road and Glen Morrison, via Surveyor's Creek Station, Aberaldie, and Ingleba.	One	Horseback	51 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
184 Robert Hamilton	Walcha	Walcha and Yarrowitch, via Ohio, Enropumbola, Waterloo, Tiara, and Tia.	One		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
185 Alfred Hawkins	Terrible Vale, near Kentucky.	Kentucky Railway Platform and Carlisle Gully (Bimbada), via Kentucky Station.	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1887. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
186 William Carroll	Uralla	Railway Station and Post Office, Uralla.	Twice or oftener daily, as required.	1 horse and buggy.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
187 John Carroll	Uralla	Uralla, Balala, and Bundarra, via Toryburn, Stony Batter, and King John Swamp; and Bundarra, Stanborough, Tingha, Gilgai, and Inverell.	Three	Coach	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
188 James Green	Salisbury Court, Uralla	Uralla, Salisbury Plains Station, and Salisbury Plains Receiving Office.	Three	Vehicle		
189 Dennis Scanlon	Uralla	Uralla and Rocky River	One		13 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
190 Prosper J. Fleming	Bundarra	Bundarra and Barraba	One		59 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
191 Wm. E. M'Ginty	Bundarra	Bundarra and Kingstown	One		57 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
192 Herbert King	Kingstown	Kingstown and Orabah	One	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
193 John Parker	Tingha	Tingha and Staunifer	Three	Horseback	57 4 0	31 Dec., 1887.
194 Thos. R. Burnham	Armidale	Railway Station and Post Office, Armidale.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring vehicle.	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
195 Alex. Srimington	Bundarra	Armidale, Invergowrie, Yarrowyck, George's Creek, and Bundarra, via Laura Station and Abington; and Armidale, Invergowrie, Yarrowyck, and Bundarra, via Laura Station and Abington.	One	Horseback	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
196 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale and Oban, via Guyra, Rock Vale, Armidale Gully, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station; and Armidale and Oban, via Guyra, Green Vale, Coningdale, Kilcoy on the Chandler, Fairview, Camperdown, Lyndhurst, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station.	One	Horseback	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
197 P. Wade and Mrs. Charlotte Williams	Wandsworth	Armidale, Booroolong, and <i>Sandy Creek</i> , via Eversleigh; Guyra, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, via Ollera; and Wandsworth, Elmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead.	Two One One Two Three	Horseback Coach Vehicle Horseback Horseback	850 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
198 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale, Wollomombi, Belbrook, Hickey's Creek, Corangula, Greenhill, West Kempsey, and Kempsey, via Hillgrove, Glogla, Long Flat, Towel Creek, Peedra Creek, and Toorookoo.	One	Horseback	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
199 John O'Neill	South Grafton	Armidale, <i>Hillgrove Station</i> , Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara and Major Parke's Stations. (Contractor to travel alternately via Skinner's Creek, Blaxland's Flat, and Deadman's Creek.)	Two	2-horse coach to Wollomombi, horseback from Wollomombi to Grafton.	294 0 0	31 Dec., 1885.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
200	Thos. B. Fitzgerald.	Armidale	Armidale and Puddledock	One	Horseback...	£ 20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
201	Andrew Cochrane.	Castle Doyle	Armidale and Castle Doyle	One	Horseback...	17 6 8	31 Dec., 1886.
			(Contractor to convey mails twice a week for a sum at the rate of £34 13s. 4d. per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)				
202	John B. Fitzgerald.	Armidale	Armidale and Mother of Ducks Railway Station, via Guyra.	One .....	.....	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
203	Nathan Howes	Ben Lomond	Ben Lomond (Railway line, and "Ben Lomond Hotel.")	Three	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
204	James Corbett	Graham's Valley	Glencoe and Graham's Valley	One	Horseback...	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
205	John Grimes	Newstead, via Armidale.	Elsmore and Stannifer	Two .....	.....	40 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
*206	Samuel Melville	Inverell	Glen Innes, Beaufort, Clarevaux, Wellingrove, Nullamanna, and Inverell, via King's Plains, Vever's Sheep Station, Pindari, A. M'Leod's, and Brown's.	Two	Horseback...	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
207	John Dilworth	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, Swan Vale, and Inverell.	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
†208	William Tweddell	Glen Innes	Glen Innes, <i>Scorra</i> , Y. Water, and Emmaville.	Three	Coach and 2 horses.	150 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the railway to Deepwater.
209	James Tully	South Grafton	Glen Innes, Shannon Vale, Bald Nob, Dalmorton, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Sharnbigne, Buccarambi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and Big Hill.	Two	2-horse coach	585 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
210	Wm. A. Potter	Red Range	Glen Innes and Red Range. (Contractor to travel by surveyed road if required.)	Two	Horseback...	39 4 0	31 Dec., 1887.
†211	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Glen Innes, Dundee, Deepwater, Bolivia, and Tenterfield.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	1, 0 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of any portion of the railway between Glen Innes and Tenterfield.
212	John M'Catchoon	Wellingrove	Wellingrove and Emmaville, via Wellingrove Station and Strathbogie.	One	Horseback ..	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
†213	Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Emmaville and Tent Hill	Three	Horseback...	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
214	Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tent Hill	Emmaville and the Gulf	One	Horseback...	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
†215	David J. Davidson	Tent Hill	Emmaville and Terington	One .....	.....	55 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the railway to Deepwater.
†216	William Hope	Inverell	Inverell and Warialda, via Reedy Creek, Gragin, and Myalla.	Two	Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
		(Transferred to Joseph Seiner, from 1 July, 1886.)					
217	William Slack	Ashford	Inverell, Goomerah, Bukkulla, Ashford, and Boushaw, via Byron, Dinton Vale, Ridgerton, and Monkstadt, Fraser's Creek.	Two	Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
218	W. B. Medhurst	Inverell	Inverell, Oakwood, and Wallangra, via Baunockburn, Kulki, and Graman.	Two	Horseback...	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
219	Mrs. Ellen Herbert	Tenterfield	Boushaw, Sunnyside, and Tenterfield, via Clifton Station, Mole Station, and the south side of the Severn River.	Two	Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
220	Thos. Savage	Yetman	Boushaw, Texas (Queensland), and Yetman.	One	Horseback...	68 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
		(Transferred to Phillip Callacher, from 1 August, 1886.)					
†221	John Romer	Deepwater	Deepwater and Tent Hill	Two .....	.....	80 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the railway to Deepwater.
222	Clarence Smith	Drake	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Boorook, Drake, and Tabulam.	Two	Horseback...	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
223	Clarence Smith	Drake	Tenterfield, Steinbrook, Timbarra, Lionsville, Copmanhurst, Whiteman Creek, and Grafton, via Poverty Point, Melara, and Yulgilbar.	Two	Horseback...	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
224	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Tenterfield, Willson's Downfall, Sugarloaf (Queensland), Kyocomba (Queensland), and Stanthorpe (Queensland).	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	689 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the railway line in New South Wales or Queensland, as may be required.
225	Charles Riley	Tenterfield	Tenterfield and Wallangarra	Two	4-horse coach	55 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
226	George Hooton	Lunatic Reefs, Drake.	Drake, Lunatic Reefs, and Pretty Gully	One	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
227	Henrietta Ware	Tabulam	Tabulam, Murrangang, and Lawrence...	Two	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
228	Kenneth M'Leau	Tooloom	Tabulam, Tooloom, Acacia Creek, and Kilarney (Queensland), via Bunalbo, Kangaroo Creek, Tooloom Station, New Koroelah, Old Koroelah, Lamb's Selection, Robertson's Sawmills, and Spring Creek.	Two	Horseback...	172 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
229	George Carey	Tooloom	Tooloom and Acacia Creek, via Murrangagan, Woodenbung, and White Swamp.	One	Horseback...	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to serve Pindari by a branch line from Nullamanna from 1st March, 1886. Contractor agreed to travel via Wellingrove Station from 20th July, 1886. † Contract terminated 31st August, 1886, in consequence of opening of Railway on 1st September. ‡ Contractor conveys mails free coach. § Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra from 8th April to 31st August, 1886, to convey a bi-weekly branch mail between Graman and Fearsly Hill.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Name.	Address.						
230	Hugh Gunn	Amosfield	Willson's Downfall and Amosfield	Three	Horseback	£ 36 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
231	John H. Hickey	Huka	Clarence River Steamers and Post Office, Huka and Yamba, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river; and	Two		96 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
232	William Neale	Harwood Island	Post Office, Huka and Yamba	Two	Boat	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
233	William Neale	Harwood Island	Clarence River Steamers and Post Office, Harwood Island, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river.	Two	Couch, 4 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
234	Arthur E. Olive	Myall Creek, via Lawrence.	Harwood Island, Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Two	2 and 4 horse coach.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
235	John Davison	Coldstream	Lawrence, Casino, and Lismore	Two	Horseback	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
236	Thos. G. McCallum	Upper Coldstream.	Brush Grove and Coldstream	Two		21 10 0	31 Dec., 1886.
237	C. G. Walsham	Grafton	Ulmarra and Upper Coldstream		1-horse van	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
238	Chas. W. Nye	South Grafton	Steamers' Wharf, Grafton, and Post Office, Grafton, on arrival and departure of steamers.	Two	Horseback	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
	(Transferred to John Casson from 1 April, 1886.)		Grafton, South Grafton, Woolgoolga, Coff's Harbour, and Fermount, via Corinda and Small's, Pine Creek.				
239	John D. Perrett	South Grafton	Grafton, South Grafton, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Bucca Bucca, and Nana Creek, via Lower Kangaroo Creek and Glenreagh.	Two	Horseback	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
240	John Murphy	Grafton	Grafton and Southgate	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
241	Patrick M'Namara	South Grafton	South Grafton and Gerrymbrern	Two	Horseback	19 15 0	31 Dec., 1886.
242	John S. Robinson	Woodburn	South Woodburn, Swan Bay, Bongawalbin, Coraki, Wyalah, Gundarimba, and Lismore, including the portage of mails between these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
243	Peter Whitfield	Ballina	South Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, and Ballina, via Green's, including the portage of mails between these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	234 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
244	John D. O'Kelly	Casino	Coraki, Cudgin, Tatham, South Casino, and Casino.	Two	Horseback	76 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
245	Edward Andrews	Casino	Casino and Unungar	One		50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
246	Edward Andrews	Casino	Casino and Tabulam, via Woorooloolgin, Dyraaba, and Sandiland.	One		33 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
247	James E. James	Dunoon	Lismore, Dunoon, Byangum, and Murwillumbah.	One	Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
248	George Jarvis	Lismore	Lismore and Bexhill. (Contractor to convey mails once a week if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £15 per annum.)	Two	(See foot-note.)	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
249	John M'Lennan	Lismore	Lismore and Wollongbar; and Wollongbar, Alstonville, Westbridge, and Ballina.	Two One	Buggy or coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
250	James Frith	Nimbin	Lismore, Goolmangar, and Nimbin	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
251	Nathaniel Gordon	Jiggi	Goolmangar and Jiggi	One	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
252	William Kelly	Tweed River, Murwillumbah.	Murwillumbah, Tumbulgum, and North Tumbulgum.	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
253	Edward Bruce	Murwillumbah	Murwillumbah and Brunswick	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
254	Robert Quirk	Tumbulgum	Tumbulgum and Tweed Heads, via Cudgen (Boyd's).	One	Boat	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
255	Richard W. Dodds	Cudgen Scrub	Tumbulgum and Cudgen Scrub	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
256	George Jarvis	Lismore	Bexhill and Clunes; and Clunes, Eureka, and Brunswick, via Benny's Creek and Togarah Grass, Main Road.	Two One	(See foot-note.) Vehicle	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
257	Arthur E. Fowler	Rous	Wardell, Rous, and Alstonville	Two	Vehicle, 1 horse.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
258	George Topfer	Emigrant Creek.	Ballina, Emigrant Creek, and Tintenbar; and Tintenbar, Byron Creek (Campbell's), and Brunswick, via Hayter's, Boyle's, Stock's, Garvan's, Ghissan's, and Hutchinson's.	Two One	Couch Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
259	Patrick Kearney	Upper North Creek.	Ballina and Upper North Creek	One	Boat	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Contractor permitted to convey mails by vehicle between Lismore and Clunes, and to serve Bexhill by a branch mail on horseback from the main road.

† Contractor conveys mails once a week by coach.

‡ Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra to call at Woodburn from 1st February, 1886.

§ Contract cancelled, 10th October, 1886.

¶ Contractor allowed to travel direct between Boyle's and Brunswick from 12th March, 1886.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
SUBURBAN ROADS.						
1 James Flannery ...	128, Dowling-st.	General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, and General Post Office, Sydney, and Redfern Railway Station.	No. of times per week. On arrival and departure of Eng. Hub Staffs.	.....	£ s. d. 150 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
2 Owen Maguire	Foreman-street, Tempe.	General Post Office, Sydney, and the Post Offices, Newtown, Macdonaldtown, St. Peters, and Tempe.	Twelve	Coach, 3 horses.	117 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
3 Samuel R. Lawrence.	No. 3 Jetty, Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, Sydney, and Post Office, Watson's Bay. (From Sydney, hours of departure to suit Contractor, but one or two return trips must be made at hours fixed by the Postmaster-General, who will also be at liberty to take advantage of any additional trips made from or to Watson's Bay, if considered necessary.)	Twelve	Steamer	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
4 John E. Facc	Ryde	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Offices, Drummoyne, Gladesville, and Ryde	Four times a day.	Licensed omnibus.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
5 Alexander Adams	North Ryde	Ryde and North Ryde	Six	Horseback or by horse and spring cart.	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at 3 months' notice on either side.
6 Joseph Dwight	Kogarah	Railway Station, Kogarah, and Post Offices, Kogarah and Woniara	Twice a day.	Coach	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
7 James Slocombe ...	Canterbury	From Ashfield to Canterbury; and from Canterbury to Ashfield	Twice a day	Horseback.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
8 James Milner	Belmore	Canterbury and Belmore	Six .....				Coach.	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
9 William A. Jackson.	Bankstown	Burwood, Enfield, Druitt Town, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.	Twelve	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	155 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.

* Decided to allow Contractor 3d. per letter for all mails conveyed in excess of twelve a week.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, subsequent to 1st January, 1886.

Dates of commencement of Contracts.	No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
NORTHERN ROAD.								
1886.					No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	1886.
1 Feb. ...	*260	C. F. O'Neill	Quirindi	Colly Blue and Yarraman	Two		54 13 4	31 Dec.
1 Feb. ...	*261	E. A. Traynor	Moree	Wellbon and Goondiwindi	One	Coach	80 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 1888.
20 Feb. ...	*121	Stephen Tucker	Yarraman	Willow Tree, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Three	Horseback	439 0 0	31 Dec.
WESTERN ROAD.								
1 Mar. ...	*187	Peter Hurriss	Wellington	Wellington and Carra Creek.	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec.
NORTHERN ROADS.								
1 Mar. ...	*262	George Breach	Maclean	Ocean steamers and Post Office, Maclean, as they pass Maclean up and down the Clarence River.	.....	Van or Cart.	16 0 0	1886. 31 Dec.
1 Mar. ...	*263	George J. Cook	Melville, near Grafton.	Whiteman Creek and Stockyard Creek.	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
WESTERN ROAD.								
1 April ...	*188	Patrick Power	Condobolin	Condobolin and Nangeribone, via Melrose Station. (Contractor to convey mails by two-horse buggy, for a sum at the rate of £130 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec.
NORTHERN ROADS.								
1 April ...	*264	James Watson	East Maitland	Post Office and Railway Station, East Maitland.	Five times or oftener daily	Coach	55 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
1 April ...	*265	George Victor Merry.	Angledool	Angledool and Bangate	Two .....	.....	45 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.

Date of commencement of Contract.	No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
1886. 1 April ...	*269	Michael Charters.....	Wilcannia.....	SOUTHERN ROAD. Wilcannia, Mount Gipps, Broken Hill, and Silverton. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £350 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	No. of times per week. Two	2-horse coach.	500 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
22 April ...	*15	William Gibson	Clifton	Clifton and Otford.....	Six	2-horse buggy.	27 19 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side. 1886.
1 May ...	*273	William Reed	Craigie	Craigie and Upper Quinburra Public School.	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec.
22 May ...	*144	Walter Wyatt.....	Pilgiga	NORTHERN ROAD. Narrabri and Cryan, via Clay's, Gudemaine, Lebane's, Cobcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shunabun Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bacon, Mitchell, Pallett, Tooladannah, Boolcarroll, J. Clark's, Belton's, The Woodlands, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, Galara, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	Vehicle ...	190 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
24 May ...	*152	Matthew Kyle Campbell.	Walgett.....	Walgett and Gondooga, via Springs, Gravin, Wilby, Wilby, and Muckerawa.	One .....	.....	130 0 0	1886. 31 Dec.
1 June ...	*274	William M'Donald, jun.	Crookwell	SOUTHERN ROAD. Goulburn and Crookwell	One	Vehicle ...	75 0 0	31 Dec.
1 June ...	*266	Henry Donnelly	Tenterfield	NORTHERN ROAD. Tenterfield and Bryan's Gap. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, for a sum at the rate of £15 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two .....	.....	19 10 0	1888. 31 Dec.
16 June ...	*275	Mathew Blomfield ...	Clifton	SOUTHERN ROAD. Waterfall Railway Station and Post Office, Clifton, Helli, Woonona, Fairy Meadow, and Wollongong.	Six	4 or 5 horse covered coach.	60 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
1 July ...	*267	Albert L. Leslie	Barry, Nundle ...	NORTHERN ROADS. Moonan Brook and Hanging Rock, via Glenmora, Ellerton, Fife's, Vine's, Corbett's, Simpson's, Glen Rock Shed, Glen Rock Station, Barry Station, and Glen Barnett Station.	One	Horseback	90 0 0	1887. 30 June.
1 July ...	*268	William Neale.....	Harwood Island.	Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Four .....	.....	4 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
4 July ...	*156	John Montgomery ...	Coonabarabran...	WESTERN ROAD. Coonamble and Baradine, via T. Keogh's Warrana Station, Magonidine Creek, Mr. Ryder's Calga Station, Balderson's, Barmedman, Goorianawa, and Varney's.	One	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	119 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
21 July ...	*153	John M. Funck	Carinda	Culgambone, Bourbah, Quambone, and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Stations.	Two	Pack-horse	315 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
1 Aug. ...	*276	Michael H. Enright...	Rankin's Springs	SOUTHERN ROADS. Narrandera and Mount Elliott	Two	1 or more horse buggy.	225 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Aug. ...	*277	Peter J. M'Alister...	Wagga Wagga...	Mount Elliott, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	194 15 0	31 Dec.
1 Aug. ...	*278	George Smith	Krawarree	Ballalaba and Captain's Flat...	One.....	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	30 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.

Date of commencement of Contracts.	No.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
1886.								
1 Aug. ...	*167	Andrew P. Low	Tamworth	NORTHERN ROAD. Railway Station, West Tamworth, and Post Offices, West Tamworth and Tamworth.	No. of times per week. Twice, or oftener, daily.	Spring-cart, 1 horse.	£ s. d. 45 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
20 Aug. ...	*161	Robert Conway. (Transferred to Thos. Adams from 1 Oct., 1886.)	Warren	WESTERN ROAD. Neverbire and Warren	Six	2-horse coach.	97 0 0	31 Dec.
20 Aug. ...	*164	James Oriel	Warren	Warren, Teandra, and Quambona.	Two	Horseback or waggonetta.	120 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	*279	Joseph Ross	Silverton	SOUTHERN ROAD. Silverton and Broken Hill ...	Four .....	.....	80 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
1 Sept. ...	*269	John O'Neill	Armidale	NORTHERN ROAD. Hillgrove Station and Hillgrove Post Office.	Two	2-horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	*271	Patrick Collins. (Transferred to George Judge from 22 Nov., 1886.)	Glen Innes	Railway Station and Post Office, Glen Innes.	Twice, or oftener, daily.	2-wheeled van, 1 horse.	52 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	*272	William Tweddell ...	Glen Innes	Railway Station and Post Office, Deepwater, and Deepwater, Tent Hill, and Emma-ville.	Twice, or oftener, daily. Six	2-horse coach.	160 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	*273	Michael Croke	Dandee Railway Station.	Railway Station and Post Office, Dundee.	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec. 1887.
1 Sept. ...	*274	William Funston	Tenterfield	Railway Station and Post Office, Tenterfield.	Once, or oftener, daily.	2-horse van.	60 0 0	31 Dec.
1 Sept. ...	*275	Henry F. Lumley ...	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Drake, Tabulam, and Casino, via Sandiland.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	237 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
6 Sept. ...	*270	Daniel Dowling	Wollongbar	Wollongbar, Cowlong (Kesby's), and Pearce's Creek.	One	Horseback	24 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
1 Oct. ...	*280	John J. Barry	Young	SOUTHERN ROAD. Young, Tubbul, and Moran-garell, via Memagoug, Weddallin, and Moonbucca.	One	Vehicle, 1 horse.	75 0 0	31 Dec.
13 Oct. ...	*243	John Munsie	South Woodburn	NORTHERN ROAD. South Woodburn, Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, and Ballina, via Green's, including the portage of mails to and from these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	300 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
1 Nov. ...	*281	William Henry Pearce	Liverpool	SOUTHERN ROADS. Liverpool and Bonnyrigg	Six	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec. 1887.
1 Nov. ...	*282	Patrick Quilty	Gilmore	Gilmore and Reedy Flat	Two	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec. 1888.
1 Nov. ...	*60	William John Roberts	Taralga	Goulburn, Tarlo, Chatsbury, Myrtleville, and Taralga.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	195 0 0	31 Dec. 1888.
1 Dec. ...	*283	Franz Hauckel	Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek and Mundayla (Mr. Hauckel's, of Munday-waddera).	One .....	.....	25 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.

(a) New line. (b) New arrangement. (c) Additional communication. (d) Notice given to contractor to terminate serving on 4th November, 1886, but arrangements subsequently made for its continuation up to 31st December, 1886, on horseback, at £100 per annum. (e) In lieu of No. 121, Northern Roads, in general list. (f) In lieu of No. 260, Southern Roads, in general list. (g) In lieu of No. 15, Southern Roads, in general list; contract terminated 30th November, 1886. (h) In lieu of No. 144, Northern Roads, in general list. (i) In lieu of No. 152, Northern Roads, in general list. (j) In lieu of No. 156, Western Roads, in general list. (k) In lieu of No. 153, Western Roads, in general list. (l) In lieu of portion of No. 247, Southern Roads, in general list. (m) In lieu of No. 167, Northern Roads, in general list. (n) In lieu of No. 171, Western Roads, in general list. (o) In lieu of No. 164, Western Roads, in general list. (p) In lieu of No. 243, Northern Roads, in general list. (q) In lieu of No. 63, Southern Roads, in general list.

APPENDIX F.

ACCOUNT of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1886, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 1885	1,471,894	1	11	By amount of Repayments during 1886 ...	1,172,555	5	4
To Cash received from Depositors during 1886	1,071,609	19	5	Balance as per Savings' Bank Ledgers .....£1,420,181			
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1886	52,356	11	6	Unpaid warrants.....	3,123	12	7
	£ 2,595,860	12	10		£ 1,423,305	7	6
					£ 2,595,860	12	10

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due to all Depositors at close of 1886	1,423,305	7	6	By amount of Security in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—			
				New South Wales "Four per Cents"	206,466	13	11
				Debentures	83,200	0	0
				Cash in hands of Controller	789	19	9
				Ditto in Treasury, not invested	1,008,258	10	2
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1886, computed at 4%	42,108	6	5
Balance (excess of Assets)	18,266	16	1	Interest due on investments to the 31st December, 1886	4,748	13	4
	£ 1,441,572	3	7		£ 1,441,572	3	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Departmental Expenses for 1886	3,500	0	0	Balance from preceding Account	16,588	7	10
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1886	52,356	11	6	By amount of Interest on Investments in "Four per cents"	15,426	13	4
				Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested on 31st December, 1886, at 4%	42,108	6	5
Balance	18,266	16	1		£ 74,123	7	7
	£ 74,123	7	7		£ 74,123	7	7

F. W. HILL, Controller.
Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department,
Sydney, 14th March, 1887.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

I certify that the foregoing Statement of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1886, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings' Bank.

E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

ON THE

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HIS MINISTERIAL CONTROL,

BEING THAT FOR THE YEAR

1887.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1888.

[2s. 9d.]

804—

[1,288 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £193 16s. 0d.]

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1887, ON THE POST OFFICE,
MONEY ORDER, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, AND ELECTRIC
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENTS.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the thirty-third Annual Report on the Departments under my Ministerial control.

COMBINED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

		<i>Revenue.</i>	
		1886.	1887.
Post Office	...	£330,591 0 0	£342,093 14 4
Electric Telegraph Department	...	158,127 14 0	164,510 15 3
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—			
Commission on Money Orders	...	14,927 1 0	14,960 7 6
Interest on Investments	...	57,534 19 9	55,493 10 11
Total	...	£561,180 14 9	£577,058 8 0

		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Post Office	...	£427,929 16 1	£458,923 14 7
Electric Telegraph Department	...	163,260 0 3	156,779 16 3
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department—			
Salaries and Contingencies	...	12,594 12 2	11,447 6 1
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts	...	52,356 11 6	50,717 4 10
Total	...	£656,141 0 0	£677,863 0 9

The above are the particulars of expenditure out of the votes of Parliament directly at my disposal, except in the case of the Government Savings Bank item of "Interest added to Depositors' Accounts," which is specially provided for out of the interest accruing from investment of funds on the same account.

The following are the items of expenditure paid from votes under the control of other Ministers:—

	1886.	1887.
Stores and stationery	£10,184 11 3	£8,095 3 7
Repairs and additions to Buildings	8,414 17 2	7,835 12 10
Furniture (including carriage)	3,389 1 7	3,677 17 1
Printing, bookbinding, Gazette advertisements, Gazettes, &c.	10,513 17 10	9,126 3 2
Printing postage stamps...	4,724 0 1	5,034 7 0
Municipal rates	951 16 3	1,425 12 0
Postage	1,148 9 4	1,131 0 0
Advertising in newspapers	790 17 1	947 15 8
Fuel and light	1,134 15 9	3,087 8 1
Total	£41,252 6 4	£40,360 19 5

The interest on the cost of construction of Electric Telegraph Lines is estimated at £27,384, and the interest on the cost of buildings owned by the Government, and used as Post and Telegraph Offices in various parts of the Colony, is estimated at £24,120, which will make the total expenditure of the Departments under my control £769,733 0s. 2d.

POSTAL

* These items do not include the proportions chargeable against the Electric Telegraph and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Departments, of the salaries of officials in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the full amount of which salaries are included above in the expenditure of the Post Office Department. Apportioning the cost of salaries, the Electric Telegraph expenditure would be £182,337 5s. 6d., the Money Order and Government Savings Bank expenditure, £18,174 12s. (exclusive of interest added to depositors' accounts); and the expenditure of the Post Office Department, £426,680 15s. 5d.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Although this report should properly only deal with the transactions of the year 1887, it may be desirable to mention that, in the month of January last, a Conference was held in Sydney, at which the following Ministerial representatives of the various Colonies were present, viz.:—The Hon. C. J. Roberts, New South Wales; the Hon. F. T. Derham, Victoria; the Hon. J. C. F. Johnson, South Australia and Western Australia; the Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, New Zealand; and the Hon. B. Stafford Bird, Tasmania. The following permanent heads of Departments were also present at this Conference, and assisted the Ministers on the matters discussed relating to their Departments, viz.:—S. H. Lambton, Secretary, Post Office, New South Wales; James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria; Charles Todd, Postmaster-General, South Australia; John M'Donnell, Under Secretary, Post and Telegraph Office, Queensland; A. C. Douglas, Secretary to Post Office, Tasmania; Robert Henry, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Tasmania; and W. Gray, Secretary to Post and Telegraph Office, New Zealand. At this Conference the following important questions were considered, namely:—The Federal Ocean Mail Service, *via* Suez; Intercolonial Parcel Post; Postal Note System; the position of the Cable Service between Australia and England, including branch services respectively to New Zealand and Tasmania; proposals of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for a reduction of the tariff between Europe and Australia, and proposal that the Imperial Government should contribute to the cable subsidy; the proposed telegraphic communication between England and Australia by way of the Pacific and Vancouver Island; uniform postal regulations among the various Colonies; exchange of post cards between the Australian Colonies and Great Britain; reduction of the Indian Telegraph Transit Rates; and some other questions of a less important character.

As the Minutes of the Proceedings at this Conference, and the resolutions arrived at have already been presented to Parliament, I deem it unnecessary to make further allusion to these matters in this report, except in regard to the matter of the Federal Ocean Mail Service.

FEDERAL OCEAN MAIL SERVICE, *VIA* SUEZ.

In previous Annual Reports allusion has been made to the negotiations that were going on for the purpose of securing a federal mail service between Australia and Great Britain, by way of Suez. These negotiations, I am glad to say, have since culminated in the conclusion of contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies for a weekly mail service that have met with the approval of the New South Wales Parliament. Although the correspondence detailing these negotiations has been laid before Parliament, I deem it advisable, for the convenience of the record, to give the following brief statement of the proceedings, viz.:—

Prior to the 1st February, 1888, mail communication between Great Britain and Australia, *via* Suez, mainly depended, so far as the Colonies were concerned, upon two contract services—namely, one performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company for a service once a fortnight between Sydney and Suez, under arrangement with the New South Wales Government; and the other by the Peninsular and Oriental Company once a fortnight between Melbourne and Colombo, under contract with the Victorian Government. These contracts enabled connection to be made with the main trunk mail service from England to India and China, maintained by the Imperial Government—the packets under the Victorian contract making the connection at Colombo, and the Orient Company at Suez (the Orient Company being required to convey mails on to Italy if unable to make time in meeting the packet at Suez)—thus affording the regular weekly communication.

In the contract with the Orient Company the novel principle of payment by weight of mail matter carried was introduced; and it was at the time thought that the payment of fixed subsidies, with bonuses for quick passages, for carriage of English mails would altogether cease; but, as will be seen hereafter, it has been found that the opinion then formed was premature.

The Imperial Government, whilst these two contracts were in existence undertook to convey without direct charge to the Colonies, the Australian mails by the packets running under its contract for the main trunk line to India and China.

A circular telegram was addressed in February, 1885, to the several Australian Governors as follows:—

Her Majesty's Government have under consideration mail service. Would be glad to know—1st. At expiration of existing arrangements, in the year 1888, for conveyance of Eastern mail, would Colonial Governments join in conveying and providing transport of mails from Brindisi and other Continental ports to Australia, and *vice versa*, or would they prefer, as at present, to arrange for conveyance of our mails to and from point on China line, to be determined, short of above-mentioned port. 2nd. If you agree to join general contract, will you agree to share loss, if any, sustained by conveyance on basis already existing as regards India—this country paying half the amount, Colonies dividing remainder according to their share in correspondence with and distance conveyed. 3rd. Would Colony join single contract, if obtainable on advantageous terms, to enter Eastern service, Australia, China, India, or do you prefer to divide service into two or more contracts, providing, as at present, weekly service at least?

In February, 1885, the Honorable R. C. Baker, then Minister of Justice and Education of South Australia, visited Melbourne and Sydney with the view of arranging for joint action by the Australian Colonies in regard to future mail service *via* Suez. After a lengthy consideration of the matter, and a second visit in July, 1885, to Melbourne and Sydney by Mr. Baker (who was then specially commissioned by the South Australian Government to attend to this matter, he being no longer a member of the South Australian Government) the terms of a joint agreement were drafted. Mr. Baker then (*i.e.*, in July, 1885) proceeded to England, it was understood, to aid the South Australian Agent-General there in furthering this proposal. This agreement as modified by the Governments of the respective Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, was signed on the 21st August, 1885. The following is a copy:—

Memorandum of agreement made between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

It is agreed as follows:—

1. This agreement is primarily entered into by the three Colonies first-named; and unless all three of such Colonies sign or agree to the same it shall not be considered binding on any one or more of such Colonies who have signed or agreed hereto.

2. As soon as the three first-named Colonies shall have assented hereto the other Colonies before-mentioned shall be invited to become parties hereto.

3. The Colony of New South Wales shall invite the Colonies of Queensland and New Zealand to become parties hereto; the Colony of Victoria shall invite the Colony of Tasmania to become a party hereto; and the Colony of South Australia shall invite the Colony of Western Australia to become a party hereto.

4. This agreement is entered into as a preliminary to a joint answer being sent by the Colonies to the telegram of Lord Derby, of the 4th February, 1885, to the Governors of the various Colonies *re* postal matters, and in order to secure joint and concerted action on the part of the Colonies in reference to the postal matters referred to in such telegram.

5. As soon as the first three Colonies named have assented hereto a telegram shall be sent to the British Government, in answer to the said telegram of the 4th February, suggesting the following arrangements between Great Britain and the Colonies on the termination of the present agreement between Great Britain and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company:—

First—Great Britain to invite tenders on behalf of herself and the contracting Colonies for a mail service or mail services to be performed by British ships.

Second—Tenders to be called—

(a) For a weekly service.

(b) For a fortnightly service, to alternate with another fortnightly service, so as to secure a weekly service.

Third—Such service or services to be from Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe, to be named by the tenderers, and approved of by the other contracting parties, to Sydney, *via* King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

Fourth—The tenders (whether confined to any particular companies or open) to be called for separate and distinct from any other service.

Fifth—Tenders to be invited for services from London to the Semaphore, Adelaide, and *vice versa*, in twenty-nine days, in thirty-one days, and in thirty-three days.

Sixth—The mail matter of any Colony desiring it to be landed at Adelaide, and forwarded by rail to Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, *et cetera*; 10d. per lb. for letters and 1d. per lb. for other mail matter to be paid to each forwarding Colony; South Australia to guarantee that there shall not be delay of more than six hours at Adelaide, and, if necessary, to employ special trains. South Australia and Victoria to arrange as to specials between Adelaide and Melbourne, and Victoria and New South Wales between Melbourne and Sydney.

Seventh—The mail steamers to continue on to Melbourne and Sydney.

Eighth—The tenders to include the local transit rates across Egypt, but the tenderers may carry mails by what route they think best, if they carry them in the specified time.

Ninth—All mail matter to be tendered

for at { per lb. of letters.

{ per lb. of other matter. }

amount to be given by tenderers.

Tenth—Penalties of £4 per hour for non-arrival in time, and bonuses of same amount for arrival before time (between port of departure in Europe and the Semaphore, Adelaide).

Eleventh—Great Britain and the contracting Colonies to send by the contracting steamers all mail matter not specially directed to be sent by particular route.

Twelfth—Great Britain to retain all her own postages, and pay cost of transit through to destination of all mail matter, including premiums on voyages from Great Britain. The contracting Colonies to do the same in connection with the trips from the Colonies to Great Britain.

Thirteenth

Thirteenth—If any other Colony, not a party hereto, sends mail matter by contracting steamers it shall be carried at the same rates as for contracting Colonies, and on the same terms, including share of premiums and penalties.

Fourteenth—Premiums on mail matter despatched from the Colonies by any steamer to be paid by Colonies sending letters by such steamer in proportion to letters carried, and accounts to be adjusted quarterly.

Fifteenth—In the event of the contracting Colonies joining the Postal Union, any loss which may accrue in consequence of being obliged to carry mail matter for Union Countries at Union rates to be paid one-half by Great Britain and the other half by the contracting Colonies, in the proportion of weight of letters carried for such Colonies—taking an average of three months.

Sixteenth—No contract to be accepted without the consent of the three first-named Colonies.

Seventeenth—The tenders to be for five years.

6. It is also agreed that the contracting Colonies shall urge upon Great Britain the desirability of taking all possible steps to reduce the exorbitant rates now paid for the land transit of the Australian mails across Italy and France, namely 16 f. 50 c. per kilo of letters, *et cætera*.

7. This agreement is made subject to ratification by the respective Parliaments of the Colonies parties hereto.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1885.

JAMES NORTON,

Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General, Victoria.

JOHN A. COCKBURN,

Minister of Education, Controlling Postal Department, South Australia.

Consequent on this agreement the following joint telegram was sent on the 17th November, 1885, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

OCEAN Mail Services, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia agree to following, and invite other Colonies:—England to invite tenders on behalf herself and Colonies, for weekly service, also for fortnightly service, by different companies, to alternate so as to give weekly service. Colonies prefer service by two companies distinct from other services. Brindisi, Naples, or other approved port, to Western Australia, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney. Mails, if required, to be landed Adelaide. Tenders to be for twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty-three days to Adelaide. Mail matter to be tendered for at so much per pound for letters and so much other matter, including Egyptian rates. Penalties and premiums four pounds hour. England and Colonies to send all mail matter not otherwise marked. Contract five years. England retain her postages, and pay cost of transit including premiums on outward mails; Colonies same homewards. Should Colonies join Union, England to pay half loss, Colonies half.

Governor, New South Wales,

Governor, Victoria.

Governor, South Australia.

On the 1st February, 1886, tenders were accordingly invited by the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom, and on the 30th April following only two were received, namely:—one from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the other from the Orient Company—and in both the conditions of the Mail Service under which tenders had been invited were departed from in several important particulars. The amount of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tender was £115,000 for a seven years' contract, or £100,000 for a ten years' contract; and the terms of the Orient Company's tender were for a ten years' contract—12s. per pound for letters, and 6d. per pound for newspapers and other mail matter, with the addition of £750 per mail despatched each way, or a direct subsidy of £39,000 a year in addition to the poundage rate on the weight of mails. It was very disappointing that the principle of payment entirely on the weight of mail matter conveyed was not entertained by the tenderers, and it then became necessary to reconsider the matter in London and in the Colonies.

Accordingly, a Conference was held at Melbourne in November, 1886, between the Honorable F. B. Suttor (Postmaster-General of New South Wales), the Honorable F. T. Derham (Postmaster-General of Victoria), and the Honorable J. W. Downer (Chief Secretary of South Australia), and resulted in the following telegram being sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 16th December, 1886:—

Telegram from the Governor of Victoria to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
16 December, 1886.

At meeting of Ministers representing New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, it was agreed to request Postmaster-General to negotiate with Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company for thirty-three days' mail service on payment by weight.

Failing this, Imperial and Colonial Governments to offer £160,000 a year to Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company, or either, for performance between them of whole weekly service in thirty-three days. Failing this, suggests for consideration of Postmaster-General the expediency of accepting present tenders on reduction of Peninsular and Oriental subsidy to £90,000, and Orient £20,000.

Failing

Failing negotiations, invite fresh tenders thirty-four days' service on original conditions. In any event contract to be for five years, with penalties, and without premiums.

Governments urge strong representations to be made for reduction of transit charges through Italy and France by accelerated train service, and of the rate 30 centimes single rate letter levied by Italy. If these rates reduced, Colonies will adopt uniform rate, 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce on letters to all countries of Europe. Colonies do not approve of foreign ships having mail contracts.

As the printed papers laid before Parliament show, a very lengthy negotiation then took place between the Imperial Government and the two steam Companies, with frequent cable references to the Colonies concerned, and ultimately the agreement was arrived at which is fully set forth in the contracts made respectively with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, and which will be found in the printed papers before alluded to.

The £170,000 payable to the two Companies under the contracts in question for the weekly service involves the mail conveyance right through from the Colonies to Italy, and in this respect differs from the previous Australian contracts, which provided only for the conveyance respectively between Melbourne and Colombo, in the one case, and Sydney and Suez in the other, and this circumstance prevents a satisfactory comparison of the gross cost of the new with that of the old contracts, but as will presently be shown from an estimate of the probable actual cost of the service right through from end to end in comparison with the service right through under the previous arrangement, the new contract may be considered as a satisfactory settlement of the question of mail service *via* Suez.

In regard to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, the Company has the option of carrying the Indian and China mails by the packets performing the Australian mail service. This option the London office states was conceded in consideration of the Peninsular and Oriental Company reducing its original tender by £15,000, and agreeing to call at such ports and places between Brindisi and Adelaide in correspondence with the Indian and China mail service, provided the periods of transit shall not in any wise be altered or affected.

The time between Brindisi and Adelaide, including all stoppages in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, is thirty-two days twelve hours, except during the south-west monsoon period, when the voyage from Adelaide to Brindisi will be completed within thirty-three days twelve hours. In the case of the Orient Company the duration of the voyage between Naples and Adelaide is thirty-two days.

This, with satisfactory time-tables, would enable the communication right through from London to Sydney to be accomplished in about thirty-seven days.

The time allowed under the previous contracts was, between London and Melbourne, under the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, about forty days, and under the Orient Company's contract, between London and Melbourne, about thirty-nine days. In some few instances extraordinary passages were made under the old contracts—in one case in twenty-nine days—and it is expected that, as superior packets will be employed under the new contracts, the average time of about thirty-seven days will be more than maintained.

Each Company gives a bond of £20,000, and both Companies are under obligation to proceed to Adelaide by way of the Cape of Good Hope, instead of *via* the Suez Canal, should it be deemed by the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom expedient in the public interest that the mails should be so conveyed.

There are no premiums for quick voyages. Certain deductions from the subsidy are provided for if the Companies fail to supply vessels at Brindisi, Naples, or Adelaide ready to proceed to sea on the day appointed.

Both contracts are for seven years.

The Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia having thus become directly identified with the Imperial Government in the new contracts, under which Great Britain has undertaken to pay £95,000 and the Colonies 75,000

£170,000

it became necessary to consider upon what basis the amount of £75,000 should be apportioned amongst the Colonies that might agree to make use of the new service. At the Intercolonial Conference held in Sydney in January last, already alluded to in this report, it was determined as follows:—

That the Australian subsidy of £75,000 a year, payable to the P. & O. and Orient S.S. Companies for the conveyance of mails between Europe and Australia, after deducting amounts paid by non-contracting parties, be apportioned amongst the Colonies, viz. :—New South Wales, Victoria, South

South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, on the basis of their respective populations—the following figures to be accepted for the purpose of computation until January, 1889, and thereafter during the continuance of contract the amounts payable by the various Colonies to be adjusted on the estimated basis of population each year:—

Colony.	Population.
New South Wales	1,001,966
Victoria	1,003,043
South Australia	312,439
Tasmania	137,211
Western Australia	40,084

That the following sea transit rates, subject to such alteration as may from time to time be decided upon by the contracting Colonies to non-contracting Colonies, be charged on correspondence despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers under contract, exclusive of whatever Australian railway transit rates may be fixed by this Conference, viz.:—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net.
Packets	1s. 0d. "
Newspapers	6d. "
Parcels (included in the Parcel Post)—	
Sea transit	3d. per lb.
Australian rate (if forwarded by sea)	2d. "

Any non-contracting Colony may become a party to the contract at any time on intimating its desire to do so.

Presuming that the New South Wales share of the sum of £75,000 does not exceed the amount estimated on the principle of population as decided at the Conference, namely, £30,000; the following is roughly estimated to be the probable cost to New South Wales of the through service:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Dr.</i>						
New South Wales share of subsidy	30,000	0	0			
Australian overland transit on mails despatched		900	0			
Italian and French transit on mails despatched		* 5,000	0			
				35,900	0	0
<i>Cr.</i>						
Postages on mail matter despatched	27,000	0	0			
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies	* 2,000	0	0			
				29,000	0	0
Estimated annual cost... ..				90	0	0

* It is most difficult at present to form an estimate regarding these two items.

The net cost to New South Wales of the weekly service, *via* Suez, for the year 1887, under the former contracts was £32,396, so it will be seen that, under the new contracts, a saving of about £25,496 per annum will be effected.

It may be explained that prior to February, 1888, the arrangement as regards postage with the Imperial Post Office was as follows:—

Great Britain, out of the postage collected by her, retained 4d. per half-ounce letter, and the whole of the postage on packets and newspapers, crediting the Colonies with 2d. per half-ounce letter.

On return the Colonies retained the whole of the postage they collected on letters, and half the amount collected on packets and newspapers, crediting Great Britain with the other half of the latter class of correspondence; England paying the whole of the European Continental charges in both directions.

Under the new agreement with the United Kingdom, that country will retain the whole of the postages it collects (the Colonies likewise retaining their collections) and will pay the cost of transit through France and Italy of mails it despatches for Australia, and also the cost of transit of mails for such of the Australian Colonies as shall decide to have mails landed at Adelaide, and transmitted thence by railway. The rates chargeable for this Australian railway transit were agreed upon at the recent Postal Conference, and are as follow:—

RAILWAY TRANSIT RATES.

That the railway transit rates to be paid by the despatching country or Colony to each forwarding Colony be the same as those agreed to at the Melbourne Conference in 1886, viz.:—

Letters	4d. per lb. net weight.
Other mail matter	4s. per cwt. "

If forwarded by ordinary train.

It

I.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

INLAND SERVICE.

THE new postal routes opened during the year 1887, as shown in the annexed return, amounted to 1,176 miles, viz. :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>In the Western Country.</i>		<i>In the Northern Country.</i>	
From Central M'Donald Wharf to Post Office	three	From Belltrees to Stewart's Brook	one
" Dural to Galston	three	" Blue Gum Flat Railway Station to Post Office	six
" Dural to Kenthurst	three	" Casino to Irvington	three
" Seven Hills to Toongabbie	six	" Deepwater to Torrington	two
" St. Albans to Upper M'Donald	two	" Drake to Red Rock	one
<i>In the Southern Country.</i>		" Emmaville to The Gulf	one
From Arish to Schmes	one	" Gerrymberryn to Ramornie	two
" Barrangarry to Bendecla	two	" Gladstone to Belmore River	two
" Brungle to Upper Brungle	two	" Glencoe to Mount Mitchell	one
" Bulli Railway Station to Post Office	eighteen	" Glennie's Creek to Goorangoola	two
" Bungendore to Michelago (by railway)	six	" Goonoo Goonoo to Gowrie	one
" Burradoo to Bowral	six	" Gosford to Hamilton	six
" Corona to Cobham	one	" Gosford Railway Station to Post Office	six
" Crookwell to Pejar	two	" Gunnedah to Maley's	one
" Daydream to Nickolville	one	" Guyra to Brockley	one
" Gerogery to Walla Walla	two	" Hayter's to Byron Bay	one
" Hay to Culparkin	one	" Kempsey to Spencer's Creek	four
" Ingleburn Railway Station to Post Office	six	" Keytah to Goonal	two
" Jerrilderie to Mulwala	one	" Llangothlin Railway Platform to Receiving Office	three
" Monica Vale Railway Station to Post Office	three	" Moree to Talmoi	one
" Monteagle to Bendick Murrell	two	" Morisset Railway Station to Post Office, Cooranbong	three
" Monteagle Railway Station to Post Office	three	" Peat's Ferry Railway Station to Post Office	two
" Nelligen to Buckenbour	one	" Peat's Ferry Wharf to Post Office	two
" Nine-mile Tank to Mount Ida	one	" Rolland's Plains to Upper Rolland's Plains	two
" Queanbeyan Railway Station to Post Office	six	" Spencer's Creek to Arakoon	six
" Silverton to Cockburn	six	" Strathfield to Hawkesbury River	six
" Silverton to Eurlowie	one	" Summer Island to Spencer's Creek	two
" Tilba Tilba to Bermagui	two	" Tenterfield to Drake	three
" Tomerong to St. George's Basin	three	" Wazinda to Yagobia	one
" Waterfall to Otford	six	" Winding Creek Railway Station to Post Office	six
" Wentworth to Broken Hill	one	" Wyong Creek Railway Station to Post Office	six
" Wollongong Railway Station to Post Office	twelve	<i>In the Suburban District.</i>	
" Yass to Wargella	one	From Sylvania to Port Hacking	six

The postal routes abolished, amounting to 756 miles, are shown in the following return :—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	Postal Line.	No. of times per week.
<i>Western Roads.</i>		<i>Northern Roads.</i>	
Between Carcoar and Mount M'Donald	three	Between Blue Gum Flat and Cooranbong	two
" Enngonia and Yantabullabulla	one	" Booroolong and Sandy Creek	three
<i>Southern Roads.</i>		" Bridgetman and Goorangoola	two
Between Bigga and Reid's Flat	two	" Bungwall Flat and Forster	two
" Bulli and Clifton	six	" Elmore and Stannifer	two
" Bungendore Railway Station and Michelago	six	" Emmaville and The Gulf	one
" Clifton and Wollongong	six	" Gosford and Blue Gum Flat	six
" Conjola and Redhead	one	" Hornsby and Peat's Ferry	six
" Galspie and Leighwood	three	" Maclean and Harwood Island	six
" Junction Point and Tucna	three	" Mogil Mogil and Angledool	one
" Marengo and Cowra	two	" St. Leonards and Buena Vista	six
" Oxley and Menindie	one	" Summer Island and Arakoon	two
" Silverton and Purnacotta	three	" Wallend and Cooranbong	three
" Sutton Forest and Cross Roads	four	" Willson's Downfall and Amosfield	three
" Upper Gundaroo and Ginninderra	two	" Willson's Downfall and Stanthorpe	six
" Woore and Pejar	two	" Woy Woy and Mullet Creek	three
" Yass and Good Hope	two	<i>Suburban Roads.</i>	
" Young and Monteagle	two	Between Ryde and Eastwood	six

Increased communication on existing lines was afforded as follows:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Western Roads.</i>			<i>Southern Roads—continued.</i>		
Between Central M'Donald and St. Alban's	two	four	Between Queanbeyan Railway Station and Post Office	six	twelve
" Collie and Merigal	one	two	" Tathra and Bega	one	two
" Dubbo and Ten-mile Reef	one	two	" Waterfall and Clifton	six	twelve
" Forbes and Marsden's	one	two	<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
" Mullion Creek and Kangarooie	one	two	Between Bulahdelah and Dangwall Flat	two	three
" Tarana and Oberon	three	six	" Bulahdelah and Coolongook	one	two
<i>Southern Roads.</i>			" Cooranbong and Doree	two	three
Between Bega and Eden	two	three	" Gosford and Blue Gum Flat	two	six
" Binda and Bigga	two	three	" Jismore and Dunoon	one	two
" Bowning and Bookham	two	three	" Moree and Keytah	one	two
" Broken Hill and Round Hill	two	six	" Murwillumbah and North Tumbulgum	three	six
" Bungendore Railway Station and Post Office	six	twelve	" Scene & Kar's Springs	one	two
" Burrowa and Cowra	one	two	" Tenterfield and Wallangarra	two	six
" Goulburn and Middle Arm	two	three	" Walcha Road and Glen Morrison	one	two
			" Wyong Creek and Yarramalong	one	two

The communication existing on the following lines was decreased:—

Postal Line.	No. of times per week.		Postal Line.	No. of times per week.	
	From	To		From	To
<i>Western Roads.</i>			<i>Southern Roads.</i>		
Between Dubbo and Bulgandramine	three	one	Between Bowning and Bookham, Jindera & Walla Walla	three	two
" Murrumbidgee and Merrygoon	four	two	"	two	one
" Sandy Creek and Mount Hope	two	one	<i>Northern Roads.</i>		
" Sandy Creek and Nyngane	two	one	Between Ben Lomond Railway Station and Ben Lomond	three	two
" Ten-mile Reef and Bulgandramine	three	two	" Tenterfield & Willson's Downfall	six	two
			<i>Suburban Road.</i>		
			Between Kogarah and Woniara	twelve	six

The extent of postal route traversed in the Colony on the 31st December, 1887, was 27,514 miles, as compared with 27,094 miles traversed in 1886:—

	1886.	1887.
On horseback ...	12,606 miles	12,135 miles.
By coach, &c. ...	12,540 "	13,305 "
By railway ...	1,926 "	2,052 "
By tramway ...	22 "	22 "

The extension of mail route by railway during 1887 was as follows:—

Strathfield to Hawkesbury River ...	29 miles
Gosford to Hamilton ...	50 "
Bungendore to Michelago ...	47 "

The number of miles travelled in the year 1887 was 7,015,600, being an increase of 124,400 on the mileage of the previous year.

The number of Post Offices established was twenty-eight, viz.:—Bulli Railway Station, Burradoo, Doree, Dulwich Hill, Euriovie, George-street North, Glen-thorne, Goonambil, Green Valley, Hilltop, Hobby's Yards, Hornsby Junction, Knorrit Flat, Lect's Vale, Linburn, Monica Vale, Mortlake, Mount Mitchell, North Bulli, Nubba, Red Rock, Sandy Flat, Spencer's Creek, Stewart's Brook, Timbery Range, Toongabbie, Upper McDonald, and Whiteley's Flat.

The number of Post Offices re-established was four, viz.:—Chatswood, Como, Tallewang, and Torington.

The number of Post Offices discontinued was twenty-two, viz.:—Alma, Ben Lomond, Buena Vista, Camdenville, Farnell, Good Hope, Greenwich Park, Gurrundah, Kingsgrove, King's Plains, Lower Temora, Monkey, Mosman's Bay, Mulguthrie, Six-mile Creek, The Gulf, Tomakin, Upper North Creek, Urawilkie, Woniara, Woy Woy, and Yullundry.

It was found desirable to change the designations of the following Post Offices, viz.:—Blakney Creek to Bevendale, Brown Mountain to Lyttleton, Goonambil to Overton, Pelican Flats to Swansea, Whiteley's Flat to Belgravia.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the 1,167 Post offices in the Colony on the 31st December, 1887.

184 changes of Postmasters occurred during the year.

In the information contained in Appendix A is given a return of buildings for the transaction of the Postal, Money Order, Savings Bank, and Telegraph business possessed by the Government, as well as of the places where premises are rented or otherwise provided for the purpose. Government buildings at the following places were completed and occupied during 1887, viz.:—Balmain, Berrima, Bowral, Dubbo, Goodooga, Nymagee, Oberon, Petersham, Pooncarie, and Waverley.

At Mount McDonald premises purchased by the Government were fitted up for Postal and Telegraphic purposes.

Receiving Offices were established at the following places, viz.:—Alma, Ballengara, Belmore River, Bendick Murrell, Bendeela, Benerembah, Ben Lomond, Bloomsdale, Bluff Rock, Boonoo Boonoo, Brockley, Brodie's Plains, Broombee, Buckenbour, Bulga Creek, Bulyeroi, Byron Bay, Castle Doyle, Clareval, Coopla-curripa, Cross Roads West, Culparlin, Digby, Donald, Dry Lake, Eatonsville, Edith Eganton, Galston, Gowrie, Grabben Gullen, Greenwich Park, Gurrundah, Hornsby Junction, Irvington, Kenthurst, Kildary, King's Plains, Lady Don, Lower Mangrove, Lower Mookerawa, Lower Temora, Marrana Creek (re-established), Marrar, Merigal, Moonee Creek, Mulguthrie, Mullenderree, Nickelville, Nine Mile, Port Hacking, Ramornie, Rosemount, St. George's Basin, Sherbrooke, Stockinbingal, The Gulf, Thornleigh, Tomakin, Trundle Lagoon, Upper Gilmore, Upper North Creek, Upper Rolland's Plains, Urawilkie, Wargeila, Williams' Crossing, Willy Wally, Wood's Reef, and Yagobie.

The names of the Receiving Offices at Benerembah and Cross Roads were changed to Mount Ida and Kingswood, respectively.

The Receiving Offices at the undermentioned places were discontinued, viz.:—Brodie's Plains, George's Creek, Gol Gol, Holmwood, Kangarooie, Rocky Ponds, South Mount Hope, Spring Plains, Urawilkie, Warrumbungul, Westbridge, Williamsdale, and Y. Water.

The Receiving Offices at the following places were converted into Post Offices:—Coldstream, Doree, Goonambil, Hilltop, Hornsby Junction, Knorrit Flat, Monica Vale, Nubba, Timbery Range, and Whiteley's Flat.

In the Appendix will be found a list of the Receiving Offices in existence at the close of the year, showing the number to be 263.

During the year 1887 fourteen pillar letter-receivers were erected in different parts of the Colony, and three were removed to different sites. Fifty-eight small iron letter-receivers were placed, eight were removed to new sites, and seven withdrawn. Of other kinds of receivers, six were placed and two withdrawn.

On the 31st December the number of letter-receivers erected in the Colony (both large and small) was 576, and the number of newspaper-receivers 15.

At Bathurst, Deniliquin, Eskbank, Grafton, Hexham, Lithgow, Marrickville, Newtown, Orange, Parramatta, Petersham, Redfern, St. Leonards, and Waverley the letter-receivers are cleared by special messengers, who are respectively paid an annual sum for the performance of this work. At other places this duty is fulfilled by persons regularly attached to the staff of the Department.

The number of licenses for the sale of postage-stamps issued in 1887 to persons other than postmasters or receiving-office-keepers was 204. It was found on inquiry that a number of persons had removed from the addresses at which they were licensed to sell stamps, or had discontinued selling them, and had consequently forfeited their licenses. The names of these have accordingly been omitted from the revised list of vendors, which will be found in the Appendix.

On the 31st December the number of locked private letter-boxes let at the General Post Office was 1,079, besides 60 allotted to Public Departments, for which

no

Appendix A.

Appendix A.

Appendix B.

Appendix C.

no fees are paid. The system is now in operation at the following offices, viz.:—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Balranald, Bathurst, Bega, Bombala, Bourke, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Casino, Cobar, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Dubbo, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Gunnedah, Hay, Haymarket, Inverell, Jereelderie, King-street, Manly, Moruya, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Narrandera, Newcastle, Newtown, Nymagee, Orange, Parramatta, Queanbeyan, Silverton, Singleton, South Grafton, Tamworth, Temora, Tenterfield, Uralla, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wentworth, West Maitland, Wilcannia, and Young.

One additional letter-carrier was appointed during the year 1887, and two were transferred from the temporary to the permanent staff. The staff carriers at Campbelltown, Hill End, and one of those at West Maitland were transferred, and their places filled by the appointment of lads at small salaries. There were, at the end of the year, 178 letter-carriers, distributed throughout the Colony as follows:—127 Sydney and Suburbs, 3 Albury, 1 Armidale, 3 Bathurst, 1 Bourke, 1 Corowa, 1 Deniliquin, 1 Dubbo, 1 East Maitland, 1 Forbes, 1 Glen Innes, 4 Goulburn, 2 Grafton, 1 Granville, 1 Hay, 1 Inverell, 1 Lambton, 1 Lismore, 1 Liverpool, 1 Morpeth, 1 Narrabri, 3 Newcastle, 1 Orange, 4 Parramatta, 1 Singleton, 2 Tamworth, 2 Wagga Wagga, 2 Wallsend, 1 Waratah, 2 West Maitland, 1 Wickham, 1 Wilcannia, 1 Windsor, 1 Wollongong, 1 Young.

Under special arrangements a house-to-house delivery of correspondence is also afforded in the following localities, viz.:—Adamstown, Bega, Blayney, Botany, Bowral, Braidwood, Broken Hill, Burwood, Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury, Casino, Concord, Cooma, Cootamundra, Cowra, Croydon, Dungog, Gladesville, Grenfell, Greta, Gunnedah, Hamilton, Hill End, Homebush, Hurstville, Kiama, Kogarah, Lithgow, Macdonaldtown, Maclean, Minmi, Mitchell, Moama, Molong, Mudgee, Muswellbrook, Narrandera, New Lambton, North Ryde, North Willoughby, Nyngan, Onebygamba, Parkes, Penrith, Queanbeyan, Raymond Terrace, Richmond, Rockdale, Silverton, South Grafton, Springwood, Stockton, St. Peters, Strathfield, Tarce, Tenterfield, The Junction, Watson's Bay, Wellington, Wentworth, West Tamworth, Wingham, and Yass.

The number of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department for the year 1887, was as follows:—1 Postmaster-General, 1 Secretary, 1 Chief Clerk, 1 Superintendent, Mail Branch; 1 Accountant, 1 Cashier, 1 Postal Inspector for Missing Letter and Irregularity Branch, 3 Postal Inspectors, 1 Assistant Superintendent, Mail Branch; 3 senior clerks, 92 clerks, 12 temporary clerks, 2 probationers, 36 mail guards, 25 letter-sorters, 38 stampers and sorters, 178 letter-carriers, 36 mail-boys, 45 messengers, porters, female servants, &c., 1 detective, 1,167 Postmasters, 1 relieving officer, 74 postal assistants, 218 temporary postal assistants, 9 temporary sorters, 30 temporary receiver-clearers, 99 temporary letter-carriers, 23 mail-carriers, 263 receiving officekeepers, 600 mail contractors; total, 2,963. 194 of the above also hold the position of station-master, operator, messenger or probationer in the Electric Telegraph Department, and are included in the return of employes under that Department given on page 25. Of the remainder, 286 hold the dual appointment of official Post and Telegraph Master.

The Honorable F. B. Suttor, M.L.A., retired from the position of Postmaster-General on the 19th January, 1887, when I undertook the Ministerial charge of the Department.

The following officers retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, viz:—

A. Porter and R. H. Crakanthorp, Clerks.	H. Wheeler, Postmaster, Muswellbrook.
W. E. Shaw, Postmaster, Raymond-terrace.	J. S. Arnott, Postmaster, Wickham.
C. B. Cuttriss, Postmaster, King-street.	Mrs. L. A. Isaac, Postmistress, Scone.
J. W. P. Bennett, Postmaster, Lake Cudgellico.	W. Stone, Mail Guard, and
J. Scowcroft, Postmaster, Redfern.	T. J. McCormick, Stamper and Sorter.

Fifteen deaths occurred, viz:—G. J. Ward, and W. B. Foster, clerks; W. C. Denshire, Postmaster, Parramatta; E. Walsh, Postmaster, Howlong; W. McCabe, Postal Assistant, Deniliquin; C. Aubusson, mail-cart driver; and A. Walter, letter-carrier, all of whom were attached to the permanent staff. The remainder (eight) were persons temporarily employed.

Thirty-three resignations took place, and the services of three officials being no longer required were dispensed with.

The

The removals from the service numbered 16. Two of these—a postmaster and a postal assistant—received sentences of 6 months, and 2 years and 11 months' imprisonment, respectively, for embezzlement; a third—a letter sorter—one of 2 years and 11 months for stealing a cheque from a letter; and a postal assistant a term of 1 month for stealing postage stamps. The remainder were dismissed for the following offences:—

- A postmistress and a postal assistant, for irregularities in their accounts.
- A mail-boy, for theft, another for having stolen coin in his possession, and a third for disobedience of instructions.
- A postal assistant, for misappropriation of public money.
- Two postmasters and a window cleaner, for general neglect of duty.
- A letter-carrier, for intemperance.
- A postal assistant, for refusing to register letters and untruthfulness.
- A letter-carrier was committed for trial on a charge of stealing money from a letter, but the Attorney-General declining to file a bill the prosecution was not proceeded with. The letter-carrier's character, however, being unsatisfactory, he was not retained in the service.

The Postal Inspectors travelled over and inspected 18,610 miles of mail route, and visited 285 Post Offices.

Consequent on the repeal on the 1st January, 1887, of so much of the Civil Service Act of 1884, as prescribed a classification of all officers within divisions, and entitled them to increases based on such classification, the classification and increment clauses of the rules and regulations setting forth in conformity with the 7th section of the Act the conditions of employment in the Departments under the control of the Postmaster-General, were repealed.

Not the least important of the alterations made during the year was the introduction, on the 1st July, of amended regulations and rates for the transmission of packets and books by post. Under these regulations packets of merchandise, up to 1 lb. in weight, can be forwarded to any place within the Colony at the rate of 1d. for every 2 ounces or fraction thereof, thus practically affording the convenience of an inland Parcel Post. Arrangements have since been made for the extension of the system to the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand.

The regulation providing for packets being sent through the post—"In a cover entirely open at one end or side; if the cover be slit, the opening must be of the full extent of the end or side, and the contents must be easy of withdrawal"—was in October amended as follows:—"In a cover open at one end or side, or with the flap left unsealed. If the cover be slit, the opening must be sufficient to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination."

In December a further amendment of the Packet regulations took place, such amendment permitting Bank Pass-books to be sent from or to any Bank within the Colony at packet rates (viz., 1d. for every 2oz., or fraction thereof), provided they are enclosed in covers with the ends sufficiently open to admit of the postal officials seeing that Pass-books, and apparently nothing else, are therein contained, and provided also that the covers bear the endorsement "Pass-book only."

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The performance by the Union Steamship Company of the Mail Service between Sydney and San Francisco during the year 1887, is shown in the following returns:—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Due at Sydney.		No. of days from San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in the transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1887.	1887.		
Zealandia	12 January	13 January	26	42
Alameda	9 February	10 February	25	42
Mariposa	9 March	14 March	24	46
Zealandia	6 April	6 April	24	41
Alameda	3 May	5 May	26	43
Mariposa	31	31	25	41
Zealandia	28 June	28 June	25	41
Alameda	26 July	27 July	26	42
Mariposa	23 August	23 August	25	41
Zealandia	20 September	22 September	27	43
Alameda	18 October	18 October	26	41
Mariposa	15 November	16 November	25	42
Zealandia	13 December	14 December	25	42

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of despatch from Sydney.	Due at San Francisco.	Arrived at San Francisco.	No. of days to San Francisco.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1887.	1887.	1887.		
Zealandia	26 January	20 February	20 February	25.	43
Alameda	23 February	20 March	19 March	24	39
Mariposa	23 March	17 April	16 April	24	40
Zealandia	20 April	15 May	14 May	24	44
Alameda	18 May	12 June	11 June	24	39
Mariposa	15 June	10 July	9 July	24	40
Zealandia	13 July	7 August	7 August	25	43
Alameda	10 August	4 September	3 September	24	40
Mariposa	7 September	2 October	1 October	24	40
Zealandia	5 October	30	28	23	39
Alameda	2 November	27 November	26 November	24	40
Mariposa	30	25 December	24 December	24	41
		1888.	1888.		
Zealandia	28 December	22 January	21 January	24	39

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, *via* San Francisco:—

London to Sydney ... 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Sydney to London ... 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The following are the returns of the Mail Service performed by the Orient Steam Navigation Company during the year 1887:—

Received.

Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England.	Date of arrival at Sydney of Mails overland.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.
	1886.	1887.			1887.	1887.	
Iberia	3 December	10 January	38	Potosi	3 June	8 July	35
Chimborazo	17	22	36	Ormuz	17	19	32
Potosi	31	4 February	35	Orient	1 July	5 August	35
	1887.			Oroya	15	16	32
Orient	14 January	18 February	35	Orizaba	29	31	33
Garonne	28	7 March	38	Lusitania	12 August	17 September	36
Ormuz	11 February	16	33	Liguria	26	30	35
Oroya	25	30	33	Austral	9 September	14 October	35
Orizaba	11 March	15 April	35	Iberia	23	28	35
Lusitania	25	29	35	Garonne	7 October	14 November	38
Liguria	8 April	12 May	34	Ormuz	21	19	29
Austral	22	26	34	Orient	4 November	7 December	33
Iberia	5 May	8 June	34	Oroya	18	21	33
Chimborazo	20	23	34				

Despatched.

Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.	Name of Steamer.	Date of closing of overland Mail shipped at Melbourne.	Date of arrival in England.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1887.	1887.			1887.	1887.	
Liguria	6 January	11 February	36	Iberia	8 July	14 August	37
Austral	20	24	35	Chimborazo	21	31	41
Iberia	3 February	10 March	35	Potosi	4 August	10 September	37
Chimborazo	18	27	37	Ormuz	19	23	34
Potosi	4 March	10 April	37	Orient	2 September	9 October	37
Orient	18	22	35	Oroya	16	20	34
Ormuz	1 April	1 May	30	Orizaba	30	4 November	35
Garonne	15	26	41	Lusitania	14 October	20	37
Oroya	29	30	31	Liguria	28	3 December	36
Orizaba	13 May	15 June	33	Austral	11 November	16	35
Lusitania	27	3 July	37	Iberia	25	31	36
Liguria	10 June	16	36				
Austral	24	29	35				
				Ormuz	9 December	10 January	32
				Garonne	23	30	38

Average time occupied in the conveyance of Mails to and from Sydney and London:—

London to Sydney 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Sydney to London 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

The

The Mail Service performed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the year 1887, was as follows :—

Received.				Despatched.			
Name of Steamer.	Date of departure from England.	Date of arrival of Mail overland from Melbourne.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between London and Sydney.	Name of Steamer.	Date of closing Overland Mail.	Date of arrival in England, via Brindisi.	No. of days occupied in transit of Mails between Sydney and London.
	1886.	1887.			1887.	1887.	
Sutlej	26 November..	4 January ..	39	Clyde	12 January ..	20 February ..	39
Bengal	10 December ..	18 " ..	39	Sutlej	27 " ..	7 March	39
Parramatta...	24 " ..	1 February ..	39	Bengal	10 February ..	20 " ..	38
	1887.			Parramatta...	24 " ..	4 April	39
Carthage.....	7 January ..	15 " ..	38	Carthage.....	10 March	17 " ..	38
Massilia	21 " ..	28 " ..	38	Massilia	24 " ..	1 May	38
Valetta	4 February ..	12 March ..	36	Valetta	7 April	16 " ..	39
Ballaarat	18 " ..	28 " ..	38	Ballaarat	19 " ..	30 " ..	41
Shannon	4 March	11 April ..	38	Shannon.....	3 May	10 June	38
Surat	18 " ..	27 " ..	40	Surat	17 " ..	28 " ..	42
Clyde	1 April	9 May	38	Clyde	31 " ..	10 July	40
Bengal	15 " ..	23 " ..	38	Bengal	14 June	24 " ..	40
Kaisari-Hind	29 " ..	6 June	38	Kaisari-Hind	28 " ..	6 August	39
Parramatta...	13 May	18 " ..	36	Parramatta...	12 July	20 " ..	39
Carthage.....	27 " ..	4 July	38	Carthage.....	25 " ..	4 September..	39
Massilia	10 June	16 " ..	36	Massilia	9 August	18 " ..	40
Valetta	24 " ..	29 " ..	36	Valetta	23 " ..	1 October ..	39
Ballaarat	8 July	15 August ..	38	Ballaarat	6 September..	16 " ..	40
Shannon	22 " ..	27 " ..	36	Shannon.....	20 " ..	31 " ..	41
Rome	5 August	10 September..	36	Rome	6 October ..	14 November..	39
Clyde	19 " ..	24 " ..	36	Clyde	20 " ..	26 " ..	37
Chusan	2 September..	9 October ..	36	Chusan	3 November..	11 December..	38
Thames	16 " ..	24 " ..	38	Thames	17 " ..	25 " ..	38
Parramatta...	30 " ..	5 November..	36			1888.	
Carthage.....	14 October ..	21 " ..	38	Parramatta...	1 December..	8 January ..	38
Massilia	28 " ..	3 December ..	36	Carthage.....	15 " ..	22 " ..	38
Britannia	11 November..	18 " ..	32	Massilia	29 " ..	5 February ..	38
Valetta	25 " ..	31 " ..	36				

Average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London :—

London to Sydney...	37 1/2 days.
Sydney to London...	39 "

The following return shows the number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched and received by the various ocean mail routes during the year 1887, as compared with similar information for the year 1886 :—

Year.	Route.	Despatched.						Received.					
		Intercolonial.			Foreign.			Intercolonial.			Foreign.		
		Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
1886	Per Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s packets, via Colombo and Brindisi	.....	.....	.....	111,267	49,800	60,730	13,875	1,351	3,344	508,060	65,338	473,685
1887	.....	.....	.....	181,618	14,267	79,469	9,424	784	6,806	555,587	68,322	517,240	
1886	Per Union Steamship Co.'s packets, via San Francisco	16,343	6,300	15,301	153,781	27,969	159,560	17,056	1,300	15,974	46,482	59,088	150,404
1887	.....	.....	.....	165,771	21,380	112,455	9,640	966	10,590	43,560	28,167	210,435	
1886	Per Orient Steam Navigation Co.'s packets, via Suez and Naples	.....	.....	.....	469,890	69,628	421,156	3,120	400	1,358	496,646	61,379	439,606
1887	.....	.....	.....	461,889	48,852	436,939	126	10	74	470,065	65,140	460,754	
1886	Per Queensland Royal Mail steamers, via Torres Straits	.....	.....	.....	428	63	455	.....	.....	.....	752	5	315
1887	.....	.....	.....	957	157	764	.....	.....	.....	592	.....	.....	386
1886	Per Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes packets, via Marseilles	.....	.....	.....	21,683	5,110	6,682	497	52	108	6,399	35	7,084
1887	.....	.....	.....	9,843	2,817	3,515	27	.....	.....	5,382	34	6,814	
1886	Per Nord-Deutscher Lloyd's packets, via Brindisi	.....	.....	.....	3,964	655	688	.....	.....	.....	1,865	24	1,103
1887	.....	.....	.....	8,418	1,482	1,859	.....	.....	.....	7,719	16	5,307	

The following statements for the year 1887 show the approximate net cost to the Colony of the San Francisco, Suez-Naples, and Colombo-Brindisi services :—

<i>San Francisco Service.</i>							
<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To New South Wales subsidy to Union Steamship Company, twenty-six trips		11,000	0	0			
New South Wales share (one-third) of demurrage and premiums (less penalties), &c, twenty-six trips		780	9	2			
		11,780	9	2			

Cr.

<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By share of postage from United Kingdom	80	0	0			
Share of contributions from non-contracting Colonies...	5,000	0	0			
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	5,200	0	0			
				10,280	0	0
Estimated net cost to the Colony				£1,500	9	2
The estimated net cost for 1886 was				£438	10	0

Suez-Naples Service.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poundage to Orient Company on mails from and to New South Wales	21,108	11	4			
Poundage to Orient Company on mails from and to other Colonies	34,986	13	1			
Premiums (less penalties)	27,856	0	0			
Overlanding, special trains, &c.	1,461	1	7			
				85,412	6	0

<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amounts chargeable to—						
United Kingdom, Italy, &c.	5,600	0	0			
Victoria	17,138	16	11			
Queensland	8,111	17	0			
South Australia	6,394	0	6			
Tasmania	2,208	3	2			
New Zealand	528	4	7			
Western Australia	188	13	8			
Fiji	75	9	3			
New Caledonia	113	9	0*			
Tonga	7	0	0*			
France	276	0	0*			
				34,986	13	1
Estimated postages collected in and retained by the Colony	17,650	0	0			
				58,236	13	1

Estimated net cost to the Colony £27,175 12 11†

The estimated net cost for 1886 was £15,340 12 5

* Partly estimated. † The increase in the net cost of the service over the cost in 1886 is mainly attributable to the large amount paid in premiums for the early delivery of mails, which indicates that zealous exertions have been made by the Company, and that vessels of a superior class have been provided for the performance of the service.

Colombo-Brindisi Service.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount payable to Victoria	16,792	12	3			
" " " " for overlanding by special trains, &c.	1,378	10	7			
				18,171	2	10

<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Postages from United Kingdom, Italy, &c.	6,400	0	0			
Postages collected in and retained by the Colony	6,550	0	0			
				12,950	0	0

Estimated net cost to the Colony £5,221 2 10

The estimated net cost for 1886 was £4,199 14 11

The net cost per pound weight of New South Wales mail-matter conveyed to and from this Colony by the Pacific, Orient, and Peninsular and Oriental Mail Services, respectively, was as follows:—

Pacific	Net cost per lb.	4 pence.
Orient	" " "	22½ "
Peninsular and Oriental	" " "	6½ "

In addition to the services performed by the contract packets, mails are forwarded to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and Norddeutscher Lloyd Companies. The vessels of each of these Companies run with regularity every four weeks, and the average time occupied in the transit of mails thereby between Sydney and London during 1887 was about thirty-nine days.

In January last the rates of postage on mail-matter forwarded to all parts of Europe (except Germany and the United Kingdom to which they were already applicable) by the German mail steamers, were assimilated to those charged on correspondence,

correspondence, forwarded per Orient and Peninsular and Oriental steamers *via* Brindisi; and in May authority was given for levying the following rates on correspondence for the Straits settlements *via* Suez or Colombo, viz. :—

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	...	...	...	...	6d.
Packets, per ounce	...	...	...	...	1d.
Newspapers, each	...	...	...	...	1d.

The rates on packets for the United Kingdom were, in June, altered as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 ounce	...	...	...	1d.
Exceeding 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces	...	...	...	2d.
Every additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof	...	...	...	2d.

similar rates being collected on packets for other countries transmitted through the United Kingdom subject to the additional charges levied for conveyance, thence, to destination.

Authority was given in August for the collection of the following rates on correspondence for Cameroons, Sette Cama, Nyanza, Majumba, and Black Point, viz. :—

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	...	...	...	...	9d.
Every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	...	...	...	...	9d.
Registration fee	...	...	...	...	6d.
Packets, not exceeding 1 ounce	...	...	...	...	2d.
Exceeding 1 ounce, but not exceeding 2 ounces	...	...	...	...	3d.
Exceeding 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces	...	...	...	...	5d.
Exceeding 3, but not exceeding 4 ounces	...	...	...	...	6d.
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces	...	...	...	...	2d.
Every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof	...	...	...	...	1d.

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

The Parcel Post system, which was inaugurated between this Colony and the United Kingdom, in August, 1886, and subsequently extended to certain other countries, was, during the year 1887, extended to the following places, through the medium of the United Kingdom, subject to special rates of postage, prohibitions and limitations as to size and weight, viz. :—Italy, Luxemburg, Zanzibar, British Honduras, Smyrna, Natal, Tangier, Congo Free State, Bahamas, France, Corsica, Algeria, Tunis, and to a number of places in the Dominion of Canada to which it did not previously extend.

Amended rates of postage on parcels for Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Heligoland, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, and Sweden, came into operation in July.

In June an alteration was made in the Parcel Post Regulations so as to permit of parcels received from abroad being readdressed and forwarded to the original addressee at any place within the Colony to which the Foreign Parcel Post extends, without extra charge.

The following return shows the number and value of parcels received and despatched, and the amount of postage paid thereon during the years 1886 and 1887.

Received.

Year.	Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
1886 (from 1st August).....	19	2,874	£ s. d. 4,889 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 458 5 0
1887	52	8,421	17,036 6 5	1,412 17 3

Despatched.

Year	Number of Mails.	Number of Parcels.	Declared Value.	Amount of Postage.
1886 (from 1st August).....	23	1,884	£ s. d. 3,653 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 271 4 0
1887	52	3,661	17,545 16 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	575 7 11

LETTERS, NEWSPAPERS, PACKETS, AND POST-CARDS POSTED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

The following is a return of the estimated number of Letters, Newspapers, Packets, and Post-cards posted in the Colony during 1887, as compared with the number posted in the preceding year:—

	1886.	1887.
LETTERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	27,267,300	30,221,900
" Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1,848,800	1,989,600
" Foreign despatch	775,300	780,400
Total	30,891,300	41,971,900
NEWSPAPERS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	25,256,100	29,437,200
" Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1,581,400	1,988,600
" Foreign despatch	680,400	679,300
Total	27,517,900	32,105,100
PACKETS.		
Posted for delivery within the Colony	3,983,000	4,549,900
" Australian Colonies and New Zealand	407,500	548,100
" Foreign despatch	140,700	100,000
Total	4,531,200	5,198,000
Total number of Post-cards posted	348,700	442,100

DEAD LETTER BRANCH.

Year.	Number of ordinary letters (except those containing articles of value) returned to the writers as unclaimed.					Number of registered letters returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters unregistered but containing articles of value returned as unclaimed.	Number of letters returned to the following places as unclaimed.				Number of letters returned as unclaimed or insufficiently addressed.
	Originally addressed to places within the Colony.	Originally addressed to the Australian Colonies.	Originally addressed to the United Kingdom.	Originally addressed to other Countries.	Total.			Austral-Asian Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	
1886 ...	240,985	21,161	2,943	1,115	266,204	2,936	1,248	21,502	13,211	3,786	38,499	23,840
1887 ...	311,263	34,409	3,541	1,027	350,240	2,606	1,149	20,213	10,368	2,335	33,536	28,673
Increase.	70,278	13,248	598	.....	84,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,833
Decrease.	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	328	99	1,289	2,823	651	4,963	.....

Of the registered letters mentioned in the above return 1,951 originated in New South Wales, and on being opened previous to return to the writers, were found to contain, besides correspondence and valuable enclosures, such as watches, gold, rings, and jewellery, £2,323 7s. 3d. in coin, notes and cheques. The remaining 657 were from places beyond the Colony, and returned unopened as follows:—410 to London, 112 to other Colonies, and 135 to other countries. In 1,149 unregistered letters were found valuable enclosures representing £16,131 15s.

Out of about 16,000 packets and letters passed on to the Dead Letter Office imperfectly addressed, the addresses of two-thirds were rectified and the letters forwarded, and the remainder were returned to the writers. In addition to the foregoing 1,513 Chinese letters imperfectly addressed were forwarded to the intended addresses through the assistance of the Chinese Interpreter employed by the Department.

Of 150 packets containing articles of clothing, merchandise, &c., received with the addresses torn off, postage refused, &c., 12 only were applied for and delivered. Of the unstamped letters 2,418, which could not be returned to the writers through insufficient addresses and not being signed, were delivered to the addressees, who were specially communicated with by the Department. 130 letters posted without addresses, 4 of which contained valuable enclosures, were returned to the writers. 40 letters and 10 packets containing obscene addresses were destroyed.

Less than 1 per cent. of the total number of letters posted in the Colony during 1887 were unclaimed.

The

The number of letters, &c., delivered by the letter-carriers attached to the head office during the years 1886 and 1887 was as follows:—

	1886.	1887.
Unregistered letters	8,592,528	9,052,116
Registered letters	83,032	93,605
Books	71,389	86,555
Newspapers	1,230,651	1,293,736

As an illustration of the increase in the business of the Department, which the practice of exchanging cards of greeting at the Christmas season creates, the following return showing the number of letters delivered by the city and suburban letter-carriers on the 16th and 17th, as compared with the number delivered on the 24th and 27th December (there being no delivery on the 25th and 26th), will be of interest:—

16 December... ..	28,702	
17 "	22,511	51,213
24 "	68,095	
27 "	57,108	125,203
Increase	73,990	

The amount of correspondence despatched from the head office, in closed mails, at the same period, was also very largely increased.

REGISTRATION BRANCH.

The number of registered letters which passed through the General Post Office in 1887 was 419,388, against 388,573 in 1886, giving an increase of 30,815.

NUMBER OF MAILS RECEIVED AND DESPATCHED.

The following return shows the number of Mails received at and despatched from the General Post Office during the years 1886 and 1887:—

Year.	Received.		Despatched.		Total number of Mails which passed through the office
	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	
1886.....	130,593	17,155	130,891	9,275	237,914
1887.....	136,826	19,592	131,768	9,460	297,646
Increase.....	6,233	2,437	877	185	9,732

RECORD BRANCH.

The number of written communications received from the public during 1887, intimating changes of address, or requesting letters, &c., to be forwarded, was 19,617, against 19,720 in 1886.

The number of communications addressed to the Department, relating to the extension and improvement of the Service, to irregularities connected with the performance of mail contracts, and to the transit of letters, &c., through the post, and recorded in the year 1887, was 36,806, against 33,519 in 1886.

REVENUE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1887.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.					
	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sale of postage stamps	346,762	2 8				Salaries*		165,933 4 8
Fees for private boxes	2,744	0 6				Less amount chargeable to Elec- tric Telegraph Department, as per foot-note	25,607 10 3	
Postage on unpaid letters	2,605	1 7				Less amount chargeable to Money Order Department, as per foot- note	6,729 5 11	32,336 16 2
Miscellaneous receipts	2,157	3 4						133,596 8 6
Postage received from the United Kingdom	6,800	0 0				Conveyance of Mails:—		
Contributions from other Colonias on account of the San Francisco service	5,025	6 3				Per horse, coach, &c.	106,373 16 10	
			366,093	14 4		„ Government Railways ..	63,900 9 0	
Less amount transferred to Stamp Duties as the approximate value of postage stamps used as duty stamps during the year					24,000 0 0	„ steam and sailing vessels..	18,623 11 7	
			342,093	14 4		Via Melbourne and Colombo..	16,764 11 10	
						„ Torres Straits	32 18 7	
						Per Orient steamers	46,898 18 8	
						Via San Francisco	12,331 10 8	264,885 17 2
Balance of expenditure over revenue			84,493	4 1		Contingencies †		28,104 12 9
			£426,586	18 5				£426,586 18 5

* Since the 1st October, 1886, the Post Office Department has, under regulations made in conformity with section 7 of the Civil Service Act, paid the full salaries of officers in charge of amalgamated Post and Telegraph Offices, who were, previously to that date, remunerated partly by salaries from the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, and partly by commissions on the sale of postage stamps and for the transaction of Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, but since the 1st October, 1886, the commissions referred to have been discontinued to the officers mentioned, their salaries having been so increased as to compensate them for the loss of such commissions. It was also then arranged that when an amalgamated office transacted Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, the Money Order Department should be debited with one-ninth and the Post Office and Telegraph Departments with four-ninths each of the salary of the officer in charge of such office, and also, that when an amalgamated office did not transact Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank business, the Telegraph Department should be debited with four-ninths, and the Post Office Department with five-ninths, of the salary of the officer in charge of such office. £6,729 *ss.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and £25,607 10*s.* 3*d.*, are the amounts with which the Money Order and Telegraph Departments respectively should be debited under the arrangement referred to, showing the sum of £183,509 *ss.* 6*d.* to be charged to the Post Office Department, under the heading of Salaries for 1887.

† Comprising the cost of fuel, light, rent, repairs, furniture, forage, carts, horses, uniforms, stamps and seals, receivers, travelling and relieving expenses, overtime—sorting English mails, extra clerical aid, servants' wages for clearing General Post Office, and incidental expenses.

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps issued at the General Post Office during the years 1886 and 1887:—

Number.		Description.	Value.	
1886.	1887.		1886.	1887.
			£	s. d.
24,407,190*	26,302,238†	Penny	101,696	7 6
22,753,289‡	23,420,210§	Two-penny	189,610	16 6
58,980	66,120	Three-penny	737	5 0
283,590	313,260	Four-penny	4,726	10 0
3,208	2,664	Five-penny	66	16 8
1,026,130	1,002,920	Six-penny	25,653	0 0
27,450	25,115	Eight-penny	915	0 0
5,240	4,460	Nine-penny	196	10 0
474	900	Ten-penny	19	15 0
229,520	179,350	Shilling	11,476	0 0
8,678	9,133	Five-shilling	2,169	10 0
155	11	Ten-shilling	77	10 0
141	11	Twenty-shilling	141	0 0
9,400	7,928	Newspaper wrappers (see note)	40	6 8
252,000	254,250	Envelopes—one-penny	1,134	0 0
23,500	25,250	Envelopes—two-penny	211	10 0
343,080	434,880	Post-cards	1,429	10 0
18,180	20,910	Registered-letter envelopes—four-pence	303	0 0
2,820	3,600	Reply post-cards	23	10 0
			£340,627	17 4
			£351,938	0 8

* Includes 31,750 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.

† Includes 65,228 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a penny stamp.

‡ Includes 89,579 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

§ Includes 34,250 envelopes received from the public to be impressed with a two-penny stamp.

Note.—3,650 newspaper wrappers, issued up to 31st August, at 2*s.* 2*d.* per 25, value

Balance 4,578

£15 16 4

19 2 0

£34 18 4

The following return shows the number, description, and value of Postage Stamps repurchased from the public for cash, under a discount of 5 per cent., during the year 1887 :—

Number.	Description.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
138,819	One-penny	578	8	3
256,442	Two-penny	2,137	0	4
98	Three-penny	1	4	6
696	Four-penny	11	12	0
.....	Five-penny	.....	.....	.....
7,585	Six-penny	189	12	6
43	Eight-penny	1	8	8
1	Nine-penny	0	0	9
.....	Ten-penny	.....	.....	.....
868	One-shilling	43	8	0
15	Five-shilling	3	15	0
2	Ten-shilling	1	0	0
3	Twenty-shilling	8	0	0
Total		£2,970	10	0
Less 5 per cent....		148	10	6
		£2,821	19	6
Also 1,652 spoiled but unused 1d. envelopes, value		£6	17	8
"	1,814 " " 2d. " "	15	2	4
"	480 " " Post-cards "	2	0	0
		£24	0	0
Less 10 per cent.		2	8	0
		£21	12	0

A regulation was introduced in April providing for spoiled, but unused, post-cards in lots of not less value than £1, being repurchased by the Department from the public for cash subject to a discount of 10 per centum.

The regulations under which stamps are impressed on envelopes supplied by the public, were, in August, made to embrace newspaper wrappers also, subject to the paper for the purpose being supplied in sheets not cut into slips. In the same month authority was given for the usual commission ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum) to be allowed on envelopes and wrappers impressed under these regulations for licensed vendors of stamps, and on purchases made by vendors and non-official Postmasters, of one penny newspaper wrappers sold by the Department, the price of which was simultaneously altered from 2s. 2d. per packet of 25, to 1s. 3d. per packet of 14.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

In view of the year 1888 being the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Colony, it was determined to commemorate the event by the issue of eight new postage stamps of the following denominations, namely :—One penny, twopence, fourpence, sixpence, eightpence, one shilling, five shillings, and twenty shillings.

In November, 1887, artists were invited to forward designs for these new stamps, and premiums were offered of £10 10s. for the best design of each denomination, and £3 3s. for the second best. No less than 965 designs were received in answer to this invitation. The awards were given as follows :—

<i>First Prizes—£10 10s. for each Stamp.</i>			
For 1d. Stamp	... M. Tannenber.	For 8d. Stamp	... M. Tannonberg.
" 2d. "	... Miss Devine.	" 1s. "	... Charles Turner.
" 4d. "	... Henry A. Barraclough.	" 5s. "	...
" 6d. "	... M. Tannenber.	" 20s. "	... Mrs. F. W. Stoddard.
<i>Second Prizes—£3 3s. for each Stamp.</i>			
For 1d. Stamp	... Miss Devine.	For 8d. Stamp	... Charles Turner.
" 2d. "	... M. Tannenber.	" 1s. "	... M. Tannenber.
" 4d. "	... Miss "	" 5s. "	... "
" 6d. "	... Miss Devine.	" 20s. "	... Charles Turner.

The whole of the designs were exhibited for a short while at the General Post Office, and two of them have since been engraved at the Government Printing Office (namely, the one penny and the twenty shillings) and issued to the public. The remainder are in process of engraving, and it is expected they will be issued during the year 1888.

In

INLAND MAIL CONVEYANCE.

In the year 1887 the average cost per mile of the Inland Mail Conveyance was about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., against 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ d., the price per mile paid in the year 1886. The particulars as to the Mail Contracts for the Conveyance of Inland Mails will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix D.

II.—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Money Order Offices were established during the year 1887 at the following places, viz.:—Albion Park, Bookham, Breadalbane, Brunswick, Bulli Railway Station, Dulwich Hill, George-street North, Gulargambone, Helensburgh, Laurieton, Lawson, Moonan Brook, Springwood, Stockton, Sutton Forest, Trangie, Wanaaring, and the office at Tibooburra was re-established.

The number of Money Order Offices in the Colony on 31st December, 1887, was 469.

The number of Money Orders issued during the year was 360,759, and the value £1,131,883 17s., against 345,825, of the value of £1,134,954 18s. 1d., in 1886; the difference showing an increase of 14,934 in the number, and a decrease of £3,071 1s. 1d. in the amount. The number of Money Orders paid was 330,594, and the value £1,010,296 13s. 11d., against 309,576, of the value of £982,335 11s. 5d., in 1886; being an increase of 21,018 in the number, and £27,961 2s. 6d. in the amount.

The amount of Revenue received as commission on Money Orders issued was £14,960 7s. 6d., being £33 6s. 6d. in excess of the amount received in 1886.

The following comparative return will show the various countries where the Money Orders issued in New South Wales were made payable:—

Issued in New South Wales and payable	Issued in 1886.		Issued in 1887.		Increase in 1887.		Decrease in 1887.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
In the United Kingdom	34,380	139,946 13 7	32,825	116,782 5 0	.....	.....	1,555	22,566 8 7
New South Wales	265,479	822,631 17 4	281,635	842,032 16 5	16,156	19,400 19 1	.....	.....
New Zealand	3,735	14,281 3 5	3,018	11,275 19 1	.....	.....	717	3,005 4 4
Queensland	5,419	21,946 3 3	5,761	22,919 5 1	342	973 1 10	.....	.....
South Australia	4,544	17,254 7 2	5,448	19,680 18 7	904	2,426 11 5	.....	.....
Tasmania	1,444	5,580 3 1	1,413	4,823 10 1	.....	.....	31	756 13 0
Victoria	25,894	85,355 17 8	25,474	85,968 0 2	.....	612 2 6	420	.....
Western Australia	142	951 19 11	176	757 1 8	34	.....	.....	194 18 3
Hong Kong	703	4,625 13 7	743	4,473 0 7	45	.....	.....	152 13 0
India	1,197	9,237 17 11	1,110	8,675 15 8	.....	.....	87	562 2 3
United States	1,408	5,349 13 4	1,588	5,984 4 2	180	534 10 10	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	118	679 2 3	61	325 18 8	.....	.....	57	353 3 7
Canada	113	556 15 10	125	623 6 4	12	71 10 6	.....	.....
Ceylon	25	118 11 10	66	264 16 3	41	146 4 5	.....	.....
Germany and other Foreign Countries	1,213	6,980 4 4	1,294	7,315 7 11	81	335 3 7	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	5	22 15 7	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	5	22 15 7
Mauritius	6	33 18 0	17	70 11 4	11	43 13 4	.....	.....
Totals	345,825	1,134,954 18 1	360,759	1,131,883 17 0	17,806	24,542 17 6	2,872	27,613 18 7

The following comparative return will show the various countries where the orders made payable in New South Wales were originally issued :—

Payable in New South Wales and issued.	Issued in 1886.		Issued in 1887.		Increase in 1887.		Decrease in 1887.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom, Ger- many, and other Foreign Countries.	6,027	23,279 0 3	7,165	27,046 18 9	1,128	3,767 18 6	...	.....
New South Wales ...	266,656	831,027 3 3	281,021	841,539 0 11	14,365	10,511 17 8	...	.....
New Zealand	5,336	16,397 14 7	4,864	14,927 2 9	.....	.....	472	1,470 11 10
Queensland	12,314	47,764 15 4	13,273	50,850 9 10	959	3,085 14 6	...	.....
South Australia	2,768	8,588 12 5	4,135	12,813 0 3	1,367	4,224 7 10	...	.....
Tasmania	2,256	6,982 10 2	2,309	7,528 18 7	53	546 8 5	...	.....
Victoria	13,125	44,309 10 8	16,694	50,498 18 6	3,559	6,189 7 10	...	.....
Western Australia ...	305	1,053 11 0	373	1,304 13 0	68	251 2 0	...	.....
Hong Kong	32	123 17 0	48	167 17 11	16	44 0 11	...	.....
India	339	886 7 0	121	654 10 3	.....	.....	218	231 16 9
Cape of Good Hope...	66	389 16 2	82	432 1 5	16	42 5 3	...	.....
United States	239	1,066 13 1	425	2,087 5 11	186	1,080 12 10	...	.....
Canada	69	315 18 6	67	358 8 4	.....	42 9 10	2	.....
Ceylon	2	12 0 0	6	6 15 2	4	.....	...	5 4 10
Mauritius	21	155 15 0	7	38 0 5	.....	.....	14	122 14 7
Straits Settlements ...	11	42 7 0	14	47 11 11	3	5 4 11	...	.....
Totals	309,576	992,335 11 5	330,594	1,010,296 18 11	21,724	29,791 10 6	706	1,830 8 0

Appendix A.

In the information contained in Appendix A will be found a detailed statement of the business transacted at each office in the Colony.

III.—GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK DEPARTMENT.

The following Branches were opened during the year 1887, viz. :—Breadalbane, Brunswick, Bulli Railway Station, Byrock, Drake, George-street North, Ginninderra, Greenwell Point, Guyra, Kogarah, Nimitybelle, Springwood, Sutton Forest, and Trangie.

During the year 28,225 new accounts were opened, and 23,789 accounts were closed. The number of accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 64,002.

The number of deposits received was 172,823, and the amount £1,026,269 15s. 7d., being an increase of 5,662 in the number and a decrease of £45,340 3s. 10d. in the amount on the business of the previous year. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £50,717 4s. 10d.

The number of withdrawals was 84,110, and the amount £998,838 13s. 8d., being 3,059 in number and £173,716 11s. 8d. in amount less than the previous year. The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was £1,501,453 14s. 3d., being an increase of £78,148 6s. 9d. on the previous year.

The average amount of each deposit was £5 18s. 9d., and of each withdrawal £11 17s. 6d.

The average balance at the credit of each depositor at the close of the year was £23 9s. 2d.

The following return will show the annual progress of the Government Savings' Bank system, from 1st September, 1871, to 31st December, 1887:—

Year.	Number of Deposits.	Interest added to Depositors' Accounts.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Withdrawals.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Balance at Credit of Depositors.
		.. £ s. d.	.. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871.....	2,103	52 5 4	15,730 5 0	205	1,555 17 5	14,226 12 11
1872.....	3,415	1,633 6 3	93,533 16 4	2,058	28,450 7 11	80,943 7 7
1873.....	15,000	5,093 3 8	184,817 19 2	3,594	64,724 13 0	208,069 17 5
1874.....	25,186	9,372 6 9	232,522 7 1	7,530	144,851 8 4	303,113 2 11
1875.....	34,043	12,067 18 3	268,079 3 8	11,497	228,831 1 11	354,429 2 11
1876.....	38,532	13,364 5 1	285,039 12 0	14,694	251,535 8 3	401,297 11 9
1877.....	47,948	15,413 13 2	329,273 11 6	17,871	278,532 5 7	467,452 10 10
1878.....	52,332	16,969 18 2	360,704 10 2	22,594	365,132 1 9	480,024 17 5
1879.....	67,444	17,544 4 10	393,771 19 2	27,512	379,983 18 6	511,357 2 11
1880.....	76,402	19,091 0 0	457,773 13 11	30,342	401,730 13 10	586,496 3 0
1881.....	98,270	27,511 1 5	633,191 2 2	35,159	475,696 19 9	971,501 6 10
1882.....	121,863	39,063 18 4	891,199 12 7	48,443	743,310 14 5	1,158,454 3 4
1883.....	147,627	40,334 14 6	922,803 14 5	59,475	938,073 8 6	1,183,519 3 9
1884.....	156,578	43,198 2 6	1,033,701 3 5	71,532	969,487 3 0	1,290,931 6 8
1885.....	170,750	49,193 6 8	1,152,583 0 8	75,600	1,020,813 12 1	1,471,834 1 11
1886.....	167,161	52,356 11 6	1,071,609 19 5	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	1,423,305 7 6
1887.....	172,823	50,717 4 10	1,026,269 15 7	84,110	998,838 13 8	1,501,453 14 3
Total to 31 Dec., '87	1,410,142	412,947 1 3	9,552,610 6 3	509,535	8,464,103 13 3	.....

The following return will show the business of the Government Savings' Bank for the year 1887, compared with the transactions of the year 1886:—

Year.	Number of Government Savings' Banks in the Colony.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Accounts closed.	Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st Dec.	Total Deposits, including interest.		Total Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of Depositors on 31st Dec.
					Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
						£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1886 ...	299	27,674	25,846	59,566	167,161	1,123,968 10 11	87,169	1,172,555 5 4	1,423,305 7 6
1887 ...	313	23,225	23,789	64,002	172,823	1,076,967 0 5	84,110	998,838 13 8	1,501,453 14 3
Increase.	14	951	.....	4,436	5,662	.....	.....	.....	78,148 6 9
Decrease.	.....	.....	2,057	.....	.....	46,973 10 6	3,059	173,716 11 8	.....

In the information contained in Appendix A is given a detailed statement showing the business transacted at each branch in the Colony. A statement of the Liabilities and Assets, with the Auditor-General's certificate thereon, will be found in the Appendix. Appendix A.

The expenditure of the Money Order and Government Savings' Bank Department for salaries was £10,167 11s. 9d.; for contingencies, £1,279 14s. 4d.; total, £11,447 6s. 1d. Appendix E.

The

The number and value of Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales and the places to which they were sent, and the number of Telegrams issued and the places from whence they came; also, the proportion due to New South Wales on each class of business, are shown in the following Return:—

Telegrams transmitted from New South Wales.									
	New South Wales.	British and Foreign	New Zealand.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
Number.....	2,494,716	8,613	7,176	210,032	5,408	52,845	1,672	96,042	2,876,504
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value.....	104,447 3 8	41,063 12 11	3,990 19 0	17,597 5 3	1,080 0 2	6,614 1 1	463 8 2	13,600 19 3	187,857 15 6

Telegrams issued in New South Wales.									
	New South Wales.	British and Foreign	New Zealand.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Queensland.	Total.
Number.....	2,494,716	7,451	6,469	199,131	6,067	50,280	3,113	109,608	2,876,946
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value.....	104,447 3 8	33,401 10 10	3,922 11 0	17,649 6 3	936 12 5	6,634 6 0	495 16 11	16,144 3 1	183,651 10 2

New South Wales Receipts:—	£	s.	d.
On local and Intercolonial (exclusive of New Zealand) business	148,387	4	5
On New Zealand business	1,915	2	9
On International business	3,594	13	8
Total	153,897	0	10

Stations were opened during the year at the following places:—Captain's Flat, Coolac, Dulwich Hill, Dundee, George-street North, Mandurama, Stockton, Strathfield, Trangie, and Wanaaring. The station at Appin was closed.

The following return shows the telegraph lines in course of construction during the year 1887, and the estimated length thereof:—

Name of line.	Estimated distance.			
	New line.		Additional wire.	
	m.	chs.	m.	chs.
Newcastle to West Maitland.....	18	50	26	50
Queanbeyan to Cooma	70	0	70	0
Nevertire to Warren	11	67	11	67
Newcastle to Plattsburg	5	40	2	0
Pilliga to Walgett			67	0
New line	105	77		
Additional wire.....			177	37

The Staff attached to the Electric Telegraph Department for the year 1887 was as follows, viz.:—1 superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 1 accountant, 1 manager, 1 assistant manager, 1 Continental clerk, 1 cable clerk, 1 ledger-keeper, 1 cashier, 1 telegraph instructor, 1 clerk in charge of correspondence, 1 check-clerk, 10 clerks, 19 booking clerks, 2 receiving clerks, 1 mechanic, 6 instrument fitters, 5 inspectors, 58 station-masters,* 391 operators, 33 line repairers, 3 messengers' overseers,

* In addition to the 286 who hold the dual appointment of Official Post and Telegraph Master, and who are included in return on page 11.

overscers, 419 messengers, 1 clerk in charge of stores, 3 clerks in stores, 3 battery-men, 1 stableman, 1 manager (telephones), 1 overseer (do.), 6 assistant overseers (do.), 1 line overseer (do.), 18 switch-board attendants (do.), 1 messenger (do.), 1 battery-man (do.), 4 engineers (electric lights), 5 assistants (do.); total, 1,005.

As already explained, 194 of the above are included in the return of persons employed in connection with the Postal Department.

The New South Wales proportion, namely, 8s. per 100 words, of the rate charged for the transmission of press telegrams to and from New Zealand, was from 1st September reduced to 3s. for the first 100 words, and 1s. 6d. for each additional fifty words or fraction thereof.

The following amended regulation relative to the transmission of telegraphic messages in cypher was introduced in September:—Telegrams may be transmitted in cypher on payment of half rate extra. Cypher messages will be repeated back in their entirety from station to station. Cypher rate is only charged in the case of artificially constructed words or groups of figures, a group of five letters or figures counting as one word, but one such group making the whole message chargeable at cypher rate, *i.e.*, 50 per cent. over ordinary rate. Proper names or plain dictionary words, whether they have a connective meaning or not, are accepted at ordinary rates.

The rate for the transmission of telegrams from Silverton and Broken Hill to South Australia was, from the 1st October, reduced to 1s. for the first ten words, the rate for each additional word remaining as before, namely, 2d.

Cable communication with Europe was maintained without interruption during the year.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,

Postmaster-General.

*General Post Office,
Sydney, 12 July, 1888.*

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing names of Post Offices and Telegraph Stations, Salaries paid, number of Letters posted, Telegrams transmitted, Money Orders issued and paid, Savings' Bank Deposits and Withdrawals, Revenue received from each Office, and arrangements regarding premises during the year 1887.

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Abattoirs	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 100	£	3,183	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 28	£ 37	Govt. building: postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
Aberdeen	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
	Postmaster	85	...	14,139	477	291	753	54	238	10	184	5	52	176	24	
	Operator	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acacia Creek	Postmaster	10	...	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Adaminsby	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	13,200	1,008	612	1,799	68	226	19	50	11	119	165	61	Rented at £40.
	Assistant	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adamstown	Postmaster	10	...	10,536	...	451	1,512	60	170	110	451	14	153	74	...	
	Letter-carrier	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelong	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	46,818	2,947	811	2,400	578	1,993	362	1,779	146	1,717	481	170	Govt. building.
	Assistant	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelong Crossing Place	Postmaster	34	...	4,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albion Park (1)	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	40	26	18,963	1,049	64	128	9	23	...	...	...	...	175	56	Allowed £10 as rent.
Albury	Postmaster	390	...	369,057	24,739	2,255	6,018	1,008	5,548	1,660	9,816	579	8,120	2,516	1,375	Govt. buildings.
	1st Assistant	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd do	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th do	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5th do	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Operators, at £110 each	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Batterymen	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aliceton	Postmistress	10	...	3,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	
Allandale	Postmaster	15	...	5,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	At Railway Station.
Allynbrook	Postmistress	16	...	3,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	
Alstonville	Postmaster	12	...	4,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	
Angledool	Post and Telegraph Master	180	...	7,056	2,530	354	1,475	21	125	23	177	6	24	80	204	Rented, £31 4s.
Appin (2)	Postmistress	57	...	7,172	309	332	880	68	161	...	...	...	...	497	19	
	Assistant	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakoon	Post and Telegraph Master	10	75	6,168	959	362	1,042	35	182	28	308	8	124	35	71	Govt. Building.
Araruen	do do	220	...	16,357	957	690	1,563	235	700	64	425	33	194	140	64	do
	Assistant	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argoon	Postmaster	10	...	4,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	
Arkstone	do	10	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Armidale	do	350	...	418,227	13,331	2,711	7,600	1,792	5,017	1,258	8,646	539	9,440	1,780	1,010	do
	1st Assistant	110	
	2nd do	65	
	3rd do	55	

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Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Banks Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.		
Armidale	Letter-carrier	£	78														
	Telegraph Station Master																
	Operator																
	do																
	Line-repairer																
Armidale Railway Station	Messenger																
	do																
	Operator																
Armidale	Postmaster	27		15,530	915	57	121	228	290					84	35	At Railway Station.	
	Operator															do	
Arthurville	Postmaster	70		1,200										18			
Ashfield	Post and Telegraph Master	180		214,062	5,588	708	2,069	669	2,206	958	4,463	405	3,039	404	218	do	
	Operator																
	Letter-carrier	124															
	do	114															
	do	56															
Ashford	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	36	39														
	Messenger		39														
	do		26														
Ashford	Postmaster	18		3,065										6			
Attunga	Postmaster	24		6,630										27			
Attunga Springs	do	10		2,190										24			
Auburn	do	15		27,867										47		do	
Australasian United Steam Navigation Company.	Operator		75		4,243											626	
Avisford	Postmistress	14		849											4		
Bean Bas	Postmaster	12		5,022											63	do	
Beermui	do	15		6,339											56		
Baker's Swamp	do	10		1,857											21		
Bafala	do	15		3,354											48		
Bald Nob	do	10		3,705											19		
Ballalaba	Postmistress	21		2,466											29		
Ballina	Post and Telegraph Master	240		49,434	6,600	1,394	5,181	272	1,038	153	861	88	644	490	409	Rented at £36.	
	Assistant	30															
	Operator		75														
	Messenger		26														
Balmain	Post and Telegraph Master	190		414,435	6,717	1,618	5,074	2,338	7,198	3,327	11,001	1,494	11,171	558	300	Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Operator	25	114														
	do do	£37 10s.	£37 10s.														
	Letter-carrier	138															
	2 Letter-carriers, at £127 each	254															
	Letter-carrier	104															
	do	52															
	Mail-boy	39															
	3 Messengers, at £30 each		117														
	Messenger		26														
Balranald	Post and Telegraph Master	180		72,523	5,22	410	1,342	199	864	161	924	44	783	907	359	do	
	1st Assistant and Operator	50	75														
	2nd do Messenger	25	52														
Bankton Grove	Postmaster	21		2,139										20			
Bankstown	do	22		3,654										44			
Bannaby	do	11		1,050										12			
Baradine	Post and Telegraph Master	110		4,332	1,213	224	548	17	44					105	75	Rented at £40.	
	Messenger		39														
Dargo	Postmaster	10		492										3			
Barmedman	Post and Telegraph Master	£44 10s.	£44 10s.	12,652	1,264	293	902	46	173	24	220	16	129	100	82	Free of rent	

Barraba	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	27,543	1,661	686	1,736	103	421	140	424	15	124	393	108	Govt. building.
	Operator	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barragan	Postmaster	12	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Barranjoey	Post and Telegraph Master	11	104	1,956	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	At Pilot Station.
	Assistant	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrengarry	Postmaster	16	...	8,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...
	do	15	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...
Barrington	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	18,393	3,261	586	2,736	114	674	...	...	...	...	190	293	Rented at £78.
Barrington	Postmaster	10	...	1,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Barwang (3)	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	7,320	1,467	464	1,168	160	732	256	256	32	56	160	81	Rented at £30.
	Assistant	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batemans Bay	Postmaster	400	...	563,112	16,479	4,576	14,304	5,809	16,891	2,269	17,085	1,008	14,568	3,872	1,089	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd do	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd do	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th do	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Operators—1 at £170, 1 £150, and 1 £124	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 do at £110 each	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Messengers, at £26 each	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baulkham Hills	Postmaster	30	...	5,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
Bayview	Postmistress	10	...	2,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...
Beanfort	Postmaster	10	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Bega	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	101,337	10,241	1,540	6,107	702	1,959	316	1,776	139	1,448	1,052	705	do
	Assistant and Operator	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do do	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarbigill	Postmaster	10	...	2,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Balford	Postmistress	14	...	2,805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
Belaravia	Postmaster	10	...	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Bellbrook	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	2,100	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	27	Rented at £35.
	Assistant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellinger Heads	Telegraph Master	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ball's Creek	Postmaster	16	...	3,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Belmont	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	15	36	8,793	1,195	182	487	589	2,303	35	232	32	403	58	64	Postmistress allowed £20 lfs. as rent.
	Messenger	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belmore	Postmaster	10	...	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Bendemeer	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	9,637	593	318	982	95	138	...	...	...	...	106	35	Rented at £30.
	Assistant	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bendolba	Postmaster	24	...	4,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Ben Lomond Railway Station	do	10	...	4,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	At Railway Station.
Bergalia	do	31	...	5,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...
Bermagui	do	10	...	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
Berridale	do	23	...	10,611	...	214	521	18	61	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
Berrigan	Postmistress	12	...	2,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
Berrima	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	23,205	1,027	400	870	301	714	145	1,681	21	382	208	62	Govt. building.
Bethungra	Postmaster	33	...	5,112	419	336	995	56	209	31	279	21	293	158	22	At Railway Station.
Bevendale	do	10	...	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
Bexhill	do	11	...	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Bexley	Postmistress	10	...	4,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Bibbelduke	do	16	...	7,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
Bigga	Postmaster	19	...	4,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...
Big Hill	do	19	...	2,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Bilpela	Postmistress	16	...	6,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
Binabi	Postmaster	10	...	2,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...

* Included in Permanent Returns.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Binalong.....	Postmaster	£ 46	£	18,765	755	893	£ 2,160	101	£ 297	40	£ 467	17	£ 235	229	£ 45	At Railway Station.
Binda.....	Assistant	12														
Binda.....	Postmaster	22		9,936		369	891	68	319					58		
Bingera.....	Post and Telegraph Master	200		24,438	3,191	870	1,811	240	898	37	282	13	282	401	245	Govt. building.
Bingera.....	Operator		85													
Bionaway.....	Postmaster	21		2,676										63		
Bishop's Bridge.....	do	14		1,219										8		
Blackheath.....	Post and Telegraph Master	20	26	23,894	1,975	496	1,458	135	432					283	111	At Railway Station.
Blackheath.....	Assistant	5														
Blackman's Point.....	Postmaster	10		1,158										8		
Black Mountain.....	do	10		5,277										76		do
Black Springs.....	do	15		3,207		124	236	20	63					25		do
Blacktown.....	do	50		21,618	1,238									94	69	do
Blackville.....	do	16		5,952		276	725	19	66					78		
Blackwall.....	Post and Telegraph Master	100		4,724	1,068									51	58	Free of rent.
Blandford.....	do	25	26	15,672	487									144	30	At Railway Station.
Blandford.....	Messenger		26													
Blayne.....	Post and Telegraph Master	210		67,116	3,198	1,211	3,141	601	2,085	269	1,789	118	1,793	526	193	Govt. building.
Blayne.....	Assistant and Operator	35	52													
Blayne.....	Messenger		26													
Blayne.....	Letter-carrier	40														
Blowering.....	Postmaster	11		1,938												
Blue-gum Flat.....	do	16		7,494										113		
Boambola.....	do	10		471										3		
Boat Harbour.....	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26	52	9,855	1,080	462	1,293	39	181					98	77	Rented at £26.
Bohondarak.....	Postmaster	16		3,471										12		
Bodalla.....	Post and Telegraph Master	170		26,947	1,639	676	2,613	43	156	107	1,115	86	1,014	111	108	do
Bodalla.....	Assistant	15														
Bodalla.....	Messenger		26													
Boggabilla.....	Postmaster	13		3,234										79		
Boggabri.....	Post and Telegraph Master	200		18,249	1,509	333	2,296	115	425	40	162	9	27	235	109	Govt. building.
Boggabri.....	Assistant and Operator	50	26													
Boggy Flat.....	Postmistress	11		1,812										6		
Bolliva.....	Postmaster	20		5,788	475	206	399	12	34	12	2			112	28	At Railway Station.
Bolliva.....	Operator		26													
Bolong.....	Postmaster	20		3,726										19		
Bombala.....	Post and Telegraph Master	260		53,867	6,337	977	2,961	283	1,074	119	611	32	241	520	389	Govt. building.
Bombala.....	Assistant and Operator	50	124													
Bombala.....	Messenger and Receiver-cleaver		26													
Bomch.....	Postmaster	16		2,464	88	48	146	13	48	33	37	8	145	19	5	At Railway Station.
Bondi.....	Postmistress	26		22,476										114		
Bonnyrigg.....	Postmaster	10		1,221										29		
Bonslaw.....	do	25		4,824										41		
Bookham (4).....	do	26		28,572		123	293	3	2					55		
Bookhambayte.....	Postmistress	13		924										15		
Boulgal.....	Post and Telegraph Master	270		42,489	1,895	398	1,512	65	297					264	132	Govt. building.
Boulgal.....	Assistant and Operator	25	75													
Bonney (5).....	Postmistress	10		615										3		
Booral.....	do	21		8,478										47		
Boorooban.....	Postmaster	20		13,371										98		
Borenore.....	do	15		9,174										113		At Railway Station.
Boro.....	do	20		6,456										21		
Botany.....	do	39		12,216										79		Rented at £31 4s.
Botany.....	Letter-carrier	104														
Botany.....	do	60														
Botany Road.....	Postmistress	10		9,978										56		

Bourlak	Postmaster	10	1,188																
Bourke	Post and Telegraph Master	390	284,740	29,823	2,574	10,153	1,034	4,618	697	3,913	252	2,506	1,908	2,212					Govt. building.
	Assistant	150																	
	Letter-carrier	114																	
	Operator		170																
	do		124																
	do		150																
	do		96																
	do		100																
	do		150																
	Line-repairer																		
	Messenger		52																
Bourke-st., Redfern	Postmaster	30	72,093																
Bowen Park	Postmistress	10	1,518																
Bowenfels	Postmaster	48	22,113	240	290	881	104	249	103	423	30	197	141	13					At Railway Station.
Bowling Alley Point	do	78	4,511																
Bowna	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	7,245	637	58	179	12	35											Rented at £20.
Bowning	Postmaster	48	13,770	405	509	1,093	94	232	14	69	11	75	167	23					At Railway Station.
	Assistant	20																	
Bowral	Post and Telegraph Master	200	122,604	8,145	1,505	3,461	536	1,982	513	2,973	227	2,365	1,154	259					Govt. building.
	Assistant	60																	
	Letter-carrier	39																	
	Messenger		39																
Bowraville	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	36	7,926	959	324	622	13	38											Free of rent.
Box Ridge	Postmistress	11	1,141																
Braidwood	Post and Telegraph Master	280	84,378	6,009	1,778	4,665	839	2,247	294	1,930	124	1,393	930	395					Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	124																
	do Messenger	26	26																
	do Letter-carrier	57																	
Branxton	Post and Telegraph Master	150	27,744	1,068	796	2,620	334	1,661	87	933	48	1,021	210	65					Rented at £36 8s.
	Assistant	52																	
Brawlin	Postmistress	10	8,079																
Breadalbane (6)	Postmaster	39	6,819		44	102	2	4	3	27									At Railway Station.
	Assistant	20																	
Breeza	Postmaster	42	13,191	1,304	488	1,264	40	128											do
	Operator		26																
Brewarrina	Post and Telegraph Master	260	135,384	8,727	684	2,724	202	868	106	601	37	442	709	623					Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	130																
	Operator		96																
	Line-repairer		150																
	Messenger		26																
Brewongle	Postmaster	47	32,389	333															At Railway Station.
Bridgeman	Postmistress	14	1,746																
Brindabella	Postmaster	10	1,245																
Bringelly	do	27	5,427		142	389	19	74											
Broadwater	Post and Telegraph Master	130	21,510	2,745	649	2,305	90	280	289	1,752	71	535	193	164					Rented at £13.
Brockhurst	Postmistress	10	1,317																
Brogo	Postmaster	18	5,811																
Broke	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	6,383	372	141	497	23	78											Rented at £25.
Broken Hill	do Master	180	135,321	35,301	2,298	8,407	535	2,329	417	3,309	109	1,510	1,427	3,046					Rented at £78 and £104.
	Assistant	110																	
	Letter-carrier	91																	
	Assistant and Operator	26	150																
	Operator		150																
	do		110																
	do		150																
	Line Repairer		39																
	Messenger		52																
	2 Messengers, at £20 each																		
Brookfield	Postmistress	15	2,635																
Broonan	Postmaster	10	1,092																
Broughton's Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	290	44,976	2,752	946	2,503	189	612	269	990	74	899	475	154					Govt. building.
	Assistant and Messenger	40	26																
Brownlow Hill	Postmistress	14	3,933																
Brown's Creek	Postmaster	12	3,078																
Brownsville	do	20	9,699																
Brundah Creek	do	10	819																

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Amount.	
Frangle	Postmistress	£	£	1,281			£		£		£		£	£		
Brunswick (7)	Post and Telegraph Master	48	48	9,207	1,534	140	370	9	53	76	124	4	27	103	117	Rented at £36 8s.
Brushgrove	do do	150		16,668	1,362	333	858	51	204	32	196	32	239	133	78	Rented at £31 4s.
Brushy Hill	Postmaster	10		1,269										20		
Bryan's Gap	do	10		636										9		
Buchanan	Postmistress	13		1,770										18		
Buckley's Crossing Place	Postmaster	17		8,184										114		
Budgee Budgee	do	17		1,797										7		
Buggi	do	14		1,086										18		
Bugilbone	do	10		1,294										22		
Bukkulla	Postmistress	15		2,082										10		
Bulahdelah	Post and Telegraph Master	140		8,082	1,220	520	1,728	105	503	20	477	19	356	161	74	Rented at £40
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26													
Bulgandramine	Postmaster	23		4,965										21		
Bull	do	21		30,327										373		
Bull Railway Station (8)	Post and Telegraph Master	230		2,931	3,370	61	175							20	179	Free of rent. At Railway Station. Postmaster allowed £36 8s. in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant and Messenger	30 8s	26													
Bull Plain	Postmistress	10		1,731										16		
Bunberry	Postmaster	14		3,105										14		
Bumble	do	10		2,484										6		
Bundanoon	do	31		10,863	499	307	921	109	314	121	339	34	397	132	28	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
Bundarra	Post and Telegraph Mistress	240		19,836	1,578	542	1,663	91	839	90	347	25	173	168	105	Govt. building.
	Operator		75													
Bundella	Postmistress	16		2,838										73		
Bungendore	Post and Telegraph Master	180		61,431	2,786	1,028	2,816	265	928	183	1,232	90	1,683	389	155	Rented at £65.
	Assistant and Messenger	36	26													
Bungonia	Postmistress	28		6,504		143	383	41	189					64		
Bungowannah	Postmaster	14		1,682										36		
Bungwall Flat	Post and Telegraph Mistress	26	62	8,831	845	422	847	46	235	106	1,127	44	762	64	51	Free of rent.
Bunnan	Postmaster	11		2,061										29		
Burradoo (9)	Postmistress	10		4,611										19		
Burrage	Postmaster	17		10,281		286	817	109	447	15	262	12	108	78		
Burragebung	Postmistress	16		4,887										37		
Burrawang	Post and Telegraph Master	140		14,859	676	346	719	118	372	160	518	42	573	202	45	Rented at £52
	Assistant	40														
Burrendong	Postmaster	13		3,936										23		
Burrier	do	12		1,215										13		
Burrows	Post and Telegraph Master	210		46,401	2,548	971	2,597	373	1,489	108	553	46	281	635	189	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant and Messenger	26	26													
	2nd do	30														
Burrumbuttock	Postmaster	10		2,481										17		
Barwood	Post and Telegraph Master	220		223,725	8,902	1,043	3,402	815	2,707	950	3,919	437	3,488	1,148	374	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	145														
	Letter-carrier and Receiver-cleaver	148														
	do	90														
	do	68														
	2 do at £65 each	130														
	Operator		52													
	2 Messengers, at £39 each		78													
	2 do at £26 each		52													
Bylong	Postmaster	13		4,977										33		
Byng	Postmistress	15		2,233										33		
Byrock (10)	Post and Telegraph Master	280		26,760	2,740	457	1,708	165	800	32	597	11	79	280	168	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Messenger	52	52													
	Messenger		39													
Cabramatta	Postmaster	10		1,539										19		At Railway Station.

Cadia	Postmaster	14	3,078	92	211	44	134						31		
Caloola	do	16	1,313										12		
Camberwell	do	10	4,936										51		
Cambewarra	Post and Telegraph Mistress	25	13,077	257	261	679	61	184					135	14	Rented at £15.
Camden	Post and Telegraph Master	190	67,731	2,543	836	2,158	506	1,620	375	2,265	103	1,730	473	134	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	39													
Camden Haven	Postmaster	10	4,005										51		
Camden Haven Point	do	29	3,860		223	582	23	101					26		
Campbelltown	Post and Telegraph Master	310	115,004	2,882	766	1,964	488	1,572	283	1,791	164	3,985	595	166	do
	Assistant	50													
	Letter-carrier	75													
	Operator	75													
	Messenger	39													
Camperdown	Post and Telegraph Master	210	117,627	3,202	578	1,891	647	2,363	1,246	3,045	468	2,024	411	132	Rented at £166.
	Assistant and Messenger	20													
	Operator	75													
	Messenger	52													
Canadian Lead	Postmaster	20	2,400		57	107	23	63					23		
Camberra	Postmistress	15	2,880										42		
Candelo	Post and Telegraph Master	120	29,859	2,933	423	896	131	384	78	91	11	51	240	190	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26													
Canley Vale	Postmaster	10	2,028										27		
Cannonbar	Post and Telegraph Master	45	5,364	637	167	596	23	95	14	170	9	67	67	43	do
Canoblas	Postmaster	10	759										15		
Canowindra	Post and Telegraph Master	190	17,598	1,286	570	1,815	90	385	56	249	6	68	170	70	Rented at £40.
Cauterbury	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	30	19,503	478	109	334	102	193					107	15	Free of rent.
	Letter-carrier	30													
Capatze	Postmaster	70	7,184	359	290	757	44	233					144	21	At Railway Station.
Captain's Flat (11)	Post and Telegraph Master	237 10s	4,624	549									50	33	Rented at £25.
Carcoar	do do	240	73,092	4,675	1,256	4,465	609	1,988	339	2,130	145	2,097	690	298	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50													
	Operator	124													
	Messenger	39													
Cargo	Post and Telegraph Master	110	16,873	885	509	1,644	166	580	38	147	7	34	140	52	do
	Assistant	12													
Carinda	Postmaster	15	2,280										44		
Carlingford	Postmistress	22	5,442										5		
Carlisle Gully	Postmaster	10	1,818										23		
Carusdale	Postmistress	13	936										7		
Carrahoon	Postmaster	40	14,052	3,030	529	1,482	57	166					255	184	At Railway Station.
Carriek	Postmistress	17	3,195										38		
Carroll	Postmaster	30	5,919		175	307	13	48	8	38	3	21	32		
Casino	Post and Telegraph Master	240	55,368	3,700	1,053	3,572	265	790	92	618	36	429	632	736	Govt. building.
	Assistant	55													
	Letter-carrier	52													
	Operator	124													
	Messenger	25													
Casilis	Post and Telegraph Master	190	21,291	1,860	906	5,227	153	672	48	847	20	436	277	124	do
	Assistant	25													
	Messenger	39													
Castle Hill	Postmaster	30	6,108										146		
Castle Mountain	do	11	2,340										15		
Castlereagh	Postmistress	12	2,196										29		
Cathcart	Postmaster	18	6,831										44		
Cavan	do	10	243										9		
Cawley's Creek	do	10	3,306										94		
Cedar Party Creek	do	10	1,428										23		
Central Colo	do	10	774										6		
Central McDonald	do	14	1,902										49		
Ceanook	do	15	4,515										24		
Charlestown	Postmistress	23	9,753		154	361	39	160	85	211	26	283	20		
Charleyong	Postmaster	10	948										29		

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J-108	Coomabarabran	Post and Telegraph Master	240	27,900	2,535	721	2,227	165	623	56	920	23	520	873	186	Govt. building.
		Assistant and Messenger	39	52												
	Coonamble	Post and Telegraph Master	270	91,419	8,625	966	3,300	275	1,208	118	745	64	497	320	681	do
		Assistant and Operator	25	75												
		Operator	110													
		Messenger	39													
	Coopersnook	Postmistress	24	7,524		273	668	30	140						88	
	Coorabong	Post and Telegraph Master	140	11,331	721	481	1,530	103	386	40	325	51	716	113	42	do
		Assistant	12													
		Messenger	30													
	Cootamundra	Post and Telegraph Master	340	105,963	9,580	2,128	6,407	1,063	2,960	411	2,849	233	4,237	1,290	595	do
		1st Assistant and Operator	40	110												
		2nd do	110													
		Letter-carrier	39													
		Line-repairer	150													
	Messenger	26														
Cooyal	Postmistress	10	2,418											12		
Copeland North	Post and Telegraph Master	110	8,709	672	654	3,232	170	589	43	470	42	871	137	42	do	
	Assistant and Messenger	10	26													
Copmanhurst	Post and Telegraph Master	130	5,547	916	68	145	23	112						94	60	
Coraki	do do	190	39,565	3,534	569	1,635	131	487						204	231	
	Assistant	20	39													
	Messenger	39														
Corra	Postmistress	13	3,438											19		
Corowa	Post and Telegraph Master	230	147,267	5,425	573	1,561	245	738	221	1,213	90	1,417	855	328	Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Messenger	39	39													
	Letter-carrier	127														
	Messenger	39														
Corrowang	Postmistress	15	6,576											42		
Corunna	Postmaster	10	2,211		120	303	11	14						25		
Cow Flat	do	32	1,937		35	88	14	48	2	36	11	63	11			
Cowra	Post and Telegraph Master	240	95,150	6,597	1,680	4,730	464	1,517	296	2,223	128	1,589	490	410	do	
	Assistant and Operator	52	114												Assistant allowed £30 per annum as rent.	
	Letter-carrier	50														
	Messenger	26														
Cox's River	Postmaster	11	1,194											13		
Craigie	do	16	3,371											38		
Cranbury	do	10	1,332											15		
Croki	Post and Telegraph Master	150	10,582	1,254	339	702	54	181						53	70	
Crookhaven Heads	Telegraph Master	26														
Crookwell	Post and Telegraph Master	210	35,225	3,108	971	2,897	220	650	108	356	39	271	480	182	Rented at £70.	
	Assistant and Messenger	30	26													
Croydon	Post and Telegraph Mistress	50	114,738	2,414										175	94	
	Operator and Assistant	20	75													
	Messenger	26														
	Letter-carrier	32														
	do	50														
Crudine	Postmaster	19	1,821											16		
Cudal	Post and Telegraph Master	170	25,131	1,763	640	1,553	191	663	145	340	29	207	312	108	Rented at £20. Postmaster allowed £38 in lieu of quarters.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26													
Cudgebong Creek	Postmaster	10	519											48		
Cudgebong	do	19	6,753		126	263	29	60						12		
Cudgen Scrub	do	10	1,665											14		
Calcairn	do	26	12,015	1,033	194	406	26	79						184	60	
Calleenbons	Postmistress	12	750											12		
Callen Bullen	do	42	4,175											117		
Cullinga	Postmaster	10	1,191											16		
Curmooch	Postmistress	13	2,832											53		
Cundletown	Post and Telegraph Master	190	14,721	1,706	585	1,674	103	303	40	760	34	602	240	100	Rented at £26.	
	Assistant and Operator	26	13													
Cungegong	Postmaster	20	1,800											25		
Cunningham	do	20	8,905											65		
Curlewis	do	29	8,181											78		
Carrabubula	do	21	7,290		231	455	30	88						124	At Railway Station. do	

cluded in Torara returns.

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Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Currawang	Postmistress	£ 17	£	2,238	.....	137	£ 260	35	£ 159	.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 22	.....
Curraweela	Postmaster	15	..	1,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Dalmorton	Postmistress	19	..	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Dalton	Postmaster	21	..	9,150	.....	243	£ 538	33	£ 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....
Dandaloo	do	44	..	27,027	.....	1,400	£ 391	25	£ 111	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	88	
	Telegraph Operator	42	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dapto	Post and Telegraph Master	42	26	8,376	396	232	£ 505	31	£ 111	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	22	Free of rent.
Darby's Falls	Postmaster	11	..	1,236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Darlington	Post and Telegraph Mistress	130	..	47,790	2,166	527	£ 2,194	433	£ 989	800	£ 2,789	316	£ 2,149	203	92	Rented at £104.
	Messenger	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlington Point	Post and Telegraph Master	120	..	29,901	631	400	£ 1,222	23	£ 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	38	Free of rent.
Darlington Railway Station	Postmaster	23	..	8,379	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	14	At Railway Station.
Darries' Creek	do	10	..	4,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Day Dream	do	17	..	3,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....
Daysdale	Postmistress	16	..	4,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
Deepwater	Post and Telegraph Master	160	..	20,863	1,310	525	£ 1,352	87	£ 397	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	83	Rented at £26.
Delegate	do do	120	..	33,114	1,597	442	£ 1,193	34	£ 101	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	106	Rented at £14. Postmaster allowed £26 in lieu of quarters.
	Messenger	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demondrille	Postmaster	10	..	1,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Deniliquin	do	330	..	253,401	13,682	897	£ 2,276	074	£ 2,259	401	£ 3,095	175	£ 1,687	1,794	936	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	240	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	170	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	104	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Receiver-cleaver	39	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Telegraph Master	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Operators, at £124 each	.....	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 do at £110 each	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 do at £100 each	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denison Town	Postmaster	20	..	8,445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....
Denman	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	..	26,355	1,193	334	£ 833	61	£ 234	18	£ 175	4	£ 76	185	69	Rented at £30.
	Operator	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Devlin's Siding	Postmaster	10	..	4,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Dingo Creek	do	14	..	1,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Doodle Cooma	Postmistress	1	..	3,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....
Doree (16)	do	10	..	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Doughboy Hollow	Postmaster	10	..	5,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	At Railway Station.
Douglas	do	20	..	5,850	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	16	do
Douglas Gap	do	10	..	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Drake (17)	Post and Telegraph Master	130	..	20,688	6,867	905	£ 3,506	336	£ 1,697	58	£ 595	9	£ 198	394	483	Rented at £39.
	Operator	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messenger	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Druitt Town	Postmaster	15	..	8,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....
Dunmoyne	do	12	..	6,273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Dry Plain	do	10	..	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Dubbo	Post and Telegraph Master	370	..	238,450	16,912	3,043	£ 9,214	2,097	£ 6,533	938	£ 7,362	424	£ 7,228	2,083	1,125	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	170	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2nd do	110	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3rd do	60	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Letter-carrier	124	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Operator	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Line-repairer	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Postal.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Euston	Post and Telegraph Master	£ 170	£	16,620	1,316	401	£ 2,112	18	£ 69		£		£	144	75	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114													
Evans' Plains	Postmaster	12		1,383										12		At Railway Station.
Eversleigh	do	10		3,867										139		
Faiford	do	10		1,911										33		do
Fairfield	do	20		9,693										68		
Faireview	Postmistress	10		687										11		
Fairy Meadow	Postmaster	25		5,936										13		do
Farley	Postmistress	10		2,247										12		
Ferroumont	Post and Telegraph Master	160		17,737	2,776	672	£ 2,316	142	£ 434	88	£ 554	27	£ 594	225	195	Rented at £40.
	Assistant and Operator	26	26													
	Messenger		26													
Ferrier's	Postmaster	10		2,853										5		
Field of Mars	Postmistress	22		4,256										26		
Fig-tree	Postmaster	32		7,414										60		
Firefly Creek	Postmistress	11		1,983										18		
Fish River Creek	Postmaster	13		1,560										14		
Fitzgerald's Valley	Postmistress	10		1,119										4		
Five Dock	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	10	26	6,258	461									12	29	
	Letter-carrier	104														
	Messenger		26													
Forbes	Post and Telegraph Master	310		138,831	12,915	1,908	£ 5,559	1,045	£ 3,465	326	£ 1,545	141	£ 1,272	1,470	922	Govt. building.
	Assistant	170														
	Letter-carrier	138														
	Operator		124													
	do		124													
	Messenger		32													
	do		25													
Forest Raefs	Postmaster	20		8,892		309	£ 872	98	£ 344					63		
Forster	Post and Telegraph Master	120		11,706	892	303	£ 725	70	£ 262	80	£ 502	44	£ 632	81	52	do
Foxlow	Postmaster	14		2,856										29		
Frederickton	Post and Telegraph Master	140		10,476	1,879	296	£ 1,017	68	£ 288					130	111	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	52														
Freeman's Reach	Postmaster	15		1,716										16		
Freemantle	do	10		855										9		
Frogmoor	do	18		5,361		201	£ 418	38	£ 127					39		
Fullerton	do	11		1,095										14		
Gabo Island	Telegraph Master		75		390										14	At Pilot Station.
Garah	Postmaster	10		2,715										52		
Garra	Postmistress	15		1,761										17		
Gentleman's Halt	Postmaster	10		986										28		
George's Plains	do	35		7,600	338									100	19	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10														
George-street North (21)	Post and Telegraph Master	190		35,955	1,310	268	£ 959	10	£ 53	91	£ 633	39	£ 253	149	76	Rented at £250.
	Operator		124													
	Messenger		52													
	do		39													
George-street West	Post and Telegraph Master	240		265,077	5,544	1,284	£ 4,493	468	£ 1,299	3,316	£ 14,186	1,566	£ 14,942	640	244	Rented at £130.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114													
	Operator		62													
	Messenger		52													
	do		39													
German Creek	Postmistress	10		1,998										26		
German's Hill	Postmaster	10		952										10		
Germanston	Post and Telegraph Master	220		27,285	2,867	602	£ 1,841	137	£ 477	108	£ 698	50	£ 872	420	167	Free of rent.
	Assistant	50														

	Messenger	39																
Gerogery	Postmaster	23	13,869	607	312	883	30	148	21	200	9	159	126	34			At Railway Station.	
Gerringong	Post and Telegraph Master	100	14,040	824	369	944	71	219	3	10	1	51	142	45			Rented at £20 16s.	
Gerrymerry	Postmistress	10	894										9					
Ghinni Ghinni	Postmaster	18	1,700											34				
Gilgai	do	13	1,909											16				
Gilgandra	Post and Telegraph Master	189	13,281	1,375	403	1,432	51	266						201	80		Rented at £52.	
	Assistant	25																
Gilganna	Postmaster	16	3,815											59				
Gilmore	do	11	2,727											9				
Gingkin	do	11	3,303											34				
Ginninderra (22)	Post and Telegraph Master	109	8,118	803	340	756	29	84	20	191	1	6	124	54			Free of rent.	
Girilambona	do	13	10,235	1,337	308	988	40	131	41	383	12	219	188	82			At Railway Station.	
Gladesville	Postmistress	27	37,052	908									163	32			Free of rent.	
	Letter-carrier	40																
	Operator	52																
Gladstone	Post and Telegraph Master	36	4,661	1,029	258	786	31	90	49	214	18	212	37	57			Rented at £26.	
Glanmire	Postmaster	18	2,153											39				
Glasston	Postmistress	14	1,346											18				
Glebe	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	230,946	7,030	1,005	3,167	1,234	3,856	2,630	8,348	996	6,689	575	306			Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Operator	28																
	4 Messengers, at £39	156																
Glebeland	Postmistress	29	22,992		577	1,504	147	359						154				
Glen Alice	Postmaster	14	1,833											39				
Glenbrook	do	10	4,179											26			At Railway Station.	
Glenece	do	22	7,383											82			do	
Glendon Brook	Postmistress	11	3,075											12				
Glen Innes	Post and Telegraph Master	340	158,580	11,324	2,225	6,960	1,468	4,804	718	4,934	393	6,326	1,417	754			Govt. building.	
	1st Assistant	135																
	2nd do	90																
	Letter-carrier	114																
	Receiver-clearer	26																
	Operator	150																
	do	114																
	2 Operators, at £110 each	220																
	Line-repairer	150																
	Messenger	52																
	do	39																
	Batterymen	26																
Glen Morrison	Postmaster	12	2,469											53				
Glennie's Creek	Postmistress	19	6,870											78				
Glenoak	do	13	4,110											49				
Glanthorne (23)	do	10	501											3				
Glen William	Postmaster	10	1,515											20				
Gloucester	Post and Telegraph Master	110	6,990	732	131	256	37	51						29	40		Rented at £52.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26																
Gocup	Postmaster	13	1,800											13				
Golspie	do	15	3,058											47				
Gongolgon	Post and Telegraph Master	200	5,244	1,472	313	904	12	47	24	134	6	66	55	98			Rented at £39.	
Goodooga	Post and Telegraph Master	220	31,973	3,212	300	1,397	27	109					222	218			Govt. building.	
	Assistant and Messenger	26																
Goolagong	Postmaster	14	7,077											169				
Goolma	do	10	6,282											25				
Goolmangar	do	10	1,034											13				
Goombargona	do	13	2,049											23				
Goomoorah	do	10	5,172											32				
Goonoo Goonoo	do	30	6,090		136	425	18	79	23	153	21	277	90					
Goorangoola	do	15	1,191											39				
Goran Lake	do	10	1,164											11				
Gordon	Postmistress	24	7,548											107				
Gore Hill	do	10	5,547											4				
Gosford	Post and Telegraph Master	210	49,497	5,191	1,216	3,840	506	1,730	570	6,298	374	5,034	628	317			Govt. building.	
	Assistant	52																
	do and Operator	20																

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary		Number of		Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid		Savings' Bank Deposits		Savings' Bank Withdrawals		Revenue		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal	Telegraphic	Letters Posted	Telegrams Transmitted	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Postal	Telegraphic	
Goulburn	Postmaster	£ 400	£	831,452	24,671	5,610	15,452	6,371	10,609	1,042	11,862	794	9,991	4,476	1,632	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	220														
	2nd do	145														
	3rd do	140														
	4th do	120														
	5th do	110														
	6th do	80														
	Stamper and Sorter	140														
	3 Letter-carriers, at £124 each	372														
	Letter-carrier do and Receiver-clearer	104	52													
	Telegraph Master		310													
	2 Operators, at £140 each		280													
	3 Operators, at £124 each		372													
	Operator		114													
Line-repairer		150														
2 Messengers, at £52 each		104														
Messenger do		39														
		26														
Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	370		280,005	19,500	2,423	7,475	1,214	3,641	293	2,117	121	2,198	1,667	1,465	do
	Assistant	110														
	Letter-carrier	127														
	do	164														
	Receiver-clearer	50														
	3 Operators, at £160 each		480													
	Operator do		140													
	do		124													
	do		110													
	Line-repairer		150													
Messenger do		39														
		26														
Grahams town	Postmaster	10		4,240										46		
Graham's Valley	Postmistress	10		958										18		
Graham	do	10		3,927										3		
Granville	do	160		79,716	4,602	762	2,294	680	1,785	881	3,839	302	2,445	421	190	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	110														
	do	70														
	Letter-carrier do	104	65													
	Operator		96													
	Messenger		52													
Green Cape	Telegraph Master		110		135										8	At Pilot Station.
Greendale	Postmistress	16		2,811										48		
Greenfield Farm	Postmaster	11		1,673										9		
Greenhill	do	20		11,562		66	201	8	34					36		
Greenmantle	do	10		786										20		
Green Valley (24)	do	10		279										6		
Greenwell Point (25)	Postmaster and Telegraph Operator	13	26	4,125	880	296	850	100	721	43	141	3	39	86	48	Postmaster allowed £13 as rent
Greenwich	Postmistress	10		2,121										41		
Griffith	Post and Telegraph Master	270		76,666	4,873	1,267	3,133	376	1,170	199	1,120	81	1,050	585	297	Govt. building.
	Assistant	50														
	Letter-carrier	39														
	Operator		110													
	Messenger		26													
Gresford	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	58	46	11,387		119	307	28	91	5	49	1	10	163		Rented at £40.
Greta	Postmaster	35		16,716	826	707	2,058	172	529	217	1,402	85	1,147	242	47	At Railway Station.

Name of Office	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic	Letters Postcd.	Telegrams Trans-mitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Haymarket	Messenger	52														
	2 Messengers, at £39 each	78														
	Messenger	26														
Helensburgh (29)	Postmaster	10		6,786		281	965	5	11					115		
Hermitage Plains	do	40		4,973										23		
Hexham	do	42		7,167	291	188	542	91	304	33	304	15	275	49	16	Telegraph Office at Railway Station
	Messenger		13													
	Receiver-clearer	5														
Hickey's Creek	Postmaster	10		2,598										18		
Hill End	Post and Telegraph Master	220		16,797	941	790	2,678	434	1,457	489	3,089	196	3,329	181	57	Govt. building.
	Assistant	40														
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	26	26													
Hillgrove	Postmaster	10		3,033										6		
Hillston	Post and Telegraph Master	260		100,422	6,156	740	3,084	255	1,054	76	573	46	415	565	448	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75													
	Messenger		39													
Hilltop (29)	Postmaster	10												3		At Railway Station.
Hinton	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	55	26	16,404	201	193	538	79	240					101	9	Rented at £39.
Hobby's Yards (30)	Postmaster	10		1,677										22		
Holt's Flat	do	21		3,219										63		
Holy Flat	do	10		2,148										42		
Homebush	Post and Telegraph Master	190		27,783	7,489	244	1,020	102	310	96	459	63	499	166	421	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	5														
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	20	25													
	Messenger		39													
Home Rule	Postmaster	52		4,377		161	367	54	234	21	129	23	288	61		
Hornsby	do	40		5,841										123		At Railway Station.
Hornsby Junction (31)	do	10		2,066										25		
Hoskins Town	do	12		2,664		167	460	12	49					26		
Howe's Valley	Postmistress	11		1,140										20		
Howlong	Post and Telegraph Master	160		14,712	1,518	264	599	33	122	110	363	13	205	179	88	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	26														
Hungerford	Postmaster	50		25,443										36		
Hunter's Hill	Post and Telegraph Mistress	124	26	31,099	1,885	178	665	218	721	39	154	20	126	516	73	Rented at £65.
	Letter-carrier	164														
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger		52													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	13	39													
Huntingdon	Postmistress	13		2,813										43		
Hurstville	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	25	12	25,335	768	127	365	253	565					148	28	
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger		26													
Huskisson	Postmistress	10		1,317										18		
Idaville	Postmaster	10		918										7		
Iford	do	46		8,301		321	913	47	149					82		
Ilabo	do	24		6,267		196	551	27	83					102		At Railway Station.
Iluka	Postmistress	23		6,832										22		
Inverell	Post and Telegraph Master	200		177,300	9,832	1,783	5,100	727	2,536	319	1,401	108	1,056	1,588	749	Govt. building.
	Assistant	124														
	do	75														
	Letter-carrier	114														
	Operator		114													
	do		96													
	Messenger		26													
Ironbarks	Postmaster	36		9,681	843	711	2,322	192	1,034					251	51	Telegraph Office at Railway Station.
Iron Cove Bridge	do	35		14,358										59		
Ivanhoe	Post and Telegraph Master	200		86,291	3,441	318	1,480	70	385	37	419	10	212	286	260	Rented at £50.

Jamberoo	do	do	44	26	35,322	829	394	1,005	125	445	129	518	46	312	195	48	Free of rent.
Jair	Postmaster		13		3,234										38		
Jembaicumbens	do		13		1,308										15		
Jerselderie	Post and Telegraph Master		240		96,682	4,272	528	1,483	154	510	147	353	42	208	610	285	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant and Messenger		75	26													
	2nd do		26														
	Messenger			39													
Jerrawa	Postmaster		20		4,773										40		At Railway Station.
Jerrong	do		11		780										16		
Jerry's Plains	Post and Telegraph Master		190		10,140	1,161	266	818	58	168	9	34	1	5	118	73	Govt. building.
	Messenger			26													
	Operator			39		242										11	At Pilot Station.
Jervis Bay	Postmistress		10		282										3		
Jiggi	Postmaster		10		1,727										39		
Jimenius	do		14		6,006										120		
Jindabyne	Postmistress and Telephone Operator		26	26	5,574	305	172	450	14	52	29	59	6	130	86	18	
Jindera	Postmaster		18		9,630		533	1,905	53	138	204	2,696	91	1,212	137		
Joadja Creek	do	and Telephone Operator	16	12	5,150	538	270	819	16	49					68	31	
Jugiong	do		240		50,922	6,484	1,537	4,147	576	1,629	495	2,534	166	1,851	911	375	Govt. building; Postmaster allowed £20; and Telegraph Stationmaster £63, in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant		145														
	Telegraph Master			170													
	Messenger			39													
Kangaroo	Postmaster		14		4,208										78		
Kangaroo Creek	do		15		1,623										17		
Kangaroo Valley	Postmistress and Telephone Operator		29	20	20,034	943	454	1,106	94	332	84	224	18	213	307	54	Free of rent.
Kar's Springs	Postmaster		10		873										21		
Katoomba	Post and Telegraph Master		110		29,388	3,848	1,123	3,245	249	889	207	1,212	88	1,140	298	212	Rented at £52.
	Messenger			26													
	Postmistress		11		861										12		
Kayuga	do		13		2,012										17		
Kespit	do		12		3,852										10		
Kelly's Plains	Post and Telegraph Master		120		24,339	1,073	278	746	122	397					195	62	Rented at £40.
Kelso	Assistant		40														
	Post and Telegraph Master		240		54,003	8,462	1,259	4,381	482	1,532	237	1,125	69	943	580	643	Govt. building.
Kempsey	Assistant and Operator		50	110													
	Messenger			39													
	do			26													
Kentucky	Postmaster		28		5,121										70		At Railway Station.
Kerrabee	Postmistress		25		3,114										27		
Khancohan	Postmaster		10		699										16		
Kinna	Post and Telegraph Master		310		111,705	7,396	1,697	5,192	601	2,127	771	4,131	399	4,700	987	458	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator		12	130													
	Line-repairer			150													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger		25	26													
	Letter-carrier		26														
Kiandra	Post and Telegraph Master		160		7,014	930	345	942	36	239	55	389	24	336	93	52	Free of rent.
Killawarra	Postmaster		10		1,019										9		
Kimbriki	do		11		1,069										14		
Kinchela Creek	do		10		4,056										34		
Kincumber	Postmistress		13		1,905										21		
Kingstown	do		18		1,911										2		
King-street	Post and Telegraph Master		310		627,070	26,595	1,859	7,289	338	1,039	1,224	7,437	764	8,911	1,744	1,730	Premises rented at £130, and sub-let at same rate. Office rented at £28.
	Assistant		120														
	Operator			140													
	do			85													
	Messenger			52													
Kiora	Postmistress		11		1,025										14		
Knorrit Flat (32)	do		10		459										10		
Kogarah (33)	Post and Telegraph Master		100		37,191	1,645	303	910	263	723	65	260	6	16	153	65	Rented at £91.
	Letter-carrier		39														
	Messenger			39													
Krambach	Postmaster		52		3,582										46		
Krawarree	do		15		1,788										17		
Kuonua	Postmistress		22		1,422										23		

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Kurrajong	Post and Telegraph Master	130	£	7,584	1,144	177	£ 279	41	£ 160	...	£	...	£ 90	£ 71	Free of rent.	
Kurrajong Heights	do	14	28	7,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	Free of rent.	
Kyamba	Receiving Office Keeper and Telegraph Master	160	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Laggan	Postmaster	35	...	25,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
Laguna	do	17	...	4,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...
Lake Bathurst	do	17	...	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
Lake Cudgellico	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	10,242	2,126	500	1,598	74	399	6	306	...	186	154	Rented at £52.	
Lambton	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	64,768	1,817	1,107	3,338	499	1,357	497	3,785	311	3,937	352	80	Govt. building.
	Assistant	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landsdown	Postmaster	10	...	1,629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Langworthy's	do	20	...	3,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...
La Ferouse	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	3,159	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	51	Govt. building, Postmaster allowed £18 in lieu of quarters.	
	Operator	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Largs	Postmistress and Telephone Operator	24	26	11,265	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	12	Free of rent.	
Laurieton (34)	Post and Telegraph Master	120	...	6,453	1,242	172	440	34	207	...	...	...	85	80	do	
Lawrence	do	170	...	32,302	2,749	445	1,144	140	495	64	271	19	204	210	156	Govt. building.
	Assistant	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant and Messenger	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawson (35)	Postmaster	10	...	15,461	1,352	128	328	25	90	...	...	...	207	73	At Railway Station.	
	Operator	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leet's Vale (36)	Postmaster	10	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Leichhardt	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	385,590	2,837	601	1,948	935	3,186	1,088	3,188	390	2,560	191	123	Rented at £65.
	Assistant and Operator	52	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do and Receiver-cleaver	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leighwood	Postmaster	10	...	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Lidsdale	Postmistress	31	...	2,499	...	60	124	32	166	84	320	52	842	23	...	...
Limeburners' Creek	do	23	...	4,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Limekilns	Postmaster	11	...	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Linburn (37)	Postmistress	10	...	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	Postmaster	14	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Lionsville	do	16	...	3,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Lismore	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	105,463	14,278	1,817	5,578	757	2,701	275	1,777	135	1,597	1,044	1,032	Govt. building.
	Assistant	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithgow	Post and Telegraph Master	260	...	127,929	4,349	2,632	7,682	1,271	3,749	998	7,905	498	7,314	1,003	272	do
	Assistant	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Billabong	Postmistress	41	...	7,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...
Little Hartley	Postmaster	25	...	5,313	...	203	430	27	93	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
Liverpool	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	90,864	3,306	832	2,320	699	2,010	820	4,902	464	5,048	502	182	do
	Assistant	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings Bank Deposits.		Savings Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	£				£		£		£		£	£	£	
Mathonra	Post and Telegraph Master	25	30	11,670	741	198	346	13	44	...	...	...	...	41	44	Free of rent.
Maude	Postmaster	27	...	5,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	
Mayfield	do	10	...	1,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	
May's Hill (40)	do	10	...	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Meadow Flat	do	28	...	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	
Menangle	do	37	...	8,817	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	14	At Railway Station.
Menindie	Post and Telegraph Master	220	...	17,946	3,683	374	1,657	78	385	...	...	...	...	456	318	Govt. building.
	Operator	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meranburn	Postmaster	30	...	5,376	...	189	386	37	205	10	82	6	33	69	...	
Merimbula	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	8,412	1,168	293	610	57	174	69	457	14	250	81	59	Rented at £40.
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merindee	Postmistress	14	...	2,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	
Merrilla	Postmaster	16	...	1,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Merriwa	Post and Telegraph Mistress	110	...	41,319	1,879	644	2,149	126	451	51	235	32	367	291	115	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrygoen	Postmistress	25	...	5,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	
Merrylands	Postmaster	10	...	6,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	At Railway Station.
Michelago	Postmistress	29	...	16,440	2,303	1,105	4,795	103	439	...	...	...	...	181	150	Rented at £30.
	Telegraph Master	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Arm	Postmaster	11	...	2,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Middledale	Postmistress	10	...	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
Middleton-street	Postmaster	30	...	22,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	
Millamutra	do	11	...	581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	
Miller's Forest	do	19	...	3,618	...	117	236	22	56	...	...	...	...	34	...	
	Telegraph Mistress	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miller's Point	Operator	...	100	64,008	3,302	1,406	5,409	170	534	1,555	7,014	685	7,942	303	193	Rented at £156.
Millfield	Postmaster	16	...	4,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	
Millie	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	24,219	1,351	183	466	13	50	...	...	...	...	138	96	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millthorpe	Postmaster	35	...	16,560	634	380	986	123	473	99	420	18	156	303	34	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milperinka	Postmaster	75	...	8,973	...	305	1,431	30	153	...	...	...	...	161	...	
Milton	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	44,088	2,710	905	2,135	241	667	116	608	30	360	461	188	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	52	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line-repairer	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minmi	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	26,322	980	1,139	3,467	236	650	644	4,647	259	4,684	305	63	Rented at £39.
	Assistant and Messenger	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minto	Postmaster	10	...	3,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	At Railway Station.
Mitchell	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	38,477	1,892	1,156	3,323	407	1,633	323	3,641	171	3,017	467	116	Rented at £75.
	Letter-carrier	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mitchell's Island	Postmaster	10	...	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	
Mittagong	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	68,658	3,871	1,204	3,353	570	1,895	433	2,695	169	2,886	588	216	Rented at £65.
	Operator	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moama	Post and Telegraph Master	230	...	49,867	1,331	241	450	93	301	87	426	45	524	260	81	Govt. building
	Assistant	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mogilla	Postmaster	10	...	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Mogil Mogil	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	4,683	1,314	283	1,131	21	116	53	643	9	79	75	108	Rented at £37.
	Assistant	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mogo	Postmaster and Operator	17	20	3,900	238									17	14	Free of rent.
Moirā	Postmistress	22		4,815										17		
Molong	Post and Telegraph Master	210		101,703	3,410	1,301	3,493	778	2,438	204	1,091	69	684	759	212	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Messenger	75	39													
	Letter-carrier	52														
Melongle	Postmaster	18		5,979	420	183	422	24	73					106	27	Free of rent. Telegraph Station Master allowed £10 in lieu of quarters.
	Telegraph Station Master		96													
Monga	Postmaster	12		3,027		80	199	5	12					23		
Monica Vale (41)	do	10		105										3		
Mookerai	do	11		1,278										35		
Moutaagle	do	10		3,660										41		
Montefiores	do	27		5,415										49		
Moonan Brook (42)	do	18		6,456										104		
Moonbi	Postmistress	12		2,154		76	173	23	70					22		
Moonbi Railway Station	Postmaster	19		7,956	1,448									120	87	At Railway Station.
	Operator		26													
	do	10		786										94		
Moor Creek	do	19		3,258										35		
Moorilda	do	10		1,491										27		
Moorwatha	Postmistress	10														
Morangarell	Post and Telegraph Master	104		6,138	1,023									71	61	Rented at £26.
Moree	do do	190		105,141	8,990	1,020	4,165	301	1,102	83	426	44	426	1,051	741	Govt. building.
	Assistant	40														
	do and Operator	52	100													
	do	52														
	Operator		100													
	Messenger		26													
Morpeth	Post and Telegraph Master	230		80,316	3,024	577	1,444	432	1,367	350	1,971	176	2,452	495	196	do
	Assistant	62														
	Letter-carrier	135														
	Messenger		26													
Mortlake	Postmaster	10		5,997										50		
Morton's Creek	do	10		2,274										30		
Moruya	Post and Telegraph Master	210		50,760	4,787	927	2,951	540	1,802	163	905	73	888	688	294	do
	Assistant and Operator	62	110													
	Messenger	13	39													
	Operator		52													
Moruya Heads	Postmaster	16		6,876										16		
Morven	Post and Telegraph Master	170		23,259	2,000	338	1,480	51	260	48	389	8	124	264	207	Rented at £52.
Moasgiel	Assistant	30														
Moss Vale	Post and Telegraph Master	190		90,576	4,883	1,125	3,208	621	1,922	382	1,641	141	1,631	542	283	Rented at £100.
	1st Assistant	110														
	2nd do and Operator	72	10													
	Messenger		39													
Moulamein	Post and Telegraph Master	220		20,046	1,421	174	328	35	113					197	100	Govt. building.
Mount Adrah	Postmaster	10		570										6		
Mount Carmel	Postmistress	25		15,351										59		
Mount Gipps	Postmaster	30		8,448										30		
Mount Harris	do	25		6,235										47		
Mount Hope	Post and Telegraph Master	100		7,782	1,159	371	1,390	64	329	22	50	8	60	91	80	Rented at £52.
	Messenger		30													
Mount Keira	Postmistress	10		4,367										44		
Mount Kembla	Postmaster	20		9,924										122		
Mount Macquarie	do	12		3,246										168		
Mount M'Donald	Post and Telegraph Master	190		14,763	952	455	1,027	57	190	91	279	12	87	57	60	Govt. building.
Mount Mitchell (43)	Postmaster	10		177										11		
Mount Victoria	Post and Telegraph Master	240		35,565	3,573	968	2,975	293	890	193	1,201	109	1,081	293	199	do
	Assistant	25														
	Operator		75													
	Messenger		26													
Mount Vincent	Postmaster	16		4,345		133	335	15	71					49		
Mount Wilson	do	20		6,120										11		
Mudgee	do	360		251,700	12,055	2,855	8,254	1,807	5,538	213	1,806	122	1,835	1,626	739	At Railway Station. Govt. building.
	Assistant	140														

* Included in Raymond Terrace returns.

† Included in Moruya returns.

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Mandero	Assistant	85	£				£		£		£		£			Govt. building.
	Letter-carrier	96														
	Telegraph Master	270														
	2 Operators—1 at £124, 1 at £114	288														
Mulgoa	Line-repairer	150														At Railway Station.
	2 Messengers, 1 at £30, 1 at £52	91														
Mulgrave	Postmistress	10		8,142										66		do
Mullaley	Postmaster	20		5,196										70		
Mullengudgery	Postmaster	21		2,790										34		do
Mullet Creek	do	12		2,952										52		
Mullion Creek	do	10		4,290										16		do
Mulloon	do	10		2,883	124									47	7	
Mulwala	do	12		1,350										23		Rented at £30.
Mummell	Post and Telegraph Master	170		17,054	1,201	257	786	27	67					172	74	
Mundooan	Postmaster	14		3,774										16		Rented at £45.
Mungindi	Post and Telegraph Master	120		20,655	812	224	306	32	100	130	70	1	1	111	49	
Mungunyah	do	190		1,970	1,025									40	81	Rented at £35.
Murga	Postmaster	13		1,578										11		At Railway Station.
Murraguldric	do	23		5,244										20		
Murray Hut	Postmistress	11		3,207										41		Govt. building.
Murrumbatman	Postmaster	13		3,636										23		
Murrumbidgee	do	13		3,063										40		At Railway Station.
Murrumbarrak	do	14		4,809										60		
Murrumbidgee	Post and Telegraph Master	180		50,611	2,832	1,229	3,301	340	1,123	238	1,760	118	2,757	599	167	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator															
Murrumbidgee	Messenger													78		Post Office rented at £54. Telegraph Office, Government building.
Murrumbidgee	Postmaster	10		2,994										52		
Murrumbidgee	do	220		81,630	1,749	1,432	3,543	672	1,661	328	2,415	110	2,026	390	125	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	52														
Murrumbidgee	Telegraph Master													220		Govt. building.
	Operator													170		
Murrumbidgee	do													124		Rented at £24.
	Messenger													39		
Murrumbidgee	Post and Telegraph Master	240		27,342	3,950	618	1,755	138	577					260	236	At Pilot Station.
Murrumbidgee	Assistant and Operator	10		100												Govt. building.
	Post and Telegraph Master	220		124,154	5,176	1,500	4,063	572	1,587	346	1,015	133	1,533	861	332	
Murrumbidgee	Assistant	125														Govt. building.
	Letter-carrier	52														
Murrumbidgee	Line-repairer													150		Govt. building.
	Operator													110		
Murrumbidgee	Messenger													26		Govt. building.
	Postmaster	12		4,809		93	238	12	48					11		
Murrumbidgee	do	15		1,919										18		Rented at £24.
	Post and Telegraph Master	170		9,318	1,572	509	1,693	91	320	29	127	4	94	50	98	
Murrumbidgee	Postmaster and Operator	10		4,939	1,275									97	87	At Pilot Station.
	Postmaster	20		2,091										19		
Murrumbidgee	Postmistress	42		12,428										111		Govt. building.
	Post and Telegraph Master	260		152,047	11,927	1,818	5,918	940	3,654	339	2,067	173	2,002	1,237	793	
Murrumbidgee	Assistant	120														Govt. building.
	do	80														
Murrumbidgee	do and Operator	26														Govt. building.
	Operator													124		
Murrumbidgee	do													110		Govt. building.
	Line-repairer													150		
Murrumbidgee	Letter-carrier	124														Govt. building.

Narrabri	Messenger	26	26	20,490	2,275	445	1,251	61	175	31	285	16	423	186	119	At Railway Station.
Narrabri Railway Station	Postmaster and Operator	30	39													
	Messenger															
Narramine	Postmaster	29		17,877										194		do
Narrandera	Post and Telegraph Master	260		125,499	12,612	1,519	5,924	928	3,102	459	2,696	194	2,404	1,385	898	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	25	75													
	do	110														
	Letter-carrier	78														
	Messenger		52													
Nelligen	Post and Telegraph Master	190		9,288	1,093	502	1,226	59	223	50	177	33	245	105	63	Rented at £20.
	Messenger		26													
Nelson's Bay	Post and Telegraph Master	100		1,797	1,066									19	56	At Pilot Station.
Nelson's Plains	Postmistress	11		2,118										17		
Nerriga	Postmaster	12		3,171										21		
Nerrigundah	do	13		3,198		142	896	23	42					53		
Neurea	do	20		3,117										34		
Never Never	do	10		501										9		
Nevertire	Post and Telegraph Master	100		18,750	4,645									323	281	At Railway Station.
Newbridge	Postmaster	35		16,647	710	367	1,058	82	344					200	38	do
	Assistant	20														
Newcastle	Postmaster	400		808,125	55,984	8,288	27,122	6,680	21,346	5,288	36,090	2,629	39,107	8,420	3,896	Govt. building.
	1st Assistant	220														
	2nd do	170														
	3rd do	120														
	4th do and Emergency Railway Sorter	170														
	5th do	88														
	Letter-carrier	158														
	do	138														
	do	104														
	do	88														
	do	65														
	Mail-boy	52														
	Receiver-clearer	50														
	Telegraph Master		310													
	2 Operators, at £170 each		340													
	Operator		150													
	3 Operators, £140 each		420													
	Operator		130													
	do		110													
	Line-repairer		150													
	Messenger		52													
	4 Messengers, at £39 each		156													
New Park	Postmaster	10		8,319										12		
Newton Boyd	Telegraph Master		150		361											
Newtown	Post and Telegraph Master	250		549,629	13,075	2,344	7,239	3,190	9,306	8,162	34,578	3,586	30,698	1,194	533	Rented at £13. Govt. building.
	Assistant	150														
	do and Operator	40	110													
	Operator		100													
	Letter-carrier	160														
	do	160														
	do	148														
	do	138														
	do	127														
	do	60														
	Receiver-clearer	52														
	2 Messengers, at £39 each		78													
	Messenger		26													
Nimbin	Postmaster	10		390										4		
Nimitybelle (44)	Post and Telegraph Master	160		11,184	1,348	564	1,576	64	265	11	230	4	87	127	86	do
	Assistant	40														
	Messenger		39													
North Berry Jevry	Postmistress	20		5,682										67		
North Bulli (45)	Postmaster	10		3,325										32		
North Gobarraiong	do	10		747										12		

H-408	Paddington	Post and Telegraph Master	220	155,067	12,342	1,877	7,189	2,224	6,117	3,608	14,386	1,653	12,712	448	606	Govt. building.
		Operator	85													
		do	52													
		3 Messengers, at £39 each	117													
	Pallamallawa	Postmaster	19	6,069											22	
	Palmer's Island	Post and Telegraph Master	160	7,157	1,339	429	1,275	121	370						120	73
		Assistant	26													
	Palmer's Oakley	Postmaster	11	650											10	
	Pambula	Post and Telegraph Master	170	12,222	1,086	390	960	105	279	35	292	14	124	193	64	Rented at £30.
	Parkes	do	240	64,128	3,929	1,188	3,513	431	1,725	205	1,187	63	890	620	242	Govt. building.
		Assistant and Operator	42	114												
		Letter-carrier	39													
		Messenger	26													
	Park-street	Post and Telegraph Master	310	784,699	29,596	3,306	10,703	1,651	3,959	2,858	14,505	1,606	13,968	2,068	1,533	Rented at £300.
		Assistant	130													
	Operator	75														
	Messenger	52														
Park Village	Postmistress	14	6,909											59		
Parliament House	Operator	200	2,779											128		
	do	110														
Parramatta	Post and Telegraph Master	360	871,635	18,140	2,716	8,060	2,983	8,660	2,009	15,173	1,196	13,955	1,560	738	Govt. building.	
	1st Assistant	220														
	2nd do	110														
	3rd do	110														
	Letter-carrier	138														
	do	138														
	do	127														
	do	104														
	Receiver-clearer	50														
	Operator	170														
	do	124														
	2 Messengers, at £52	104														
	do at £39	78														
Paterson	Post and Telegraph Master	150	16,854	2,242	285	738	92	246	119	418	29	521	235	134	do	
	Operator	100														
Peakhurst	Postmistress	10	3,693											37		
Pearce's Creek	Postmaster	10	639											12		
Peat's Ferry	do	40	16,491	1,112	3,385	74	273	332	2,719	253	2,964	297			Rented at £15.	
Peel	Postmistress	40	7,902											58		
Peelwood	Postmaster	18	6,495											66		
Pejar	do	10	549											8		
Penman Hills	do	13	3,648													
Penrith	Post and Telegraph Master	240	84,807	5,180	1,529	3,903	907	2,667	928	4,678	242	3,323	987	286	Govt. building	
	Assistant	50														
	Assistant and Operator	12	114													
	Letter-carrier	62														
Perricoota	Postmaster	12	2,127											14		
Perth	do	29	7,074											74	At Railway Station.	
Petersham	Post and Telegraph Mistress	230	289,104	7,856	826	2,529	1,639	4,359	625	2,734	280	2,226	808	322	do	
	Assistant and Operator	20	124													
	Letter-carrier	148														
	do	124														
	do	104														
	do	90														
	do	65														
	Receiver-clearer	62														
	Messenger	52														
	3 Messengers, at £39 each	117														
Picton	Post and Telegraph Master	190	46,401	2,657	1,220	3,181	509	1,513	491	2,784	147	2,000	525	149	Rented at £60.	
	Assistant and Operator	26	52													
	Receiver-clearer	10														
Pilliga	Post and Telegraph Master	170	16,455	1,403	356	1,243	46	122	21	71	7	60	180	95	Rented at £52.	
	Assistant	26														
	Operator	114														
Pine Ridge	Postmistress	10	603											13		
Piper's Flat	Postmaster	10	3,480											41	At Railway Station.	

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		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
		£	₹				£	₹		£		₹	£	₹		
Pitt Town	Postmaster	23	...	7,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...		
Pokolbin	Postmistress	10	...	4,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...		
Ponto	do	11	...	1,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...		
Pooncarie	Post and Telegraph Master	160	...	8,062	1,541	305	1,292	18	76	...	...	...	35	134		Govt. building.
Port Macquarie	do	260	...	47,547	5,723	1,223	3,672	212	736	226	1,532	56	1,430	608	351	do
	Assistant and Operator	20	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assistant	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do and Messenger	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Macquarie Pilot Station	Operator	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Port Stephens	do	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5s. 8d.	At Pilot Station.
Prospect	Postmaster	18	...	6,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...		
Prospect Reservoir	do	15	...	15,668	...	533	1,420	141	497	659	4,026	257	2,167	193	...	
Paukalla	Postmistress	20	...	3,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...		
Parnamoota	Postmaster	15	...	5,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...		
Patty	Postmistress	11	...	1,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...		
Pyree	do	19	...	4,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...		
Pymont	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	58,634	4,403	583	2,062	813	2,795	1,517	4,063	726	5,514	380	219	Rented at £100.
	Assistant and Operator	23	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quambone	Postmaster	21	...	11,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...		
Queanbeyan	Post and Telegraph Master	320	...	193,023	6,823	1,885	5,011	795	2,708	479	4,770	305	5,883	861	431	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	78	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quipolly	Postmaster	20	...	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...		
Quipolly Creek	Postmistress	17	...	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
Quirindi	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	64,257	3,722	1,412	3,501	350	947	303	1,394	62	860	610	221	do
	Assistant	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raglan	Postmaster	30	...	2,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...		At Railway Station.
Rainbow Reach	do	11	...	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...		
Randwick	Post and Telegraph Mistress	160	...	237,489	5,294	558	1,970	513	1,397	219	552	43	224	286	239	Rented at £90.
	Assistant	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rankin's Springs	Postmaster	35	...	4,689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...		
Ravensworth	do	20	...	4,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...		At Railway Station.
Rawden Vale	do	11	...	4,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...		
Rawdon Island	do	10	...	1,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...		
Raymond Terrace	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	43,323	2,879	767	1,875	339	1,012	136	805	82	1,548	366	161	Govt. building.
	Assistant	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger and Letter-carrier	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redbank	Postmaster	13	...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...		
Redfern	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	332,676	7,433	1,768	6,197	2,347	6,691	4,157	15,049	1,751	14,191	729	330	do
	Assistant	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Letter-carriers at £148 each	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-clearer	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Messengers, at £52 each	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Rodfern Railway	Operator	...	...	20,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033	At-Railway Station.		
Red Range	Postmaster	12	...	2,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...		
Red Rock (49)	do	10	...	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
Reedy Flat	do	18	...	4,398	122	204	40	99	...	...	...	...	72	...		
Reidsdale	do	12	...	2,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...		
Reid's Flat	do	19	...	2,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...		
Richmond	Post and Telegraph Master	270	...	145,945	4,400	835	2,026	618	1,454	445	1,864	140	1,213	620	256	Govt. building.
	Assistant	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riverstone	Post and Telegraph Master	110	...	20,655	1,396	381	789	206	678	...	...	...	...	176	78	At Railway Station.
Rix's Creek	Postmaster	10	...	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...
Robertson	Post and Telegraph Master	140	...	29,271	889	341	840	101	307	107	375	17	306	215	52	Govt. building.
	Assistant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rob Roy	Postmistress	12	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Rockdale	Postmaster	15	...	29,937	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	39	At Railway Station.
	Operator	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockley	Post and Telegraph Master	190	...	21,702	901	506	1,099	155	567	90	303	31	362	282	51	Govt. building.
	Assistant	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rocky Glen	Postmaster	22	...	3,747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Rocky Hall	do	10	...	3,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Rocky Plain	do	10	...	1,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Rocky River	do	19	...	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...
Rolland's Plains	Postmistress	15	...	3,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...
Rockwood	Post and Telegraph Master	130	...	30,495	2,033	357	818	246	632	470	1,919	176	1,106	104	76	At Railway Station.
Rooty Hill	Postmaster	24	...	16,250	79	144	163	276	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	do
Rosedale	Postmistress	10	...	3,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Rosewood	do	15	...	6,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...
Rothbury	do	12	...	4,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...
Roughall Brook	do	12	...	2,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Round Hill	Postmaster	20	...	7,737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Rous	do	20	...	5,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
Rouse Hill	do	21	...	4,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...
Royal Hotel	Operator	...	124	...	5,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	Free of rent.
Rydal	Postmaster	60	...	14,175	635	310	807	52	168	79	1,117	51	678	157	28	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryde	Postmaster	42	...	48,612	2,478	359	985	272	1,080	350	1,688	253	2,118	158	122	Rented at £90.
	Letter-carrier	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Telegraph Master	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rye Park	Postmaster	15	...	5,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...
Rylstone	Post and Telegraph Master	170	...	42,183	2,405	918	2,074	309	1,000	139	1,142	84	1,713	416	140	Govt. building.
	Messenger	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sackville Reach	Postmistress	15	...	5,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...
St. Albans	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	16	26	3,846	349	206	637	35	205	...	...	...	...	63	19	...
St. Clair	Postmaster	11	...	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
St. Ives	do	10	...	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
St. Leonards	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	377,975	7,639	1,343	3,740	1,229	3,728	2,210	8,998	1,092	8,206	1,603	347	Rented at £65; Postmaster allowed £45 in lieu of quarters.
	Assistant	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Operator	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Letter-carriers, at £138 each	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Letter-carriers, at £104 each	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 do at £67 each	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Letter-carrier	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiver-cleaver	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1 Messenger	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Messengers, at £26 each	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100	...	30,639	937	495	1,104	207	703	192	748	55	512	190	52	Govt. building.
	Messenger	...	26

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St. Peters	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	£	36,723	1,468	411	£ 1,038	262	£ 735	482	£ 1,330	190	£ 1,207	£ 176	£ 59	Rented at £58.
	Letter-carrier	104														
	do	39														
	Messenger		26													
St. Thomas	Postmaster	10		2,677										3		
Sandy Flat (50)	Postmistress	10		915										15		
Seone	Post and Telegraph Mistress	100		70,767	2,711	1,100	£ 2,674	385	£ 1,167	208	£ 1,371	90	£ 1,478	£ 660	£ 167	Govt. building.
	Messenger		39													
	do		26													
Scott's Flat	Postmaster	10		1,809										11		
Seaham	Postmistress	19		5,613										40		
Seal Rocks	Telegraph Master		52		68										4	At Pilot Station.
Sebastopol	Postmaster	10		1,254										6		
Sedgefield	do	10		1,623										12		
Seven Hills	do	25		7,869	379									40	24	At Railway Station.
Sheet of Bark	Postmistress	21		2,205										6		
Shellharbour	Post and Telegraph Master	40	26	22,440	834	297	£ 666	49	£ 147					201	45	Free of rent.
Shepard's Town	Postmistress	14		3,321										17		
Sherwood	Postmaster	10		774										11		
Silverton	Post and Telegraph Master	240		139,458	29,728	2,068	£ 7,920	818	£ 2,813	273	£ 1,837	79	£ 1,192	£ 1,648	£ 2,789	Rented at £104.
	Assistant	40														
	Operator		125													
	3 Operators, at £110 each		230													
	Assistant and Letter-carrier	125														
	Messenger		39													
Singleton	Post and Telegraph Master	310		172,637	7,152	2,727	£ 7,236	1,865	£ 5,506	909	£ 4,114	295	£ 4,950	£ 1,662	£ 461	Govt. building.
	Assistant	140														
	Letter-carrier	120														
	do	114														
	Operator		124													
	do		110													
	Messenger		39													
	do		26													
Singleton Railway	Operator		26		1,416										76	At Railway Station.
Skillion Flat	Postmaster	10		1,050										6		
Smithfield	Postmaster and Telephone Operator	35	26	11,697										244	*	Rented at £39.
Smith Town	Post and Telegraph Master	170		13,614	2,902	423	£ 1,319	33	£ 120					140	159	
	Messenger		39													
Sofala	Post and Telegraph Master	170		14,541	601	486	£ 1,432	204	£ 514	85	£ 776	42	£ 629	£ 138	£ 33	Govt. building.
	Assistant	40														
Somerton	Postmistress	26		6,702		183	£ 371	5	£ 23					45		
South Bowenfels	Postmaster	23		8,409		157	£ 294	34	£ 118					46		
Southgate	do	10		2,277										23		
South Grafton	Post and Telegraph Master	170		25,482	2,924	562	£ 1,706	299	£ 1,038	170	£ 473	36	£ 229	£ 317	£ 160	do
	Assistant	52														
	Letter-carrier and Messenger		39													
	Letter-carrier	13														
South Gundagai	Postmaster	33		5,388										52		
South Head	Operator		75		1,393										49	At Signal Station.
	Messenger		52													
South Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	170		30,750	2,291	501	£ 1,280	70	£ 205	77	£ 284	27	£ 429	£ 213	£ 138	Rented at £45.
	Assistant	76														
Spencer's Creek	Postmaster	10		1,509										10		
Spicers's Creek	do	11		2,196										15		
Spring Hill	do	25		5,493	202	183	£ 500	28	£ 81	52	£ 31	12	£ 14	£ 25	£ 11	At Railway Station.

Name of Office.	Designation.	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Tangmangaroo	Postmaster	£ 19	£	2,769			£		£		£		£	£ 19		
Tanja	do	19		1,053										19		
Tavago	Post and Telegraph Master	160		11,382	973	341	622	148	435	43	145	32	285	130	55	Govt. building.
	Assistant	25														
Taraiga	Post and Telegraph Master	170		27,090	1,293	555	1,430	112	374					225	62	Rented at £45.
	Assistant and Messenger	419 10s	28													
Tarana	Postmaster	40		11,175	583	256	650	113	424					113	32	At Railway Station.
	Assistant	10														
Tarcutta	Post and Telegraph Master	48	48	7,710	616	217	528	43	200					155	38	Govt. building.
	Assistant	36														
Tarec	Post and Telegraph Master	240		42,741	6,014	845	2,445	312	829	183	1,033	67	1,035	613	323	do.
	Assistant and Messenger	51	50													
	Letter-carrier and Messenger	62	13													
	Line-repairer		150													
Tareena	Post and Telegraph Master	170		6,558	279									72	25	Free of rent.
Tarlo	Postmaster	20		2,409										23		
Tarro Railway Station	do	10		3,495										31		At Railway Station.
Tatham	do	12		4,043										19		
Tathra	Post and Telegraph Master	10	75	2,985	1,066									54	54	Rented at £26.
Tattersall's	Operator		124		6,686										371	Free of rent.
Telegraph Point	Postmistress	26		3,612										35		
Temora	Post and Telegraph Master	210		52,262	4,770		3,175	393	1,513	250	1,563	150	1,742	592	285	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	26	75													
	Receiver-clearer and Messenger	13	39													
Tempe	Postmistress	35		9,093		116	285	47	160					71		
Tenandra	Postmaster	20		3,147										12		
Ten-mile Reefs	do	16		7,617		146	488	10	22					89		
Tenterfield	Post and Telegraph Master	360		112,679	10,500	1,685	5,579	761	2,830	456	3,508	234	5,026	911	796	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	150	20													
	Assistant	52														
	Letter-carrier	62														
	Operator		170													
	do		110													
	Line-repairer		160													
	Messenger		26													
Tent Hill	Postmaster	17		6,681										77		
Terara	Post and Telegraph Master	200		31,758	946	433	1,014	84	317	88	507	63	479	115	55	Rented at £50.
	Assistant	40														
	Messenger		39													
Thackaringa Mines	Postmaster	10		8,412												
The Bulga	Postmistress	11		3,825										33		
The Exchange	Postmaster	190		769,032	61,004	1,539	5,263	31	88					2,479	4,544	Post Office rented at £100. Postmaster allowed £50 in lieu of quarters. Telegraph Office free of rent.
	Assistant	85														
	Operator		140													
The Junction	Postmaster	25		21,254										49		
	Letter-carrier	62														
The Lagoon	Postmaster	11		858										12		
The Reefs	Postmistress	10		2,334										16		
The Rock	Postmaster	28		10,191	730	203	570	34	105					206	46	At Railway Station.
The Valley	Postmistress	10		1,863										7		
Thirlmere	Postmaster	20		10,682										66		At Railway Station.
Thuridungra	Postmistress	10		2,268										20		
Thurgoona	Postmaster	25		4,488										54		
Tibooburra (57)	do	50		28,414		56	240							51		
Tighe's Hill	do	22		8,724		274	685	79	251					88		
Tilba Tilba	do	12		9,495										120		

Tilpa	Post and Telegraph Master	150	6,330	1,061									139	77	Office provided by guarantors. Postmaster allowed £20 in lieu of quarters.
Timbarra	Postmistress	15	3,789										34		
Timbery Range (58)	Postmaster	10	1,575										8		
Timbilica	do	10	1,608										15		
Timbriehungie	do	16	3,828										35		
Timor	Postmistress	10	1,533										37		
Tingha	Post and Telegraph Master	220	26,313	3,225	1,167	5,537	264	1,000	154	1,298	51	897	333	195	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	40													
Tinonce	Post and Telegraph Master	170	13,515	1,233	315	738	62	234					161	72	Govt. building.
	Assistant	40													
Tintenbar	Postmaster	19	12,474										63		
Tintin Hall	do	10	1,428										2		
Tocumwall	Post and Telegraph Master	210	10,225	2,040	421	1,814	21	50					160	132	Rented at £52.
	Assistant	20													
Tomago	Postmaster	17	1,608										16		
Tomakin	Operator	26	105	273										18	Free of rent.
Tomerong	Postmaster and Telephonic Operator	25	6,444										101		
Tocogong	Postmistress	23	4,275										24		
Tooloom	do	14	2,838										48		
Tooma	Postmaster	16	8,022										64		
Toongabbie (59)	do	10	786										6		
Torington (60)	Postmistress	10	898										11		
Towamba	Postmaster	13	3,780										63		
	do	10	5,183										29		
Towrang	do	10	5,183										29		
Trangie (61)	Post and Telegraph Master	45	24,285	145	146	459	12	59	37	153	7	80	220	8	At Railway Station. do
Trovallyu	Postmistress	17	5,574										43		
Trunkay Creek	Post and Telegraph Master	220	16,485	833	493	2,173	65	310	116	579	37	502	194	63	Govt. building.
	Assistant	20													
Tuena	Post and Telegraph Master	160	9,699	1,546	435	2,115	88	462					125	103	Rented at £30.
Tuggranong	Postmistress	11	780										12		
Tullimbar	Postmaster	12	6,375		186	432	34	143					42		
Timberusaba	Post and Telegraph Mistress	170	24,728	2,376	606	1,436	96	479					360	158	Allowed £52 for rent.
	Assistant	75													
Tumbulgum	Post and Telegraph Mistress	19	8,928	1,655	377	1,029	47	263	90	1,317	46	815	145	112	Rented at £31 4s.
Turmut	Post and Telegraph Master	280	97,542	5,432	1,097	3,503	440	1,453	166	1,044	61	309	897	345	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	25													
	Messenger	52													
Turee Creek	Postmistress	10	584										7		
Tweed Heads	Post and Telegraph Master	100	3,186	976									37	64	Rented at £31 4s.
Two-mile Flat	Postmaster	13	882										3		
Tyrdale	do	10	1,077										12		
Tarbry	Postmistress	11	2,367										17		
Ulladulla	Post and Telegraph Mistress	23	7,617	547	246	534	59	295	22	149	8	152	47	30	At Pilot Station.
Uluarra	Post and Telegraph Master	160	40,374	2,580	453	1,414	141	615	83	321	23	363	220	161	Govt. building.
	Assistant	65													
	Messenger	28													
Ultimo	Postmaster	50	60,813		285	845	343	725	922	2,170	443	2,804	185		
Unanderra	Postmistress	32	8,403										9		
Underbank	Postmaster	18	2,832										67		
Unungar (62)	do	23	882										3		
Upper Bankstown	do	13	1,599										2		
Upper Botobolar	Postmistress	10	717										17		
Upper Burragorang	do	10	1,452										19		
Upper Coldstream	Postmaster	10	993										25		
Upper Colo	do	15	2,691										58		
Upper Gundaroo	do	26	9,228		173	414	58	361					48		
Upper M'Donald (63)	Postmistress	10	738										20		
Upper Manilla	do	26	4,041										54		Allowed £5 for rent.
Upper Myall	Postmaster	14	690										11		
Upper Pyramul	do	18	2,340		98	291	25	78					39		
Upper Turon	Postmistress	11	1,101										12		
Umalla	Post and Telegraph Master	240	76,407	3,292	895	2,363	309	1,064	180	1,461	95	1,909	643	207	Govt. building.

* Included in Nowra returns.

Name of Office.	Designation	Annual Salary.		Number of		Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.		Savings' Bank Deposits.		Savings' Bank Withdrawals.		Revenue.		Arrangements as regards Premises and Rent per annum.	
		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount, £	No.	Amount, £	No.	Amount, £	No.	Amount, £	Postal.	Tele-graphic.		
		£	5s	...	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...
Uralla	Assistant and Operator	65	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Messenger	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	240	...	39,522	4,607	702	2,492	146	380	84	316	32	220	305	301	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant	30	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant and Messenger	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Messenger	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	20	20	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	12	12	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmistress	20	20	9,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Vacy	10	10	1,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	10	10	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmistress	15	15	1,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	14	14	394,599	27,189	3,810	10,967	2,272	6,740	1,387	10,022	626	7,752	1,821	1,955	...	Govt. building. Telegraph Stationmaster allowed £80 in lieu of quarters.
Uralla	Postmaster	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	1st Assistant	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	2nd do	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	3rd do	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Letter-carrier	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Telegraph Master	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Operator	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	4 Operators, at £140, £124, £114, and £96	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Operator	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	2 Messengers, at £39	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Line-repairer	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmistress	10	...	1,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	10	...	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmistress	21	...	16,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	21	...	13,374	1,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Telegraph Master	110	...	40,950	2,850	857	2,326	135	487	244	1,139	39	514	700	177	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant and Messenger	50	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Messenger	39	...	18,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	32	...	66,432	8,956	941	3,424	271	991	165	880	48	353	724	590	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant and Operator	26	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Operator	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Messenger	39	...	23,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmistress	36	...	3,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Wallarobba	14	...	1,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	11	...	16,293	755	268	788	57	199	30	56	7	53	218	46	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	30	...	59,781	1,377	881	2,129	230	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Operator	12	...	3,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	270	...	202,128	5,102	2,048	6,538	628	1,911	1,059	6,375	415	6,641	280	235	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Post and Telegraph Master	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Assistant and Operator	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	2 Letter-carriers, at £124	12	...	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Messenger	50	...	11,400	1,286	105	408	19	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Postmaster	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	do	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.
Uralla	Telegraph Master	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Govt. building.

Wambal
Wanaaring (64)

	do	39																
	2 Messengers, at £26 each	52																
William Town	Postmaster	20	1,878															
Willow Tree	do	27	5,937	675	216	527	30	69										At Railway Station.
	Operator	26																
Willson's Downfall	Postmaster	19	5,415		185	586	6	8										
Wilson	do	10	1,281															
Wilton	Postmistress	20	3,198		119	348	22	110										
Wimbledon	Postmaster	10	3,222															do
Windellama	Postmistress	12	2,787															
Windeyer	Postmaster	19	7,701		125	397	31	150										
Winding Creek	do	19	8,217															
Windsor	Post and Telegraph Master	330	124,800	5,113	1,143	3,297	813	2,510	333	1,348	108	1,194	863	292				Govt. building.
	Assistant	35																
	do and Operator	12	124															
	Letter-carrier	114																
	do	48																
	Messenger	26																
Wingello	Postmaster	12	8,120															At Railway Station.
Wingau	do	18	9,228	356														do.
	Operator	26																
Wingham	Post and Telegraph Master	190	45,777	1,638	563	1,330	106	379	101	573	48	301	341	127				Govt. building.
	Assistant and Messenger	39	28															
	Letter-carrier	£24 10s.																
Wiseman's Creek	Postmaster	10	2,332															
Wiseman's Ferry	Post and Telegraph Master	210	6,637	959	416	1,344	98	412	34	390	21	384	79	51				Rented at £50.
	Assistant	15																
Wollar	Postmistress	21	8,778		165	382	12	34										
Wollombi	Post and Telegraph Master	220	12,471	1,123	562	2,557	97	420	106	537	26	538	105	73				Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	28	28															
Wollombi	Postmaster	14	9,549															
Wollongbar	do	10	1,461															
Wollongong	Post and Telegraph Master	340	193,395	9,937	2,934	9,201	1,015	2,896	1,187	8,079	523	7,335	1,005	594				do
	Assistant and Operator	26	114															
	do and Receiver-clearer	50																
	Letter-carrier	124																
	do and Messenger	20	58															
Wollongough	Postmaster	21	5,961															
Wolumla	Post and Telegraph Master	120	13,863	1,066	301	943	79	227	44	158	11	61	123	63				Rented at £35.
Wombat	Postmaster	32	4,369		139	476	38	96										
Woodburn	Post and Telegraph Master	170	14,769	1,154	443	1,215	70	263	66	214	24	118	115	68				Rented at £30.
	Assistant and Messenger	26	26															
Woodford	Postmaster	10	1,485															At Railway Station.
Woodfordleigh	Postmistress	12	2,271															
Woodhill	Postmaster	10	1,422															
Woodhouselec	do	21	5,556															
Woodlands	do	10	747															
Woodside	Postmistress	13	3,243															
Woodville	do	20	5,333															
Woolpoolga	do	10	1,914															
Woollabra	Post and Telegraph Master	170	157,455	4,919	700	2,157	525	1,481	960	3,795	372	3,467	302	203				Rented at £100.
	Assistant and Operator	10	75															
	Messenger	52																
	do	39																
Woomargama	Postmistress	28	7,320															
Woonona	Postmaster	39	9,879		317	918	91	173	158	1,468	69	1,121	127					
Woola	Postmistress	14	2,550															
Wowaga	Postmaster	10	522															
Wyhong	do	11	1,248															
Wyndham	do	14	1,959		71	142	17	31										
Wyong Creek	Postmistress	16	4,818															
Wyrallah	do	19	8,487	588														Rented at £20.
	Telephone Operator	75																

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		Postal.	Tele-graphic.	Letters Posted.	Telegrams Transmitted.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Postal.	Tele-graphic.	
Yalwal	Postmistress	£ 12	£ ..	2,139	.....	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ ..	..	£ 22	.....	
Yamba	Post and Telegraph Mistress	150	..	13,440	2,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	76	At Pilot Station; Postmistress allowed £20 in lieu of quarters.	
	Messenger	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	At Railway Station.	
Yambla	Postmaster	14	..	3,686	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	.....	
Yammatree	Postmistress	10	..	1,341	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	.....	
Yandarlo	Postmaster	20	..	6,822	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	.....	
Yarra	Postmistress	17	..	2,868	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	.....	
Yarrabapiini	Post and Telegraph Mistress	10	52	1,449	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	At Pilot Station.	
Yarramalong	Postmistress	10	..	861	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	.....	
Yarraman	Postmaster	13	..	3,369	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.....	
Yarras	Postmistress	15	..	1,788	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	.....	
Yass	Post and Telegraph Master	300	..	113,270	5,899	1,936	4,775	1,077	2,770	368	2,172	348	1,894	1,208	394	Govt. building.
	Assistant and Operator	90	130	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Assistant and Letter-carrier	100	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	..	110	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line-repairer	..	150	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Messenger	..	39	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yass Railway	Operator	..	..	.....	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	At Railway Station.
Yattoyatah	Postmistress	20	..	4,829	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	.....	
Yeoval	Postmaster	14	..	8,115	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	.....	
Yerong Creek	do	25	..	18,144	1,518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	83	do	
Yetholme	do	20	..	1,362	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	.....	
Yctman	do	28	..	7,644	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	63	Telegraph Office rented at £60	
	Telegraph Master	..	190	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young	Post and Telegraph Master	310	..	138,113	11,860	2,368	6,750	1,091	2,834	655	5,582	363	4,972	1,320	776	Govt. building.
	Assistant	124	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Letter-carrier	138	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Operator	..	140	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	do	..	75	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Line-repairer	..	150	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Messenger	..	26	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yarrunga	Postmaster	10	..	3,198	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	.....	

(1) Money Order Office established, 1st August. (2) Telegraph Office closed, 11th June. (3) Re-established, 1st April. (4) Money Order Office established, 2nd May. (5) Closed from 16th May to 31st October. (6) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st August. (7) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st August. (8) Post Office, Telegraph Office, Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 5th October. (9) Post Office established, 1st August. (10) Savings' Bank established, 2nd May. (11) Telegraph Office opened, 10th January. (12) Post Office re-established, 1st October. (13) Post Office closed from 1st April to 19th June. (14) Post Office re-established, 1st November. (15) Telegraph Office opened, 4th January. (16) Post Office established, 1st September. (17) Savings' Bank established, 1st August. (18) Post Office opened, 2th May; and Money Order Office established, 1st August. (19) Telegraph Office opened, 17th January. (20) Post Office established, 16th August. (21) Post Office, Telegraph Office, Money Order Office, and Savings' Bank established, 6th September. (22) Savings' Bank established, 2nd May. (23) Money Order Office established, 3rd May. (24) Post Office established, 24th October. (25) Savings' Bank established, 2nd May. (26) Money Order Office established, 1st August. (27) Savings' Bank established, 2nd May. (28) Money Order Office established, 3rd May. (29) Post Office established, 10th December. (30) Post Office established, 16th June. (31) Post Office established, 15th September. (32) Post Office established, 20th October. (33) Savings' Bank established, 15th September. (34) Money Order Office established, 2nd May. (35) Money Order Office established, 2nd May. (36) Post Office established, 16th August. (37) Post Office established, 1st August. (38) Telegraph Office established 1st August. (39) Telephone communication established, 21st November. (40) Closed from 1st April to 15th June. (41) Post Office established, 26th December. (42) Money Order Office established, 1st August. (43) Post Office established, 1st October. (44) Savings' Bank established, 2nd May. (45) Post Office established, 12th September. (46) Telegraph Office re-established, 12th July. (47) Post Office established, 1st November. (48) Post Office established, 16th July. (49) Post Office established, 1st October. (50) Post Office established, 20th June. (51) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 12th September. (52) Post Office established, 1st December. (53) Money Order Office established, 1st August. (54) Telegraph Office established, 13th December. (55) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 12th September. (56) Post Office re-established, 16th May. (57) Money Order Office established, 20th September. (58) Post Office established, 1st November. (59) Post Office established, 1st August. (60) Post Office re-established, 15th May. (61) Money Order Office and Savings' Bank established, 1st August. (62) Post Office established, 9th July. (63) Telegraph Office established, 11th July; and Money Order Office established, 2nd May.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of Receiving Offices on 31st December, 1887.

Aberglasslyn, Alma, Altcar, Amaroo, Armidale Gully, Ashley, Ballanfad, Ballcagura, Barber's Creek, Bedgerebong, Belmore River, Ben Bullon, Bendeola, Bendick Murrell, Ben Lomond, Burrellan, Berrina Colliery, Bindogandra, Bingleburra, Bloomsdale, Bluff Rock, Bogan Gate, Bolara, Bolton Vale, Bongongo, Boonoo Boonoo, Booroolong, Borambil, Boree Creek, Bow, Bredbo, Brenda, Bringagee, Brockley, Brodie's Plains, Broombee, Brucedale, Bucca Bucca, Buckenhour, Bulga Creek, Bulyeroi, Bungawalbin, Burns, Byangum, Byron Bay, Caraboot, Carrawobity, Castle Doyle, Cave Creek, Chidowla, Clareval, Cochran Creek, Cockle Creek, Cocomingla, Coff's Harbour, Collingullie, Collingwood, Cooba, Cooplacurripa, Corindi—Clarence, Countegany, Cowlong, Cowper, Cranbrook, Cudgen, Culparlin, Candumbul, Curban, Curra Creek, Deep Creek, Digby, Dignam's Creek, Donald, Downside, Doyle's Creek, Dry Lake, Dry River, Eatonsville, Edith, Egauton, Emigrant Creek, Farrington, Faulconbridge, Five-mile Creek, French Park, Galley Swamp, Galston, Grant's Creek, Gillenbah, Gingerra Station, Glenfield, Gowrie, Grabben Gulien, Greenridga, Greenwich Park, Grehamstown, Gregra, Grogan, Guildford Railway Station, Gullen, Gurrundah, Halton, Hillas Creek, Hopsfield, Ingleburn, Inglewood, Inveralochy, Invergowrie, Leonbong, Irvington, Jackson's Waterholes, Jimgellie, Kangaroo Camp, Keathurst, Kerr's Creek, Kildary, Kilgin, Kilrush, King's Plains, Kingsvale, Kingwood, Kyamba, Lady Don, Lahry's Creek, Lallarook, Lamb's Creek, Larbert, Laurel Hill, Little Bombay, Little Plain, Llangothlin, Lower Mangrove, Mullengandra, Mumbil, Mundawaddera, Munnurra, Munyabla, Murrageg, Myalla, Nanama, Nangar, Nangus, Narrawa, Nerong, Newlands, Nicholson's, Nickelville, Nine-mile, Noorung, North Bourke, North Yanko, Norton, Numbagga, Old Goree, Orabah, Orandumbi, Ournie, Parkesbourne, Pelican Island, Piney Range, Ponto Railway Station, Porter's Retreat, Port Hacking, Pretty Gully, Paddledock, Pulpit Hill, Ramorie, Reedy Creek, Rock Flat, Rosebrook, Rosemount, Round Swamp, St. George's Basin, St. Leonard's Creek, Sally's Flat, Sandringham, Sandy Hill, Sassafra, Saverlake, Selmes', Shaw, Sherbrooke, Shooter's Hill, Stanmore Railway Station, Stockingbinal, Stony Crossing, Stuart's Point, Sunnyside, Sutton, Tautawangle, Tathra Road, Tea Gardens, Telegraphy, Terra Bella, Thurwa, The Gulf, Thornleigh, Thyra, Tishborne, Tomakin, Tomboy, Triangle Lagoon, Tabhal, Turinjah, Tuckuriaba, Ulan, Uley, Upper Chichester, Upper Gilmore, Upper Lansdown, Upper Lewis Ponds, Upper Lostock, Upper North Creek, Upper Quinburra, Upper Rolland's Plains, Upper Tumberumba, Urquandiny, Wallandry, Wallangra, Wardry, Ward's River, Wargella, Waverley Station, Whango, Widden, Williams' Crossing, Willy Wally, Womboo (Rogers'), Wamboota (Edwards'), Woodhall, Wood's Reef, Wright's, Yagobie, Yarrara, Yarrowitch, Yarrowyck, Yathella.

NOTE.—The salary paid to receiving office-keepers is £5 a year, with the following exceptions, viz. —Greenridge, £8; Kyamba (the keeper being also telegraph-master), £200; Turinjah, £10; and Upper Gilmore, nil.

APPENDIX C.

LIST of Stamp-sellers on 31st December, 1887.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Abigail, James	Denison-street, Kingston, Newtown.	29 July, 1886	Bowtell, Charles	204, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	28 May, 1883
Adams, Eliza	91, Macquarie-street South	3 June, 1882	Bowler, George	410, Elizabeth-street South	26 May, 1865
Albrecht, George	12, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	22 Mar., 1880	Byrne, W.	11, Krakine-street, Sydney	21 Mar., 1887
Alexander, S.	Abercrombie-st., Eveleigh.	23 May, 1883	Bradney, W. H.	Kegworth and Tebbutt Streets, Leichhardt.	29 Oct., 1887
Almond, H.	359, Crown-st., Surry Hills	12 July, 1887	Breckenridge, Robt.	Newcastle	14 Aug., 1876
Anderson, P.	153, Lower George-street	8 Sept., 1882	Breen, Johanna	Newtown, Wagga Wagga	13 Oct., 1886
Andrews, Edwin	Rookwood	22 Jan., 1886	Brigden, S.	14, Botany Road, Alexandria	2 Mar., 1887
Anglin, F. J.	Union and Harold Streets, Newtown.	17 Nov., 1887	Brown, Arthur	206, Elizabeth-street	11 Nov., 1881
Ardill, J.	George-street, Parramatta.	29 Oct., 1886	Brown, Mrs.	4, Argyle-place	17 April, 1879
Armstrong, E. A.	Tintaldra, Victoria	6 Dec., 1876	Brown, P.	87, Market-street	21 Mar., 1884
Armstrong, H. C.	Circular Quay	20 Mar., 1886	Brown, T.	Corner of Denham & Glebe Streets, Glebe.	6 Nov., 1883
Armstrong, G.	Goulburn	22 June, 1885	Bryant, George S.	Corner of Abercrombie and Vine Streets, Redfern.	11 Mar., 1884
Armstrong, J. H.	Tram Terminus, Ramore	15 Nov., 1887	Buching, C.	Hay	10 Nov., 1885
Arcott, M. A.	Corner of Victoria Road & Chapel-st., Marrickville.	1 June, 1886	Buist, H.	113, King-street	13 June, 1870
Ashfield	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Bulkeley, R. H., & Co.	Sunny Corner (Mitchell)	8 Dec., 1885
Ashton, Miss M. A. K.	Lachlan-street, Hay	9 July, 1884	Bullard, William	342, George-street	7 Aug., 1879
Asser, H.	Hunter-street, Newcastle	7 Mar., 1884	Burnett, S.	92, Queen-street, Woollahra	12 Dec., 1882
Bacroft, John	389, Crown-st., Surry Hills	2 Nov., 1886	Burns, Mrs. E.	124, Bathurst-street, Sydney	6 Sept., 1887
Barker, Francis	351, Oxford-st., Paddington	6 Jan., 1887	Burwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Barker, F. J.	85, Sussex-street	23 June, 1870	Buxton, George	High-street, West Maitland	12 Sept., 1887
Barnes, Mrs.	78, Oxford-st., Paddington	31 Nov., 1887	Byrne, Miss W.	152, Old South Head Road	27 Jan., 1883
Barnea, Mrs. K. L.	Foster-street, Leichhardt	8 May, 1886	Caine, Hanna	Clifford-street, Goulburn	22 April, 1885
Barratt, Mrs. M.	152, King-street	14 Jan., 1878	Callaghan, M. J.	Mort-street, Balmain	16 June, 1874
Barton, Charles	Corner of Ada and Wigram Streets, Harris Park, Parramatta.	9 May, 1887	Callaghan, Owen	North Yass	11 June, 1883
Bashford, E.	Crookwell	18 Nov., 1886	Cubey & Co.	Mount Victoria	27 Oct., 1886
Baxter, E.	Morris-street, Summer Hill	11 Feb., 1885	Cannon, Miss Julian E.	Vickery-street, Waverley	8 June, 1883
Beale & Co.	484, George-street	17 Sept., 1884	Carden, Herbert	Market-street, Naremburn	24 Mar., 1886
Beare, J. C.	192, William-street	25 June, 1868	Caristino, Angelo	60, Oxford-street	28 Mar., 1884
Beer, D. L.	Bong Bong-street, Bowral	6 Feb., 1886	Caro, J.	Nyngan	11 Oct., 1887
Belton, H. B.	Blue's Point Road, Lavender Bay, North Shore.	11 Nov., 1887	Carroll, Mrs.	Corner of Church and Board Streets, Parramatta.	16 May, 1887
Bennett, Alfred	Evening News Office, Market-street.	29 Sept., 1869	Carter, H. M. A.	Trafalgar-street, Annandale	20 Oct., 1887
Bent, Chas.	368, George-street	13 Aug., 1869	Cartler, Miss M. C.	90, Oxford-st., Paddington	21 Dec., 1887
Benyon, Mrs. E. C.	Tumberumba	29 April, 1884	Cashman, Edward	Moss Vale	24 July, 1884
Berry, W. B.	252, Harris-street, Ultimo	8 Oct., 1887	Castlemaine, Mrs. R.	Noumea, New Caledonia	30 Dec., 1872
Blair, Robert	West Maitland	6 Dec., 1877	Casperson, Edward	Tumut	10 Nov., 1885
Bobrowski, Miss Amelia J.	Stewart-street, Bathurst	31 May, 1881	Casner, J. J.	Railern Railway Station	10 Feb., 1875
Bonney & Co.	Henderson Road, Alexandria.	8 June, 1886	Cavanough, R. J.	Railway Station-master, Lewisham.	19 Nov., 1887
Boore & Long	35 & 37, Market-street	30 Nov., 1881	Chambers, T. W.	Mount Brown	1 June, 1886
Bottrill, H.	George-street, Bathurst	3 June, 1887	Chapman & Bunn, Misses.	Lackey-street, Summer Hill	6 Jan., 1886
Boucher, W. E.	Church-street, Parramatta	9 June, 1887	Charlton, J. J.	Moree	6 Oct., 1885
Boutcke, E. J.	George-street, Singleton	17 May, 1886	Christie, William	170, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	7 Feb., 1884
			Christy, M.	368, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.	7 Mar., 1887

APPENDIX C—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Christmas, A. G.	Leichhardt	15 Mar., 1886	Enemark, John	Queen-street and Waverley Road, Woollahra.	3 May, 1887
Clamp, J.	781, George-street	15 July, 1880	Engelen, J. B.	Gundagai	15 Aug., 1881
Clark, C. M.	High-street, West Maitland	14 Feb., 1878	Engisch, George	118, Oxford-st. Paddington	27 Mar., 1885
Clark, James	Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	15 Nov., 1883	Eve, Jas.	149, King-street	13 Nov., 1877
Clark, Sarah	79, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	30 Aug., 1887	Eve, Mrs. L. E.	Crystal-street, Petersham	15 April, 1886
Clarke, G. T., & Co.	Walker-st., St. Leonards	17 Mar., 1886	Evsleigh	Porter in charge, Railway Platform.	17 Mar., 1884
Clarke, Henry	Stanmore Road, Petersham	21 Feb., 1879	Fairbairn, Mrs. C. L.	Addison Road, Marrickville	4 Aug., 1882
Clarke, J. W. R.	5 & 6, Market-buildings, George-street.	14 May, 1879	Fairfax, H. J.	Stanthfield	17 April, 1883
Cleary, A. W.	Botany-street, Moore Park	3 June, 1887	Fairfax & Sons	Hunter and Pitt Streets	5 April, 1864
Coates & Test	60, William-street	27 April, 1872	Fallick, Mrs. E. H.	No. 1, Carrington Buildings, Moura-st., Queanbeyan.	2 May, 1887
Cobbin, W. A.	30, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	4 Feb., 1887	Fieldhouse, E. & W.	Campbelltown	8 Aug., 1864
Coffin, Henry	John-st., South Singleton	22 July, 1885	Fitzpatrick, Mary A.	35, King-street	17 May, 1873
Cohen, Sydney	408, George-street	8 July, 1880	Flagg, E. H.	King and Nelson Streets, Newtown.	25 Aug., 1882
Cole, E. R.	394, George-street	22 Oct., 1887	Planagan, E. F.	536, George-street	28 June, 1864
Cole, J.	Enmore Road, Newtown	6 Feb., 1875	Folbigg, W. J.	Maclean	8 Oct., 1886
Coleman, Edmund	Newtown, Lismore	5 July, 1884	Fortier, William, junr	101, Macquarie-street South	19 July, 1884
Cotaman, James	Norton-street, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886	Fortier, William	89, Sussex-street	14 Nov., 1866
Congleton, Robert	111, Clarence-street	16 Nov., 1887	Foster, H. N.	144, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	5 July, 1880
Conlon, M.	Meehan-street, Yass	1 Nov., 1879	Foster, Mrs. Sarah	48, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.	14 Nov., 1883
Cook, E. M.	Tempe Park, St. Peter's	27 May, 1886	Fowles, Geo.	Backland-street, Waterloo	27 Mar., 1876
Conyngham, Paul	10, Enmore Road, Newtown	5 Aug., 1886	Fox, E. J.	West & Halfermann Streets, St. Leonards.	22 June, 1887
Cook, Mrs.	150, Bullasaming-street, Redfern.	22 May, 1885	Foxall, William	92, Oxford-street	28 Feb., 1881
Coombe, George	56, Abercrombie-street	5 Aug., 1887	Francois, H.	56, Oxford-street	30 Mar., 1887
Coombes Bros.	55, George-street, Redfern	6 Feb., 1886	French, W.	17, Bennett-st., Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880
Cornish, J. C.	153, George-street West	29 July, 1882	Fry, T. H.	Waverley Station, Cradine	23 April, 1883
Corrigan, Thomas	Marshall-street, Surry Hills	9 Oct., 1880	Fryer, Thomas	Kemp-street, Wallsend	19 July, 1879
Cort, R., jun.	Church-street, Parramatta	11 Dec., 1885	Fyver, Thomas	Denifiquin	13 Oct., 1885
Cox, J. F.	Bourke-street South, Goulburn.	8 Nov., 1887	Fuller, C. E., & Co.	375, George-street	21 Sept., 1883
Craig & Aitken	680, George-street	26 Aug., 1882	Fulton, W. & E.	Penrith	30 Aug., 1886
Crespin, A.	Claireville, Pittwater	4 Feb., 1886	Furlong, Mrs. M.	59, Hunter-street	30 July, 1885
Crofts, John	95, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 May, 1882	Futterer, A.	60, Union-st., Macdonaldtown.	21 Nov., 1887
Cronin, P.	340, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.	21 Dec., 1885	Gates, Walter	George-street, Parramatta	18 June, 1887
Croydon	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Oayen, Nicholas	Phelps and Kendall Streets	9 April, 1884
Culley, B.	Urana	15 Oct., 1886	Geary, H.	Cowra	12 May, 1886
Cunning, D., and Armstrong, W.	199, Oxford-street	11 Nov., 1886	Gibbs, Shalard, & Co.	70, Pitt-street	17 Aug., 1868
Cushing, C. S.	Rosedale, Croydon	25 May, 1886	Gibson, Mrs. P.	Milson's Point Arcade, North Shore.	1 Dec., 1887
Daines, Alfred	Tiehbourn, near Forbes	28 Feb., 1882	Godfrey, James	Goldsmith-st., Goulburn	20 Dec., 1887
Dalton, William	Denton-street, Waverley	11 April, 1885	Goldstein, Albert	231, George-street	14 July, 1880
Dalven, Hugh	315½, George-street	9 Dec., 1887	Good, Edward	Bourke	13 June, 1883
Davidson, R. P.	Alfred-street, Milson's Point, North Shore.	18 Aug., 1887	Goodridge, William	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	28 Nov., 1887
Davies, Mrs. M. A.	M'Namee's-terrace, Raglan-street, Alexandria.	29 Aug., 1884	Goodwin, A. J.	Corner of Liverpool Road & Milton-st., Ashfield.	6 June, 1887
Davies, C.	Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	2 May, 1884	Goodwin, Peter	Crafton-street, Goulburn	8 Dec., 1884
Davis, T.	Terrigal, near Wamberal	31 Jan., 1887	Gordon & Gotch	357, George-street	8 April, 1885
Dawes, H.	Goocullebah, Lismore	10 July, 1886	Granville	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Dawcy, Mrs. E.	80, Glenmore Road, Paddington.	26 Feb., 1887	Green, James	Burwood Road, Burwood	19 May, 1882
Dight, D. H.	Corner of Morehead and Redfern Streets, Redfern	29 Mar., 1886	Greenberg, H.	104, Goulburn-street	12 May, 1886
Dimmock, Thomas	General Printing Office, West Maitland.	13 Aug., 1880	Greenstreet, Thos.	Myrtle Creek, on the Lawrence and Casino Road.	31 Oct., 1883
Dixon, Thomas	Parramatta	31 May, 1870	Graig, J. S.	George-street, Campdown	6 June, 1887
Dixon, E.	Greta	2 Aug., 1875	Griffiths, William	32, Gipps-st., Haymarket	12 Sept., 1887
Doberer, E.	45, King-street West	22 Jan., 1886	Grimley, Peter	Military Road, St. Leonards	5 Oct., 1887
Dodd, A.	Grey-street, Glen Innes	28 Feb., 1877	Grocock, Mrs.	83, Castlereagh-st., Redfern	16 July, 1887
Dowling, P.	Norton-street, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886	Guild, John	St. Mary's, South Creek	6 Sept., 1880
Dorman & Rose	Dungog	14 Dec., 1887	Hall, H.	51, George-street, North	14 Oct., 1885
Downey, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Darling Road, Balmain	27 July, 1883	Hall, Maggie	93, Brougham-street, Glebe	28 Feb., 1887
Drew, T. C.	Corner of Park and Pitt Streets.	27 April, 1887	Hall, William	Mudgee	24 Oct., 1879
Drummond, George	299, King-street, Newtown	9 Dec., 1887	Halloran, John	38, Foveaux-street, Albion Estate.	5 Jan., 1881
Dugdale, T. W.	Taree	4 Jan., 1876	Hamilton, R. D.	Hamilton	2 Mar., 1887
Dunk, D.	238, George-street North	21 Oct., 1887	Hamilton	Railway Station-master	12 Sept., 1884
Dunn, Mrs. S.	Bank-street, North Shore	19 Nov., 1886	Hanton, Ann	179, Palmer-street	7 Jan., 1887
Duschnitz, M.	Corner of Hunter and Elizabeth Streets.	28 Oct., 1885	Hancock, James	332, Elizabeth-street	10 May, 1887
Edmonds, W.	39, Glebe Road, Glebe	5 Aug., 1887	Hardwick Brothers	Linsley-street, Coburg	5 April, 1883
Edridge, Herbert	Corner of Devonshire and Elizabeth Streets.	27 Mar., 1885	Hardy, R. E.	303, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street.	9 Mar., 1882
Edwards, T. E.	Port Macquarie	8 July, 1887	Harney, Richard	65, Elizabeth-street	25 May, 1882
Ehrlich, W.	Burrows-street, Young	19 July, 1886	Harper, P.	220, Oxford-st., Paddington	22 Oct., 1887
Ellis Richard	Catherine-st., Forest Lodge	21 Oct., 1882	Harris Bros.	549, King-street, Newtown	3 Jan., 1885
Ellis & King	Alfred-street, Milson's Point	3 Nov., 1887	Harris, Samuel	Newcastle	30 Jan., 1880
Emanuel, M. S.	Jubilee Bazaar, Bombala	2 May, 1887	Harris, W. H.	Corner of Darlington Road and Codrington-street, Darlington.	14 June, 1887
Emert, William F. Colyton.	Mount Drutt, near Rooty Hill.	9 Feb., 1882	Hartley, J.	101, Devonshire-st., Sydney	13 May, 1887
			Harvey, Charles	Rouse-street, Tenterfield	27 April, 1887
			Harvey, Samuel	Corner of George and Harris Streets, Parramatta.	7 Sept., 1886
			Hawkins, Mrs. J.	6, Newtown Road, Darling-ton.	25 Mar., 1884
			Hayes, E. J.	79, Elizabeth-street	9 Dec., 1886

APPENDIX C—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Hayes, C. H.	Sec., Sydney Exchange	30 June, 1880	Lee, John	The Junction	18 Feb., 1886
Hearle, F. A.	804, Prince-street	3 Aug., 1883	Lee & Ross	53, Market-street	14 June, 1879
Hegerty, J. E.	74, Oxford-st., Paddington	1 July, 1887	Laggo, G. H.	424, Oxford-st., Paddington	19 July, 1887
Henderson, P. & J.	Mount Vernon-st., Forest Lodge	8 Oct., 1883	Lough, S. T., & Co.	28, O'Connell-street	1 July, 1880
Hennessey, Rev. J. D.	80, Hunter-street	6 Aug., 1886	Lannon, Anne	47, Windsor-street, Paddington	23 Feb., 1884
Hewitt, W. A.	Blane-street, Newcastle	25 April, 1884	Lensi, P.	67, Oxford-street	13 Sept., 1884
Higginson, John	Miller-street, St. Leonards	5 Dec., 1887	Leslie, W. C.	Darling Road, Balmain	22 Aug., 1881
Hill, George	796, George-street	13 Feb., 1877	Lessels, Robert, & Son	Orange	13 July, 1880
Hill, George	44, Gloucester-street	22 June, 1883	Leveich, F.	Cazrada and Sutherland Streets, Paddington	28 Nov., 1887
Hill Brothers	130, William-street	19 Oct., 1877	Levy, Mrs.	47, George-street West	4 Mar., 1881
Hinchecliffe, S. A.	Waterloo	2 Aug., 1875	Levy Brothers	George-street, Bathurst	30 Jan., 1882
Hinder, E. J.	Glebe Road	10 Oct., 1877	Levy & Scott	189, Oxford-street	8 Nov., 1886
Hobson, John, & Son	Beaumont-street, Hamilton	24 Mar., 1886	Lewin, C. J.	213, George-street North	23 Feb., 1886
Hodgkinson, James	242, South Head Road, Paddington	15 Feb., 1882	Lewin & Berg	307, George-street	7 Aug., 1884
Hogan, Peter John	New Canterbury Road, Marrickville	2 May, 1884	Lewis, Mrs. Emily	St. Mark's	24 Nov., 1883
Hogarth, W. A.	63, George-street West	21 Oct., 1887	Lewis, A.	310, George-street	7 July, 1886
Holmquist, H.	Vulcan-street, Mornya	17 Dec., 1885	Lewis, W. A.	254, George-street West	5 April, 1887
Homebush	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Ley, David	East Maitland	9 April, 1885
Hordern, J. L.	211, Pitt-street	17 Mar., 1877	Lindsay, Richard	Liverpool	30 May, 1887
How, Mrs. H.	Parramatta Rd., Leichhardt	25 Jan., 1886	Little, W. B.	276, Castlereagh-street	23 April, 1887
Howell, H.	Newington, Trafalgar-street Annandale	5 Oct., 1886	Lloyd, H.	New South Wales Railway Bookstall Company, Railway Stations, Redfern, Newcastle, Parramatta, Granville, and Ashfield	7 Jan., 1882
Hudson, A. J.	Paddington	21 April, 1887	Locke, James	Anburn-street, Goulburn	3 Nov., 1887
Hudson, Martha	Corner of Botany-street and Oatley Road, Moore Park	18 July, 1887	Love, James R.	502, George-street	15 Mar., 1880
Hughes, William	Cooma-street, Yass	12 June, 1884	Ludloff, Max	10, Market-street	8 Mar., 1887
Hunt, Edward	Oboron	17 Oct., 1887	Luigi, Garino	Corner of Bridge & Phillip Streets	16 July, 1885
Hunt, H.	East-street, Narrandera	29 Oct., 1887	Luntley, Mrs. Sarah N.	John-st., South Singleton	12 May, 1885
Hunt, Mrs. F. R.	Victoria Road, Marrickville	14 Mar., 1882	Lunt, Thomas	Luntvale, Tareutta	19 Jan., 1871
Hunter, W. C.	Wagga Wagga	19 July, 1869	Luscombe, Richard	482, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	22 Sept., 1880
Hutchinson, H. L.	718 George-st., Haymarket	24 July, 1884	Lynch, M.	Corner of Cole and Grafton Streets, North Goulburn	15 Sept., 1886
Inglis, Thomas	Skinner's-st., South Grafton	18 June, 1887	M'Cann, Charles	Corner of Crown and Goulburn Streets, Surry Hills	26 Sept., 1883
Jackson, J. E.	229 William-street	1 June, 1885	M'Caskey, John	Crescent-street, Balmain	20 Sept., 1894
James, John	Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge	9 Sept., 1882	M'Crea	Nelson-street, Plattsburg, Wallscend	21 Nov., 1883
James, D.	41, Oxford-street	27 April, 1870	M'Donald, A. D.	High-street, West Maitland	22 July, 1882
Jarvey, G. M.	Tamworth	16 May, 1887	M'Donald, E.	Corner of Burwood Road, Burwood	28 Feb., 1883
Jausen, Sarah	1, Phelps-st., Surry Hills	26 July, 1887	M'Donald, Mrs. Jauc.	Goulburn	17 July, 1883
Jaye, James	Lawson-street, Balmain	13 May, 1882	M'Donaldtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Jeaner, W.	3, Bakewell's Buildings, Abercrombie-st., Eveleigh	18 Feb., 1887	M'Donald, Mrs. D.	William-street, Bathurst	30 Mar., 1885
Jenkins C.	Bull-street, Newcastle	28 Feb., 1887	M'Glew, Mrs. E. A.	Enmore Road, Newtown	10 July, 1883
Jennings, R.	129, Elizabeth-st., Redfern	30 April, 1883	M'Glinchey, Peter	67, Lower George-street	9 Sept., 1886
Johns, Franz	Blue's Point Road, North Shore	21 Mar., 1881	M'Kechnie, A. H.	Corner of King and Lord Streets, Newtown	24 Feb., 1887
Johnson, Ralph	190, William-street, Woolloomooloo	22 July, 1887	M'Knight, Mrs.	Lower Fort-street	23 Mar., 1881
Johnston, D.	Corner of Phillip and Gladstone Streets, Enmore	14 Feb., 1887	M'Laughlin, J.	857, George-street	27 Jan., 1886
Johnstone, E.	Cooma-street, Yass	16 Nov., 1885	M'Mahon, F. J.	23, Good Hope-street, Paddington	26 Feb., 1885
Jones, J. R. & A.	Bathurst	22 April, 1886	M'Neil, J.	70, Sussex-street	20 Mar., 1860
Jones, W. G.	Ashfield	10 Aug., 1880	Macalpine, Archibald	Mossman's Bay	1 Oct., 1887
Joseph, Charles	Howick-street, Bathurst	16 Oct., 1883	Macdonald, W. H.	"The Store," Mount Vincent	8 Oct., 1887
Judge, W. J.	Rouse-street, Tenterfield	23 Nov., 1887	Macdonald, J. M.	Bathurst	8 Nov., 1886
Kaufman, M.	379, Dowling-street, Moore Park	24 Dec., 1886	Macleod, A.	Walker-street, North Shore	23 July, 1885
Kellick, James	87, King-street	20 Dec., 1887	Maaready, Hugh	King-street, Newtown	20 July, 1880
Kennedy, Angus	Broken Hill	7 Mar., 1887	Maddock, W.	381, George-street	6 Aug., 1883
Keayon, Carson	Darling Road, Balmain	7 Dec., 1887	Mallam, H. G.	Beardy-street, Armidale	9 Feb., 1877
Kerr, A. A.	Goulburn	13 June, 1872	Mannal, C. J.	Carrington-street, Horse-shoe Bend, West Maitland	19 Mar., 1887
Kidman, James	Relief Works, National Park	16 July, 1887	Manning, J. G.	25, Iris-street, Paddington	10 Oct., 1887
Kilborne, M. L.	George-street, Bathurst	10 Jan., 1883	Manning, Mrs.	8, Oxford-street	10 Aug., 1880
Kinane, A.	429, Liverpool-street	29 June, 1886	Manson, Mrs. Mary	Elizabeth-street, Waterloo	10 Nov., 1880
King, E. F.	544, Bourke-street, Surry Hills	14 July, 1880	Marcus, Louis	62, Botany-street	4 Nov., 1880
Kirby, Mrs. S. S.	85, Market-street	11 Oct., 1878	Marks & Ferguson	Ashfield	29 Jan., 1884
Kline, John	Campbell's Hill, West Maitland	23 Oct., 1886	Marshall, J. S.	124, Market-street	19 June, 1880
Kluge, Charles	47, William-street	7 Oct., 1880	Marshall, C. D.	Howick-street, Bathurst	1 Nov., 1886
Knaggs & Co.	Newcastle	29 June, 1865	Martindale, W.	Church and Phillip Streets, Parramatta	24 June, 1886
Knowles, E. H.	209 Sussex-street	2 Nov., 1874	Mate, T. H., & Co.	Albury	16 Mar., 1886
Knox, Joseph	Hereford-st., Forest Lodge	8 Dec., 1881	Matthews, D.	Blayney	26 June, 1885
Kollias, Kemos	Victoria-st., Darlinghurst	14 Dec., 1882	Matthews, W. L.	Portman-street, Zetland Estate, Waterloo	19 Oct., 1887
Kullmer, H. W.	"Huon," near Jindera	10 May, 1887	Marrick, Samuel	Victoria and Liverpool Sts., Darlinghurst	20 Aug., 1880
Lacy, Richard	No. 2, Central Arcade, George-street	3 Nov., 1887	Metcalfe, Mrs. E.	Deniliquin	14 Mar., 1884
Laubert, J.	Peel-street, Tamworth	16 Oct., 1885	Metcalfe, J. L.	Tram Terminus, Enmore	4 July, 1887
Lamond, J. J.	2, Macquarie-street South	27 May, 1882	Mills, A.	31, Cleveland-street, Darlinghurst	6 Aug., 1880
Lang, William	12, Carlton-terrace, Irwin-street, off Abercrombie-street	23 June, 1881	Mills, J. M.	Milson's Point, North Shore	5 Jan., 1887
Langer, Rudolph	Newcastle	19 Feb., 1886			
Lassetter & Co.	417, George-street	4 Oct., 1882			
Lawrence, Richard	Paddington	9 Sept., 1882			
Laws, Mrs. S.	93, Castlereagh-street	23 Nov., 1887			
Lazar, Israel	74, Oxford-st., Paddington	22 Dec., 1886			

APPENDIX C—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Mitchell, Mr.	Corner of Sydenham and Unwin's Bridge Road, Marrickville.	16 May, 1887	Patterson, A. T.	147, King-street, Newtown	15 Nov., 1884
Mitchell, Mrs.	Patramatta Road, Leichhardt.	10 May, 1887	Paul, T. J.	Nelson-st., North Annandale	29 April, 1882
Mitchell, Mrs. J.	Sydenham Road, Marrickville.	14 Dec., 1886	Penfold, W. C., & Co.	183, Pitt-street	3 May, 1886
Mitchell, T. H.	Elizabeth-street, Croydon	7 Mar., 1884	Perrin, C.	155, Victoria-street North	30 Nov., 1887
Möller, J. G.	Anson-street, Orange	18 Feb., 1887	Petersham	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Money, William W.	North Goulburn	4 Jan., 1884	Phillips, Joel	64, Market-street	10 July, 1880
Monk, Catherine A.	503, Crown-st., Surry Hills	31 Oct., 1884	Phillips, W. H.	182, Harris-street, Ultimo.	22 Aug., 1883
Montgomery, John	149, Bathurst-street	15 Mar., 1882	Phillipson, A.	Broken Hill	3 Nov., 1887
Montgomery, Hugh	Marulan	17 Sept., 1867	Pigott, Patrick	Legislative Assembly, Sydney.	6 April, 1887
Montgomery, William	Cook's River Rd., St. Peter's	23 Nov., 1883	Pils, Mrs. Josephine	Evans-street, Balmain	23 Jan., 1883
Moorcroft, J. B.	Mount Costigan, near Tuena	17 Aug., 1887	Pisani, J.	Regent-street, Chippendale	3 Dec., 1887
Moore, Mrs. C.	5, Glebe Road, Glebe.	13 Dec., 1886	Pittmann, Fanny	Dean-street, Albury	18 June, 1887
Moore, H. Byron	Exchange, Melbourne	3 June, 1881	Polley, A. R.	Corner of Queen and Ocean Streets, Woollahra.	2 Nov., 1885
Moore, J.	554, George-street	23 July, 1886	Pollitt, R.	Milson's Point, North Shore	7 May, 1884
Moorhouse, G.	2, Botany Road, Alexandria	9 Dec., 1884	Porter, Robert	Lee-street, Wellington	28 Feb., 1881
Morcombe, John	Cowper-street, Waverley	10 Sept., 1885	Poulton, W. T.	West Maitland	30 Nov., 1881
Mordue, W.	Honebush	22 July, 1887	Powell, Joseph	118, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.	25 Nov., 1884
Morgan, Mrs. Francis	Regent-street, Camperdown	16 Mar., 1877	Pratt, Mrs. E. O.	86, Glebe Point Road	5 July, 1886
Morison & Daley	The Corner, Wagga Wagga	6 Aug., 1887	Protheroe, J.	Denison Road, Petersham	12 April, 1887
Morrison, J.	Auburn Road, Auburn	12 Oct., 1887	Pullen, W. T.	Cowpar, near Brushgrove	18 Oct., 1880
Mortou, G. H.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	22 July, 1887	Pullin, John	336, Castlereagh-street	2 Aug., 1880
Morton, John	Market-street, Sydney	24 June, 1887	Purves, Mrs. A.	Glebe Road, Glebe.	22 April, 1884
Moss, L. & Co.	5, Hunter-street	26 Mar., 1883	Pyke, L.	Summer-street, Orange	5 Sept., 1887
Mossop, J.	89 Albion-street, Surry Hills	7 Mar., 1887	Rae, J. B.	Mullens'-street, Balmain	7 Feb., 1881
Mouldale, W.	Beat-st., Milltown, Bathurst	8 Feb., 1886	Rampa, John	19, Market-street	11 Feb., 1884
Mountford, Martha	4 Cooper-street, Surry Hills	3 Aug., 1887	Rayson, Henry	Wollongong	26 Aug., 1887
Mulholland, Joseph	King-street, Newtown	11 Mar., 1884	Read, J.	443, Old South Head Road, Paddington.	24 Dec., 1881
Mullany, P., and Co.	Katoomba	24 Oct., 1884	Radgate, Wm.	292, Bourke-street	25 Feb., 1873
Mullens, Katie	66 Hunter-street, Sydney	5 July, 1887	Redshaw, Thomas	96, Dowling-street, Paddington.	14 Sept., 1885
Mulronay, Mary	Corso, Manly	19 Aug., 1887	Renforth, Silvey	Sanger-street, Cocowa	29 Aug., 1887
Mulvey, G. W.	Blane-street, Newcastle	12 Dec., 1887	Riley, W. R.	Goulburn	27 Nov., 1862
Murphy, Jeremiah	Corner of Kent and Liverpool Streets.	20 April, 1887	Riordan, James	Union Club	21 Jan., 1879
Murphy, John	Mittagong	27 Oct., 1886	Risbey, Mrs. Sarah	King-street, Newtown	31 Aug., 1880
Murray, Mrs. Annie	517, Harris-street, Ultimo.	31 May, 1887	Ritchie, Mrs. Ann	Buena Vista	1 Oct., 1887
Murray, P.	Cowra	28 June, 1879	Rix, William	Avondale, Bobundarah	18 Aug., 1884
Murray, George	Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown.	29 Jan., 1880	Roberts, A. C.	57, King-street	24 Jan., 1883
Murray & Co.	Burwood	9 Mar., 1887	Roberts, T. F.	Yass	10 Mar., 1881
Nagle, J. H.	West Maitland	2 June, 1873	Roberts, W.	Patramatta Road, Leichhardt.	16 Nov., 1887
Nash, F.	Old South Head Road, Paddington.	2 Feb., 1883	Robertson, G.	381, George-street	13 Aug., 1878
Neil, F.	Rockdale Stores, Rocky Point Road, Rockdale.	24 Feb., 1887	Robertson, G. D.	341, Oxford-street, Paddington.	13 Jan., 1887
Neilan, Martin	Old Newtown Road, Darlingtong.	26 Mar., 1881	Robinson, F.	239, Macquarie-street South	16 Aug., 1884
Nelson, Olla	41, Upper William-st. North	3 Sept., 1883	Robinson, R. H.	Tarce	17 Sept., 1886
Nesbitt, G.	Wagga Wagga	11 Nov., 1885	Rodwell, G.	Tram Terminus, Leichhardt	19 Mar., 1886
Newland, Thos.	439, Elizabeth-street	13 June, 1884	Roe, William	Secretary Broad Meadow Co-operative Society, Hamilton.	1 Oct., 1887
Newman, J. H.	659, George-street	2 Sept., 1882	Rogers, Charles	The Great Arcade, Goulburn	12 Sept., 1887
Newtown	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Rookwood	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884
Nicoll, J.	Auburn-street, North Goulburn.	15 July, 1887	Rosario, C.	771, George-street	29 Mar., 1887
Nicholls, James	Hawken and Laura Streets, Camdenville.	16 Feb., 1885	Rowland, Mr.	Corner of William and Bay streets, Double Bay.	13 Sept., 1883
Nixon, William	Temora	14 Oct., 1887	Rowley, William	King-street South, Newtown	5 July, 1881
Noake, John	320 & 446, George-street	14 Feb., 1872	Ryan, John	Lower George-street, Patramatta.	12 Jan., 1883
Norris, J. W.	Parke-street, Ryde	26 Aug., 1886	Ryan, Miss M.	38 Francis-street	17 Sept., 1883
Norris, R. E.	101, Elizabeth-street	14 Aug., 1886	Ryan, John	478 Bourke-st., Surry Hills	3 June, 1882
Norwood, W. J.	Bathurst	18 April, 1878	Sands, Mrs. Eliza	Queen-street, Woollahra	16 Mar., 1885
Noeworthy, John	Corner of Clifford & Cowper Streets, Goulburn.	16 May, 1887	Saunders, Robert	374, George-street	25 Sept., 1873
O'Brien, S.	Elswick and Marion Streets, Leichhardt.	14 Jan., 1886	San Miguel, A.	Sydney Coffee Palace Hotel, 391, 393, 395, George-street	19 Aug., 1884
O'Connell, Ellen	62 Hunter-street	10 May, 1887	Saywell, T. R.	6, Park-street	7 April, 1863
Ode, W.	225, Oxford-street	9 June, 1886	Scandritt, Samuel	Church-street, Patramatta.	19 Oct., 1886
Olds, G. G.	201, George-street West	3 April, 1886	Schaumburg, John	Eve's-terrace, Cowper-st., Waverley.	2 Dec., 1885
Olive, Alfred B.	South-street, Granville	19 Aug., 1886	Schlossmann Bros.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Jan., 1886
Oliver, William	Goulburn	21 April, 1886	Scott, John	22, Bond-street	1 Sept., 1883
Oll, G. F.	Cowra	12 April, 1887	Scott, T. A.	105, Woolloomooloo-street	22 Jan., 1884
O'Neill, Miss	"Albion House," Monaro-street, Queanbeyan.	16 Feb., 1882	Scriven, E.	West Maitland	15 April, 1875
Oram, W. H.	Goulburn-street, Crookwell	9 Jan., 1886	Sharkey, Lawrence	Patramatta Road, Leichhardt.	1 July, 1887
Osborne, Thomas	Illawarra Road, Marrickville	19 Nov., 1887	Shaw, Robert T.	New Ballarat, Wallsend	10 Mar., 1881
O'Neill, Mrs. H.	Falson-street, St. Leonards	10 Sept., 1883	Shoobridge, George	Auburn-st., South Goulburn	28 Jan., 1884
Page, A. J.	Montagu-street, Goulburn.	2 April, 1886	Sill, Mrs. M. A.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	29 Mar., 1887
Palmer, James	The Railway Parade, Kogarah.	11 Sept., 1886	Simmons, Dan	696, George-street	1 Mar., 1882
Parker, Mrs. Ann	Durham-street, Bathurst	21 April, 1885	Simmons, G.	Patramatta Road, Annandale.	15 Jan., 1883
Parker, W.	Corner of Underwood and William Sts., Paddington.	1 Feb., 1887	Singleton, Edward	Oxford-street, Darlinghurst	21 Oct., 1887
Parramatta	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	Sippel Bros.	520, George-street	7 July, 1871
Parsons, R. G.	Goulburn	7 Oct., 1887	Sippell, John	Grenfell	25 June, 1885
Paton, John B.	Chatswood	4 June, 1886	Slatter, R.	Corner of Evelyn & Una Sts., Harris Park, Patramatta.	7 Nov., 1885
Patriek, P.	Elder-street, Lambton	26 Feb., 1887			

APPENDIX C—continued.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.
Smith, C. H.	New Canterbury Road, Petersham.	29 Sept., 1886	Tasmkook, L.	54, Goulburn-street	20 Jan., 1885
Smith, E. T.	Durling Road, Balmain.	7 April, 1881	Tucker, Thomas	58, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.	20 May, 1884
Smith, H. J.	Porbes	23 Aug., 1887	Tanks, George, sen.	Parramatta North	1 Aug., 1882
Smith, J. F.	Gilgandra	30 Dec., 1880	Turnbull, Mrs. Ellen	Crown-street, Surry Hills	6 June, 1882
Smith, Thos. L.	399, George-street	28 Jan., 1879	Turner, A. W.	Auburn-street, Goulburn	11 May, 1885
Smith, James	167, George-street North	5 July, 1879	Turner & Henderson	16 & 18, Hunter-street	9 Dec., 1864
Smith, T. C.	Faulkner-street, Armidale	23 Feb., 1880	Tweedie, C. L.	Bombala	31 May, 1880
Smith, W. E.	28 & 30, Bridge-street	23 May, 1883	Tynan, M.	Crown-street, Wollongong	13 Oct., 1885
Smyth & Wells	Hunter and Phillip Streets	28 Mar., 1859	Vaughan, T. H.	Darling-street, Balmain	10 Aug., 1880
Soul & Son	177, Pitt-street	13 Aug., 1874	Veness, Charles H.	Tanworth	22 July, 1882
South, T. E.	Kogarah	14 Oct., 1886	Venteman, Mary	57, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	29 June, 1883
Southcol, W. H.	6, Cooper-street, off Elizabeth-street, Surry Hills.	9 June, 1887	Vermessch, J. C.	280, King-street, Newtown	30 Oct., 1885
Spragg, John E.	125, Oxford-street	9 Aug., 1880	Veroli, E. M.	322, Bourke-st., Surry Hills	16 Dec., 1887
Squire, J. H.	418, Oxford-st., Paddington	29 Dec., 1887	Vial, Emma	302, Riley-street	21 Jan., 1876
Stallwood, Charles	Corner of Forsyth and Avon Streets, Glebe Point.	23 Nov., 1885	Vincent, H. S., & Co.	Glen Innes	19 Aug., 1886
Steed, Mrs. M. A.	Parramatta Road, Annandale.	17 Jan., 1887	Vivarelli, G.	85, Regent-street, Redfern.	21 April, 1885
Steenbohm, A. M.	57, Fitzeroy st., Surry Hills	29 Mar., 1887	Von Buren, Arthur	Corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets.	6 May, 1886
Stelter, J. P.	Drake	31 May, 1887	Volikers, H. A.	Prince-street, Grafton	25 Sept., 1876
Stemming, W. A.	Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay	7 Dec., 1882	Waddell, A.	Broughton Creek	26 Oct., 1885
Stevens, Joseph	Milson's Point, North Shore	2 Feb., 1878	Wade, John	Moss Vale	11 Jan., 1882
Stevens, George	162, Oxford-street	17 Oct., 1887	Wallace, W. M.	496, George-street	4 Nov., 1882
Stevenson, Mrs. A.	Cowra	7 Dec., 1885	Walsh, A.	Catherine-street and Parramatta Road, Leichhardt.	13 Jan., 1887
Stewart, William Austin.	Goulburn Club, Market Square, Goulburn.	9 May, 1884	Walsh, John	Goulburn	25 May, 1864
Stewart & Clarke	470, George-street	22 Jan., 1885	Ward, Joseph	Windsor	7 Mar., 1884
Stitz, F.	Barker-street, Casino	13 Aug., 1883	Watson, Edward	Darling-st. West, Balmain	25 April, 1885
Stove, W. J.	South Head, Wagonga	15 June, 1886	Watson, G.	Ashfield	5 Jan., 1881
Slow, Samuel	Palace and Brighton Streets, Petersham.	14 Oct., 1887	Watson, R. A.	Alfred and Castlereagh Sts.	17 April, 1868
Strathfield	Railway Station-master	21 Dec., 1887	Watson, David	Grahamstown, near Adelong	5 July, 1881
Strong, A.	Elgin-street, West Maitland	28 Sept., 1878	Watt, John	Belgrave-street, Central Kempsey.	4 Aug., 1886
Strong, H.	Rous	24 July, 1882	Webb, E., & Co.	George-street, Bathurst	16 Aug., 1879
Strong, John	Balmain	13 Aug., 1887	Welch, James	Castlereagh and Cleveland Streets, Redfern.	6 June, 1883
Stuart, Henry	Ashfield	21 Feb., 1880	Wellington, Mrs. S.	Corner of Piper and William Streets, Bathurst.	28 Aug., 1886
Summers, H. R.	115, Liverpool-st., Sydney	4 Feb., 1887	Wenholz, R. H.	122, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	12 Feb., 1886
Summer Hill	Railway Station-master	17 Mar., 1884	West, R. A., & Co.	King-street, Newtown	28 Sept., 1880
Swanson, A. G. M.	Ryde	1 June, 1885	West, Thomas	Enmore Road, Marrickville	21 Dec., 1887
Syer, G. C.	Grafton	24 Oct., 1882	White, Mrs. L.	Corner of Ridge and James Streets, North Shore.	4 Feb., 1887
Tate, William	55, Oxford-st., Paddington	6 Jan., 1887	Wigzell, W. G.	195, Oxford-st., Darlinghurst	3 Nov., 1886
Taylor, Elizabeth	49, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe	5 Aug., 1885	Wildman, Edmund	263, Sussex-street	14 April, 1886
Taylor, William	4, Darlington Road, Darlington.	5 Mar., 1887	Williams, John	223, Oxford-street	18 Aug., 1886
Taylor, Thomas C.	Armidale	27 Dec., 1882	Williams, F.	153, Cleveland-st., Redfern	14 Jan., 1887
Terrey, E. J.	Melbourne-street, East Maitland.	31 Dec., 1887	Williams, N.	194, Elizabeth-street	6 June, 1885
Thomas, M.	Main-street, Cudal	7 Sept., 1886	Williams, S. M.	Corner of Albion and Elizabeth Streets.	16 Jan., 1886
Thompson, Mrs. W.	7, Wattle-street, Ultimo	11 Mar., 1887	Williams, Walter W.	439, Crown-street	10 June, 1882
Thompson, J.	91, King-street	6 Aug., 1884	Willington, W. A.	637, George-street, South	8 Sept., 1887
Thompson, James	46, Erskine-street	6 Sept., 1880	Willis, W.	715, George-street, Sydney	5 Aug., 1887
Thompson, James	New Canterbury Road, Marrickville.	22 Nov., 1887	Wilson, Charles	Ozho-street, Inverell	23 Feb., 1884
Thomson, John	72, Pitt-street	22 Aug., 1871	Winmill, H.	Myall Creek, Bingera	18 Aug., 1875
Thornton, R.	413, Crown-st., Surry Hills	6 June, 1881	Winton, E. S.	St. Leonards	11 Aug., 1870
Thornton, R.	Corner of Gipps and Crown Streets.	24 June, 1881	Woollner, H.	62, Hunter-street	13 Jan., 1887
Thruswell, Thomas	Mount-street, St. Leonards	18 Mar., 1885	Wood, T.	32, King-street, Newtown.	8 Feb., 1887
Thwaites, Joseph	232 Oxford-st., Paddington	8 July, 1887	Woodrason, W. A.	Islington, Newcastle	12 June, 1885
Tinsington, Thomas	Rountree-street, Balmain	2 Feb., 1884	Woods, John, & Co.	13, Bridge-street	15 Jan., 1885
Tolley, Richard	Corner of Glenmore Road & Gurner-st., Paddington.	20 Oct., 1886	Worboys, D. J.	High-street, Penrith	14 June, 1887
Tremain, R. R.	Keppel-street, Bathurst	9 Aug., 1886	Wynter, D. D.	435, King-street, Newtown	19 Oct., 1887
Truss, Thomas	303, Crown-st., Surry Hills	26 April, 1882	Young, E. W.	Petersham	23 May, 1884
			Young Bros.	131, Regent-street	18 Nov., 1886

APPENDIX D.

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the conveyance of Post Office Mails from 1st January, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
WESTERN ROADS.							
1	William Walsh.....	Parramatta	Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Four times or oftener daily.	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or 2 horses.	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
2	William Griffiths...	Rouse Hill	Parramatta Railway Station and Post Offices, Parramatta, Baulkham Hills, and Rouse Hill.	Six	Springcart, 1 horse.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
3	George Shields	Pennant Hills	Parramatta, Field of Mars, Ermington, Carlingford, and Pennant Hills.	Six	Horseback...	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
4	Daniel P. Horwood	Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill, and Durat.	Six	Horseback...	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
5	Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Blacktown to Prospect, and Prospect Reservoir, via Boothtown, returning via Veteran Hall.	Six	Horseback...	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
6	Richard Wall	Blacktown	From Prospect to Eastern Creek, Rooty Hill, and Blacktown, via Rooty Hill Public School.	Six	Horseback...	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
7	Geo. Pendergast (Transferred to Patrick Ryan from 1st July, 1887.)	Windsor	From Railway Station to the Post Office, Windsor; and From the Post Office to the Railway Station, Windsor, including the clearance of the letter-receiver in Bridge-street, and the conveyance of the contents to the Post Office.	Four times a day. Five times a day. Threetimes a day.	Omnibus...	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
8	William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Windsor and Freeman's Reach	Six	Horseback...	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
9	William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Windsor and Wilberforce	Six	Horseback...	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
10	Thomas Thompson	Pitt Town.....	Windsor and Pitt Town	Four	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
11	William Hawkins...	Wilberforce	Wilberforce, Ebenezer, and Sackville Reach.	Two	Vehicle	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
12	Robert Lowe.....	Lower Portland	Sackville Reach and Lower Portland.	Three	Horseback...	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
13	Thomas Everingham	Central Colo.....	Lower Portland and Central Colo	One	Horseback...	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
14	Thomas Thompson	Pitt Town.....	Pitt Town and Wiseman's Ferry; Wiseman's Ferry, Central M'Donald, and St. Alban's.	Two	Vehicle	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
15	John J. Walker.....	Central M'Donald	Wiseman's Ferry and Mangrove Creek	One	Horseback...	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
16	Thomas Preston.....	Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry and Lower Hawkesbury.	One	Horseback...	12 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
17	Thomas Preston.....	Wiseman's Ferry	Lower Hawkesbury and Gentleman's Halt.	One	Horseback...	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
18	Clement Houghton	Richmond.....	Richmond, North Richmond, and Kurrajong.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance 2 or more horses.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
19	Stephen Dunston	Richmond.....	Richmond and Cross Vale	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or 2 horses, as required.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
20	Thos. Caterson	Upper Colo	Kurrajong and Upper Colo	Two	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
21	Clement Houghton.	Richmond.....	Kurrajong and Kurrajong Heights	Six	Saddle horse or 4-wheeled vehicle, 4 horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
22	Henry Gill	Upper Colo	Upper Colo, Putty, and Howe's Valley	One	Horseback...	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
23	John Worthington...	St. Mary's.....	Railway Station, South Creek, and Post Office, St. Mary's.	Eighteen..	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
24	William G. Durbin	Penrith	Railway Station and Post Office, Penrith.	Threetimes or oftener daily.	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
25	William G. Durbin	Penrith	From Penrith to Castlereagh, via Cranebrook (Mount Pleasant Public School), returning from Castlereagh to Penrith.	Six .....	.....	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
26	Louis J. Anschau	Luddenham	Penrith, Malgou, and Luddenham, via Main Road.	Six	Horseback...	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
27	Simson Walker.....	Emu Plains	From Emu Plains to Emu; and from Emu to Emu Plains.	Twelve .. Six .....	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
28	John Beaulock	Hartley Vale..	Railway Station and Post Office, Mount Victoria; and Railway Station, Mount Victoria, and Post Offices, Mount Victoria, Little Hartley, Hartley, and Hartley Vale.	Twice or oftener daily. Seven	Horseback	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
29	John Ryan	Lowther	Hartley and Lowther	Two	Horseback...	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
30	Charles Orchard	Bowenfells	Bowenfells and South Bowenfells	Six	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
31	Edwin H. Tucker...	Cullen Bullen	Ben Bullen Railway Station and Cullen Bullen.	Two	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
32	James Shervey	Capertee	Capertee Railway Station and Post Office.	Twice or oftener daily.	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
33	B. H. Gawthorne	Cudgegong	Capertee, Round Swamp, Ilford, Cudgegong, Apple-tree Flat, Broombes, and Mudgee.	Three	4-wheeled covered coach, 2 horses.	252 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
34	Wm. H. Matthews	Rylstone	Capertee, Glen Alice, and Rylstone, via Gallagher's, Coco, the Crown, and Bogie.	Two	Horseback...	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
35	Thomas Ford	Ilford	Ilford, Waverley Station, Crundina, and Sofala.	Two	Horseback...	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
36	John Love	Rylstone	Railway Station and Post Office, Rylstone.	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled vehicle & horse	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
37	Wm. H. Matthews..	Rylstone	Rylstone and Bylong, via Camboon	Two	Horseback...	89 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
38 Patrick Maloney	Bara Creek, near Dungares.	Dungares and Upper Botobolar, via Bara Creek.	One	Horseback	£ 18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
39 Stephen Malone	Market-street, Mudgee.	Railway Station and Post Office, Mudgee.	Once or oftener daily.	Vehicle, 1 or more horses	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
40 John Hugh Gorrie	Mudgee	Mudgee, Avisford, Hargraves, Windeyer, <i>Pura Point, Campbell's Creek, Long Creek, Upper Pyramid</i> , and Cruiline.	Two	Horseback	127 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
41 George Swords	Mudgee	Mudgee and Morindee (Contractor to travel once a week via Piamboong).	Three	Horseback	64 8 0	31 Dec., 1889.
42 Ellen Robinson	Combo Creek, near Wollar.	Mudgee, Stony Creek, Cooyal, Wollar, and Barragon.	Two	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
43 George Piper	Cassilis	Mudgee, Budgee Budgee, Ulan, and Cassilis, via Bobadalee.	Two	2-horse coach.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
44 John Barry	Mudgee	Mudgee, Euranderee, Home Rule, and Gulgong.	Seven	2 or more horse coach.	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
45 George W. Last	Canadian Lead.	Home Rule and Canadian Lead	Six	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
46 John Barry	Mudgee	Gulgong, Lahey's Creek, and Cobbora, via Goodlamian's.	Two	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses	199 19 0	31 Dec., 1887.
47 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Gulgong, Tallewang, Denison Town, and Coolah.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	97 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
48 John Powell	Galgong	Gulgong and Guntawang	Two	Horseback	25 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
49 William Rowley	Gilgandra	Cobbora, Merrygoen, Mundooran, and Gilgandra.	Two	Coach, 2 horses.	360 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
50 James Doyle	Coonabarabran	Merrygoen, Binnaway, and Coonabarabran, via Cagan, Sunnyside, Popagandra, and Riverdale.	Two	Coach and 2 horses.	177 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
51 Samuel Cussen, jun.	Coonabarabran	Merrygoen, Warkton, and Coonabarabran.	Two	Coach 2 or more horses.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
52 William Shaw	Coolah	Mundooran, Merrygoen, and Coolah, via Queensborough Flat, Bothero, Digilah, and Dunkimini.	One	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
53 Peter M'Gregor	Coonabarabran	Mundooran, <i>Warrumbungul</i> , and Bardinie, via Bundella, Yarragan, Bearbong, Biddeo, Youlbong, Tunderbrine, Gumia Gumia, Tenandra, Panta, Windgadgen, and Goortiana wa.	Two	Horseback	303 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
54 George Hensworth	Mitchell	Rydal, Meadow Flat, and Mitchell; and Mitchell, West Mitchell, and Yetholme, via main road.	Six Three	2 or horse coach	193 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
55 Duncan Ferguson	Palmer's Oakcy.	West Mitchell and Palmer's Oakcy	Two		24 16 0	31 Dec., 1889.
56 John B. Keen	Oberon	Tarana, <i>Mutton's Falls</i> , and Oberon	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	88 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
57 Louie P. Hanrahan	Campbells River	Oberon and Black Springs; and Black Springs, Porter's Retreat, and Ferrong.	Two	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
58 James Dennis	Shooter's Hill, Gingkin.	Oberon and Gingkin; and Gingkin and Shooter's Hill.	One Three Two	Horseback	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
59 John B. Keen	Oberon	Oberon, Fish River Creek, & Duckmaloi	Three	Horseback	28 9 0	31 Dec., 1887.
60 George Roberts	O'Connell	Brewongle and O'Connell	Six	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
61 Thomas G. Morgan	O'Connell	O'Connell, Wiseman's Creek, and Essington.	Two	Horseback	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
62 John Moore	Raglan	Railway Station, Raglan, and Post Office, Glamire.	Once, or oftener daily		55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
63 Jas. E. Marsden (Transferred to Mrs. E. Marsden, from 20 April, 1887.)	Kelso	Railway Station and Post Office, Kelso	Twelve or more.		35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
64 William Giblett	Howick-street, Bathurst.	Railway Station and Post Office, Bathurst.	Twice or oftener daily		92 7 6	31 Dec., 1889.
65 Mathew Walsh	Esrom	Bathurst and Esrom; and Esrom, Dunkeld, Evans' Plains, and Fitzgerald's Valley.	Six Three	Horseback	84 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
66 John T. Jardine	Bathurst	Bathurst and Fremantle, via Benjamin Bullock, senior's, Turkey Ridge and Rock Forest.	One	Horseback or buggy if required.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
67 William Moloney	Sofala	Bathurst, Peel, <i>Wyagdon</i> , Wattle Flat, and Sofala.	Six	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	174 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
68 Mrs. Mary Nichols.	Bathurst	Bathurst and White Rock	Six	Horseback	54 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
69 George Trevitt	Peel	Peel, <i>Clear Creek</i> , and Linckilna	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
70 Frederick Marion	Millamurra	Peel and Millamurra	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
71 Henry Theobald	Palmer's Oakcy.	Sofala and Upper Turon (junction of Palmer's Oakcy Creek with Turon River), via main road past Wilde's.	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
72 Chas. A. Johnson	Box Ridge	Sofala and Box Ridge	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
73 William Moloney	Sofala	Sofala, Salties Flat, and Hill End	Three	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	129 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
74 William Willard	Tambaroora	Hill End and Tambaroora	Six	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
75 Michael Carty	Hargraves	Hill End, Tambaroora, and Hargraves	One		26 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
76 Alexander M'Lean	Rockley	George's Plains Railway Station, and Post Offices, Cow Flat and Rockley.	Six	2-horse coach.	89 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
77 Harry Hockey	Mountain Run, Cow Flat.	Cow Flat and the Lagoon	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
78 James H. Patterson	Rockley	Rockley, Swallow's Nest, and Burraga, via Sewell's and Warby's Eagle Vale; and Rockley, <i>Judd's Creek</i> , and Burraga, per Mount Lawson Road.	One One	2-horse coach.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Arrangements made for contractor to travel, via Buckley's Myall Plains, from 1st July, 1887. † Contractor allowed £3 10s. per annum extra to call at Edlith from 19th October, 1887. ‡ Contractor to travel between Peel and Millamurra, via Duramana, for £33 per annum, if required.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Nature.	Addresses.					
79 John Walsh	Trunkey Creek	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Offices, Moorilda, Hobby's Yards, and Trunkey Creek.	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	£ 115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
80 Oswald Mackie	Caloola	Railway Station, Newbridge, and Post Office, Caloola.	Three.....	.....	29 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
81 John M'Laughlin	Coppahanna, Trunkey Creek.	Trunkey Creek and Tucna, via Sands, Coppahanna, and Pine Ridge.	Three.....	Horseback..	05 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
82 John Fagan*	Carcoar	From Railway Station, Blayney, to Post Offices, Blayney and Carcoar.	Six.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or 3 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
83 John Fagan*	Carcoar	Railway Station, Blayney, and Post Offices, Blayney, Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Sheet of Bark, Holmwood, and Cowra.	Six.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 3 or 4 horses.	390 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
84 Stephen Donnellan.	Blayney	Blayney and Brown's Creek	Three.....	Horseback.	38 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
85 Mary J. B. White..	King's Plains	Blayney and King's Plains	Two.....	Horseback.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
86 Stephen Donnellan.	Blayney	Blayney, Grehamstown, and Victoria	Two.....	Horseback.	40 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
87 John M. Griffiths..	Moorilda	Blayney, Norton, Shaw, and Mount Macquarie, via Five Islands.	Three.....	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
88 John Hadet	Carcoar	Carcoar, Mandurama, Lyndhurst, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	129 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
89 Thomas Lodge	Mandurama	Mandurama, Walli, and Canowindra, via Egan's, Cliefden, and Belmore. (Contractor to travel via Tenandra instead of via Belmore, if required).	Two.....	Coach, 2 horses.	188 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
90 Thomas Lodge	Mandurama	Mandurama and Galley Swamp	Two.....	Horseback.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
91 John Hadet	Carcoar	Sheet of Bark and Canowindra, via "The Islands."	Three.....	Horseback.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
92 Thos. Neville†	Rock Hill, Sheet of Bark.	Sheet of Bark, Wangoola, Milburn Creek, and Mount M'Donald.	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
93 George Elliott	Mount M'Donald	Mount M'Donald and Darby's Falls	Two.....	.....	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
94 Cobb & Co	Bathurst	Cowra, Goolagong, and Forbes	Three.....	2-horse coach.	165 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
95 W. H. Boxall	Cowra	Cowra and Grenfell	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	137 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
96 John S. Dawson	Grenfell	Grenfell and Goolagong, via Warradary Creek and Tin Pot.	One.....	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
97 Mark Willis	Millthorpe	Millthorpe, Guyong, and Byng	Three.....	Horseback.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
98 Robert Adamson	Lower Forest, via Millthorpe.	Millthorpe and Forest Reefs; and Forest Reefs and Cadia	Three... } One ... }	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
99 John Hayes	Orange	Railway Station and Post Office, Orange.	Twice or oftener daily.	Springcart, 1 horse.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
100 John Hayes	Orange	Orange and Lucknow	Six.....	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
101 Chas. M. Ginty	Canowindra	Orange, Garman's Hill, Cave Creek, Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra, via Belmore.	Three.....	Coach and 2 horses.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
102 John Lamont	Orange	From Orange to Ophir, via Lewis Ponds, Trewick's Station, Upper Lewis Ponds, and Singleton's, returning by direct road.	Two.....	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
103 John M'Caan	Orange	Orange and Springside; and Springside, Cadia, and Carcoar, via Burnt Yards.	Two ... } One ... }	Horseback.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
104 John Lamont	Orange	Orange and March	Two.....	Horseback.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
105 John Lamont	Orange	Orange and Canoblas	Two.....	Horseback.	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
106 John Drew (Transferred to William Patterson from 1 November, 1887).	Boremore	Railway Station, Boremore, and Post Offices, Cheesman's Creek, Cudal, Toogong, Murga, Nangar, Eugowra, and Forbes.	Six.....	2-horse coach.	600 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
107 Charles Clark	Cudal	Cudal, Greggs, and Meraburn	Two.....	Horseback.	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
108 Charles Clark	Cudal	Cudal and Bowan Park	Three.....	.....	32 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
109 Edward Hogan	Cargo	Toogong, Craunbury, and Cargo	Two.....	Horseback.	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
110 William Hall	Murga	Murga and Bumberry	One.....	.....	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
111 Edward Hogan	Cargo	Forbes, Bogan Gate, and Dandaloo, via Blowclear, Gunning Bland, The Troughs, Gobondry, Burra Barra, Mumble Plains, Block H, Woodlands Homestead, and Albert Waterholes.	One.....	Horseback or vehicle when required by Department.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
		Forbes and Marsden's, via Bundaburra and The Gap; and	Two.....	2 or 3 horse 4-wheeled vehicle.	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
112 Alfred F. Weakley..	Marsden's	Forbes and Marsden's, via Wongagong, Bundaburra Creek, Dog and Duck, Green Hills, Boyd, and Battery.	Two.....	Horseback.		
113 Stephen Byrnes..... (Transferred to Cobb & Co. from 13 April, 1887).	Condobolin	Forbes, Carrawobity, Bedgersabong, Mulgathrie, Rowambi, and Condobolin.	Two.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	270 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
114 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Forbes, Warou, Newlands, and Condobolin, along the south bank of the Lachlan River.	Two.....	2 or 4 horse coach.	265 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
115 J. W. Fletcher	Parkes	Forbes, Tichborne, and Parkes	Three.....	Coach, 2 horses.	89 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
116 Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Condobolin, Cugong, and Eauabalong, along the north side of the Lachlan River.	Two.....	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor notified that contract will be terminated on opening of the Blayney-Cowra Railway Line. † Contractor allowed £20 to terminate contract on 30th June, 1887. ‡ Contractors notified that on and from the date of opening of Blayney-Cowra Railway they will be required to travel from Wool's Flat railway station instead of from Sheet of Bark. § Contractor allowed £3 18s. 6d. per annum extra to travel from Mount M'Donald to Darby's Falls, via Jordan's, returning via Whitty's, from 31st January, 1887.

Contractors*		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
117	Patrick Power	Condobolin	Condobolin and Nangeribona, via Melrose Station. (Contractor to convey mails by two horse buggy, for a sum at the rate of £130 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback.*	100 0 0*	31 Dec., 1888.
118	Mrs. Amelia M'Jean (Transferred to Thomas M'Ewan from 1 October, 1887.)	Eauabalong	Condobolin, Wardry, and Eauabalong, along the south side of the Lachlan River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
119	Stephen Byrnes.....	Condobolin	Eauabalong, Willanthry, Hillston, Wheelbah, and Booligal. (Contractor to travel from Willanthry to Eauabalong once a week, via the North side of the Lachlan River, returning from Eauabalong to Willanthry, via Lake Cudgellico, Cooper's, Labba (Cumming's), "Merry Abba Hotel" (Mann's), and Merri Merri-gal (Brewer's), on the south side of the river; and once a week along the south side of the river by way of the places mentioned, returning by the north side.)	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	575 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
120	William Clark	Mount Hope.....	Eauabalong, South Mount Hope, and Mount Hope.	One	2-horse coach	129 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
121	Henry Cabot.....	Eauabalong	Eauabalong and Nymagee, via Welsh's, Dine Dine, Eremeran, Nangeribona, Conley's, Overflows, Babinda, and Rosetti's. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, at the rate of £330 per annum.)	One	4-wheeled vehicle, drawn by 2 horses.	230 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
122	Neil Morrison	Cobar.....	Nymagee and Cobar, via Rock Holes and Limekilns; and Nymagee and Cobar, via Priory and Shearlegs.	One	2 or more horse coach.	293 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
123	John S. M'Comiskey	Nymagee	Sandy Creek, Gilgannia, and Mount Hope. (Contractor to convey mails once a week for a sum at the rate of £195 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two			
124	John S. M'Comiskey	Nymagee	Sandy Creek and Nymagee	Two	2-horse coach	475 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
125	Thomas J. Grace ...	Hillston.....	Hillston, "Mountain Well Hotel," and Mount Hope; with a branch mail to and from "Mountain Well Hotel," Murroops, Coombis, Merriwa Tank, Merribong, Merrimariwa, and Yathong.	One	2 or more horse coach.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
126	Joseph Theobald ...	Warne	Molong, Bootney, and Warne.....	Three.....			
127	Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Molong, Garra, Meranburn, Bumberry, Bindogandra, and Parkes.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	374 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
128	Wm. S. Cavanagh...	Obley	Molong, Cumnock, Yallandry, Ycoval, and Obley, via Bridgewater and the Gap, keeping the main road.	Three.....	2-horse coach	149 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
129	John Dain	Cundumbul	Molong and Cundumbul, via Cardington (main road to be travelled in times of flood).	Two	Horseback...	73 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
130	Hy. W. Jones	Parkes	Parkes and Bulgandramine, via Ginnaniguy and Coradgery.	Two	Horseback...	74 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
131	William Dresser ...	Condobolin	Parkes, Bogan Gate, and Condobolin, via Watkins' Gunning Bland Head Station, Old Gunning Bland, and Barravang.	One	Horseback...	128 0 0	31 Dec., 1883.
132	Albert Reakes	Ten-mile Reefs...	Obley, Ten-mile Reefs, Bulgandramine, and Dandaloo. (Contractor to travel once a week via Wanda Wondong, and once a week via Graham's Dillederry.)	Two	Horseback...	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
133	Henry T. Pratt.....	Cannonbar	Dandaloo, Nyngan, and Cannonbar ...	Two	Horseback...	298 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134	Henry J. Dean	Mullion Creek ...	Mullion Creek, Whiteley's Flat, and Kangarooie.	Two	Horseback...	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
135	John Sloane, sen....	Ironbarks	From Ironbarks, via Upper and Lower Mookerawa, thence along the left bank of the Macquarie River to Mr. Schon's, thence along the right bank of the river to Barrendong, returning to Ironbarks via Stockyard Creek.	Three.....	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor instructed to convey mails by two-horse buggy from 15th February, 1887. † Contractor instructed to convey mails once a week only from 10th May, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
136 John A. Brian	Neurea	Springs and Neurea; and Neurea and Baker's Swamp.	Six	Horseback	£ 40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
137 David White	Montafiores	Railway Station and Post Office, Wellington.	Twice, or oftener, daily.	1-horse buggy.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
138 Ernest W. Payne	Ponto	Wellington, Ponto, Terra Bella, and Dubbo, via Willandra Bridge.	Two	Horseback	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
139 William Oldfield	Bathurst	Wellington, Lincoln, Spicer's Creek, Goulra, Two-mile Flat, Guntawang, Callenbone, and Mudgee.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 1, 2, or 3 horses.	169 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
140 Hy. W. Jones	Parkes	Wellington, Yeoval, Mount Aubrey, and Parkes.	Two	2-horse coach	224 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
141 William Madden	Binaway	Wellington, Montafiores, Comobella, and Marrungundy.	Two	Buggy, 2 horses.	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
142 Daniel Kelly	Arthurville	Wellington and Arthurville	One	Horseback	29 5 0	31 Dec., 1889.
143 Peter Harris	Wellington	Wellington and Curra Creek	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
144 Patrick Kelly	Alma	Lincoln and Alma	One	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
145 James G. Brown	Dubbo	Railway Station, and Post Office, Dubbo.	Twice or oftener daily.	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse	66 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
146 Edward P. Nowland.	Mullaley	Dubbo, Brocklehurst, <i>Bassien's</i> , Gilgandra, Curban, Galargambone, and Coonamble, via Coalhoggie Creek, Talbragar Bridge, and Terramungamine.	Three	2 or more horse coach.	950 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
147 John Thos. Rowley.	Gilgandra	Dubbo, Beni, Marrungundy, and Cohora.	Two	4-wheeled coach 2 or more horses.	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
148 George Furney, junior.	Dubbo	Dubbo, Ten-mile Reef, and Bulgandramine.	One	Coach, 2 horses.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
149 William Carroll	Dubbo	Dubbo and Belarbigill	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
150 George Cooper, junior. (Transferred to Augustus Schrader from 1st April, 1887; and to Thos. Morris from 1st Oct. 1887.)	Obley	Dubbo and Obley, via The Meadows, the Springs, and Waumbungalang.	Two	Horseback	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
151 Henry Rowley†	Gilgandra	{ Gilgandra and Collie; and Collie and Tenandra, via Merrigal, Bundella, and Womboblie.	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
152 Henry Rowley	Gilgandra	Gilgandra and Collie, via Peter Smith's, John Marchant's, E. Maher's, A. M'Kechnie's, James Murkey's, Bonnington's, Leoney's, Whiteman's, Hull's, Furan's, Myall Park, Bullagreen, New Merrigal, and Merrigal.	One	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
153 Jonh M. Funck	Carinda	Galargambone, Bourbah, Quambone, and Carinda, via M'Quade and Flynn's Station's.	Two	Pack-horse.	315 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
154 Edward P. Nowland.	Mullaley	Coonamble, Buggil, and Walgett, via Yowee, Bundy, Wingadoc, and Nugal.	Two	2 or more horse coach.	395 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
155 Thomas Kelly	Coonamble	Coonamble, Urawillie, and Baradine, via Nebca, Billeroy, Terembone, Teridgerie, Dinby, and Bimble.	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 or more horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
156 John Montgomery,†	Coonabarabran	Coonamble and Baradine, via T. Keogh's Warrana Station, Mago-modine Creek, Mr. Ryder's Calga Station, Balderson's, Barmedman, Goerianawa, and Varney's.	One	4 wheeled conveyance, 2 or more horses.	119 0 0	(Contract to terminate at three month's notice on either side.) 31 Dec., 1888.
157 Henry Mitchell	Coonamble	Coonamble and Carinda, via Tooloon, Narroway, Nelgourie, Ningy, Coonumbia, Pier Pier, and Gongolman.	One	Waggonette 2 horses.	135 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
158 Thomas C. Tanswell	Narramine	Narramine, Timbriehungie, and Warren.	Two		140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
159 William Robertson	Warren	Timbriehungie and Tenandra, via Burroway, Bundemar, Reak's, M'Manus', Birtis', and Womboblie.	Two		95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
160 Florant J. Martel	Dandaloo	Trangie and Dandaloo	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
161 Thomas Adams	Warren	Nevertire; and Warren	Six	2 horse coach.	97 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
162 John Robertson	Warren	Warren and Camoobar	One	Horseback	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
163 Thomas Cook	Warren	{ Warren, and Mount Harris; and Mount Harris and Carinda.	Two	2 horse coach.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
164 James Orriell	Warren	Warren, Tenandra, and Quambone.	Two	Horseback	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
(Transferred to Andrew Mackintosh from 2 May, 1887.)				or Waggonette		
165 Cobb & Co	Sydney	Warren, Tenandra, Bourbah, and Coonamble, via Donohoe's, on the Merri Merri, and M'Mahon's, on the west bank of the Castlereagh River.	One	2-horse waggonette.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £100 per annum to convey mails twice a week between Dubbo and Ten-mile Reef, and to discontinue Ten-mile Reef, and Bulgandramine portion of contract from 1st March, 1887. † Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to convey an additional mail a week to and from Collie and Merrigal, from 1st August, 1887. ‡ Contractor allowed to omit calling at Barmedman from 1st March, 1887. Notified that contract will terminate on 31st December, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.
Names.	Addresses.					
166 Henry T. Pratt.....	Cannonbar	Cannonbar and Colane	No. of times per week. One	Horseback...	£ s. d. 50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
167 Joseph Douglas.....	Pine Grove, Nyngan,	Railway Station and Post Office, Nyngan.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse coach.	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
168 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Nyngan, Wicklow, and Nymagee, by surveyed road.	Three.....	Coach, 2 or more horses.	365 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
169 Richard J. Oldfield	Bathurst	Nyngan, Hermitage Plains, and Cobarr.	Three.....	Coach, 1, 2, 3, or more horses as required.	460 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
170 John Catrina.....	Gongolgon	Nyngan, Monkey, and Gongolgon.....	One	Vehicle, 2 horses.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
171 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Cobar and Louth	One	2 or 4 horse coach.	297 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
172 A. Francisco	Cobar.....	Cobar and Nocarbo	One .....	.....	100 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
173 E. F. Rielly	Brewarrina	Monkey and Brewarrina, along the left bank of the Murra Creek.	One	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
174 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Railway Station and Post Office, Byrock.	Twice or oftener daily.	2 or 4-horse coach.	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
175 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Byrock, Tarcoona, and Brewarrina.....	Three.....	2 or 4-horse coach.	224 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
176 John Nowlan.....	Brewarrina	From Brewarrina to Enngonia, via the "Horse and Jockey Hotel," (Biree), Biree Station, Cocklerina, Kinbri, Colless', Corella, Leadnapper, Colless' Springs, and Shearer's Garari Station, returning to Brewarrina, via Nellie's Springs and Cooning (Contractor to return by former route, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	4-wheeled vehicle.	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
177 Wm. M'Dougall ... (Transferred to Peter M. Morrison from 1 April, 1887.)	Goonooga	Brewarrina, Willawillingbah, and Goodooga, via Moorabilla, Bundabulla, Willab, Muckerawah, Bomble, and Bree Police Station.	One	2 or 4-horse coach.	144 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
178 Walter C. Colless...	Brewarrina	Brewarrina, Talawaota, Brenda, and Goodooga, via Bundabulla, Llanboyde, on the Biree, Weilmorings Station, on the Culgoa, Tatala, Gnomery, and the Biree Stations.	One	2-horse coach.	138 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
179 James Brown.....	Bourke	Railway Station and Post Office, Bourke.	Once or oftener daily, as required.	Vehicle, 2 or more horses.	44 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
180 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Bourke, North Bourke, Mungunyah, Enngonia, and Baringun, via West Bourke, Gedia Camp Lake, Box-holes, Native Dog Spring, Lila, and Belalie.	Two	Coach, 2 or 4 horses.	277 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
181 Henry Boran.....	Bourke	Bourke, Cobar, and the Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mines.	One	Waggonette, 2 or more horses.	257 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
182 Thos. Doyle	Wanaaring	Bourke and Wanaaring	One	4-horse coach.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
183 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Bourke, North Bourke, and Hungerford, via Ford's Bridge, Yantabullabulla, and Brindigabba.	One	Coach.....	365 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
184 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Bourke, Louth, Tilpa, Tankerooka, and Wilcanna, travelling on either side of the Darling River.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
185 Charles J. Conway*	Mungunyah	Enngonia and Yantabullabolla, via Wapwailah and Brewarra.	One	Horseback	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
186 Donald Butler	Wanaaring	Wanaaring Post Office and Berawinia Station, via Urisino, Elsinora, and Thurloo Downs.	One .....	.....	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
SOUTHERN ROADS.						
		Gundagai, South Gundagai, and Adelong Crossing place.	Six.....			
		Adelong Crossing place, Hillas Creek, Lower Tarentta, and Tarentta.	Three...			
		Tarentta, Kyamba, Luntvale, Little Billabong, Garryoween, and Germanton.	Three...			
		Little Billabong, Carabost, Rosewood, and Turaberumba.	Three...			
1 Cobb & Co.....	Sydney	Railway Station, Culcairn, and Post Offices, Mervin and Germanton. (Contractors to convey mails on either side of the Billabong Creek in times of flood.)	Six.....	2 or 4 horse coaches.	1,275 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractor allowed £40 to give up contract on 31st March, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
		Germanton, Woomarganna, Mullengandra, Bowna, Thurgoona, and Albury. Tumberumba, Burne, Tooma, <i>Wetaregang Station</i> , Tintaldra (Victoria), <i>Wetaregang Station</i> , Ournie, Jingellic, Marocket, Wagra, Bowna, and Albury, via Camberona, Dora Dora, Talmalmei, and Oornie Diggings (main road to be travelled between Camberona and Wagra.)*	Six		£ s. d.	
		Urana, Jeresclerie, Corce, Conargo, and Deniliquin.	Four ...			
		Railway Station and Post Office, Deniliquin.	Twice or oftener daily.			
		Deniliquin, Morago, Moulamein and Balranald, via Moolpar.	Two ...			
		Hay, Gunbar, and Hillston	One ...			
		Moama and Parricoota; and Parricoota, Womboota (Edwards'), and Womboo (Rogers)†	Six	4-wheeled American coach.	3,175 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
2	A. W. Robertson & John Wagner.	Hay	Two ...			
		With a branch mail to and from a point on the Moama and Parricoota line and Alcar Receiving Office.	Two ...			
		Balranald and Swan Hill, via Poon Boon and Murray Downs.	Four ...			
		Balranald, Hatfield, Clare, and Ivanhoe, via Paika, Darling Block D, TIL TIL, and Kilfera Station.	Two ...			
		With a branch mail to and from Clare and Manfred.	Two ...			
		Hay, Maude, Oxley, and Balranald, by direct route. (Contractor to travel once a week, when practicable, via Gilman and Nap Nap mail-box, which is on the north side of the river.)	Three ...	Coach, 4 horses.	3,374 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
3	Zachariah and Solomon Barton.	Wentworth ...	Two ...			
		Wentworth, Pooncarie, Menindie, and Wilcannia.	One ...			
		Oxley and Menindie, via Clare Station†	One ...			
4	Hugh Murphy	Liverpool	As often as required.		41 3 4	31 Dec., 1888.
5	Charles Marsden	Liverpool	Six	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
6	William Henry Pearce	Liverpool	Six	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
7	Thos. Morehead	Greendale	Six	Horseback...	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Bringelly and Greendale, via Greendale Public School and Greendale House.				
8	James Waterworth	Campbelltown ...	Five times or oftener daily.	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Railway Station and Post Office, Campbelltown.				
9	James Waterworth	Campbelltown ...	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	250 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
		From Campbelltown to Appin; and Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Offices, Campbelltown, Appin, Bulli, Woonona, Fairy Meadow, and Wollongong.	Six			
10	James Waterworth	Campbelltown ...	Four times or oftener daily.		26 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Narellan Tramway Platform and Post Office.				
11	Thomas Cummings	Cobbitty	Six	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
12	Jane T. Wasson	Brownlow Hill ...	Six		60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
13	Mrs. Catherine Cuthel	Werombi	Three	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
14	Mathew Blomfield	Clifton	Six	4 or 5 horse covered coach.	50 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
		Waterfall Railway Station and Post Offices, Clifton, Bulli, Woonona, Fairy Meadow, and Wollongong.				
15	William Gibson	Clifton	Six	Horseback...	57 19 0	31 Jan., 1887.
		Waterfall, Cawley's Creek, Helensburgh, and Otford.				
16	Mathew Blomfield	Clifton	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	52 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
		Bulli and Clifton				
17	William Raftery	Kiama	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	101 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Wollongong, Fig-tree, Unanderra, Brownsville, Dapto, Albion Park, Shellharbour, and Kiama.				
18	John Byron	Wollongong	Six	Horseback...	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
19	Robert James	Mount Kembla ...	Six	Horseback...	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
20	John Taylor	Marshall Mount, via Dapto.	Three	Horseback...	13 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
		Dapto and <i>Marshall Mount</i>				
21	Andrew Ryan	Albion Park	Three	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
22	Mrs. Sarah Jones	Wilton	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
23	Francis Gray	Picton	Two or three times daily.	Horseback...	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Albion Park and Jamberoo				
		Douglas, <i>Cataract</i> , and Wilton				
		Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton.				

* Whenever floods prevent the mails from being conveyed between Wetaregang and Tintaldra, Contractors are required to leave the Tintaldra mail at Wetaregang Station (Gray's), and proceed on their journey without waiting for the flood to subside, and on their return to Tintaldra, from either Tooma or Bowna, bring the mail on if it has not in the meantime been conveyed to its destination by other means.

† Arrangements made with Contractors to substitute for Oxley and Menindie portion a weekly service between Wentworth and Broken Hill, via the Anabranch and McCubbin's Poplar Station, from 16th April, 1887.

‡ Contractor instructed to clear letter-box at Stanfield's Cross Roads, from 20th January, 1886.

§ Contract terminated 30th September, 1887, in accordance with notice given by Contractor.

|| Contract terminated 15th July, 1887.

¶ Date of termination altered to 31st December, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
24	Francis Gray	Pieton	Pieton and Bargo	No. of Lines per week. Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
25	Francis Gray	Pieton	Pieton and Oaks	Six	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
26	Mary Guelm	Oaks	Oaks and Burragorang	Three		29 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
27	Patrick J. O'Reilly	Cox's River, via Burragorang.	Burragorang and Cox's River	Three	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
28	George Egan	Upper Burragorang.	Burragorang and Upper Burragorang.	Two	Horseback	23 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
29	William Brown	Robertson	Bowral, Kangaloon, East Kangaloon, and Robertson.	Six	Horseback	112 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
30	Lewis L. Taylor	Moss Vale	Railway Station and Post Office, Moss Vale; including the clearance of the Letter Receiver at the Railway Station.	Twenty-two or more. Six	Horseback or 1-horse coach.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
31	Lewis L. Taylor	Moss Vale	Post Offices, Moss Vale and Berrima	Twelve	Horseback	78 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
32	Lewis L. Taylor	Moss Vale	Moss Vale and Sutton Forest; and from Moss Vale to Sutton Forest, on arrival of the morning train from Sydney.	Seven Six	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
33	Owen Malone	Kiama	Moss Vale, Burrawang, Robertson, Jamberoo, and Kiama.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	400 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
34	John Haddin and James Cullen.	Moss Vale	Moss Vale, Yureunga, Barrangarry, Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, and Nowra.	Six	Vehicle, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
35	Owen Malone	Kiama	Kiama, Gerringong, and Broughton's Creek.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
36	Thos. Hetherington	Broughton's Creek.	Kangaroo Valley and Broughton's Creek	Six		99 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
37	George Ulrick	Wattamolla	Kangaroo Valley and Wattamolla	Two		28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
38	Owen Malone	Kiama	Broughton's Creek and Nowra	Six	Vehicle, 1 or more horses.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
39	Samuel Sproule	Broughton's Creek.	Broughton's Creek and Coolangatta	Six	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
40	Mrs. Jane Fletcher	Yalwal	Nowra and Burriac	Two	Horseback	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
41	William Clarke (Transferred to Thomas Mooney, from 1 June, 1887.)	Moruya	Nowra, Tomerong, Wandandian, Conjola, Yatteyah, Milton, and Ulladulla.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	256 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
42	Christopher Murray	Numba	Nowra, Terara, and Numba, via Green Hills; and	Six	Horseback, 2 or 4-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
43	George A. Schadel.	Nowra	Numba and Comerong	Three			
44	Chas. M. Bindon	Terara	Nowra, Berrellan, Pyrae, and Greenwell Point.	Six	Cart and 1 horse.	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
45	Edward Fletcher	Yalwal	Nowra and Bolong	Six		49 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
46	William Latta	Batemans Bay	Barrier and Yalwal	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
			Milton, Brooman, Neltigen, and Bateman's Bay, via Currawang. (Contractor to convey mails by 1-horse coach, for the sum of £104 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One	Horseback	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
47	Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Batemans Bay, Mogo, Mullenderrec, and Moruya.	Three	Coach or horseback.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
48	Sarah Ann Sibbins.	Tomakin	Mogo and Tomakin	One	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
49	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan and Bungonia	Six	Horseback or buggy.	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
50	Charles Jones	Marulan	Marulan, Long Reach, and Big Hill	Three	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
51	James Cooper	Bungonia	Bungonia and Windellama	Two	Horseback	33 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
52	Mrs. Emily M'Mahon.	Long Reach	Long Reach and Greenwich Park	Three	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
53	John Millane, junior	Goulburn	Railway Station and Post Office, Goulburn.	Four times or oftener daily.	Vehicle	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
54	William Ryan (Transferred to M. Clancy & A. Jamieson, from 15 August, 1887; and to A. P. Hall & P. Greulich, from 1 December, 1887.)	Goulburn	Goulburn and Crookwell; and	Three	2 or more horse vehicle.	230 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
			Goulburn, Woodhouselee, Laggan, and Crookwell.	Three			
55	John Walsh (Transferred to Michael Walsh, from 1 March, 1887; and to Robt. Clancy, from 5 October, 1887.)	Wheoco	Goulburn, Mummell, Woore, Gullen, and Wheoco (including the conveyance of letters, &c., to and from the Wheoco Post Office, Selmes' Receiving Office, and the Wesleyan Chapel at Wheoco). (In times of flood, Contractor to travel direct between Mummell and Gullen, and to convey a branch mail to and from Corbet's, near the new bridge, over the Wollondilly and Woore.)	Three Three	Coach, 2 horses.	155 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
56	Wm. John Roberts. (Transferred to Alfred Duncan, from 1 July, 1887.)	Taralga	Goulburn, Tarlo, Chatsbury, Myrtleville, and Taralga.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	195 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
57	Robert A. Sykes	Spring Valley, near Goulburn.	Goulburn and Currawang	Three	Horseback	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
58	John Millane, junior	Goulburn	Goulburn or Currawang Railway Platform, as required, and Inveralochy.	Six	Vehicle	114 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* It is clearly understood that the mails shall leave Bateman's Bay immediately after the arrival there of the steamer from Sydney, and shall leave Moruya as required to meet the steamer leaving Bateman's Bay for Sydney, the Contractor finding adequate means for both requirements.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
59	John R. M'Donald.*	Goulburn	Goulburn and Middle Arm	Two	Horseback...	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
60	John Hogan	Peelwood	Laggan, Peelwood, and Tuena	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
61	Wm. Ritchie, senior	Fullerton	Laggan and Fullerton	Two	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
62	Samuel Mortimer	Pejar	Crookwell and Pejar	Two	Horseback...	13 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
63	Thos. J. M'Donald	Chatsworth, Binda.	Crookwell and Binda; and Binda and Junction Point.	Three	2-horse buggy. Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
64	Edward Ficker.	Bigga	Binda, Bigga, and Reid's Flat. (Contractor to travel via new Government road between Binda and Bigga.)	Two	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
65	David Drady	Greenmantle	Bigga, Greenmantle, and Lyndhurst.	One	Horseback...	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
66	Thos. F. Dwyer	Mount M'Donald	Bigga and Mount M'Donald	One	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
67	John M'Sorley	Whcco	Whcco and Narrawa; and Narrawa, Reid's Flat, Graham, Cocominga, and Cowra, along the south side of the Lachlan River, via Bennett's Springs.	Two	Horseback...	122 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
68	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga and Golspie	Three	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
69	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga and Bannaby	Two	Horseback...	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
70	Thos. F. Croak	Curraweela	Taralga and Curraweela; and Curraweela and Jerrong.	Two	.....	47 14 6	31 Dec., 1887.
71	Ann Lillis	Taralga	Taralga, Wowagio, and Laggan	One	Horseback...	29 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
72	Robert Sullivan	Leighwood	Golspie and Leighwood	Three	Horseback...	26 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
73	Arthur R. Pooley	Braidwood	Railway Station and Post Office, Tarago.	Twice or oftener daily.	4-wheeled coach, 1 or more horses.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
74	Arthur R. Pooley	Braidwood	Tarago, Boro, Manar, Braidwood, Bell's Creek, Araluen, Mullenderree, and Moraya; with a branch mail to and from Braidwood and Reidsdale.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	525 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
75	George Phelps	Lake Bathurst	Tarago and Lake Bathurst	Two	Horseback...	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
76	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mulloon	Three	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
77	Patk. Griffin	Boro	Boro and Mayfield	Two	Horseback...	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
78	Phillip Pooley and Thos. Wilson.†	Queanbeyan	Railway Station, Bungendore, and Post Office, Bungendore and Queanbeyan.	Six	4-wheeled conveyance, 1 or more horses.	175 0 0	Contract to terminate on opening of railway to Queanbeyan.
79	James M'Grath||	Foxlow	Bungendore, Cross Roads, Molonglo, and Foxlow; and	Three	Generally buggy and occasionally horseback.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
80	Mchl. D. Donoghoe.	Foxlow	Foxlow and Captain's Flat	Two	1-horse sulky	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
81	John A. M'Donald	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Molonglo, and Foxlow.	One	Horseback or 4-wheeled vehicle.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
81	John A. M'Donald	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan and Uriarra, via Yarralumla.	Two	Buggy, 1 horse when required	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
82	James O'Neill	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Tuggranong, and Tharwa, via Lanyon.	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	52 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
83	John Pooley and John Malone.	Queanbeyan	Queanbeyan, Williamsdale, Michelago, Collinton, Bredbo, and Cooma.	Six	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	680 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
84	John M'Laughlin	Uriarra	Uriarra and Brindabella	One	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
85	Michael Seery	Hoskins' Town	Foxlow and Hoskins' Town; and Cross Roads and Hoskins' Town.	Three	Horseback.	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
86	Fredk. W. Cole (Transferred to Walter Goolwin, from 1 July, 1887.)	Foxlow	Cooma, Numeralla, Whinstone Valley, Gungahra Station, Ballanfad, Captain's Flat, and Foxlow.	Three	.....	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
87	Edwin M. Frecebody	Berridale	Cooma, Berridale, and Buckley's Crossing-place, via Woolway.	Three	2-horse coach.	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
88	George Peasley	Bombala	Cooma, Rock Flat, Nimitybelle, Holt's Flat, Bibbenlake, and Bombala.	Four	2-horse coach.	580 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
89	John L. Blyton	Cooma	Cooma and Bobundarah; and Cooma, Myalla, and Bobundarah.	One	1-horse buggy.	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
90	O'Brien McMahon	Adaminaby	Cooma, Rhize Falls, and Adaminaby, along the main or Wanbrook Road; and	One	2-horse waggonetta.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
91	O'Brien McMahon	Adaminaby	Adaminaby and Kiandra	One	2-horse waggonetta.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
92	John Sothern	Berridale	Cooma, Adaminaby, Russell's, and Kiandra, via Middling Bank.	One	2-horse waggonetta.	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
93	John Spencer	Berridale	Berridale and Jindabyne	Two	Coach.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
94	John Crisp	Berridale	Berridale and Rocky Plain	One	.....	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
94	John Crisp	Jimenuan	Buckley's Crossing-place and Jimenuan.	One	.....	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
95	George Peasley	Bombala	Nimitybelle, Brown Mountain, Numbugga, and Baga, via Bonbooks Station and Glenbog.	One	Horseback...	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
96	William A. Rankin	Holt's Flat	Nimitybelle and Cathcart, via Railway Bridge.	One	.....	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
97	John O'Neill	Bobundarah	Bobundarah, Timbery Range, and Bombala, via Gunningrah and Buckalong.	One	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to convey a third mail a week from the 1st November, 1887.

† Arrangements made with contractor to substitute a tri-weekly service between Binda and Bigga from 1st June, 1887.

‡ Contract terminated 30th June, 1887.

§ Railway to Queanbeyan opened and contract consequently terminated on 8th September, 1887.

|| Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra from 1st July, 1887, in consequence of an alteration in time of starting from Captain's Flat.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
			No. of times per week.		£ s. d.	
98 Mrs. Mary McGrade	Bombala	Bombala, Nicholson's, Craigie, and Delegate.	Two	4-wheeled coach and 2 horses.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
		Bombala, Nicholson's, and Delegate; and Bombala, Mila, and Craigie, via Mahvatta and Mr. George Stevenson's, at the Box.	One	Horseback		
99 George Piesley	Bombala	Bombala, Cathcart, Rocky Hill, Wyndham, and Pambula.	Two	2-horse coach.			118 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
100 William Sharpe	Candelo	Bombala, Cathcart, Candelo, Wolumba, and Merimbula.	One	Horseback or 2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
101 James Doyle	Corrowong	Bombala, and Wright's (Tombong), via Bombala Station, Cambalong, and Quilong.	One	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
102 John Parker	Craigie	Craigie and Upper Quinhurra Public School.	One	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
103 Sarah Stokes	Delegate	Delegate and Corrowong	Three	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
104 George R. Gailey	Colombo, Candelo, via	Candelo, Meringo, and Brown Mountain, via Beubooka Station.	One	Horseback	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
105 George K. Gailey	Colombo, Candelo, via	Candelo, Tantawanglo, Mogilla, and Brown Mountain.	One	Horseback	34 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
106 Patrick Collins	Candelo	Candelo and Mogilla	One		19 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
107 James Robinson	Wyndham	Candelo and Wyndham, via Myrtle Creek.	One	Horseback	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
108 Alex. A. McKeahnie	Rosedale	Adamsby and Rosedale	Two	Horseback	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
109 John R. King	Marlow, Braidwood.	Braidwood, Charleyong, Tomboy, Nerri-riga, Sassafras, and Nowra.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
110 James Jonas	Little River, Monga.	Braidwood and Monga	Two	Horseback	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
111 J. A. Sproston	Nelligen	Braidwood and Nelligen	Two	2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
112 James Allen	Braidwood	Braidwood and Little Bombay	One	Horseback	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
113 Patrick Stokes	Jembaicumbene.	Braidwood, Jembaicumbene, and Major's Creek.	Three	Horseback or buggy as required.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
114 John Stephu	Larbert	Braidwood and Larbert	Two		18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
115 George Coles	Major's Creek	Major's Creek and Ballalaba	Two	Horseback	17 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
116 Denis Dempsey	Emu Flat, Braidwood.	Major's Creek and Krawarree	One		24 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
117 George Smith	Krawarree	Bredbo and Ballalaba, via Wangarah, Little Plain, and Anembo.	One		81 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
118 George Smith	Krawarree	Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Jarrabat Gully.	One	Horseback	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
119 George Smith	Krawarree	From Ballalaba to Braidwood; and from Braidwood to Ballalaba and Krawarree, via Stony Creek.	One	Horseback	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
120 George Smith*	Krawarree	Ballalaba and Captain's Flat	One	2-wheeled vehicle, 1-horse.	30 0 0	31 Mar., 1887.
121 Charles Crapp	Kiora	Moruya and Kiora	Two	Horseback	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
122 John and Michael Corrigan.	Moruya	Moruya, Bergalia, Tuclinjah, Bodalla, Wagonga, Pankalla, Tilba Tilba, Dignam's Creek, (Solway's), Cobargo, Dry River, Brogo, and Bega.	Six	2 or more horse coach.	497 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
123 John and Michael Corrigan.	Moruya	Bodalla and Eurobodalla	Six	2 or more horse coach.	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
124 Harry Costin, jun.	Stony Creek, Bodalla.	Bodalla and Wagonga Heads	One		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
125 Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Eurobodalla and Nerrigundah	Two	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
126 William Wilcocks.	Corunna	Pankalla and Corunna	Two		21 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
127 Wm. H. Corkhill	Tilba Tilba	Tilba Tilba and Bermagui	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
128 James O'Neil	Cobargo	Cobargo and Bermagui	Two	Horseback, or 1-horse coach.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
129 John M'Phee	Bega	Cobargo and Wandella	Two	Horseback	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
130 Thomas Collins	Wolumba	Bega, Wolumba, Fambula, and Eden.	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
131 Edmond Corrigan	Moruya	Bega and Candelo	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
132 Michael Flood	Bega	Bega and Tanja	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
133 Thomas Collins	Wolumba	Pambula and Merimbula	Two	1-horse coach or horseback.	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134 John and Alex. M'Phee.	Bega	Merimbula, Wolumba, and Bega; or Tathra, Tathra Road, and Bega, on arrival and departure of steamers.		4-horse coach.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
135 Mrs. Eliza Miller	Pambula	Merimbula Wharf and Post Offices, Merimbula and Pambula.	One	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
136 Donald Laing	Towamba	Eden and Towamba	Two		50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
137 John Hopkins	Eden	Eden and Timbilien	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
138 Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane, Parkesbourne, and Merrill.	Three	Horseback	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
139 Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Collector	Six	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
140 Stewart Neale	Breadalbane	Breadalbane and Gurrundah	One	Horseback	13 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Date of termination extended to 30th June, 1887.
 † Contractors allowed £20 per annum extra to convey a second mail a week to and from Tathra, Tathra Road, and Bega, from 1st December, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names	Addresses.						
141	William Wales	Lower Gundaroo	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunning.	No. of times per week. Once or oftener daily.	Buggy, 1 horse.	£ 35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
142	James O'Neill	Queanbeyan ...	Railway Station, Gunning, and Post Offices, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, Upper Gundaroo, Sutton, and Queanbeyan; From Railway Station, Gunning, to Post Office, Gunning, Lower Gundaroo, and Upper Gundaroo; and from Upper Gundaroo to Lower Gundaroo and Gunning.	Three... Three... Four ...	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	312 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
143	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Gunning and Dalton	Six	Buggy when required.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
144	Bernard M'Sorley... (Transferred to John M'Sorley from 1 April, 1887.)	Wheeo	Gunning and Wheeo; and Dalton and Wheeo	One ... One ...	.....	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
145	Arthur L. Boon*	Ginninderra	Upper Gundaroo and Ginninderra.....	Two	Horseback...	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
146	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Dalton and Rye Park	One .....	.....	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
147	Henry Douglass	Dalton	Dalton and Blakney Creek (Bevendale), via Byrneville.	One .....	.....	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
148	George Couch	Burrowa	Rye Park and Burrowa	Two	Buggy, 1 or 2 horses.	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
149	Benjamin Good.....	Five-mile, Rye Park.	Rye Park and Five-mile Creek, via Frost's Farm and Digger's Flat.	One	Horseback...	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
150	Michael J. Barry	Yass	Yass Railway Station and Post Office, Yass, including the clearing of the letter-receiver at North Yass.	Seven or more.	2-horse coach.	19 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
151	John Carey	Wee Jasper	Yass and Cavan, via "Brassell's Inn," Warro, and the main road, crossing the river at Bloomfield.	One	Horseback...	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
152	Alex. Dyce	Lower Gundaroo	Yass, Greenfield Farm, and Lower Gundaroo.	Two	Horseback...	72 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
153	Patrick J. Barry	Yass	Yass, Murrumbateman, Jeir, Ginninderra, Canberra, and Queanbeyan.	Three.....	2-horse coach.	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
154	Jas. P. O'Donnell...	Boambola	Yass and Boambola	One	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
155	John Carey	Wee Jasper	Cavan and Wee Jasper (Police Barracks).	One	Horseback...	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
156	Thomas Larkin.....	Nanama	Murrumbateman and Nanama	Two	Horseback and buggy.	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
157	Wm. Wall	Limestone Creek, via Yass.	Bowning and Tangmangaroo	Three	Horseback...	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
158	John H. Vicq†	Bookham	Bowning and Bookham. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week on horseback for the sum of £58 per annum, if required by the Postmaster General.)	Two	Waggonette, buggy, or dog-cart, 1 or 2 horses, as required.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1886.
159	Michael Cassidy	Bongongo, Tumut	Bookham, Chidowla, Bongongo, and Tumut, via Smith's, Kiley's, Red Hill, and Geary's, Wyangle.	One .....	.....	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
160	John Carter	Binalong	Railway Station, Binalong, and Post Offices, Binalong and Burrowa; and Burrowa, Marengo, and Young	Six	4-wheeled coach, 1, 2, or 3 horses, as required.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
161	George Cotch	Burrowa	Burrowa and Frogmoor; and Frogmoor and Reid's Flat, via Hovell's Creek, and Phil's Creek.	Three..... Two ... One ...	Buggy, 1 or 2 horses. Vehicle, 1 or 2 horses.	79 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
162	Wm. H. O'Hara	Burrowa	Burrowa, Morongla Creek, and Cowra, via Navellan and Breakfast Creeks. (Contractor to convey the mails once a week for the sum of £65 per annum, if required by the Postmaster General.)	Two	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
163	Edward Morgant‡	Marengo	Marengo, Monica Vale, and Cowra, via Bung Bang, Watamandya, and Crowther.	Two	1-horse buggy.	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
164	Robert Neels.....	Marengo	Marengo and Douglas Gap	One .....	.....	10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
165	William John Roberts,	Murrumburrah...	Railway Station and Post Office, Murrumburrah, including the clearance of the letter-box at the Murrumburrah Station, when required.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring cart, 1 horse.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
166	William Metcalf	Harden	Murrumburrah, Demondrille, Wombat, and Young.	Six	Horse and buggy.	170 0 0	13 Dec., 1887.
167	William Metcalf	Harden	Murrumburrah and Marshal M'Mahon Reef.	One	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	23 0 0	13 Dec., 1887.
168	William Hunt§.....	Barwang, near Murrumburrah	Murrumburrah and Barwang	Three	Horseback ..	50 0 0	13 Dec., 1887.
169	William Ebbs	Young	Railway Station and Post Office, Young.	Once or oftener daily.	1-horse vehicle.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £12 10s. to relinquish contract on 7th September, 1887.

† Contractor instructed to convey mails three times a week, from the 15th February, 1887.

‡ Contractor allowed £25 to relinquish contract from 1st May, 1887.

§ Contract cancelled 31st March, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
170 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Young, Weddin, and Grenfell	No. of times per week. Seven	2 or 4 horse coach.	£ s. d. 175 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
171 Thos. Quinn	M'Henry's Creek, near Young.	Young, Thuddangra, Morangarell, and Marsden's, via Balubala.	Two	2-horse vehicle.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
172 John J. Barry	Young	Young, Tubbal, and Morangarell, via Memagoug, Wedsllion, and Moonbucca.	One	Vehicle, 1-horse	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
173 William Henry Tubman.	Temora	Young, Grogan, West Temora (The Rock), and Temora, via Milong.	Three	2-horse coach.	248 17 6	31 Dec., 1887.
174 Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Grenfell and Forbes	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	325 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
175 Thomas Butler	Piney Range	Grenfell, Piney Range, Wheogo, and Marsden's.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
176 Thomas Brown	Brundah Creek	Grenfell and Brundah Creek	Two	Horseback	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
177 Thomas Maguire	Grenfell	Grenfell, Bimbi, Morangarell, and West Temora, via Moonbucca and Narraburra.	One	Horseback	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
178 John Causser	Berendebba, Grenfell.	Bimbi and Williams' Crossing	One	Horseback	29 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
179 Alfred F. Weakley	Marsden's	Marsden's and Wollongough, via Tallabong. (Contractor to carry mails by 2 or 3 horse light vehicle, if required, at the rate of £145 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
180 William Regan	Morangarell	Morangarell and Barmedman, via Tarangulay.	One	1-horse buggy.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
181 Wm. J. Sweeney	Cullinga	Wallendbeen and Cullinga	Three	.....	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
182 Jabez Mitchelmore	Cootamundra	Railway Station and Post Office, Cootamundra.	Four times or oftener daily.	Wagonette, 1-horse.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
183 John Mullancy	Kyron, near Cootamundra.	Cootamundra, Kilrush, and Jugiong, via The Grove, Cullinga Creek, Grovesend, Templemore, Clowong, Kyron, Rathden, Jereleamby, and Sandy Creek.	One	.....	64 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
184 Mrs. M. J. Cowan & Jas. Heathwood.	Temora Road, Temora.	Cootamundra, Cowan's, and Temora, via Combaning.	Seven	2 or more horse coach.	285 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
185 Patrick Canty	Cootamundra	From Cootamundra to West Temora, via Dacey's, Geraldra, Grogan, Corunbie, and Narraburra Stations, returning to Cootamundra, via North Gundibindyal, Woodstown, Gundibindyal, and Stockiubingal.	Two	.....	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
186 Wm. H. Tubman	Temora	Temora and Lower Temora	Seven	On foot	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
187 Geo. A. M'Gregor	Morangarell	Temora and Barmedman	Three	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
188 Wm. H. Tubman	Temora	Temora and Merool Creek (Harman's). (Contractor to convey the mails by 1 or two horse coach, for the sum of £90 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
189 John Carberry	North Gobarralong.	Coolac and North Gobarralong	Two	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
190 Phillip O'Mara	Jugiong	Coolac and Jugiong	Three	Horseback	49 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
191 George Passlow	Cooba, Baron-gilly.	Gundagai, Nangus, Eurongilly, and Cooba, via Kimo, Tenandra, and Wantabadgery.	Two	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
192 Ewen M'Kinnon	Brungle	Gundagai, Brungle, and Rosemount (G. Clout's.)	Two	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
193 Cobb & Co. (Transferred to Joseph Spiers, from 1 July, 1887.)	Sydney	Gundagai, Goeup, and Tumut, via the marked-tree line; and Adelong Crossing-place, Grahamstown, Shepherd's Town, Adelong, Gilmore, and Tumut.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 3 or more horses.	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
194 Patrick Quilty	Gilmore	Gilmore, Upper Gilmore, and Reedy Flat Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Laurel Hill, Upper Tumberumba, and Tumberumba, via Hasted's, Parrot Hill, and M'Bowling's, of Upper Tumberumba; and Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba.	Two One			
195 Thos. Gordon (Transferred to John Rowley, from 1 April, 1887.)	Tumberumba	Adelong, Middle Adelong, Reedy Flat, Taradale, Bago Station, and Tumberumba.	One	Horseback	148 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
196 George Shimp	Mount Adrah	Adelong and Mount Adrah	One	.....	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
197 Chas. Leo Hart	Tumut	Tumut, Blowering, and Kladra	One	Coach and horseback.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
198 Thomas Roohan	Oberne, Tarcutta	From Tarcutta to Oberne and Molloy's (9 miles above Oberne), returning via Hunula, Murraguldrie, and down the Umbango Creek to Tarcutta.	Three	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
199 Bryan O'B. Hackett	Tooma	Tooma and Khancoban, via Opostum Point.	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
200 Chas. S. Smith*	Bethungra	Bethungra, Mitta Mitta, and Yamma-tree.	Two	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* A deduction of £10 per annum made from subsidy in consequence of removal of Post Office, Yamma-tree, from 13th June, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.	
Names.	Addresses.						
201	Chas. S. Smith	Bathunga	Bathunga and Ironbong	One	Horseback ..	£ s. d. 25 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
202	William Williams ..	Eurongilly	Illabo Railway Station and Eurongilly	Two	.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
203	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Eurongilly and Wagga Wagga, via Ora and Eunonyhareenyha.	Two	Horseback ..	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
204	William M'Crear	Yathela	Harefield and Yathela	Two	Horseback ..	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
205	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Junee Junction, The Roofs, Sebastopol, and Temora, via "Cooney's Inn."	One	Covered waggons, 2 or more horses.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
206	William Fealy	Old Junee	Junee Junction and The Roofs, via "Cooney's Inn."	One	Horseback ..	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
207	William Burgess ..	Wagga Wagga	Railway Station and Post Office, Wagga Wagga.	Four times or oftener daily.	.....	47 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
208	William Macaulay ..	Brucevale	Wagga Wagga and Brucevale	Two	Horseback ..	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
209	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Tareutta	Three	Coach, 2 horses.	199 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
210	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Narrandera	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	249 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
211	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Downside, and Wollongough, via Marrar, The Rocks, (M'Donald's), Mimosa, Quandary, Merool Creek, Broken Dam, Mandanah, and Wallandry.	One	Coach, 3 or more horses.	445 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
212	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Mangopla	Three	Horseback ..	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
213	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga, Yurragundry, and Collingullie.	Three	Horseback ..	67 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
214	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga and Pullitop Station, via Lake Albert, Grogado, Big Springs, and Livingstone.	Three	Horseback ..	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
215	Peter J. M'Alister ..	Wagga Wagga	Railway Station, The Rock, Receiving Office, Ferrier's and Post Office, Urana, via Broougong.	Four	Coach, 2 or more horses.	544 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
216	Alfred Jenkins	Narrandera	The Rock, Jackson's Waterholes, Gillenbah, and Narrandera, via Kerin's, T. Phelan, jun's, and Bullcabong.	One	Horseback	78 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
217	Crawford & Co.	Albury	Urana, Goonambil, Daysdale, Lowesdale, and Corowa; and Jereelderie and Daysdale	Two	1 or more horse coach.	} 244 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
				One	Horseback or by coach as traffic requires.		
218	Townsend G. Warrea.	Urana	Urana and Mr. Guest's selection, 3 miles beyond Borce Creek. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, at the rate of £58 per annum.)	Two	1-horse buggy or 2-horse coach.	89 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
219	George Samuelson ..	Jereelderie	Railway Station and Post Office, Jereelderie. (Contractor to convey mails once or oftener daily, if required, at the rate of £52 per annum.)	Three	.....	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
220	Thomas Spicer	Jereelderie	Jereelderie, Wilson, Spring Plain, Argoon, Waddal, and Darlington Point, via Kulki.	Two	Buggy, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
221	Thos. Davidson	Jereelderie	Jereelderie and Broome	Two	Horseback or otherwise.	51 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
222	Joseph Bott	Tocumwall	Jereelderie and Tocumwall, via Mr. George Jones', Murray Hut.	Two	2-horse coach.	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
223	Alexr. D. Hamilton ..	Middledale	Lowesdale and Middledale	One	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
224	Wm. Spears	Corowa	Corowa, Mulwah, and Tocumwall	Three	Coach or buggy	248 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
			Corowa, Bull Plain, and O'Brien's, Victoria Park, via Redlands School and Sandy Ridges; and	One	Horseback or buggy, as required.	} 135 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
			Corowa, Bull Plain, Saverlake, Berrigan, and Murray Hut, via Sedgwick's, Spry's, Pine Lodge, North Collendina, Kenneth Murchison's, M'Farlane's, Dickor's, Boxer's, Kilby's, Whiteley's, Wenland's, E. Creed's, W. Creed's, Carpenter's, Shand's, Green Hills, Mitchell's, M'Neil's, Fry's, Austin's, Brown's, M'Llland's, Cooper's, Garland's, Burns', and Ryan's.	One			
225	Martin J. Nagle ..	Corowa	(Contractor to convey mails twice a week between Corowa and Murray Hut, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £235 per annum.)				
226	John P. Kennedy ..	Corowa	Corowa, Hopefield, and Carnedale, via Tyrone School and Oil-tree, or Kentucky Station.	One	Horseback ..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
227	William Thomson ..	Corowa	Corowa and Wahgunyah	Twelve	1-horse cab.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
			(Contractor to provide proper means for crossing the river Murray when the bridge is flooded.)				

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
228	John Bolt	Danilquin	Tocumwall and Danilquin	Two	2 or 4 horse covered coach.	£ 170 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
229	Henry Stafford	Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek, Mundawaddera, Lalla-rook, and Urangoline, by the main road.	Three	Buggy, 2 horses.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
230	Franz Hanckel	Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek and Manyaba (Mr. Hanckel's, of Mundawaddera).	One		25 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
231	Patrick O'Brien	Cookardinia	Morven and Cookardinia	Three	Horseback, or 1-horse buggy.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
232	James Crichton	Germanton	Germanton and Yarrara	Two	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
233	Geo. Adams	Gerogery	Gerogery and Walla Walla	Two	Waggonette 1 horse.	34 13 4	31 Dec., 1887.
234	Henry Carter	Albury	Railway Station and Post Office, Albury.	*Three or fourtimes a day, as required.		37 10 0*	31 Dec., 1888.
235	Crawford & Co.	Albury	Albury, Jindera, Burrumbuttock, Walbundrie, and Mahonga; and	Three	1 or more horse coach.	238 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
236	James Kennedy	Corowa	Mabonga and Urana	One	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
237	Walter Woltersdorff	Jindera	Albury, Bungowanah, Howlong, and Corowa.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	56 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
238	Stephen Ryan	Jindera	Jindera, Ebenezer, and Walla Walla Station.	One	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
239	William Smith	Burrumbuttock, Howlong	Mabonga and Urangeline	Two	Horseback	97 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
240	William Smith	Howlong	Howlong, Moorwatha, and Goombargona, via the "Brooklesby Hotel."	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
241	Benjn. Heaslip†	North Berry Jerry.	Goombargona and Carnadale	Three	2-horse buggy	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
242	John Barnes	Coolaman	Coolaman and North Berry Jerry; and Ariah, via Noonan's, Veitch's C.P., Public School, Mimosa West, Wallarobie, and Yarrungarry.	Two	2-horse coach.	178 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
243	William J. Nicholls	Merril Creek, Wagga Wagga.	Coolaman, Uley, and Ariah, via Cowabec, Murril Creek, and Warri.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
244	James Smith (Transferred to John Fleming, from 1 April, 1887.)	Narrandera	Uley, Warri, Byggon, Rolera, and Yulgogrin.	Twice or oftener daily.	Vehicle	73 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
245	M. H. Jenkins	Narrandera	Railway Station and Post Office, Narrandera.	Two	Horseback	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1887. (Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.)
246	Michael H. Karight	Narrandera	Narrandera and Colombo Creek, via Gillenbah, Cuddell Township, and Yarrabee.	Two	1 or more horse buggy.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
247	M. H. Jenkins	Narrandera	Narrandera and Mount Elliott	Three	Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
248	Thos. Davidson	Jereeldere	Colombo Creek, Old Gorea, and Jereeldere, via Bundure Head Station, and Yanko Station.	Two	Once a week by coach or other 4-wheeled vehicle, and once a week on horseback.	131 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
249	Peter J. M'Alister. (Transferred to Crawford & Co., from 1 July, 1887.)	Wagga Wagga	Mount Elliott, Rankin's Springs, and Lake Cudgellico.	Two	Coach, 2 or more horses.	194 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
250	Crawford & Co.	Albury	Coonong Railway Station and Urana	Three	1 or 2-horse buggy or 2-horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
251	John I. Malcolm	Eusathra, via Rankin's Springs.	Rankin's Springs and Wallandry, via Eurathra, Malonga, and Nariab.	Two	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1889
252	David Paton	Wollongough	Wollongough and Lake Cudgellico, via Wollongough Station, Youngara, Monument Flats, Byggorie, Gornuan's Hill West, Dandoo Hills South, Boorobil and Gainbill Stations.	One	2 or more horse coach.	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
253	David H. Tasker	Condobolin	Wollongough and Condoblin	One		89 15 0	31 Dec., 1887.
254	Peter J. M'Alister. (Transferred to Crawford & Co., from 1st July, 1887.)	Wagga Wagga	Whitton and Mount Elliott	Two	2 or more horse coach.	84 15 0	31 Dec., 1888.
255	Cameron Beaumont	Darlington Point	Darlington Railway Station and Darlington Point Post Office, near the river.	Seven	Waggonette, 1 or 2 horses.	48 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
256	A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Darlington Point and Hay, travelling on the south side of the river; Railway Station and Post Office, Hay;	Three... Once or oftener daily.	4-wheeled American coach.	4,640 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Hay and Booligal	Three...				
		Hay, Booroorban, Wanganella, and Denilquin; and Booligal, Mossiel, Ivanhoe, and Wilcannia.	Six...				
257	A. W. Robertson & J. Wagner.	Hay	Carrathool, Gunbar, and Hillston	Three... Once	2 or more horse coach.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed £4 13s. 6d. per annum extra to convey an extra or fifth mail a day from the Post Office to the Railway Station, Albury, from 12 April, 1888
† Lintott Brother's made the terminus, instead of Ariah, from 6 May, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
253	Robert Miller and John T. Miller.*	Mossgiel	Mossgiel and Paddington	One	£ 150 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
259	Deniliquin and Moama Railway Company.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Mathoura, Moira, Moama, and Echuca.	Six or more	900 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
260	Andw. B. Mathewson.	Deniliquin	Deniliquin, Cochran Creek, and Norrong, via Cobran and North Wakool.	One	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
261	James Nicholas (Transferred to Z. & S. Burton from 1 April, 1887.)	Silverton	Balanald, Easton, Gol Gol, and Wentworth.	Three	695 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
262	Michael Charters	Wilcannia	Menindie and Mount Gipps	One	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
263	Wm. H. Morrison	Wilcannia	Wilcannia, Wanaaring, and Hungerford.	One	1,050 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
264	Cobb & Co.	Sydney	Wilcannia, Victoria Hotel, Tareella, Yandarlo, Cobham, Milperinka, The Albert, and Tiboorurra, via Menu Murric, Kayrunnara, Morden, and Yanderberry.	Two	1,100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
65	Michael Charters	Wilcannia	Wilcannia, Mount Gipps, Round Hill, Broken Hill, and Silverton. (Contractor to convey mails once a week, for a sum at the rate of £350 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	500 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
266	Patrick O'Neill and James Nicholas. (Transferred to Michael Charters from 1st April, 1887.)	Silverton	Victoria Hotel, Purnamoota, and Silverton, via Gnalta and Poulamacca. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week for the sum of £485 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
267	J. J. Wilkinson (Transferred to James Rutherford, from 1st May, 1887.)	Silverton	Corona Station and Cobham	One	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
268	John Bergmier	Thargomindah, Queensland.	Tiboorurra and Whompah	Once a fortnight.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
269	Patrick O'Neill & James Nicholas † (Transferred to Michael Charters, from 1st April, 1887.)	Silverton	Silverton, Day Dream, and Purnamoota.	Three	115 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
270	Joseph Ross	Silverton	Silverton and Broken Hill	Four	80 0 0	28 Feb., 1887.
NORTHERN ROADS.						
1	Thomas Higley ‡	St. Leonards	St. Leonards and Baena Vista, including the clearance of the letter receiver at the junction of Young-street and Military Road.	Once a day	30 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
2	George Loafe	North Willoughby.	St. Leonards, Navernburn, and North Willoughby; and	Six	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
3	Richard Porter, jun.	Gordon	St. Leonards and North Willoughby	Six	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
4	Joseph E. Black	Manly	Manly and Newport	Two	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
5	Joseph E. Black	Manly	Newport and Barranjoey	Two	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
6	Anthony Underwood §	Blue Gum Flat	Gosford, and Blue Gum Flat	Six	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
7	Mrs. Caroline Webster.	Gosford	Gosford, Erina, and Wamberal	Two	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
8	Alfred S. Jaques	Gosford	Gosford, Cockle Creek (Davis Town), and Kincumber.	Three	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
9	Patrick O'Leary §	Coorabong	Blue Gum Flat, Wyong Creek, and Coorabong.	Two	96 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
10	Matthew J. Woodbury ||	Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek Post Office and Yarramalong.	One	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
11	William Wells	Newcastle	Newcastle Whatf, Post Office, and Railway Terminus.	Twice or oftener daily.	99 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
12	Wm. H. Rinker	Stockton	Newcastle and Stockton	Twice or oftener daily.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
13	Thos. James	Onebygamba	Newcastle and Onebygamba	Six or more.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
14	Mrs. Elizabeth Green.	New Lambton	Newcastle, Glebeland, The Junction, and Charlestown.	Six	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
15	James Penglaaz	Stockton	Stockton and William Town	Three	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Notice given to contractor that contract will be terminated on 31 January, 1888. † Weekly service from and to Silverton, Day Dream, Purnamoota and Byrkerroop Tin Mines, substituted for Silverton-Purnamoota service from 1st July, 1887. ‡ Contractor allowed £15 to relinquish contract on 30th September, 1887. § Contract terminated on the 15th September, 1887, in accordance with notice given. || Contractor allowed £15 per annum extra to convey a third mail a week, from 19th September, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
16 Mrs. Elizabeth Green.	New Lambton	Charlestown, Belmont, and Pelican Flats.	Three		£ s. d. 65 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
17 Charles Broadhead	Lambton	Railway Station, Waratah, and Post Office, Waratah; and	Four times or oftener daily.		90 0 0	31 Dec., 1880.
18 Thomas James	Onchyganba	Waratah, Lambton, and Wallsend Wallsend and Mimmi	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
19 William Lowe*	Wallsend	Wallsend, Winding Creek, and Cooranbong.	Three	Horseback	130 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
20 Chas. M'Intyre	Raymond Terrace.	Hexham Railway Station and Raymond Terrace; and Raymond Terrace, Limeburners' Creek, Booral, Stroud, Telegraphy, Clareval, Langworthy's, Ward's River, and Gloucester.	Seven	Coach 4 horses.	580 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
21 John T. Barnes	Raymond Terrace	Raymond Terrace and Nelson's Plains	Six	Horseback	28 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
22 Henry M'Namara	Miller's Forest	Raymond's Terrace and Miller's Forest	Six	Horseback	33 6 8	31 Dec., 1887.
23 J. T. Parker	Stroud	Limeburners' Creek, Aliceton, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest, via Covey Creek.	Two	Horseback	140 0 0	
24 John Ridgway	Bulahdelah	Booral and Bulahdelah	Three	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	108 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
25 Daniel Dorney	Upper Myall	Bulahdelah and Upper Myall River	Two	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
26 William P. Flannery (Transferred to Samuel Redman, from 1 July, 1887.)	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Boolambayte, and Bungwall Flat.	Three	Horseback	83 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
27 Robert O. Roberts (Transferred to Albert Dec, from 1 July, 1887.)	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah, Nerong, Tea Gardens, and Hawke's Nest.	One	Horseback	39 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
28 John Ridgway	Bulahdelah	Bulahdelah and Cooloongook (Contractor to convey mails twice a week, if required by the Postmaster-General, for the sum of £69 17s. 6d. per annum.)	One	Horseback	†41 17 6	31 Dec., 1889.
29 Stewart Smith	Hawke's Nest	Hawke's Nest and Nelson's Bay	Two		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
30 George Pritchard	Copeland North	Gloucester, Barrington, and Copeland North.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 horses.	37 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
31 Patrick Keough (Transferred to C. Phillips and L. Bernard, from 2 May, 1887.)	Taree	Gloucester, Krumbach, Tinonee, and Taree.	Six	Coach and 4 horses.	480 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
32 Charles Woods	Walcha	Gloucester, Norwendoc, Orundumbi, and Walcha.	One	Horseback	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
33 William Gray	Barrington River, Barrington.	Barrington and Rawden Vale	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
34 Campbell Roy	Krumbach	Krumbach, Firefly Creek, Clarkson's Crossing, Fufford, and Forster. (Contractor to convey the mails twice a week for the sum of £85 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Three	Horseback	109 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
35 Thos Murray	Green Hill, via Tinonee.	Tinonee and Kimbriki, via Martin's, Latimer's, Monk's, Chapman's, Moore's, Murray's, Weatherley's, Mossman's, and Smith's.	Two	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
36 John Witchard (Transferred to Amos Wall, from 1 April, 1887, and to M. M'Kinnon, from 1 July, 1887.)	Taree	Taree and Wingham, via Woolla Woolla.	Six	Coach, 2 or more horses.	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
37 Patrick Keough	Taree	Taree, Cundletown, Ghinni Ghinni, Croki, Coopernock, Holy Flat, Camden Haven Point, and Port Macquarie.	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	450 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
38 John Wearin† (Transferred to Alex. Murray, from 1 April, 1887.)	Redbank	Taree and Redbank	Three	Horseback	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
39 Wm. Woolton	Taree	Taree and Forster	One	Horseback	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
40 William J. Brown	Wingham	Wingham, Killawarra, and Woodside	Three	Horseback	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
41 John Baines	Cedar Party Creek	Wingham and Cedar Party Creek	Two	Horseback	19 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
42 Geo. Scrivner	Dingo Creek	Wingham, Dingo Creek, and Marlea	Three	Horseback	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
43 Wm. H. Green	Woodside	Woodside, Knorrit Flat, and Nowendoc, via Cooplacurripa	One	Horseback	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
44 Wm. M'Pherson	Dingo Creek	Dingo Creek and Wherrol Flat. (Contractor to travel via Dingo Creek Bridge in times of flood.)	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
45 Abraham Robson	Cundletown	Cundletown and Landsdown, and Landsdown and Upper Landsdown	Two One	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.

* Contract terminated 22nd September, 1887.

† Bi-weekly service commenced 1 August, 1887.

‡ Contractor allowed 9s. per week extra for calling at Glenholme, from 10th November, 1887.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
46	John Robson, sen.	Cundletown.....	Cundletown, Oxley Island, and Mitchell's Island.	Two	1-horse vehicle.	£ s. d. 38 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
47	Michael Williams...	Camden Haven..	Camden Haven Post, Camden Haven, and Lamieton.	Three.....	.....	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
48	Edward Morcom ...	Walcha	Port Macquarie, Wanzhops, Huntingdon, and the junction of the Ellenborough and Hastings Rivers.	Three.....	.....	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
49	Patrick Keogh ...	Taree.....	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Telegraph Point, East Kempsey, and Kempsey.	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
50	John G. Miller*	Port Macquarie..	Port Macquarie, Blackman's Point, Rawdon Island, Ennis, and Morton's Creek (Beechwood), via Craig's.	1 rec.....	Horseback...	82 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
51	Edward Morcom ...	Walcha	Ellenborough and Yarras; and Yarras, Yarrowitch, and Walcha, via Lahey, Tis, Jara, Waterloo, Europambula, and Ohio.	Three... One ...	.....	176 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
52	George H. Rowsell†	Wilson River Telegraph Point	Telegraph Point and Rolland's Plains..	Three.....	Horseback or vehicle when required.	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
53	Michael Clarke	Yessabah, Kempsey.	Kempsey, West Kempsey, Greenhill, Warneton, and Sherwood.	Three.....	Horseback...	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
54	Christopher Felton	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Smith Town, Gladstone, and Summer Island, via Seven Oaks; with a branch mail to and from Summer Island and Spencer's Creek (Robinson's Wharf). (Mails to be conveyed between Kempsey, Frederickton, and Gladstone by boat in times of flood.)	Three ... Two	Horseback...	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
55	John Convery	Kempsey	Kempsey, Frederickton, Clybucca, Nambucca, Deep Creek, Fernmount, and Boat Harbour; with a branch mail to and from Nambucca and Nambucca Heads, via Thomas Davis' Saw Mills and the Lower Nambucca.	Three.....	Horseback, once a week; 3-horse coach, twice a week.	320 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
56	George Robinson ...	Pelican Island..	Kempsey and Spencer's Creek (Robinson's Wharf), including the portage of mails to and from the Post Office and steamers; and to and from Spencer's Creek and Avakoon.	Four	Steamer.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
57	Michael Perry	Hickey's Creek..	West Kempsey, Greenhill, Skillion Flat, Hickey's Creek, and Bellbrook.	Six	Horseback or coach.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
58	Samuel Elliott	Rainbow Reach..	Summer Island, Pelican Island, and Rainbow Reach.	Two	Horseback, or by boat if required in times of flood.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
59	Richard M'Carthy..	Nambucca River	Nambucca and Bowraville	Three	Horseback...	35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
60	Walter Harvie	East Saleigh	Fernmount and East Saleigh	Two	Horseback...	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
61	Thomas Rose	Never Never ...	Boat Harbour and Never Never	One	Horseback...	32 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
62	James Watson	East Maitland ...	Post Office and Railway Station, East Maitland.	Five times or oftener daily.	Coach.....	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
63	Henry Fry and George H. Fry.	West Maitland..	East Maitland, Largs, and Paterson, travelling via Belmore Bridge in times of flood; with a branch mail from and to Largs and Woodville.	Seven.....	3-horse coach.	119 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
64	Walter J. Taylor ...	Buchanan	East Maitland, Buchanan, and Mount Vincent.	Three.....	Horseback...	58 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
65	George H. Fry	Gresford	Paterson, Vacy, Trevallyn, and Gresford.	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
66	Henry Fry and George H. Fry.	West Maitland..	Paterson, Wallarobba, and Dungog ...	Three.....	3-horse coach.	145 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
67	Ralph Turner.....	Lostock	Gresford and Lostock	Three.....	Horseback ..	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
68	Henry J. Sivyer ...	Eccleston	Gresford, Allynbrook, Halton, and Eccleston.	Three.....	Horseback ..	79 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
69	Treacy Dawson ...	Hinton	From Morpeth to Hinton; and from Hinton to Morpeth.....	Fourteen. Seven.....	Vehicle ...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
70	Henry Fry	West Maitland	Hinton, Seaham, Glenoak, and Clarence Town; and Clarence Town, Brookfield, Newpark, and Dungog. (If floods prevent the mails being conveyed between Hinton and Seaham, contractor must travel via West Maitland and the Belmore and Dunmore Bridges.)	Six	Horseback, three times a week; coach three times a week. Coach, 2 or more horses.	259 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
71	Charles Burgess	Seaham	Seaham and Eskdale.....	Three.....	Horseback ..	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contractor allowed 1s. 6d. per week for postage, from 16th April, 1887.

† Contractor allowed £5 per annum extra to call at Ballengarra, from 20th October, 1887, and a further sum at the rate of £17 per annum to extend contract to Upper Rolland's Plains, from 12th December, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
72 John Laurie	Glen William	Clarence Town and Glen William (Contractor to convey the mails six times a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £40 per annum.)	Three.....	Horseback..	£ 24 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
73 Wm. Stanton	Bendolba	Dungog, Bendolba, and Bandon Grove.	Three.....	Horseback..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
74 John Monaghan	Monkerai	Dungog and Monkerai	One.....	Horseback..	16 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
75 Thomas Connolly	Bendolba	Bendolba and Underbank	Three.....	Horseback..	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
76 James Levey	Bendolba	Bandon Grove and Wangat (Little River.)	One.....	Horseback..	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
77 John Monaghan	Monkerai	Monkerai and Langworthy's	Two.....	Horseback..	17 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
78 Thomas & Joseph Ingram.	West Maitland.	Railway Station, High-street, and Post Office, West Maitland.	Six or more times a day as required	Horse and van.	46 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
79 John A. Gouldsbury	Cessnock	West Maitland, Bishop's Bridge, Cessnock, Millfield, and Wollombi; with a branch mail to and from Cessnock and Ellalong.	Three.....	Coach and Horseback.	170 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
80 Edward Murphy	Rutherford, West Maitland.	West Maitland Aberglasslyn, Rosebrook, Lamb's Creek, and Elderslie, calling at Hillsborough, Irishtown, and Stanhope.	Two.....	Horseback..	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
81 Henry Brown	Laguna	Wollombi and Laguna	Three.....	Horseback..	28 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
82 Henry Crebert	Lochiarvar	Railway Station and Post Office, Lochiarvar.	Twice or oftener daily.	Omnibus, 1 or 2 horses.	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
83 W. E. Hughes	Branxton	Railway Station and Post Office, Branxton.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse coach	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
84 Thomas Woodorth.	Branxton	Branxton, Rothbury, and Pokolbin	Three.....	1-horse buggy.	44 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
85 Thomas Woodorth.	Branxton	Branxton and Elderslie	Two.....	Horseback..	26 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
86 Francis Dorrington	Singleton	Whittingham, Vere, and Broke	Six.....	Horseback..	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
87 Richard Snelson	Singleton	Railway Station and Post Office, Singleton.	Twice or oftener daily.	Omnibus, 1 or more horses.	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
88 James Cavenough.	Jerry's Plains	Singleton, Boggy Flat, Warkworth, and Jerry's Plains, via Thorley's	Three.....	4-wheeled vehicle, 2 horses.	84 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
89 James Benson	Sedgefield	Singleton, Scott's Flat, Sedgefield, Westbrook, and Glendon Brook.	Two.....	Horseback..	38 7 6	31 Dec., 1887.
90 George Crittenden*	St. Clair	Singleton, Bridgeman, and St. Clair	Two.....	Horseback..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
91 Job Grainger	Olive Grove, Singleton.	Singleton and Rix's Creek	Two.....	Horseback..	15 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
92 Thos. M'Knight	Warkworth	Warkworth and the Bulga	Three.....	Horseback..	29 18 0	31 Dec., 1889.
93 James Merrick	Branch Creek, Howe's Valley.	The Bulga and Howe's Valley	One.....	Horseback..	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
94 Daniel Barry	Doyle's Creek	Jerry's Plains and Doyle's Creek	One.....	Horseback..	18 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
95 John A. Bower†	Goorangoola	Bridgeman and Goorangoola	Two.....	Horseback..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
96 Edward Vigers	Jerry's Plains	Railway Station and Post Office, Muswellbrook.	Twice or oftener daily.	Horseback..	39 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
97 John Vigers	Jerry's Plains	Muswellbrook, Denman, Giant's Creek, Gungah, and Merriwa.	Six.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	590 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
98 Wm. Nowland	Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook and Wybong	Two.....	Horseback..	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
99 Edward Casey	Kayuga	Muswellbrook and Kayuga	Three.....	Horseback..	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
100 John W. Atkins	Dunbar's Creek.	Muswellbrook and Dunbar's Creek	Two.....	Horseback..	31 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
101 Thos. James Purvis	Muswellbrook	Denman, Baerami, and Kerrabee, via Rosemount, Richmond Grove, and Belmont.	Three.....	Horseback..	95 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
102 John Meaney	Wollar	Kerrabee, Bylong, and Wollar	Two.....	Horseback..	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
103 John MacDonald	Kerrabee	Kerrabee and Widden	Two.....	Horseback..	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
104 John Vigers	Jerry's Plains	Merriwa, Bow, Borambil, and Cassilis.	Four.....	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	245 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
105 John Meaney	Wollar	Merriwa and Wollar, via Kellick	One.....	Horseback..	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
106 Richard Lee‡	Brindley Park, Merriwa.	Merriwa and Idaville, via Bow and Brindley Park.	One.....	Horseback..	30 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
107 Thos. Braggett	Coolah	Cassilis, Old Tince, Coolah, and Binneway.	Two.....	Horseback..	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
108 Daniel Cornwall	Cassilis	Cassilis, Uarbry, and Denison Town, via Lamb's, O'Malley's, and "Piper's Hotel."	Two.....	Horseback..	71 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
109 John Meaney	Wollar	Cassilis and Wollar	One.....	Horseback..	36 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
110 Daniel Cornwall	Cassilis	Cassilis and Tince Creek, via the surveyed line near Rotherwood.	Two.....	Horseback..	31 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
111 Charles Nott	Bolaro	Denison Town, Bolaro, and Cobbora	Two.....	Horseback..	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
112 Duncan Cumming	Rouchell Brook	Aberdeen, Rouchell Brook, and Davies' Creek.	Two.....	Horseback..	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Mr. David Adams paid for performance of the service from 9th April, 1887. † Arrangements made for the substitution of a bi-weekly service between Glennie's Creek and Goorangoola from 1st May, 1887. ‡ Contractor instructed to clear letter-box at Kermede's from 17th June, 1887. 1 Contractor instructed to travel via Terragong from 1st April, 1887.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.	
Names.	Addresses.						
113	George Newman	Scone	Railway Station and Post Office, Scone, including the clearance of the letter-receiver at the Railway Station.	Twice or oftener daily.	Cart, 1 horse	£ s. d. 35 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
114	Henry Harper	Scone	Scone, Gundy, and Moonan Brook	Two	Horseback	98 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
115	Thos. Worrall	Scone	Scone and Bunman	Two	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
116	Thomas Moody*	Scone	Scone, Woodlands, and Kar's Springs, via Margin's and Thornthwaite.	One		30 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
117	Albert L. Leslie	Barry, Nundle	Moonan Brook and Hanging Rock, via Glenmore, Ellerston, Tulse's, Vine's, Corbett's, Simpson's Glen Rock Shed, Glen Rock Station, Barry Station, and Glen Barnett Station.	One	Horseback	90 0 0	30 June, 1887.
118	Isaac Edmonds	Timor	Blandford and Timor (Silver Mines)	Two	Horseback	34 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
119	Fred. A. Young	Murrurundi	Railway Station, Murrurundi, and Post Offices, Haydanton, and Murrurundi.	Twice or oftener daily.	1-horse spring-cart	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
120	Stephen Tucker	Yarraman	Willow Tree, Glasston, Blackville, Yarraman, Bundella, and Tambar Springs.	Three	Horseback	439 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
121	George Baldock	Wallabadah	Railway Station and Post Office, Quirindi.	Twelve or more.		18 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
122	George Baldock	Wallabadah	Quirindi, Castle Mountain, and Wallabadah, via Quirindi Station and Main Road.	Six		58 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
123	George Grace, jun.	Blackville	Quirindi, Warrah Ridge, Pine Ridge, and Colly Blue, via Kiskerbal and Webland.	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
124	Edward Toohy	Quirindi	Quirindi, Spring Ridge, and Gurun Lake, via Abbotsley.	Two	Horseback	90 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
125	George Baldock	Wallabadah	Wallabadah and Fairview (Contractor to convey the mails, once a week, at £11 per annum, or thrice a week at £28 8s. per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two		20 16 0	31 Dec., 1887.
126	George Grace, jun.†	Blackville	Colly Blue and Yarraman	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
127	James Burden	Quipolly	Railway Station and Post Office, Quipolly.	Two		19 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
128	Daniel Leary	Gunnedah	Railway Station and Post Office, Gunnedah.	Twice or oftener daily.	buggy or 2-horse coach.	22 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
129	William Conway	Boggabri	Gunnedah and Boggabri, via Ballyragan, Sanders', Barburgate, Landers, Gulligal, Lye's, Turner's, Ross's, Milchengowrie, and Bradley's.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
130	Daniel Leary	Gunnedah	Gunnedah, Mullaley, Rocky Glen, and Coonabarabran, via the New Government Road.	Three	2 or 4 horse coach.	340 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
131	John Montgomery	Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran, Baradine, and Pilliga, via Yarragan, Gosh, Kianbri, Merriwee, Erinbri, Marebene, Wangan, and Etoo.	One	2-horse conveyance.	147 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
132	Peter McGregor	Coonabarabran	Coonabarabran and Tambar Springs, via Bradley's, at Baby Creek, Clay Holes, and Saltwater Creek.	One	Horseback	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
133	William Conway	Boggabri	Railway Station and Post Office, Boggabri.	Twelve or more.	1-horse buggy.	39 14 0	31 Dec., 1887.
134	Edward P. Nowland. (Transferred to John Walker, from 1 December, 1887.)	Mullaley	Boggabri and Mullaley, via Wightman's, Nixon's, Jackson's, Clemestus, Goolbi, Wilmott's, and Cunningham's.	Two	Horseback	97 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
135	Thomas O'Brien	Boggabri	Boggabri and Lindsay Station, via Guest's, Chamberland's, Wolfe's, Clifford's, Carter's, Douse's, Harvey's, Father's, Billyena, Cox's Station, Fitzgerald's, Leard's, Goldman's, and Birreny.	Two	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
136	Thomas O'Brien	Boggabri	Boggabri and Narrabri, by the old mail line.	One	Horseback	57 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
137	Thomas O'Brien	Boggabri	Boggabri and Manilla, via Iron Bridge, McGregor's, Guest's, Grover's, Dederer's, Stewart's Sawmill, Father's, Provisional School, Dunstan's, Shearer's, Howard's, Burton's, Dubois', and Barney Springs.	One		64 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
138	Thomas O'Brien	Boggabri	Boggabri and Rocky Glen, via Ramsay's, Gullendaddy, Donaldson's, M'Lean's, Lower Arrowrains, Pebble's, and Boro.	One	Horseback	70 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
139	Robert H. & Thos. A. Hill.	Rocky Glen	Rocky Glen and Baradine, via Yamannah, Redbank, Sandy Holes, Dandy North, and Whittenbrie.	One	Horseback, and 2-horse 4-wheeled covered conveyance as required.	69 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed £30 per annum extra to convey a second mail a week from 1st August, 1887.

† Contractor notified that contract will be terminated on 16th January, 1888.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
140 John Walker	Coolah	Mullaley, Tambar Springs, and Coolah, via Bando.	Two	4-wheeled conveyance, 2 horses.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
141 Martin Walsh (Transferred to Thos. Smith, from 1 September, 1887.)	Narrabri	Railway Station, and Post Office, Narrabri.	Once or oftener daily.	Van and 1 horse.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
142 Michael Charters	Wilcannia	Narrabri, Wee Waa, Pilliga, and Walgett.	Three	4-horsecoach	1,200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
143 Edward J. Nowland	Gunnedah	Narrabri, Millie, Bumble, and Moree (Contractor to convey mails four times a week at the rate of £798 10s. per annum, if required.)	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,000 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
144 John M'Leeson*	Narrabri	Narrabri and Dunmore's, via Gregory's Arndell's Farm, Baker's, Billingsley's, Davis', Capel's, Roache's, Orman's, Standford's, Pratt's, Sorel's, Thirkettle's, Miller's, and Ward's, Eulah Creek.	One	Horseback	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
145 Walter Wyatt	Gundemaine, near Narrabri.	Narrabri and Cryan, via Clay's, Gundemaine, Labane's, Cohcroft's, Barker's, Hardy's, Holland's, Wrightman's, Shanahan Walls, Shanahan Halls, Power's, Wyatt, Bucou, Mitchell, Palfett, Tooladunnah, Boolcarroll, J. Clarke's, Balson's, the Woodland's, Belarbo, Nowley, Moore's, Burren, Old Burren, Galara, and Gorian (Capel's).	Two	Vehicle	190 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
146 Herbert M'Govern	Ulumbarella, via Eulourie.	Narrabri, Eulourie, and Bingera, via Killarney, Edgeroi, Single's, Herringal (Terri-hi-hi Out Station), Rocky Creek, Pallal, and Derra Derra.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
146 John M. Pacer	Wee Waa	Wee Waa and Baradine, via Cuttabri, Cubble, Yalgie, Cumble, Upper Cumble, and Gibbean.	One	Horseback	115 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
148 Walter Wyatt	Gundemaine, near Narrabri.	Skawaha's (on the Narrabri and Cryan mail line), Buglbone and Pilliga, via Nowland's, Holcombe's, Thompson's, Boo Boo, Pine Grove, Knight's, Russell's, Bennett's, Powell's, Dempsey's, Murphy's, Capp's, Millie, and Bucklebone.	Two	Horseback	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
149 William Dodd, junior.	Walgett	Walgett, Brewarrina, and Bourke, via Gingi, Ulah, Milrea, and Boorooma, calling at Yowendah and Brewan. (Contractor to perform the service by coach, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £465 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	415 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
150 William C. Henry	Walgett	Walgett, Collarenebri, and Mogil Mogil, via Eurie Eurie, Manilla (Mercadool Homestead), Broomfield's, Bundabaruna, and Brasen's.	Two	2-horse vehicle.	234 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
151 Edward J. Nowland and Daniel Leary.	Gunnedah	Walgett, Angledool, Currawillinghi, Goodooga, and Brenda (Late's Station, Culgoa River), via "Gideon's Inn," Forrester's, on the Barwon and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's, on Bokhara River. (Contractor to travel between Currawillinghi and Goodooga, on south side of the Bokira and Bree Rivers, via the "Finger Post Inn," and Doyle's Station.)	One	2 or more horse coach to Goodooga, horseback from Goodooga to Brenda.	496 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
152 Edward J. Nowland and Daniel Leary. (Transferred to E. P. Nowland, from 1st July, 1887.)	Gunnedah	Walgett and Goodooga	One	2 or 4 horse conveyance.	325 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
153 Daniel Leary	Gunnedah	Walgett and Goodooga, via Springs, Grawin, Wilby Wilby, and Mackerrawa. (Contractor to convey the mails by coach, for the sum of £115 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General.)	One	Packhorse.	98 10 0	31 Dec., 1889.
154 John A. M'Namara	Walgett	Walgett and Caynda, via Kidgear, Polly Brewan, Bogewong, and Warren Downs.	One	2 or more horse coach or horseback.	104 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed an additional sum at the rate of £62 per annum to substitute the following service, from 30th October, 1887:—From Narrabri to Schutz's, Blaney's, Templeton's, Brake's, Whalan's, Gregory, jun.'s, Elstob's, Gregory, sen.'s, Gregory's, Billingsley's, Davis', Cox's, Tarrant's, Orman's, Standford's, Boyle's, Stork's, Simmon's, Thirkettle's, Miller's, S. Ward's, and Dunmore's, returning via Record's, Grant's, Hines', Schutz's, Young's, Russell's, Hammon's, Robinson's, Taylor's, Billingsley's, Gregory's, Gregory, sen.'s, Gregory, jun.'s, Whalan's, Brake's, Templeton's, Blaney's, and Schutz's, to Narrabri.

Contractors*		Postal Lines.	Frequency of communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Names.	Addresses.						
155	Walter Hynes*	Collarenebri	Collarenebri on the Barwon, and Angledool on the Narran River, via the 60-mile track and Dunumbra.	One	Horseback	132 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
156	Walter Hynes*	Collarenebri	Mogil Mogil and Angledool, via Bagot's, Brown's, Medlicott's, Moongulla, Pinegobla, and Yarrambah.	One	Coach	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
157	Hugh John M'Pherson.	Mogil Mogil	Mogil Mogil and Mungindi, via Cairn-murra and Wirrah.	Two		129 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
158	George V. Marry	Angledool	Angledool and Bangate	Two		45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
			Millie, Bulgeroi, <i>New Oriel</i> , and Mogil Mogil, via Jew's Lagoon, Tudor's, Murphy's, Mulcahy's, Small's, Watson's, Willalee, Munyga, Oriel, Colleytudula, Merriwyncbone, Pockataroo, Collymungle, and Werribili; and Millie, Bulgeroi, <i>New Oriel</i> , Collarenebri, and Mogil Mogil, via Jew's Lagoon, Tudor's, Murphy's, Mulcahy's, Small's, Watson's, Willalee, Munyga, Oriel, Colleytudula, Merriwyncbone, and Pockataroo.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses.	310 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
159	Edward J. Nowland.†	Gunnedah		One			
160	James Duff‡	Millie	Millie, <i>Meroe</i> , <i>Corrigandi</i> , and <i>Benarba</i>	One		104 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
161	L. H. Girard	Tareelari, Moree	Moree, Pallamallawa, and Warialda, via Booleroo, and up the north bank of the Big River, past Tareelari, crossing it at Booleroo.	Two	4-horse coach.	200 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
162	Edward J. Nowland.	Gunnedah	Moree, Ashley (Bogree), Garah, and Mungindi, via Midkin, Welbon, Cow Vale, Benarba, and Yarrawa.	Two	2 or 4 horse coach.	225 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
163	Joseph Jurd	Booleroo, Moree	Moree & <i>Meroe</i> , via Coribadello; and <i>Meroe</i> , Burrendoon, and Mogil Mogil, via Myanblar and Collymungle.	Two	Packhorse	238 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
164	Wm. Reeves	Moree	Moree and Goonal, via Milburndale, Luckeall, Barlow's, Prairie Dale, Keytah, Fishmoye, Boonaldoon, and Frank Wilmott's.	One			
165	Walter A. Wood	Cobbadah	Welbon and Goondawindi	One	Horseback	96 0 0	31 Dec., 1887;
166	John L. Starnes	Mungindi	Garah and Kunopia, via Whalan New Station. (In time of flood Contractor to travel to and from Moree and Kunopia, via Garah and Whalan New Station, if necessary.)	Two		100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
167	John L. Starnes	Mungindi	Kunopia and Mungindi, via Graman, Coluash, Champain's, and Myall Plain.	One		100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
168	John Pooler	Boggabilla	Kunopia and Goondawindi	One		79 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
169	John Faulkner	Long Gully, near GoonooGoonoo.	Railway Platform, Duri, and Goonoo	Six	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
170	Andrew P. Lowe	Tamworth	Railway Station, West Tamworth, and Post Offices, West Tamworth and Tamworth.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring cart, 1 horse.	45 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
171	Alex. Robson	Nundle	Tamworth, Dungowan, Bowling Alley Point, and Nundle, via Mills', Wooloomon; and Nundle, Mount Pleasant, & Hanging Rock.	Four	4-horse coach.	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
172	Abraham L. Bowden.	Tamworth	Tamworth, Somerton, Carroll, and Gunnedah.	Three			
173	James Mickelburgh.	The Forest, Tamworth.	Tamworth and Moor Creek.	Two	2 or more horse coach.	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
174	S. Venes and G. Wilkinson.	Sydney	Tamworth, Attunga, Manilla, Upper Manilla, Barraba, Colbudah, Bingera, and Warialda, via Barker's, North Bingera. (Contractors to convey the mails three times a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £1,235 per annum.)	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	1,235 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
175	Matthew Hall §	Manilla	Manilla and Bendemeer, via Old Curindi, Ukolan, Mundoway, Thom's, Cain's, Glen Barra, Watson's Creek Tin Mines, Longford's, Hanning's, and Blair's.	One		59 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
176	John H. Fitzgerald.	Keepit	Somerton and Keepit	Two	Horseback	48 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
177	Hector H. Halloran	Barraba	Barraba, Euloorie, and Moree, via Barindi, Campo Santo, Tareela, Little Creek, Currangandi, Ulcmbarella, Pallal, Dera, Banghet, Gineroi, Gravesend, Blunigi, and Baldwin's.	One	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* The following service substituted for Nos. 156 and 157 from 1st November, 1887:—To and from Collarenebri and Angledool, via Gambianley, Moongulla, Doyle's, Dunumbra, Moongulla, M'Ballar's, Pinegobla, and Yarrambah, once a week, for the sum of £106 per annum. † Contractor instructed to travel via Shearer's, Senior's, and Dalry's, from 1st October, 1887. ‡ The following service substituted from 30th November, 1887:—To and from Millie, *Meroe*, *Corrigandi*, *Harden's*, and J. M'Donald's, once a week. § Date of termination made 31st December, 1888, subject to three months' notice at any time prior to that date.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
178 Walter A. Wood	Barraba	Cobbadah, Eulourie, and Moree, via Crawley's Station, Curraugandi, Ullebarella, Rocky Creek, Terryhi-hi, Bundoowithidi, Thos. Pittman's, John P. Carrigan's, Owen E. Carrigan's, and Edwin Harris'.	One	Horseback	£ s. d. 96 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
179 James Bowman	Warialda	Bingera, Little Plain, Rob Roy, and Inverell.	Two	Coach	180 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
180 William Foster	Bundarra	Bingera and Bundarra, via Cooran-goora, Keira, Beverley, and Long Reach.	One	Horseback	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
181 Phillip Callacher	Yetman	Warialda, Wallangra, Yetman, <i>Boggabilla</i> , and Goondiwindi (Queensland), via Gourmana.	Two	Horseback	293 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
182 James Bowman	Warialda	Warialda, <i>Boggabilla</i> , and Goondiwindi, via Oregon, Allison's, Old Gunyerwarildi, New Gunyerwarildi, Yalaroi, Tooloona, Coppermarenbillen, and the several sections on the Whalan water-course, between Coppermarenbillen and Boggabilla. (Contractor to convey the mails once a week, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for the sum of £175 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
183 Joseph Hartley	Bendemeer	Railway Station, Moonbi, and Post Offices, Moonbi and Bendemeer.	Three	Horseback	59 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
184 Fredk. M'Ginty	Bendemeer	Bendemeer and Kingstown, by the old main line, via Green Valley.	One	Horseback	40 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
185 G. M. Bowden	Walcha	Walcha Road and Walcha	Twelve	Coach, 2 horses.	68 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
186 C. S. Cleaver (Transferred to John N. Elkie, from 1 April, 1887.)	Walcha Road	Walcha Road and Glen Morrison, via Surveyor's Creek Station, Aberhaldie, and Ingleba. (Contractor to convey the mails once week, if required by the Postmaster-General, for the sum of £45 per annum.)	Two	Horseback	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
187 Edward Stace	Yarrowitch, Walcha.	Walcha and Yarrowitch, via Ohio, Europambola, Waterloo, Nara, and Tia.	One	Horseback	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
188 Alfred Hawkins	Terrible Vale, near Kentucky.	Kentucky Railway Platform and Carlisle Gully (Kinbanda), via Kentucky Station.	Two	Horseback	38 0 0	31 Dec., 1887. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
189 Thomas Murray	Uralla	Railway Station and Post Office, Uralla.	Twice or oftener daily.	1 horse and buggy.	14 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
190 Samuel Sullings	Tingha	Uralla, Balala, and Bundarra, via Toryburn, Stony Batter, and King John Swamp.	Three	Coach	625 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
191 Albert W. Hasking	Inverell	Bundarra, Stanborough, Tingha, Gilgai, and Inverell.	Three	2-horse coach	197 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
192 James Green	Salisbury Court, Uralla	Uralla, Salisbury Plains Station, and Salisbury Plains Receiving Office.	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
193 Samuel Watson	Uralla	Uralla and Rocky River	Three		24 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
194 Prosper J. Fleming	Bundarra	Bundarra and Barraba	One		59 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
195 Wm. Davis	Bundarra	Bundarra and Kingstown	One	Horseback	37 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
196 Herbert King	Kingstown	Kingstown and Orabah	One	Horseback	23 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
197 John Parker	Tingha	Tingha and Staunifer	Three	Horseback	57 4 0	31 Dec., 1887.
198 Thos. R. Burnham	Armidale	Railway Station and Post Office, Armidale.	Twice or oftener daily.	Spring vehicle.	63 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
199 Alex. Shingleton*	Armidale	Armidale, Yarrowyck, George's Creek, and Bundarra, via Invergowrie, Laura Station and Abington; and	One	Horseback	124 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Armidale, Yarrowyck, and Bundarra, via Invergowrie, Laura Station and Abington.	One			
		Armidale and Oban, via Guyra, Burying Ground Creek, Rock Vale, Armidale Gully, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station; and	One			
200 John Johnson†	Armidale	Armidale and Oban, via Guyra, Green Vale, Coningdale, Killcoy on the Chandler, Fairview, Camperdown, Lyndhurst, Aberfoil, and Ward's Mistake Head Station.	One			
201 Thos. R. Burnham	Armidale	Armidale, <i>Everleigh</i> , and Boeroolong.	Three	Horseback	85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
202 John B. Fitzgerald	Armidale	Armidale, Wollomombi, Belbrooks, Hickey's Creek, Skillion Flat, Greenhill, West Kempsey, and Kempsey, via Hillgrove, Glogla, Long Flat, Towel Creek, Peadra Creek, and Toowoakoo.	One	Horseback	149 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.

* Contractor allowed to omit calling at George's Creek from 1st April, 1887.

† Contractor allowed £25 per annum extra to call at Carrdber on his way to and from Aberfoil and Ward's Mistake, once a week, from the 10th October, 1887.

Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contract.	
Names.	Addresses.						
203	John O'Neil	South Grafton ...	Armidale, <i>Hillgrove Station</i> , Wollomombi, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Gara and Major Parke's Stations. (Contractor to travel alternately via Skinner's Creek, Blaxland's Flat, and Deadman's Creek.)	Two	2-horse coach to Wollomombi, horseback from Wollomombi to Grafton.	£ s. d. 294 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
204	John O'Neil	Armidale	Hillgrove Station and Hillgrove Post Office.	Two	2-horse coach	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
205	Thos. B. Fitzgerald.	Armidale	Armidale and Fuddledock	One	Horseback...	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
206	Andrew Cochran...	Castle Doyle.....	Armidale and Castle Doyle	One	Horseback...	17 6 8	31 Dec., 1887.
207	Thos. R. Burnham...	Armidale	Armidale and Guyra (Mother of Ducks), via Old Guyra Station.	One	Horseback...	55 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
208	James Low	Wandsworth.....	Guyra, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, via Ollera.	Three	2-horse coach if practicable, otherwise on horseback.	250 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
209	George Medhurst ...	Inverell.....	Wandsworth, Elsmore, Brodie's Plains, and Inverell, via Moredon, Paradise Creek, and Newstead.	Three	Horseback...	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
210	Wm. M. Marsden	Graham's Valley	Glenoe and Graham's Valley.....	One		10 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
211	George Judge	Glen Innes	Railway Station and Post Office, Glen Innes.	Twice or oftener daily.	2-wheeled van, one horse.	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
212	James Melville (Transferred to George Medhurst, from 10th August, 1887.)	Inverell.....	Glen Innes, Beaufort, Clarevaux, Wallingrove, Nullamanna, and Inverell, via (Wellington Station) King's Plains, Vever's Sheep Station, A. McLeod's, and Brown's; with a branch mail to and from Nullamanna and Pindary.	Two	Horseback...	185 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
213	Richard Aleock.....	Inverell.....	Glen Innes, Swan Vale, and Inverell.	Six	Coach, 2 horses.	425 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
214	James Tally	South Grafton ...	Glen Innes, Shannon Vale, Bald Nob, Dalmore, South Grafton, and Grafton, via Shambigne, Buccarumbi, Broad Meadows, Newton Boyd, and Big Hill.	Two	2-horse coach	585 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
215	Wm. A. Potter.....	Red Range	Glen Innes and Red Range. (Contractor to travel by surveyed road if required.)	Two	Horseback...	39 4 0	31 Dec., 1887.
216	William Tweddell...	Glen Innes ...	Railway Station and Post Office, Deepwater; and Deepwater, Tent Hill, and Emmaville.	Twice or oftener daily. Six	2-horse coach	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
217	Michael Crook	Dundee Railway Station.	Railway Station and Post Office, Dundee.	Six	Horseback...	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
218	John Rich	Wellingrove.....	Wellingrove and Emmaville, via Wellingrove Station and Strathbogie.	One	Horseback...	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
219	John T. Carson.....	Inverell.....	Inverell, Reedy Creek, and Warialda, via Gragin and Myalla.	Two	2-horse coach	156 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
220	John T. Carson.....	Inverell	Inverell, Gooncoorah, Bukkulla, Ashford, and Bonshaw, via Byron, (Arawatta, Mepham's, Rye Green,) Dinton Vale, Edgerton, and Monkstadt, Fraser's Creek.	Two	Horseback...	160 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
221	John Grimes	Newstead, via Inverell	Inverell, Oakwood, and Wallangra, via Bannockburn, Kalki, and Graman.	Two	Horseback...	120 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
222	Mrs. Ellen Herbert	Tenterfield	Bonshaw, Sunnyside, and Tenterfield, via Clifton Station, Mole Station, and the south side of the Severn River.	Two	Horseback...	150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
223	Phillip Callachor,	Yetman.....	Bonshaw, Texas (Queensland), and Yetman.	One	Horseback...	68 10 0	31 Dec., 1887.
224	William Funston ...	Tenterfield	Railway Station and Post Office, Tenterfield.	Once or oftener daily.	2-horse van.	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
225	Clarence Smith.....	Drake	Tenterfield, Steinbrook, Timbarra, Lionsville, Copmanhurst, Whiteman Creek, and Grafton, via Poverty Point, Melara, and Yulgilbar.	Two	Horseback...	260 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
226	Henry Dounelly ...	Tenterfield	Tenterfield and Bryan's Gap. (Contracts to convey mail once a week for a sum at the rate of £15 per annum, if required by the Postmaster General to do so.)	Two		19 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
227	David Pinketon ... (Transferred to Fillett and Patterson, from 1st October, 1887.)	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Drake, and Tabulam.	Two	Coach, 2 or 3 horses, as required.	196 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
228	Henry F. Lamley...	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Sandy Hill, Drake, Tabulam, and Casino, via Sandfland.	One	Coach, 2 or more horses	237 0	31 Dec., 1888.
229	Cobb & Co.*	Sydney	Tenterfield, Willson's Downfall, Sugarloaf (Queensland), Kyoomba (Queensland), and Stanthorpe (Queensland).	Six	2 or 4 horse coach.	689 0 0	Contract to terminate on the opening of the railway line in New South Wales or Queensland, as may be required.

* Contract terminated consequent on Queensland Railway opening to Wallangarra, from 14th February, 1889.

Contractors'		Postal Libes.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.
Names.	Addresses.					
230 Charles Riley*	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Six-mile Creek, and Wal-langarra.	Two	4-horse coach	£ s. d. 55 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months notice on either side.
231 George J. Cook	Moleville, near Grafton.	Whiteman Creek and Stockyard Creek.	Two	Horseback	20 0 0		31 Dec., 1888.
232 George Hooton	Lunatic Reefs, Drake.	Drake, Lunatic Reefs, and Pretty Gully	One		40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
233 Henrietta Ware	Tabulam	Tabulam, Murrumbidgee, and Lawrence.	Two	Horseback	100 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
234 Kenneth M'Lean	Tooloom	Tabulam, Tooloom, Acacia Creek, and Killarney (Queenstand), via Bunalbo, Kangaroo Creek, Tooloom Station, New Koreelah, Old Koreelah, Lamb's Selection, Robertson's Sawmills, and Spring Creek.	Two	Horseback	172 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
235 Kenneth M'Lean	Tooloom	Tooloom and Acacia Creek, via Murrumbidgee, Woodenbung, and White Swamp.	One	Horseback	74 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
236 Patrick Hinchey	Maclean	Ocean steamers as they pass up and down the Clarence River and Post Office, Maclean			20 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
237 John Wallace	Huka	Clarence River Steamers and Post Offices, Huka and Yamba, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river; and	Two	Boat	75 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
238 William Neale	Harwood Island.	Post Offices, Huka and Yamba	Two	Boat	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
239 William Neale	Harwood Island.	Clarence River Steamers and Post Office, Harwood Island, as required to meet steamers that arrive and depart, or that pass up and down the river.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
240 William Neale	Harwood Island.	Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Four		4 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
241 Arthur E. Olive	Myall Creek, via Lawrence.	Harwood Island, Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
242 John Davison	Coldstream	Chatsworth Island, South Woodburn, and Woodburn.	Two	Coach, 4 horses.	4 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
243 Thos. G. M'Callum	Upper Coldstream.	Lawrence, Casino, and Lismore	Two	2 and 4 horse coach.	280 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
244 C. G. Walsham	Grafton	Brush Grove and Coldstream	Two	Horseback	22 10 0	31 Dec., 1888.
245 John Casson	Corindi-Clarence	Ulmarra and Upper Coldstream	Two	Horseback	21 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
246 John D. Perrett	South Grafton	Steamers' Wharf, Grafton, and Post Office, Grafton, on arrival and departure of steamers.	Two	Horseback†	175 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
247 Patrick M'Namara	South Grafton	Grafton, South Grafton, Corindi-Clarence, Woolgoolga, Coff's Harbour, and Ferrisburgh, via Small's, Pine Creek.	Two	Horseback	139 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
248 Patrick M'Namara	South Grafton	Grafton, South Grafton, Upper Kangaroo Creek, Buena Buca, and Nana Creek, via Lower Kangaroo Creek and Glenreagh.	Two	Horseback	25 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
249 John S. Robinson	Woodburn	Grafton and Southgate	Two	Horseback	20 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
250 John Munsie	South Woodburn	South Grafton and Gerymberryn	Two	Steam-launch.	320 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
251 John D. O'Kelly	Casino	South Woodburn, Woodburn, Swan Bay, Bungawalbin, Coraki, Tuckurimba, Wyrallah, Gundurimba, and Lismore, including the portorage of mails to and from these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Steam-launch.	300 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
252 Edward Andrews	Casino	South Woodburn, Woodburn, Kilgin, Broadwater, East Wardell, Wardell, German Creek, and Ballina, via Green's, including the portorage of mails to and from these offices and the steamers. (Contractor is allowed to carry passengers and cargo, provided the punctual delivery of the mails be not interfered with.)	Two	Horseback	76 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
253 Edward Andrews	Casino	Coraki, Cudington, Talhoun, Green-ridge, and Casino.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
254 James E. James	Dunoon	Casino and Unungar	One	Horseback	33 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
255 Alexr. D. Kenny	South Woodburn	Casino and Talalun, via Woornoolgin, Dyraaba, and Sandiland.	One	Horseback	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
(Transferred to Thos. J. Woods, from 1st October, 1887.)		Lismore, Dunoon, Byangum, and Marwillumbah.	Two	Coach	80 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
		Lismore and Bexhill, and Clunes (Bexhill mails to be conveyed by branch lines, if necessary); and to and from Clunes, Eureka, and Brunswick, via Benny's Creek, and Togarah Grass Main Road.	One			

* Contract terminated 12th February, 1888.

† Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra to extend contract to Entonsville and Ramornie twice a week, from 1st August, 1887.

‡ Contractor conveys mails once a week by coach.

Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Mode of Conveyance.	Annual Amount payable to Contractors.	Date of Termination of Contracts.	
Name	Addresses.						
256	John M'Lennan	Lismore	Lismore and Wollongbar; and Wollongbar, Alstonville, Westbridge, and Ballina.	Two ... } One ... }	Buggy or coach.	£ 60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
257	James Frith	Nimbin	Lismore, Goolbarrang, and Nimbin	One	Horseback	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
258	Joseph Dowling	Wollongbar	Wollongbar, Cowlong, and Pearce's Cree.	One	Horseback	24 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
259	Nathaniel Gordon	Jiggi	Goolbarrang and Jiggi	One	Horseback	27 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
260	William Kelly*	Tweed River, Murwillumbah, North Tumbulgum.	Murwillumbah, Tumbulgum, and North Tumbulgum.	Three	Horseback	50 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
261	Edward Bruce	Murwillumbah	Murwillumbah and Brunswick	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
262	Alexr. Logan	North Tumbulgum.	Tumbulgum and Tweed Heads, via Cudgen (Boyd's).	One	Boat	60 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
263	Richard W. Dodds	Cudgen Scrub	Tumbulgum and Cudgen Scrub	One	Horseback	52 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
264	Samuel Dutton	Meerschaum Vale, Wardell.	Wardell, Roue, and Alstonville	Two	2-wheeled vehicle, 1 horse.	65 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
265	George Topfert	Emigrant Creek.	Ballina, Emigrant Creek, and Tintenbar; and Tintenbar, Byron Creek (Campbell's), and Brunswick, via Hayter's and Boyle's.	Two One	Coach Horseback	110 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
266	Francis A. Henderson, (Transferred to Edward Henderson, from 1 April, 1887.)	Upper North Creek.	Ballina and Upper North Creek	One		13 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.
SUBURBAN ROADS.							
	James Flaunery	128, Dowling-st.	General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, or Wharfs and Redfern Railway Station and General Post Office, and Redfern Railway Station.	On arrival and departure of English Mails.		150 0 0	31 Dec., 1887
2	Dennis Maguire	Tempe	General Post Office, Sydney, and the Post Offices, Newtown, Macdonaldtown, St. Peters, and Tempe.	Twelve	Coach, 3 horses.	117 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
4	John E. Faxe	Ryde	General Post Office, Sydney, and Post Offices, Drummoyne, Gladesville, and Ryde	Twelve	Licensed omnibus.	140 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
3	Samuel R. Lawrence.	No. 3 Jetty, Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, Sydney, and Post Office, Watson's Bay. (From Sydney, hours of departure to suit Contractor, but one or two return trips must be made at hours fixed by the Postmaster-General, who will also be at liberty to take advantage of any additional trips made from or to Watson's Bay, if considered necessary.)	Twelve	Steamer	40 0 0	31 Dec., 1888.
5	Alexander Adams	North Ryde	Ryde and North Ryde	Six	Horseback or by horse and spring cart.	24 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
6	Joseph Dwight§	Kogarah	Railway Station, Kogarah, and Post Offices, Kogarah, and Sylvania, via Wonloro.	Once a day		50 0 0	Contract to terminate at 3 months' notice on either side.
7	James Slacombe	Canterbury	From Ashfield to Canterbury; and from Canterbury to Ashfield	Thrice a day Twice or thrice a day as required		85 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
8	James Milner	Belmore	Canterbury and Belmore (Contractor to convey mails on horseback, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum.)	Six	Coach, 4 horses.	42 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
9	William A. Jackson.	Bankstown	Burwood, Enfield, Drmitt Town, Bankstown, and Upper Bankstown.	Twelve	Waggonette, 2 horses.	125 0 0	31 Dec., 1889.
10	James Glanville	Lower Botany	From Botany to Lower Botany and La Perouse, via Coast Hospital; and from La Perouse to Lower Botany and Botany.	Six Six		62 0 0	31 Dec., 1887.

* Contract terminated 31st March, 1887.
road to Brunswick from 1st November, 1887.
December, 1887.

† Contractor allowed £20 per annum extra to travel via Hayter's, Byron Bay, Boyle's, and the eight cutlers on the
‡ Contractor allowed 1d. per letter for extra mails.
§ Notice given that contract will be terminated on 31st

PARTICULARS of Contracts entered into for the Conveyance of Post Office Mails, subsequent to 1st January, 1887.

Date of commencement of Contracts.	Nos.	Contractors		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Modes of Conveyance.	Annual Amounts payable to Contractors.	Dates of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
1887. 1 Feb. ...	271	William S. Smart	Mount Ida	SOUTHERN ROAD. Nine-mile Tank, on the road between Whitton and Mount Elliott, and Mount Ida (Mrs. Smart's), near the north boundary of Benereubah Run.	No. of times per week. One		£ s. d. 52 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
1 Feb. ...	267	James Cross	Moroe	NORTHERN ROAD. Moroe and Talmoi, via Williams', J. Cross', W. Cross', R. Jurd's, Lomax's, John Jurd's, Wahmsley's, and G. James's.	One		33 15 0	31 Dec.
1 Feb. ...	21	James P. Flannery	128, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.	SUBURBAN ROAD. General Post Office, Sydney, and Wharfs, or Wharfs and Redfern Railway Station; and General Post Office, Sydney, and Redfern Railway Station.	On arrival and departure of English mails.		140 0 0	1888. 31 Jan.
14 Feb. ...	220	David G. Smith	Willson's Downfall.	NORTHERN ROADS. Tenterfield and Willson's Downfall.	Two		96 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
14 Feb. ...	230	Charles Riley (Transferred to Richard Corcoran, from 1st December, 1887.)	Tenterfield	Tenterfield, Six-mile Creek, and Wallangarra.	Six	4-horse coach.	200 0 0	Contract to terminate on the date of opening of Railway between Tenterfield and Wallangarra.
1 Mar. ...	270	Michael Charters	Silverton	SOUTHERN ROADS. Silverton and Broken Hill	Four	2-horse coach.	120 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
16 Mar. ...	115	Thomas Horan	Hefensburgh	Waterfall, Cawley's Creek, and Hefensburgh; and Hefensburgh and Offord	Six	Horse-chaise cart	80 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
1 April ...	168	William Baldwin	Barwang	Murumburrang and Barwang. (Contractor to convey mails three times a week for a sum at the rate of £49 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Horseback		
1 April ...	272	William James King	Corowa	Jerrilderie and Mulwala, via Berrigan Post Office.	One	2-horse coach or buggy.	50 0 0	31 Dec.
1 April ...	260	Edward Bruce	Murwillumbah	NORTHERN ROAD. Murwillumbah, Tambulgum, and North Tambulgum.	Six	Horseback or buggy	90 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
16 April ...	187	William Watch	Parramatta	WESTERN ROAD. Railway Station and Post Office, Parramatta.	Five times or oftener daily.	Spring cart, 1 horse.	37 10	1888. 31 Dec.
1 May ...	273	David Don Troup	Taltingan, Round Hill.	SOUTHERN ROADS. Broken Hill and Round Hill	Four	2-horse carriage	23 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
1 May ...	274	George James Sutherland.	Monteagle	Monteagle & Bendick Murrell	Two	Horseback	29 15 0	1888. 31 Dec.

Date of commencement of Contracts.	Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Modes of Conveyance.	Annual Amounts payable to Contractors.	Dates of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
1887. 15 May	*268	Peter M'Tavish	Torington	NORTHERN ROAD. Deepwater and Torington, via Nine-mile. (Contractor to convey mails by a spring four-wheeled two-horse carriage for a sum at the rate of £70 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	Two	Horseback	£ s. d. 50 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
1 July	*275	Charles Kidman	Silverton	SOUTHERN ROAD. Silverton, Thackaringa Mines, and Cockburn.	Six	4-horse coach.	115 0 0	Contract to terminate at one month's notice on either side.
1 July	*117	Albert Leslie	Hanging Rock	NORTHERN ROAD. Moonan Brook and Hanging Rock, via Glenmore, Ellers- ton, Tilse's, Vinca's, Corbett's, Simpson's, Glen Rock Shed, Glen Rock Station, Barry Station, and Glen Burnett Station.	One		126 10 0	1887. 31 Dec. (Term of contract to be extended to 30th June, 1888, if required by the Postmaster-General.)
1 July	*276	William Pollard	Tarwong, via Hay.	SOUTHERN ROAD. Hay and Mr. Alfred Chant's, on the Culparlu Run. (Contractor to cross the Lachlan River at any place except at Oxley).	One	Horseback, or by wheeled conveyance, when practicable.	100 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
1 Aug.	*188	Henry Birk	Toongabbie	WESTERN ROAD. Seven Hills and Toongabbie	Six	Horseback	15 12 0	1888. 31 Dec.
1 Aug.	*269	James Hamilton	Emmaville	NORTHERN ROAD. Emmaville and The Gulf, via Webb's Silver-mine and Kangaroo Flat.	One	Horseback	50 0 0	1887. 31 Dec.
16 Aug.	*277	James Waterworth	Campbelltown	SOUTHERN ROAD. Waterfall, Clifton Post Office, and Clifton Railway Station.	Twice a day.	4-horse coach.	40 0 0	Contract to terminate on the date of the opening of the Railway between Waterfall and Clifton
1 Sept.	*189	John Boswell Keen	Oberon	WESTERN ROAD. TERRA, Mutton's Falls, and Oberon.	Three	Coach, 2 or more horses.	72 0 0	1889. 31 Dec.
1 Sept.	*278	J. A. McAndrews	Bendecla	SOUTHERN ROAD. Barengarry and Bendecla	Two	Horseback	18 0 0	1888. 31 Dec. (Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.)
1 Sept.	*271	Joseph Reason Seiner	Warialda	NORTHERN ROADS. Warialda and Yagobie, via Highland Plain, East Lynne, Glendon, and Gravesend.	One	Horseback	30 0 0	1890. 31 Dec.
1 Oct.	*272	William Sargeant	Mount Mitchell	Glencee and Mount Mitchell	One	Horseback	15 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
1 Oct.	*273	Robert Sydney M'Michael.	Gunnedah	Gunnedah and Elsley's, via Black Jack School and Digby. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week for a sum at the rate of £38 5s. per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so.)	One	Horseback	29 10 0	1888. 31 Dec.

Dates of commencement of Contracts.	Nos.	Contractors'		Postal Lines.	Frequency of Communication.	Modes of Conveyance.	Annual Amounts payable to Contractors.	Dates of Termination of Contracts.
		Names.	Addresses.					
1887. 1 Oct. ...	274	Sydney Collingworth	Drake	NORTHERN ROADS— <i>continued</i> . Drake and Red Rock. (Contractor to perform either of the following services if required by the Postmaster-General to do so, viz.:— Drake and Red Rock twice a week, at £50 per annum, or Sandy Hill and Red Rock once a week at £30, or twice a week at £56 per annum.)	No. of times per week. One .....	.....	£ s. d. 25 0 0	1886. Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
1 Oct. ...	279	James Waterworth...	Campbelltown ...	SOUTHERN ROAD. From Campbelltown to Appin; and Railway Station, Campbelltown, and Post Offices, Campbelltown, Appin, Bulli Railway Station, Woonona, Fairy Meadow, and Wollongong.	Six	4-wheeled coach, 2 or more horses.	500 0 0	1888. 30 Sept.
					Six			
15 Oct. ...	275	Michael Tobin.....	Cooranbong	NORTHERN ROAD. Railway Station, Morrisett, and Post Office, Cooranbong. (Contractor to convey mails by vehicle for a sum at the rate of £50 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so).	Three.....	Horseback	39 0 0	1889. 31 Dec.
1 Dec. ...	279	William Walker	Woodhill	SOUTHERN ROADS. Broughton's Creek and Woodhill.	Three.....	.....	26 0 0	1888. 31 Dec.
1 Dec. ...	280	William Macauley ...	Minosa West, Coolanau.	Arial and Selmes', via Lintott's, Broken Dam, Marnool Creek (Harman's), Mandamah, and Kildary.	One	Horseback	84 15 0	1889. 31 Dec.
1 Dec. ...	276	William Rose	Stewart's Brook	NORTHERN ROAD. Belltrees (on the road between Scone and Moonan Brook) and Stewart's Brook. (Contractor to convey mails twice a week for a sum at the rate of £40 per annum, if required by the Postmaster-General to do so).	One	Horseback	25 0 0	Contract to terminate at three months' notice on either side.
7 Dec. ...	281	John J. O'Neill	Queanbeyan.....	SOUTHERN ROAD. Railway Station and Post Office, Queanbeyan.	Twice, or oftener, daily.	4-wheeled vehicle, 1 or more horses.	16 9 0	1890. 31 Dec.

(*) New line. (b) New arrangement. (c) Additional communication. (d) In lieu of No. 1, Suburban Roads, in general list. (e) In lieu of portion of No. 220, Northern Roads, in general list. (f) In lieu of No. 230, Northern Roads, in general list. (g) In lieu of No. 270, Southern Roads, in general list; contractor notified that he will be released from contract on the date of opening railway between Cooberbee and Broken Hill. (h) In lieu of No. 15, Southern Roads, in general list. (i) In lieu of No. 163, Southern Roads, in general list. (j) In lieu of No. 200, Northern Roads, in general list. (k) In lieu of No. 117, Northern Roads, in general list. (l) In lieu of No. 9, Southern Roads, in general list.

APPENDIX E.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1887, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1887.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Balance brought forward from 1886	1,423,305	7	6	By amount of Repayments during 1887 ...	998,838	13	8			
To Cash received from Depositors during 1887.....	1,026,269	15	7	Balance as per Savings Bank Ledgers	£1,498,446	11	8			
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1887	50,717	4	10	Unpaid warrants.....	3,007	2	7			
	£	2,500,292	7	11		£	1,501,453	14	3	
							£	2,500,292	7	11

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
To Balance due to all Depositors at the close of 1887.....	1,501,453	14	3	By amount of Security in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—					
				New South Wales "Four per Cents."...	296,456	13	11		
				Debitures.....	89,200	0	0		
				Cash in hands of Controller.....	5,620	14	3		
				Ditto in Treasury, not invested	1,086,858	10	8		
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1887, computed at 4%	40,066	17	7		
Balance (excess of Assets)	19,543	2	2	Interest due on investments to the 31st December, 1887	1,784	0	0		
	£	1,520,996	16	5		£	1,520,996	16	5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
To Departmental Expenses for 1887	3,500	0	0	Balance from preceding Account.....	18,266	16	1		
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1887	50,717	4	10	By amount of Interest on Investments in "Four per Cents"	15,426	13	4		
				Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested on 31st December, 1887, at 4%	40,066	17	7		
Balance	19,543	2	2						
	£	73,760	7	0		£	73,760	7	0

A. J. DOAK, Acting Controller.
Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department,
Sydney, 9 March, 1888.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

I certify that the foregoing statement of all deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1887, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings Bank.

EDWARD A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

(NAMES AND LENGTH OF SERVICE OF CLERKS, &C., IN CORRESPONDENCE, RECORD, AND MAIL BRANCHES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 March, 1888.

[Laid upon the Table, in accordance with promise made, in answer to Question No. 4, Votes No. 61, 1 March, 1888.]

RETURN showing the names of the Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Probationers employed in the Correspondence and Record Branch,* and in the Mail Branch of the Post Office Department; also, the length of service of each on the Clerical Staff.

Position.	Name.	Entered Service on	Position.	Name.	Entered Service on
CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD BRANCH.					
Senior Clerk	Clarke, J.	13 Feb., 1866	Clerks	Doherty, J. H.	17 June, 1878
Clerks	Tribe, E. S.	26 April, 1871		Charlton, T. J.	4 Aug., 1879
	Arndell, A. J.	22 Oct., 1872		Robinson, G. F. G.	13 Mar., 1879
	Read, G.†	14 Mar., 1872		Moyse, H.	12 July, 1880
	Rigg, T. S. J.	9 Feb., 1874		Gallott, W. J.	2 Feb., 1881
	Russell, R. L. de C.	1 Aug., 1873		Baumann, S.	16 June, 1879
	Ord, C. A.	1 Nov., 1873		Newman, A. C. H.	31 May, 1881
	Richardson, J. S.	1 „ 1875		Edwards, S. B.	1 June, 1882
	Duvis, H. R.	24 Feb., 1875		Duckin, J. H.	6 Oct., 1879
	Oversmyer, J.	10 Dec., 1875		Blackmore, A. E.‡	1 Mar., 1889
	Fry, J. A. B.	1 „ 1876		Ehrenström, N. E. H.§	1 Oct., 1878
	Anderson, N.	8 Jan., 1875		Dowsett, S. B.	10 April, 1884
	Quirk, F.	1 Aug., 1874	Temporary Clerks	Doherty, E. T.	25 May, 1885
	Doyle, H. C. E.	28 „ 1876		Crane, D. E.	5 June, 1882
	Bynum, J. P.	3 May, 1878		Young, M. B.	Not on clerical staff.
	Flynn, J. J. B.	27 Sept., 1877	Probationers	Handel, C. W.	„
	Campbell, J. N. D.	27 Feb., 1878		Swire, E.	„
MAIL BRANCH.					
Senior Clerk	Clarke, C.	24 Sept., 1866	Clerks	Pinnick, W. C.	21 July, 1879
Clerks	Iredale, R. R.	16 Mar., 1869		Parr, S. J.	17 Jan., 1881
	Edward, R. B.	19 „ 1869		West, W. C.	17 Nov., 1881
	Seymour, H. B.	1 Nov., 1872		Coleman, H.	9 Jan., 1882
	Mackermott, A. J.	8 April, 1874		Worling, W.	14 Oct., 1880
	Little, G. L.	1 May, 1873		Molloy, J. J.	15 Sept., 1879
	M'Neilly, J.	14 July, 1875		D'Abren, A. F.	6 Dec., 1882
	Jacob, H.	5 May, 1875		Hunby, W. H.	3 Jan., 1882
	Gibbons, J. R. H.	23 April, 1872		Horn, R. W.	26 Oct., 1882
	M'Gibbon, G.	7 Dec., 1875		Wheeler, J. C. W.	10 Nov., 1882
	Brady, C.	27 May, 1875		Pearson, A. T.	11 Dec., 1882
	Butler, F.	1 Sept., 1875		Joyner, W. J.	7 Jan., 1884
	Doherty, J. E.	20 Mar., 1874		Foskett, H. J.	2 Feb., 1884
	Ryan, W. W.	10 Dec., 1875		Molloy, C.	24 July, 1882
	Robinson, J.	16 Feb., 1877		Stafford, J. M.	13 May, 1885
	M'Donnell, M. H. J.¶	1 Aug., 1861		Kenny, A. J.	1 June, 1885
	Kenny, J. W.	14 Feb., 1877		Baker, T. W.	1 Aug., 1882
	Holmes, H. W. R.	12 Dec., 1871		Millington, R. H.	8 Jan., 1884
	Swire, H.	31 Jan., 1877		Craft, E. G. L.**	18 Aug., 1882
	M'Neilly, A.	15 Dec., 1877	Temporary Clerks	Reynolds, J.	
	Hilton, S. B.	17 June, 1878		M'Mullan, H.	
	Cosgrove, W. T. O.	16 April, 1878		Harle, T. Y.	
	Rush, F. W. S.	10 May, 1880		Cannon, R. S.	
	Falconer, F. F.	1 Jan., 1878		Steber, A. G.	
	Brady, M. J.	3 Oct., 1878		Breakspear, C. W.	
	Middleton, J.¶	17 Dec., 1877		Solomon, A.	
	Briggs, A.	9 Feb., 1881		Porter, S.	
	Shortland, R. A.	14 April, 1881	Probationers	Mitchell, J. A.	
	Warre, G. C. A.	10 „ 1877			

* It is understood that this is the Branch which is meant by the term "Secretary's Branch," in the question in connection with which this Return is furnished. † Resigned 20th April, 1873; reappointed 1st April, 1874. ‡ Resigned 13th March, 1883; reappointed 3rd August, 1883. § Resigned 28th June, 1881; reappointed 30th July, 1882. ¶ Shipping Clerk. ** Resigned 21st June, 1884; reappointed 26th October, 1884.

1887.
(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LETTER-SORTERS AND LETTER-CARRIERS.
(APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1887.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th October, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of Letter-sorters appointed in the General Post Office during the past two years, with the names, dates of appointment, and salaries; also,
- “(2.) The number of Letter-carriers, during the like period, who have received promotion, and the nature of same.”

(Mr. Frank Smith.)

LETTER-SORTERS APPOINTED.
Number of Appointments—12.

Name.	Previously employed as	At a salary of (per annum).	Appointed as Letter-sorter on	At a salary of (per annum).
Maher, Daniel.....	.....	£	21 December, 1885.....	£
Mullarkey, Fredk.....	.....	.....	15 February, 1886.....	104
Little, Prince, F.	Messenger	75	26 May, 1886.....	104
Hancock, T. J.	Temporary Clerk	75	4 June, 1886.....	100
Murray, T. J.	Mail Boy	78	7 July, 1886.....	78
Bell, Alex. William	Temporary Clerk	75	1 July, 1886.....	100
Bright, David John	“ “	75	11 August, 1886.....	104
Clarke, William	Postal Assistant at Goulburn	120	1 October, 1886.....	120*
Gill, Robert G. M.	Temporary Clerk	50	8 September, 1886.....	75
Davis, George Thomas	“ “	75	15 July, 1887.....	104
Leith, Alexander	“ “	75	1 September, 1887.....	100
Herkes, Richard R.	“ “	75	7 October, 1887.....	104

*Since appointed Postal Assistant, Mudgee.

LETTER-CARRIERS PROMOTED.
Number of Promotions—7.

Name.	Salary as Letter-carrier (per annum).	Promoted to position of	At a salary of (per annum).	On
Edmonds, C.	£ 124	Mail Guard	£ 120	1 November, 1885.
Leak, H. S.	104	“	120	1 February, 1886.
Murdoch, D.	78	Stamper and Sorter	90	23 March, 1886.
Hosking, G. K.	104	Postal Assistant, Narrabri	100	21 June, 1886.*
Willoughby, G. T.	104	“ “ Randwick	104	1 September, 1886.
Curran, J. J.	114	“ “ Albury	100	1 April, 1887.
Percy, R.	124	Stamper and Sorter	120	14 June, 1887.

*Reappointed Letter-carrier, 27th September, 1886.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 24th October, 1887.

S. H. LAMPTON,
Secretary.

[3d.]

241—

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1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POSTAL CONFERENCE, 1888.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SYDNEY IN JANUARY, 1888.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLUTIONS.

REPORTS OF PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

Presented to Parliament by Command.



SYDNEY : CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1888.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
POSTAL CONFERENCE,

HELD IN SYDNEY, IN JANUARY, 1888.

At the Executive Council Chamber, Sydney,

19 JANUARY, 1888.

The undermentioned gentlemen, Representatives of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, were present, viz. :—

- New South Wales* : The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBTON, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
- Victoria* : The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
- South Australia* : The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.
- Queensland* : The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department.
- Tasmania* : The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
A. C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- Western Australia* : The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.

On the motion of the Honorable J. C. F. JOHNSON, seconded by the Honorable F. T. DERHAM, the Honorable C. J. Roberts was appointed Chairman.

Mr. Alexander C. Budge was appointed Secretary.

On the motion of the Honorable J. C. F. JOHNSON, seconded by the Honorable W. HORATIO WILSON, it was unanimously resolved :—

“ That the permanent Heads of Departments be present at the Conference to assist Ministers on all matters to be discussed relating to their Departments.”

The question of admitting the Press to the sittings of the Conference was then considered, and, on the motion of the Honorable F. T. DERHAM, seconded by the Honorable J. C. F. JOHNSON, it was resolved that the Press should not be admitted, but that the Secretary should furnish a *précis* of the proceedings, after each sitting, under direction of the Chairman.

The Honorable CHARLES J. ROBERTS, and

The Honorable J. C. F. JOHNSON, laid their Commissions on the Table, and

Mr. JOHNSON also informed the Conference that he had been appointed to represent Western Australia.

Mr. ROBERTS then submitted a list of Questions for consideration, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DERHAM also laid before the Conference a list of Papers bearing upon the proceedings of the Conference, which was ordered to be printed.

The Council then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

THE CONFERENCE resumed at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ROBERTS then proposed for consideration the subject of the mode of apportioning subsidies and settling accounts between the United Kingdom and the three Colonies parties to the Contract, and the terms on which other Colonies may use the Service, and laid before the Conference a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Australian Mail Service, covering a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with enclosures on the same subject, which were ordered to be printed.

After

After discussion, Mr. JOHNSON gave notice of the following motion :—

“That the non-contracting Colonies making use of the Service shall pay sea transit rates as under, viz. :—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net weight
Packets	1s. ” ”
Newspapers	6d. ” ”

subject to modification; that the contracting Colonies shall apportion the balance of the subsidy on the basis of population; that any of the Colonies, in addition to New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, may be parties to the Contract, on agreeing to contribute to the subsidy on the basis of population.”

The Conference adjourned at 5 o'clock until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

At the General Post Office, Sydney.

20 JANUARY, 1888.

Present :—

- New South Wales* : The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBTON, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
- Victoria* : The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
- South Australia* : The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.
- Queensland* : The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department.
- Tasmania* : The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
A. C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- Western Australia* : The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.

The Conference having assembled at 11 o'clock, the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

* See papers laid
before the Con-
ference.

The permanent officers in attendance on the Conference then brought up a report* on the subject of the proportion of the mail subsidy of £75,000, to be borne by each Colony, on three different bases; and in connection with such report, the Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON asked that the motion, of which notice was given by him yesterday, should be withdrawn, with a view to the substitution of the following motion :—

“That excluding New Zealand, Fiji, Noumea, &c., the Australian subsidy of £75,000 a year be apportioned amongst the Colonies, viz. :—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, on the basis of their respective populations—the following figures to be accepted for the purpose of computation until the next census, viz. :—

Colony.	Population.	Amount.
		£
New South Wales	1,001,966	26,227 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Victoria	1,003,043	26,255 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Queensland... ..	343,768	8,998 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
South Australia	312,439	8,178 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Tasmania	137,211	3,591 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
Western Australia... ..	40,084	1,049 ⁴ / ₁₀₀
	2,838,511	*74,300

* Receipts from other Colonies, (say) £700.

With regard to New Zealand, Fiji, Noumea, &c., the following sea transit rates to be charged on correspondence despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers under contract, exclusive of whatever Australian railway transit rates may be fixed by this Conference, viz. :—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net.
Packets	1s. Od. ”
Newspapers	6d. ”

Parcels (included in the Parcel Post)—

Sea transit	8d. per lb.
Australian rate (if forwarded by sea)	2d. ”

It being understood that the sea transit rates will be subject to reduction should it be found that the payments of New Zealand, &c., materially lessen the amount of subsidy apportioned amongst the six Colonies specified in the first paragraph of this resolution.”

The Conference agreed to the substituted notice of motion, which was ordered to be printed.

The

The Conference then proceeded to the consideration of the subject of railway transit rates to be paid by the despatching country or colony, to each forwarding colony, and Mr. JOHNSON moved the following resolution:—

“That the railway transit rates to be paid by the despatching country or colony to each forwarding colony be the same as those agreed to at the Melbourne Conference in 1886, viz:—

Letters	... ..	4d. per lb. net weight.
Other mail matter	... ..	4s. per cwt. ..

If forwarded by ordinary train.”

After full discussion the resolution was carried.

The motion proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, on the subject of the proportion of subsidy to be borne by each colony, was then brought forward, and, after discussion, its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. WILSON moved,—

“That the permanent Heads be requested to consider and bring up reports on the subjects Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and 20, in the Schedule laid before the Conference by Mr. Roberts yesterday; also Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the subjects by Mr. Derham,”

which was agreed to.

The Conference adjourned at a quarter to 6 o'clock until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

At the General Post Office, Sydney.

23 JANUARY, 1888.

Present:—

New South Wales: The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBERT, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.

Victoria: The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.

South Australia: The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.

Queensland: The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department.

Tasmania: The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
A. C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Western Australia: The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.

New Zealand: The Hon. Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council.
W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Department.

The Conference having duly assembled, the Honorable Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary Post Office and Telegraph Department, New Zealand, as representing New Zealand at the Conference, took their seats accordingly.

The Minutes of the Proceedings on the 20th instant were read and confirmed.

The Hon. W. HORATIO WILSON then laid on the table a copy of the Executive Council Minute appointing the Queensland Representatives to the Conference.

Mr. WILSON further gave notice of the following motion for the next Meeting:—

“That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at double rates inter-colonially.”

The Chairman laid before the Conference a communication from Captain F. C. Rowan, Australian Representative of the Pacific Telegraph Co. (Limited), on the subject of the object and aims of the said Company, and stating his willingness to afford the Conference any information that they might think necessary, and the same having been read, was ordered to be printed.

Draft reports from the permanent Heads were then brought up on the subjects of “Intercolonial Parcels Post,” and “Intercolonial Postal Notes.”

The Conference resolved that the reports be printed and circulated, but that in the meantime they be treated as confidential documents.

The Chairman then proposed the consideration by the Conference of the subject of New Zealand cable rates, but at the suggestion of Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT it was resolved to postpone the consideration of the matter until to-morrow.

Mr. BIRD then proposed, and Mr. WILSON seconded, the following motion, which was carried, viz:—

“That the representatives of the Eastern Extension and the Pacific Cable Companies be admitted to the Conference in order that they may state the proposals of their respective Companies to the Conference.”

Whereupon the representatives referred to were admitted, and answered certain questions put to them by Members of the Conference. [See “Papers laid before the Conference.”]

The Chairman then laid before the Conference the “Proposition of the Eastern Extension Company to the Australasian Colonies, subject to the approval of all the interested Administrations,” which was ordered to be printed.

On resuming at 2.30 the Hon. F. T. DEBHAM laid his Commission on the Table.

The Conference then proceeded to further consider the subject of "Cable Communication," and the representatives of the Eastern Extension Company laid on the Table certain papers, which were ordered to be printed.

The further consideration of the matter was postponed pending the attendance of Captain Rowan, representing the Pacific Telegraph Company.

The subject of "Intercolonial Parcels Post" was then considered; and Mr. WILSON moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. DEBHAM, and agreed to:—

"That this Conference would view with satisfaction the establishment of an Intercolonial Parcels Post, and recommends that the question receive the early consideration of the various Australasian Governments, and that those Colonies possessing the power to introduce the system are desired to do so as early as convenient, and it is recommended that parcels should be carried at a rate of 5d. per lb., with a minimum of 10d. to cover a 2 lb. parcel, exclusive of cost of carriage (which would be added in each case), and the same general regulations be adopted as are in operation between Great Britain and the Colonies."

The Conference then proceeded to consider the subject of "Postal Notes," when the following motion was proposed by Mr. JOHNSON, seconded by Sir WILLIAM FITZGERBERT, K.C.M.G., and agreed to:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that a system of Intercolonial Postal Notes be established between the Colonies here represented, by which the Postal Notes issued in any of such Colonies shall be payable in any other, and that the following be the rates:—

Postal Note.		Charge.	Postal Note.		Charge.	Postal Note.		Charge.
s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.
1	0	...	3	6	...	10	0	...
1	6	...	4	0	...	10	6	...
2	0	...	4	6	...	15	0	...
2	6	...	5	0	...	20	0	...
3	0	...	7	6	...			

An additional fee equal to the original fee to be collected by the paying office."

The following notice of motion was then given by Mr. BIRD, viz. :—

"That when any Colony to which mails are despatched by the P. and O. and Orient steamers is under the necessity of providing for the conveyance by sea of its incoming mails, the sea transit rates to be paid by the despatching country to the colony of destination shall be for

Letters	...	...	...	...	...	3d. each.
Other mail matter	...	...	...	...	...	3s. per cwt."

THE Conference resumed at 8 o'clock,—

When Mr. WILSON proposed that the report of the permanent Official Heads of Departments, on the subject of "Intercolonial Parcels Post" and "Postal Notes" should be printed, and form part of the proceedings, which was agreed to.

Mr. DEBHAM then brought before the Conference the subject of "The Universal Postal Union;" and having fully set forth his views on the subject, he moved,—

"That at the present time the Australian Colonies are not prepared to join the Postal Union," which was seconded by Sir Wm. FITZGERBERT, and carried unanimously.

Mr. WILSON laid before the Conference a communication from Captain Rounding on the subject of the Proposed Canadian Pacific Mail Service from England to Australia, *via* Montreal and Vancouver, which was ordered to be printed, with a view to its consideration at a future meeting.

Mr. JOHNSON brought forward the subject of the "Duplication of Telegraph Land Line by an extension from some point on the Port Darwin Line to connect with the Queensland system at Innamooka, Birdsville, or Burketown," and having been discussed, it was resolved that no immediate action by the Conference was necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON also brought forward the subject of "redirection fee on Parcels," and moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wilson, and agreed to:—

"That an uniform charge be made on all redirected parcels equivalent to the ordinary charge from the place to which the parcel was first directed to that of destination."

The Conference adjourned at a quarter to 10 o'clock until to-morrow at 9.30 a.m.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

At the General Post Office, Sydney.

24 JANUARY, 1888.

Present:—

- New South Wales:* The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBTON, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
- Victoria:* The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
- South Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.
- Queensland:* The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department.
- Tasmania:* The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- Western Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.
- New Zealand:* The Hon. Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council.
W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Department.

The Conference assembled at 9'30 a.m., and the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

Captain Rowan, the Australian Representative of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), then attended the Conference, and made a statement showing the objects of the Company in respect to the Australasian Colonies, and answered certain questions put to him by members of the Conference. [See "Papers laid before the Conference."]]

Mr. ROBERTS laid before the Conference a paper handed in by Captain Rowan, on the "Australian Cable Question," which was ordered to be printed.

The Conference adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

At the General Post Office, Sydney.

25 JANUARY, 1888.

Present:—

- New South Wales:* The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBTON, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
- Victoria:* The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
- South Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.
- Queensland:* The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department.
- Tasmania:* The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
A. C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- Western Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.
- New Zealand:* The Hon. Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council.
W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Department.

The Conference having assembled at 10 o'clock, the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The permanent Heads then laid before the Conference draft reports on the following subjects, which were ordered to be printed, viz:—

- (1.) Uniform Postal Regulations.
- (2.) Reduction of Inland Postage, and the adoption or otherwise of the ounce unit.
- (3.) Newspapers—Intercolonial Exchange of.
- (4.) Exchange of Post-cards between Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies.

The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD laid his commission on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON then proposed the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the distribution of the Mail subsidy of £75,000 on the basis of population.

And

And with the concurrence of the Conference amended the motion, to read as follows:—

“That the Australian subsidy of £75,000 a year, payable to the P. & O. and Orient S.S. Companies for the conveyance of mails between Europe and Australia, be apportioned amongst the Colonies, viz.:—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, on the basis of their respective populations—the following figures to be accepted for the purpose of computation until January, 1891, and thereafter during the continuance of contract the amounts payable by the various Colonies to be adjusted on the estimated basis of population each year:—

Colony.	Population.	Amount.
		£
New South Wales	1,001,966	26,227
Victoria	1,003,043	26,255
Queensland... ..	343,768	8,998
South Australia	312,439	8,178
Tasmania	137,211	3,591
Western Australia... ..	40,084	1,049
	2,838,511	*74,300

* Receipts from other Colonies, (say) £700.

And with regard to New Zealand, Fiji, New Caledonia, &c., the following sea transit rates to be charged on correspondence despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers under contract, exclusive of whatever Australian railway transit rates may be fixed by this Conference, viz.:—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net.
Packets	1s. 0d. ”
Newspapers	6d. ”

Parcels (included in the Parcel Post)—

Sea transit	3d. per lb.
Australian rate (if forwarded by sea)... ..	2d. ”

It being understood that the sea transit rates will be subject to reduction should it be found that the payments of New Zealand, &c., materially lessen the amount of subsidy apportioned amongst the six Colonies specified in the first paragraph of this resolution.”

It was then proposed by Mr. BIRD that the figures 1891 in the motion be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the figures 1889, which was unanimously agreed to.

The further consideration of the motion was postponed until a later sitting.

Mr. RONNERS then brought before the Conference the subject of the reduction of postage on correspondence with Great Britain under the new contract, whereupon, after discussion,—

Mr. DERHAM proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, and unanimously agreed to,—

“That the overland rate, *via* Brindisi or Naples, for letters sent to the United Kingdom under the new contract be at the rate of 6d. per half-ounce, as at present, and that the rate for letters borne wholly by sea from Adelaide be 4d. per half-ounce.”

Mr. JOHNSON moved, and Mr. BIRD seconded, the following Resolution, which was agreed to:—

“That the rate of Postage to any European country *via* Italy be 6d. per half ounce on letters.”

Mr. BIRD then proposed the motion, of which notice was given by him on the 23rd instant, on the subject of sea transit rates, which was seconded by Sir WILLIAM FITZGERBERD and carried, viz.:—

“That when any Colony to which mails are despatched by the P. and O. and Orient steamers is under the necessity of providing for the conveyance by sea of its incoming mails, the sea transit rates to be paid by Great Britain to the colony of destination shall be for

Letters	½d. each.
Other mail matter	3s. per cwt.”

In connection with the subject, Mr. JOHNSON laid before the Conference certain correspondence between Sir John W. Downer and Mr. Bramston, which was ordered to be printed.

The Chairman then brought before the Conference the subject of Cable Communication with New Zealand and the rates charged, and, after discussion, the Conference adjourned until 3 o'clock.

On resuming, the Hon. Sir Wm. FITZGERBERD addressed the Conference on the subject of the New Zealand Cable Service, and laid on the table certain papers, which were ordered to be printed, viz.:—

- (1.) Memorandum by Sir Julius Vogel, late Postmaster-General, New Zealand, *re* Telegraph Cables.
- (2.) A communication from Mr. Sandford Fleming to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, dated 26th September, 1887.
- (3.) Memorandum by Mr. Gray on the subject of the New Zealand Cable question.

After

After full discussion on the subject of the "Cable Service" generally, Mr. DERHAM moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, and carried upon the following division:—

Ayes.	No.
New South Wales.	Queensland.
Victoria.	
South Australia.	
Tasmania.	
New Zealand.	
Western Australia.	

"That as all the Australasian Colonies are interested in the maintenance of cable communication with Great Britain, this Conference is of opinion that each of these Colonies should contribute, in proportion to the extent of its population, to the subsidies now paid by the contracting Colonies to the Eastern Extension Company, and that a like division of cost should be made between all the Colonies represented at this Conference of the cables communicating with Tasmania and New Zealand—Great Britain to be requested to contribute towards the subsidy given to the Eastern Extension Company in respect of the cables connected with the traffic with the United Kingdom: Provided always that it is understood that the right to purchase the Australasian cables of the Eastern Extension Company is to be in the hands of the Colonies who are now paying, or may consent to pay, the above subsidies in the manner provided, at any time upon giving the Company the notice prescribed in the subsidy agreement."

Mr. DERHAM then moved, and Mr. WILSON seconded, the following resolution, viz.:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable a survey should be made of a suitable route for an Ocean Telegraph Cable by way of the Pacific, *viz* Vancouver Island, the cost of the survey to be defrayed by Great Britain, Canada, and the Australasian Colonies represented at this Conference. This, however, is not to bind any of the countries named to accept the proposals of the Pacific Cable Company, and that the subject of the resolution be communicated to the various Australasian Governments.

Which was carried upon the following division:—

Ayes.	No.
Victoria.	New South Wales.
Queensland.	
Tasmania.	
New Zealand.	

Mr. BIRD moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JOHNSON, and carried unanimously, viz.:—

"That the proposals of the Eastern Extension Company for a reduction of the tariff between Europe and Australia are worthy of careful consideration, and that this Conference recommends that such consideration be given to them by the various Australasian Governments."

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE SUBSIDY.

The Conference then proceeded to consider the above subject, of which notice was given by Mr. JOHNSON, whereupon Mr. WILSON, as representing Queensland, dissented from the motion.

Mr. JOHNSON then moved, and Mr. DERHAM seconded, certain amendments.

After discussion the motion was agreed to as amended,—

"That the Australian subsidy of £75,000 a year, payable to the P. & O. and Orient S.S. Companies for the conveyance of mails between Europe and Australia, after deducting amounts paid by non-contracting parties, be apportioned amongst the Colonies, *viz*:— New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, on the basis of their respective populations—the following figures to be accepted for the purpose of computation until January, 1889, and thereafter during the continuance of contract the amounts payable by the various Colonies to be adjusted on the estimated basis of population each year:—

Colony.	Population.
New South Wales	1,001,906
Victoria	1,003,043
South Australia	312,439
Tasmania	137,211
Western Australia	40,084

That the following sea transit rates, subject to such alteration as may from time to time be decided upon by the contracting Colonies, be charged to non-contracting Colonies, on correspondence despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers under contract, exclusive of whatever Australian railway transit rates may be fixed by this Conference, *viz*:—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net.
Packets	1s. 0d. "
Newspapers	6d. "

Parcels (included in the Parcel Post)—

Sea transit	8d. per lb.
Australian rate (if forwarded by sea)	2d. "

Any non-contracting Colony may become a party to the contract at any time on intimating its desire to do so."

Sir

Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT then moved, and Mr. JOHNSON seconded, the following motion:—

“That the Transpacific Mail Service question be referred to the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand for consideration.”

Agreed to.

UNIFORM POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The report of the permanent Heads of Departments on this question was then brought up. Mr. DERHAM moved, and Mr. JOHNSON seconded, the following motion:—

“That the question of Uniform Postal Regulations be referred to such permanent Heads of Postal Departments as can remain in Sydney, and draft such regulations which are to be forwarded to the various Governments for consideration.”—

which was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE, AND THE ADOPTION OR OTHERWISE OF THE OUNCE UNIT.

The report of the permanent Heads of Departments on the above subject was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

NEWSPAPERS—INTERCOLONIAL EXCHANGE OF.

Mr. DERHAM proposed and Mr. BIRD seconded,—

“That the report of the permanent Heads of Departments be printed and referred to the various Governments for their consideration, with a view of introducing amending Acts if thought desirable.”

Agreed to.

EXCHANGE OF POST CARDS.

The report of the permanent Heads of Departments was brought up, and Mr. JOHNSON proposed the following motion, which was seconded by Mr. DERHAM, and agreed to:—

“That an exchange of post-cards be arranged between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain at the following rates:—For transmission *via* Italy, 8d.; wholly sea-borne, 2d.”

REDUCTION OF INDIAN TRANSIT RATES.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. TODD, who had attended the Conference at Berlin when the subject was discussed, addressed the Conference; and Mr. DERHAM then moved, and Mr. WILSON seconded, the following motion:—

“That the Minister of Education of South Australia be requested to take the necessary steps with a view to bring about a reduction in the rates.”

REDUCTION OF INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

It was resolved that the Report brought up by the permanent Heads of Departments be printed.

AMENDMENT OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

It was moved by Mr. DERHAM, and seconded by Mr. BIRD,—

“That the Conference approve of the report of the permanent Heads of Departments, and that the necessary steps be taken to frame Regulations, also that the definition of cypher message be adopted.”

Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON then moved the Resolution of which he had given notice, *viz.*:—

“That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at double rates locally and intercolonially.”—

which was carried by a majority, New South Wales and South Australia dissenting.

DIRECT EXCHANGE OF MAILS WITH GERMANY.

Mr. DERHAM moved,—

“That this matter is not one with which the Colonies are called upon to interfere.”—

which was agreed to.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH GERMANY BY GERMAN PACKET.

Mr. DERHAM moved and Mr. BIRD seconded,—

“That having considered the Report of the permanent Heads of Departments, it was thought advisable to postpone the matter for the present.”

Agreed to.

INTERCHANGE OF STAMPS.

Mr. DERHAM moved and Mr. JOHNSON seconded,—

“That the Conference is of opinion the stamps issued by the Post and Telegraph Departments should be used for postage and telegraph purposes only, special stamps being made and used for duty.”

Agreed to. Queensland dissented.

AMENDMENT OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

To be reported upon by Heads of Departments.

CHARGING FIJI FOR TRANSIT OF ENGLISH MAILS BY RAIL THROUGH AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. DERHAM moved and Mr. WILSON seconded,—

“That the Report of the permanent Heads be adopted.”

Agreed to.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. DERHAM moved, and Mr. BIRD seconded,—

“That, with a view to the introduction of the Post-card system into New Zealand, negotiations be entered into with the steam companies as to the charges for carriage.”

Mr. WILSON then gave the following notice of motion:—

“That a letter bearing the postage stamp of any Colony, with the words ‘For reply’ stamped thereon, shall be received at any post office on being adequately stamped.”—

Which the Conference referred for the consideration of Heads of Departments.

The Council adjourned at 5 minutes before 12 o'clock until to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Chairman.

At the General Post Office, Sydney.

25 JANUARY, 1888.

Present:—

- New South Wales:* The Hon. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., M.P.
S. H. LAMBTON, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
- Victoria:* The Hon. F. T. DERHAM, M.P., Postmaster-General.
J. SMIBERT, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General.
- South Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON, M.P., Minister for Education.
CHARLES TODD, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.
- Queensland:* The Hon. WALTER HORATIO WILSON, M.L.C., Postmaster-General.
JOHN McDONNELL, Esq., Under Secretary Post and Telegraph Department.
- Tasmania:* The Hon. B. STAFFORD BIRD, M.P., Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General.
A. C. DOUGLAS, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office Department.
ROBERT HENRY, Esq., Superintendent of Telegraphs.
- Western Australia:* The Hon. J. C. F. JOHNSON.
- New Zealand:* The Hon. Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council.
W. GRAY, Esq., Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Department.

The Conference having met at 4 o'clock p.m., the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read and confirmed.

The permanent Heads of Departments brought up the following report on Mr. WILSON's motion, on the subject of letters bearing the postage stamp of any Colony with the words “for reply” stamped thereon, being received at any post office on being adequately stamped, viz. :—

“We venture to express the opinion that this measure, if adopted, would lead to great abuse, and would interfere materially with the expeditious sorting of the letters.

S. H. LAMBTON.
C. TODD.
JAMES SMIBERT.
W. GRAY.
A. C. DOUGLAS.”

Mr. McDONNELL (Queensland) dissented.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON made a personal explanation as to his reason for not agreeing to the pooling of the subsidies to the Eastern Extension Company and their division amongst the Ministers of that Colony decided on by a majority of the Conference, such reason being that the several Ministers of that Colony since 1879 had declined to contribute towards any subsidy for the cable, and under these circumstances he was not in a position to assent to the Resolution, but he intended to bring the matter before his colleagues for further consideration.

A communication was read from Messrs. Gale and Stephen, newspaper proprietors, Manly Beach, on the subject of the transmission by post of parcels of Supplements to Newspapers, which was “received.”

Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT then proposed, and Mr. DERHAM seconded, the following vote of thanks to Mr. ROBERTS, Chairman of the Conference, which was unanimously agreed to:—

“That the members of this Centennial Postal Conference desire to record, before separating, their high sense of the uniform kindness, courtesy, and tact with which the Honorable C. J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., has presided over their deliberations.”

Mr.

Mr. ROBERTS proposed, and Mr. JOHNSON seconded, a vote of thanks to the permanent Heads of Departments assisting at the Conference, for the able manner in which they have performed their duties, and the great assistance rendered by them in matters of detail, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BIRD then proposed, and Sir WILLIAM FITZHERBERT seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. A. C. Budge, the Secretary.

The Conference then adjourned.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Secretary.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS, New South Wales.

FREDK. T. DERHAM, Victoria.

J. C. F. JOHNSON, South Australia.

W. HORATIO WILSON, Queensland.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, New Zealand.

B. STAFFORD BIRD, Tasmania.

J. C. F. JOHNSON, Western Australia.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(SYDNEY, JANUARY, 1888.)

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESOLUTIONS TO WHICH THE CONFERENCE AGREED.

RAILWAY TRANSIT RATES.

That the railway transit rates to be paid by the despatching country or colony to each forwarding colony be the same as those agreed to at the Melbourne Conference in 1886, viz. :—

Letters	4d. per lb. net weight.
Other mail matter	4s. per cwt. „

If forwarded by ordinary train.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCELS POST.

That this Conference would view with satisfaction the establishment of an Intercolonial Parcels Post, and recommends that the question receive the early consideration of the various Australasian Governments, and that those Colonies possessing the power to introduce the system are desired to do so as early as convenient, and it is recommended that parcels should be carried at a rate of 5d. per lb., with a minimum of 10d. to cover a 2 lb. parcel, exclusive of cost of carriage (which would be added in each case), and the same general regulations be adopted as are in operation between Great Britain and the Colonies.

POSTAL NOTES.

That in the opinion of this Conference it is desirable that a system of Intercolonial Postal Notes be established between the Colonies here represented by which the Postal Notes issued in any of such Colonies shall be payable in any other, and that the following be the rates :—

Postal Note.	Charge.	Postal Note.	Charge.	Postal Note.	Charge.
s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
1 0	0½	3 6	1	10 0	3
1 6	0½	4 0	1	10 6	3
2 0	1	4 6	1	15 0	3
2 6	1	5 0	2	20 0	3
3 0	1	7 6	2		

An additional fee equal to the original fee to be collected by the paying office.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

That at the present time the Australian Colonies are not prepared to join the Postal Union.

REDIRECTION FEE ON PARCELS.

That an uniform charge be made on all redirected parcels equivalent to the ordinary charge from the place to which the parcel was first directed to that of destination.

DUPLICATION OF TELEGRAPH LAND LINE BY AN EXTENSION FROM SOME POINT ON THE PORT DARWIN LINE TO CONNECT WITH THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM AT INNAMINKA, BIRDSVILLE, OR BURKETOWN.

Resolved that no immediate action by the Conference was necessary.

RATES OF POSTAGE UNDER THE NEW CONTRACT.

That the overland rate, viz Brindisi or Naples, for letters sent to the United Kingdom under the new contract be at the rate of 6d. per half-ounce, as at present, and that the rate for letters borne wholly by sea from Adelaide be 4d. per half-ounce.

That the rate of postage to any European country, viz Italy, be 6d. per half-ounce on letters.

SEA TRANSIT RATES.

That when any Colony to which mails are despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers is under the necessity of providing for the conveyance by sea of its incoming mails, the sea transit rates to be paid by Great Britain to the Colony of destination shall be for

Letters	½d. each.
Other mail matter	3s. per cwt.

CABLE

CABLE SERVICE.

That as all the Australasian Colonies are interested in the maintenance of cable communication with Great Britain, this Conference is of opinion that each of these Colonies should contribute, in proportion to the extent of its population, to the subsidies now paid by the contracting Colonies to the Eastern Extension Company, and that a like division of cost should be made between all the Colonies represented at this Conference of the cables communicating with Tasmania and New Zealand—Great Britain to be requested to contribute towards the subsidy given to the Eastern Extension Company in respect of the cables connected with the traffic with the United Kingdom: Provided always that it is understood that the right to purchase the Australasian cables of the Eastern Extension Company is to be in the hands of the Colonies who are now paying, or may consent to pay, the above subsidies in the manner provided, at any time upon giving the Company the notice prescribed in the subsidy agreement.

Queensland dissented.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLE BY WAY OF THE PACIFIC, VIA VANCOUVER ISLAND.

That this Conference is of opinion that it is desirable a survey should be made of a suitable route for an Ocean Telegraph Cable by way of the Pacific, *via* Vancouver Island, the cost of the survey to be defrayed by Great Britain, Canada, and the Australasian Colonies represented at this Conference. This, however, is not to bind any of the countries named to accept the proposals of the Pacific Cable Company, and that the subject of the resolution be communicated to the various Australasian Governments.

New South Wales dissented.

PROPOSALS OF EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANY FOR A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF BETWEEN EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA.

That the proposals of the Eastern Extension Company for a reduction of the tariff between Europe and Australia are worthy of careful consideration, and that this Conference recommends that such consideration be given to them by the various Australasian Governments.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

That the Australian subsidy of £75,000 a year, payable to the P. & O. and Orient S.S. Companies for the conveyance of mails between Europe and Australia, after deducting amounts paid by non-contracting parties, be apportioned amongst the Colonies, *viz.*:—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, on the basis of their respective populations—the following figures to be accepted for the purpose of computation until January, 1889, and thereafter during the continuance of contract the amounts payable by the various Colonies to be adjusted on the estimated basis of population each year:—

Colony.	Population.
New South Wales	1,001,966
Victoria	1,003,043
South Australia	312,439
Tasmania	137,211
Western Australia	40,084

That the following sea transit rates, subject to such alteration as may from time to time be decided upon by the contracting Colonies to non-contracting Colonies, be charged on correspondence despatched by the P. & O. and Orient steamers under contract, exclusive of whatever Australian railway transit rates may be fixed by this Conference, *viz.*:—

Letters	25s. 4d. per lb. net.
Packets	1s. 0d. „
Newspapers	6d. „

Parcels (included in the Parcel Post)—

Sea transit	3d. per lb.
Australian rate (if forwarded by sea)	2d. „

Any non-contracting Colony may become a party to the contract at any time on intimating its desire to do so.

Queensland dissented.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

That the Trans-Pacific Mail Service question be referred to the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand for consideration.

UNIFORM POSTAL REGULATIONS.

That the question of Uniform Postal Regulations be referred to such permanent Heads of Postal Departments as can remain in Sydney, and draft such regulations which are to be forwarded to the various Governments for consideration.

NEWSPAPERS—INTERCOLONIAL EXCHANGE OF.

That the report of permanent Heads of Departments be printed and referred to the various Governments for their consideration, with a view of introducing amending Acts if thought advisable.

EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS.

That an exchange of post-cards be arranged between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain at the following rates :—For transmission *via* Italy, 3d. ; wholly sea-borne, 2d.

REDUCTION OF INDIAN TRANSIT RATES.

That the Minister of Education of South Australia be requested to take the necessary steps with a view to bring about a reduction in the rates.

AMENDMENT OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

That the Conference approve of the report of the permanent Heads of Departments, and that the necessary steps be taken to frame Regulations, and that the definition of cypher message be adopted.

URGENT TELEGRAMS AT DOUBLE RATES LOCALLY AND INTERCOLONIALY.

That it is considered desirable to adopt a system of urgent telegrams at double rates locally and intercolonially.

New South Wales and South Australia dissented.

INTERCHANGE OF STAMPS.

That the Conference is of opinion the stamps issued by the Post and Telegraph Departments should be used for post and telegraph purposes only, special stamps being made and used for duty. Queensland dissented.

CHARGING FIJI FOR TRANSIT OF ENGLISH MAILS BY RAIL THROUGH AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY.

The following report of permanent Heads of Departments was approved :—

The Fijian Post Office objects to the payment of any Australian territorial transit rates for the carriage of its mails by rail between Adelaide and Sydney, but requests that such mails be conveyed between those ports by sea. The question for decision is, therefore, whether mails from that Colony should be put on board in Sydney or Melbourne, and those for that Colony brought on to Sydney or Melbourne by steamer.

We think that no exception should be made in the case of Fiji, and that if that Colony does not see its way to pay the Australian transit rates its mails should be landed at, and shipped from, Sydney or Melbourne.

EXCHANGE OF POST CARDS WITH NEW ZEALAND.

That, with a view to the introduction of the Post-card system into New Zealand, negotiations be entered into with the steam companies as to the charges for carriage.

DIRECT EXCHANGE OF MAILS WITH GERMANY.

The Conference resolved that this matter is not one with which the Colonies are called upon to interfere.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH GERMANY BY GERMAN PACKETS.

Having considered the report of the permanent Heads of Departments, it was thought advisable to postpone the matter for the present.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(SYDNEY, JANUARY, 1888.)

Reports of Permanent Heads of Departments.

No. 1.

REPORT BY OFFICIAL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIL SUBSIDY OF £75,000 ON THREE DIFFERENT BASES.

Memo. of total net weight of Mail Matter despatched by the undermentioned Colonies per P. and O. and Orient steamers during 1886, and showing approximately the proportion of the subsidy of £75,000 to be borne by each, on three different bases.

Colony.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Total net weight.	Estimated postage.	Contributions based on following rates, viz.: Letters(say)25/31b. Packets, 1s. 1b. Newspapers, 6d. 1b.	Contribution on basis of total net weight.	Contribution on basis of estimated postage.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	16,474	10,356	126,233	153,062	23,150	24,500	22,972	25,200
Victoria	18,916	14,252	184,049	217,217	25,433	29,200	32,600	27,700
South Australia	5,060	5,011	41,803	51,874	7,500	7,700	7,788	8,160
Queensland	5,648	2,549	39,553	47,750	7,500	8,200	7,167	8,160
Tasmania	1,901	1,900	16,122	19,923	3,000	2,900	2,989	3,265
West Australia	1,285	958	4,945	7,188	2,000	1,800	1,079	2,170
New Zealand & Fiji (say)	500	200	2,000	2,700	317	700	405	345
	49,784	35,226	414,704	499,714	68,900	75,000	75,000	75,000

1st. Statement showing Contributions to Ocean Mail Service on following basis:—

A.—Transit rates to be paid by non-contracting Colonies making use of service, viz., West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, and New Zealand, as under:—

Colony.	Letters at 25s. 1b.		Packets at 1s. 1b.		Newspapers at 6d. 1b.		Total Value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.	lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
West Australia	1,285	1,606 5 0	958	47 18 0	4,945	123 12 6	1,777 15 6
Tasmania	1,901	2,376 5 0	1,900	95 0 0	16,122	403 1 0	2,874 6 0
Queensland	5,648	7,060 0 0	2,549	127 9 0	39,553	988 16 6	8,176 5 6
New Zealand and Fiji	500	625 0 0	200	10 0 0	2,000	50 0 0	685 0 0
						Say	£13,513 6 6

N.B.—The data used is weight of mail matter despatched in 1886.

B.—Balance of subsidy (of £75,000), £61,486 13s. 6d., apportioned between contracting Colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, according to population,* as under:—

Colony.	Estimated population on 1st January, 1887.	Proportion of subsidy payable.
		£ s. d.
New South Wales	1,001,966	26,155 12 9
Victoria	1,033,005	26,965 17 9
South Australia	320,451	8,365 3 0
	2,355,422	61,486 13 6

Total payments by non-contracting Colonies	£	s.	d.
Total payments by contracting Colonies	13,513	6	6
	61,486	13	6
	£75,000	0	0

2. Statement showing contributions to Ocean Mail Subsidy.

A.—Transit rates to be paid by Queensland, New Zealand, and Fiji, computed on weight of mail matter despatched in 1886:—

	Letters, @ 25s. lb.		Packets, @ 1s. lb.		Newspapers, @ 8d. lb.		Total Value.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Queensland	5,648	7,060 0 0	2,549	127 9 0	39,553	988 16 6	8,176 5 6
New Zealand, &c.....	500	625 0 0	200	10 0 0	2,000	50 0 0	685 0 0
							£8,861 5 6

B.—Balance of subsidy (of £75,000) £66,138 14s. 6d., apportioned between New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia, according to populations as under, viz.:—*

Colony.	Estimated Population on 1st January, 1887.	Proportion of Subsidy payable.
		£ s. d.
New South Wales	1,001,966	26,205 12 11
Victoria	1,033,005	27,017 8 11
South Australia	320,461	8,381 2 11
Tasmania	133,791	3,489 4 0
West Australia	39,584	1,035 5 9

Proportion payable on transit rates	£8,861 5 6
Do on basis of population	66,138 14 6
	<u>£75,000 0 0</u>

Mr. Hayter gives the population of the different Colonies as under:—

Victoria	1,033,052
New South Wales	1,030,762
South Australia	312,439
West Australia	40,084
Tasmania	137,211

This of course modifies the contributions, but the table given (the figures for which are taken from the "Year Book of Australia, 1887,") is sufficient to indicate approximately the amount payable by each Colony.

CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General, S.A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEMORANDUM showing the estimated division between the Australasian Colonies of the Colonial proportion of subsidy payable towards new "Federal Mail Service," based upon the average weight of letters despatched from the Australasian Colonies, as shown in the return furnished by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain when calling for tenders:—

New South Wales'	311/100 of £75,000, equal to	£26,426 2/6
Victoria	331/100	27,265 2/6
South Australia	153/100	9,312 2/6
Western Australia	53/100	1,426 2/6
Tasmania	22/100	2,936 2/6
Queensland	73/100	7,046 11/6
New Zealand	31/100	587 2/6
Total		<u>£75,000</u>

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATEMENT showing the division of Colonial share of subsidy towards Federal Mail Service, based on the population of each Colony:—

New South Wales	£22,174 2/6
Victoria	22,220 2/6
New Zealand	12,677 2/6
Queensland	7,394 2/6
South Australia	6,720 2/6
Tasmania	2,951 2/6
Western Australia	862 2/6
Total	<u>£75,000</u>

**REPORT BY PERMANENT OFFICERS, REFERRED TO IN
PROCEEDINGS OF 20TH INSTANT.**

In accordance with the instructions of Ministers assembled in Conference, we met on Saturday, the 21st instant, and subsequently, and having considered the questions remitted to us, beg to report as follows:—

No. 2.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCELS POST.

(Being No. 4 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

We think it desirable that an Intercolonial Parcels Post should be established, but as it appears that the postal laws of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania do not provide for an inland Parcels Post, fresh legislation will be necessary before its introduction, as it would, we think, be inadvisable to adopt such a measure intercolonially before it can be introduced inland.

We think that parcels should be carried intercolonially by steamer only at a rate of 5d. per lb., with a minimum of 10d. to cover a 2 lb. parcel, exclusive of the steamer's charge (which would be added in each case), and the same general regulations to be adopted as are in operation between Great Britain and the Colonies.

The experience of the Colony of Victoria is that the inland parcel post is worked at a profit.

No. 3.

INTERCOLONIAL POSTAL NOTES.

(Being No. 5 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

We think it most desirable that the system of Intercolonial Postal Notes should be established as soon as possible, and that where legislation is necessary the Governments be invited to procure it.

Distinctive notes would not, we think, be necessary; that is to say, that Postal Notes issued in any one colony should be negotiable in another, the only condition being that an additional fee equal to the original fee should be levied by the paying office.

The fees chargeable by the issuing office should be uniform, namely:—

Postal Note.	Charge.	Postal Note.	Charge.	Postal Note.	Charge.
s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
1 0 ...	... 0½	3 6 ...	... 1	10 0 ...	... 3
1 6 ...	... 0½	4 0 ...	... 1	10 6 ...	... 3
2 0 ...	... 1	4 6 ...	... 1	15 0 ...	... 3
2 6 ...	... 1	5 0 ...	... 2	20 0 ...	... 3
3 0 ...	... 1	7 6 ...	... 2		

We think that the regulations of each colony should be uniform.

No. 4.

UNIFORM POSTAL REGULATIONS.

(Being No. 6 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

We believe that the public convenience would be met by an assimilation of the regulations governing the transmission of letters, packets, and newspapers—the class of matter which should be sent as packets—and a uniform definition of newspapers and of supplements.

The question, however, is, we find, a large one, and the preparation of a uniform code of Regulations would occupy more time than we fear we could command during the sitting of the Conference, and, moreover, it is found that on many points on which uniformity is thought desirable, an amendment of the existing laws of some of the Colonies would be necessary.

Having, however, had the advantage of an interchange of ideas on this important question, it is suggested that the framing of draft regulations should be remitted to the Post Offices of Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, for consideration of the respective Ministers, these draft regulations being afterwards forwarded for the consideration of the Postmasters-General of the remaining Colonies.

No. 5.

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE, AND THE ADOPTION OR OTHERWISE OF THE OUNCE UNIT.

(Being No. 7 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

* The estimate of loss is as follows:—

New South Wales ...	£62,000
Victoria ...	75,000
South Australia ...	20,000
Queensland ...	30,000
Tasmania ...	7,000
New Zealand ...	23,000

THE former of these questions seems to us to be really one of policy; inasmuch as having given this important subject very careful consideration, we are satisfied that the reduction of the inland rate of postage from 2d. to 1d. would result in considerable loss of revenue,* and therefore we venture to suggest, is properly one for the Governments to determine on financial grounds.

It may, however, be possibly not out of place on our part to express the opinion that it would be undesirable that any one Colony should effect the reduction, unless by mutual arrangement with the whole.

It might happen that the conditions existing in one Colony would, in perhaps the near future, enable a penny inland postage to be conceded without material loss of revenue, or even at a profit, and the reduction in that Colony might, so to speak, force the hand of the others; as there can be little doubt that if, for instance, Victoria were to reduce, the public voice would insist on the reduction in New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland—regardless of the fact that what might be worked, as before stated, without serious loss, or possibly at a profit, in the one Colony, would have the opposite effect in the others, with their larger territory, and consequently costlier mail services, but comparatively smaller population and postal revenue.

Further, there would be what residents of border towns would probably call the anomaly of a letter, (say) from Melbourne for Wodonga or Echuca being carried for a penny, whilst one for Albury or Moama, on the opposite side of the river, would be charged 2d., and it is therefore nearly certain that the reduction would be followed by a demand (as in the case of telegrams) for its extension to the border towns—thus entailing a still further loss of revenue.

Of course the former of these objections would not apply with equal force to the insular Colonies of New Zealand and Tasmania, whilst the latter objection would not be applicable to those two Colonies, and should any agreement be arrived at by the Conference not to reduce the inland postage, unless by mutual arrangement, we would suggest, for the consideration of Ministers, the question of whether such agreement might be considered as not absolutely binding on either of the Colonies named. It will no doubt, however, be thought very desirable that no Colony should reduce, until the time arrives when the growth of population and the extension of Railways will enable this much-desired boon to be afforded to the public within the whole of the Australasian Colonies, and possibly intercolonially also, without such serious loss of revenue, as the granting of it at the present time would certainly entail.

With regard to the ounce limit (by which is meant the charging of 2d. for a letter not exceeding 1 oz., and 2d. for every additional ounce, in lieu of 2d. for the first $\frac{2}{3}$ oz., and 2d. for every additional $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.) which has already been adopted in Victoria without, it is thought, any appreciable loss of revenue, if it be considered that something might now be done in the direction of cheaper rates, such a concession would certainly result in less loss of revenue than the reduction of postage to 1d.

We find it difficult to estimate the actual loss to each Colony that would follow the adoption of the ounce limit. In New South Wales the calculation is about £20,000 a year, on the presumption that the concession would apply intercolonially, as we suggest it should if adopted at all, and not within each Colony only.

No. 6.

NEWSPAPERS, INTERCOLONIAL—EXCHANGE OF.

(Being No 7 in the list of Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. F. T. Derham.)

WE are aware that great public inconvenience is felt through the different treatment of Intercolonial newspapers.

In Victoria periodicals coming under the definition of newspapers, and published in Victoria or elsewhere at intervals of three months (thus including magazines and reviews regarded elsewhere as books), are passed at newspaper rates, whilst in other Colonies one month is the limit. The Colony despatching these newspapers expects the receiving Colony to deliver them without charge, thus affording persons in Victoria greater advantages than those in other Colonies. A newspaper of unlimited weight is sent from New South Wales free of postage, and such newspaper is delivered in Victoria and South Australia or elsewhere, although those colonies make a charge on newspapers posted within their own territory. Some time since it was decided in Victoria to send bulk newspapers to other Colonies at 1d. per lb., whilst 4d. per lb. was charged in the others. Booksellers in New South Wales and South Australia complained of loss of custom, as persons could procure their newspapers cheaper from Victoria, the result being that those Colonies had to reduce their rates to those of Victoria, whereupon a similar complaint came from the booksellers of Queensland; but the latter Colony, instead of reducing, determined to charge all such packets on delivery. Newspapers published in New South Wales, and in accordance with the definition of the New South Wales Postal Law, are charged on delivery in Queensland, if such publications would not be considered newspapers under the law of that Colony.

We deem it our duty to mention these matters to show the desirableness, in the public interest, of the observance of mutuality amongst the Colonies—that is to say, the desirableness of one common definition of newspapers between the Colonies, also a common agreement as to limitation of weight and rate of postage.

We find that the liberal definition of a newspaper in some of the Colonies has led to great abuse—articles being sent as newspapers which should really be paid for as books, and we venture to suggest that in any amended Laws or Regulations which may be prepared, the definition of the London Post Office as given in pages 2 and 215 of the Postal Guide for July, 1887, be adopted.

We also think that in those Colonies where bulk newspapers are transmitted at 1d. per pound, no bulk parcel containing less than six newspapers should be forwarded at bulk rate, and that nothing should be accepted as a supplement to a newspaper, unless printed and published in the same Colony as the newspaper, and that no stitched enclosure shall be regarded as a supplement to a newspaper.

Insets, handbills, and advertising sheets should not be considered as supplements.

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No. 7.

EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(Being No. 20 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

IN reference to the question of post-cards we respectfully invite attention to the letter from the London Post Office, dated 30th June, 1886, and appended hereto.

It will be seen that the estimate of the London Office is that post-cards will displace ordinary letters to a very small extent, at either a twopenny or a threepenny rate; the combined loss to Great Britain and the Colonies being calculated at not more than £700 a year at the threepenny, and £1,000 a year at the twopenny, rate, and from our own calculations we do not think the aggregate loss to the Colonies would exceed £1,000 a year by the adoption of the twopenny rate—especially if, as we suggest for consideration of Ministers, post-cards between Great Britain and the Colonies should be wholly sea-borne to and from Adelaide and Plymouth, at any rate in the first instance.

New Zealand and Queensland to make such arrangements in connection with their special mail services as they may think fit.

Tasmania to send its post-cards in the usual way its European Mails are despatched from Melbourne to Adelaide, but should post-cards be forwarded overland the transit rates to be paid.

No. 8.

REDUCTION OF INTERCOLONIAL TELEGRAPH RATES.

(Being No. 11 of the Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

It is thought that there is no immediate necessity for any reduction in the intercolonial telegraph rates, but should it at any time be determined to establish an intercolonial rate of 1s., as a minimum, we would suggest for consideration that it should be on the understanding either that a ten-word message includes names and addresses, or that the 1s. message be limited to six words, every additional word being charged 2d., as at present. This would obviate the anomaly now existing in regard to messages between New South Wales and Victoria, and those places on the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian borders to which the shilling rate now applies. The present arrangement enables persons to divide their messages, *i.e.*, a telegram of ten words only costs 1s.; but should a person require to send one of twenty words, the rate would be 1s. for the first ten, and 1s. 8d. for the additional ten; whereas, by dividing the message into two, it can go for 2s., whilst the Post Office has the extra labour of dealing with two messages instead of one, and of repeating the names and addresses of the sender and addressee.

No. 9.

AMENDMENT OF TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS.

(Being No. 12 of Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts.)

LIKE the Postal Regulations, we regret that time will not permit of our dealing with the question of uniform telegraph regulations in an exhaustive manner, and the only alteration we are now prepared to suggest is that with respect to cypher messages every message in secret language, or consisting of words in any admitted language (English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin) having no connective meaning, groups of letters or figures shall be regarded as a cypher message and be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent.; and that in a message containing one or more words in cypher every such word shall be counted as two words and the extra charge be added to the minimum rate for a message, provided that such extra charge shall not exceed 50 per cent. on the ordinary rate which would be payable on account of the said telegram.

That groups of five letters or five figures shall count as one cypher word.

No. 10.

No. 10.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH GERMANY BY GERMAN PACKET,
AND QUESTION OF LOW TERRITORIAL RATE PROPOSED BY
GERMANY, PROBABLY WITH THE OBJECT OF ENCOURAGING
THE IMPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE COLONY.

(Being No. 14 on the list of Questions submitted to the Conference by the Hon.
C. J. Roberts.)

THESE questions relate to the postage to be charged and accounted for on parcels conveyed between Australia and Germany.

Since July last parcels have been conveyed to and from Germany, *via* London, at the following rates:—

	Not exceeding 2lb.	Exceeding 2lb., but not exceeding 6lb.
Colonial Inland rate	10½d.	2/6½
Sea rate—Sydney to London	10d.	2/6
*British Transit rate	5d.	10d.
*Sea rate—London to Hamburg	2½d.	2½d.
German Inland rate	5d.	5d.
	2/9	6/6

(* Does not apply to proposed direct exchange.)

The charge on parcels conveyed between Great Britain and Australia is 1s. per lb., the minimum charge being 2s.,—the charge on a parcel to Germany *via* London being thus slightly in excess of the charge made to England. An exchange of parcels by the German Mail Contract Packets has since been proposed, and the question for consideration is the rates of postage.

It appears obvious to us that the rates on parcels between Germany and Australia should certainly not be any less than those charged between Great Britain and Australia. Germany, however, is not agreeable to this rate, pointing out that their territorial charge is only 5d. for 11 lb.

For conveyance through Australian territory the Colonies, under arrangement with England, get 5d. for every single lb., or 4s. 7d. for an 11 lb. parcel by direct exchange with England, and it would, we think, be undesirable, for many reasons, to agree to the low charge proposed by the German Post Office. It is known that certain articles of German manufacture are produced at a very cheap rate in that country; and apart from the postal aspect of the question, we are of opinion that it would not be expedient for the Australian Post Offices to agree to receive these articles from Germany at so very much lower a rate than that paid to them on parcels received from Great Britain.

The London Office has been made the medium of communication between the Colonies and Germany, but seems to express no opinion of its own, and we very respectfully venture to offer our opinion that the Australian post-offices should consent to no less an inland rate on parcels to and from Germany than they receive on parcels to and from Great Britain. If one is reduced so should the other be. But there would be no objection to have a lower initial rate, as in the case of Great Britain, than 11 lb., as suggested by Germany; that is, we might agree to a similar charge of 1s. per pound with a minimum of 2s. being made, out of which we would get—as in the case of England—5d. per lb., or to adopt a similar plan to that followed in exchanging parcels with Germany, *via* Great Britain, namely:—

Up to 2 lb.	2s.
Up to 6 lb.	6s.
Up to 11 lb.	11s.

The New South Wales inland rate being the same as before suggested.

No. 11.

EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, AND BETWEEN THE LATTER AND
GERMANY.

IN reference to the question of post-cards we respectfully invite attention to the letter from the London Post Office, dated 30th June, 1886, and appended hereto.

It will be seen that the estimate of the London Office is that post-cards will displace ordinary letters to a very small extent, at either a twopenny or a threepenny rate, the combined loss to Great Britain and the Colonies being calculated at not more than £700 a year at the threepenny, and £1,000 a year at the twopenny, rate, and from our own calculations we do not think the aggregate loss to the Colonies would exceed £1,000 a year by the adoption of the twopenny rate—especially if, as we suggest for consideration of Ministers, post-cards between Great Britain and the Colonies should be wholly sea-borne to and from Adelaide and Plymouth, at any rate in the first instance.

New Zealand and Queensland to make such arrangements in connection with their special mail services as they may think fit.

Tasmania to send its post-cards in the usual way its European Mails are despatched from Melbourne to Adelaide, but when forwarded overland the transit rates to be paid.

With regard to an exchange of postal-cards with Germany, Ministers will probably concur in the opinion expressed by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject, that it would be undesirable to establish such an exchange with Germany until introduced between the Colonies and Great Britain.

No. 12.

QUESTION OF CHARGING FIJI FOR TRANSIT OF ENGLISH MAILS
BY RAIL THROUGH AUSTRALIAN TERRITORY.

*(Being No. 22 on the list of Questions submitted to the Conference by the
Hon. C. J. Roberts.)*

THE Fijian Post Office objects to the payment of any Australian territorial transit rates for the carriage of its mails by rail between Adelaide and Sydney, but requests that such mails be conveyed between those ports by sea. The question for decision is, therefore, whether mails from that Colony should be put on board in Sydney or Melbourne, and those for that Colony brought on to Sydney or Melbourne by steamer.

We think that no exception should be made in the case of Fiji, and that if that Colony does not see its way to pay the Australian transit rates its mails should be landed at, and shipped from, Sydney or Melbourne.

No. 13.

EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS WITH NEW ZEALAND.

*(Being No. 5 on the list of Questions submitted to the Conference by the
Hon. F. T. Derham.)*

WE think an exchange of post-cards with New Zealand would be a public convenience, but before its introduction it would, we think, be necessary to make special arrangements with the steamers for the carriage of post-cards at a cheaper rate than one penny, as the Departments could not afford to pay to the steamers for sea conveyance the whole of the postage received.

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary, Post Office Department, N. S. Wales.

CHARLES TODD,
Postmaster-General, South Australia.

JAMES SMIBERT,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria.

JOHN M'DONNELL,
Under Secretary Post Office and Telegraph Department, Queensland.

W. GRAY,
Secretary, Post Office and Telegraph Department, New Zealand.

A. C. DOUGLAS,
Secretary, Post Office, Tasmania.

We concur in regard to No. 8 (Reduction of Intercolonial Telegraph Rates) and No. 9 (Amendment of Telegraph Regulations).

E. C. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales.

ROBERT HENRY,
Superintendent of Telegraphs, Tasmania.

Sydney, 25th January, 1888.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(HELD IN SYDNEY, JANUARY, 1888.)

PAPERS LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

1. List of subjects proposed for consideration by the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.
2. List of additional subjects proposed for consideration by the Hon. F. T. Derham.
3. Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Australian Mail Services, and forwarding a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with enclosures on the subject.
4. Letter from Captain F. C. Rowan, Australian representative of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), on the object and aims of the same Company.
5. The Australasian Cable Question, laid before the Conference by Captain Rowan.
6. Proposition of the Eastern Extension Company to the Australasian Colonies. Table showing word rate per 100 miles. Result of working New Zealand Cable since 1881.
7. Correspondence between Sir John W. Downer, K.C.M.G., and J. Brumston, Esq., on the subject of the transit through to destination of Mail Matter to Australia.
8. Letter from S. A. Blackwood, Esq., to the Postmaster-General, Sydney, *re* proposed exchange of Post Cards.
9. Memorandum by Sir Julius Vogel, Postmaster-General, New Zealand, *re* Telegraph Cables.
10. Letter from Sandford Fleming, Esq., to the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, *re* Telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies *via* Pacific Cable, Vancouver Island, Canadian Land Line route, and Atlantic Cable.
11. Memo. by Mr. Gray, Secretary to the Post Office and Telegraph Department, New Zealand, to the Hon. Sir Wm. Fitzherbert *re* the New Zealand-Australian Cable.
12. Memo. by Mr. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales, on the subject of the New Zealand Cable.
13. Statement showing Revenue derived from Working Expenses of and Annual Interest on Loans for the Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph Line, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1887.
14. Letter from Captain Rounding on the subject of the proposed Canadian-Pacific Mail Service from England to Australia, *via* Montreal and Vancouver.
15. W. Gregor Taylor, on behalf of the Eastern Extension Company—Evidence of.
16. Statement by Captain Rowan on behalf of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited).

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(SYDNEY, JANUARY, 1898.)

No. 1.

SCHEDULE OF QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION LAID BEFORE THE CONFERENCE BY THE HON. CHARLES J. ROBERTS, C.M.G., CHAIRMAN.

1. Ocean Mail Service.
 - (a) Mode of apportioning subsidies and settling accounts between the United Kingdom and the three Colonies parties to the contract.
 - (b) The terms on which arrangements may be made with the other Colonies to participate in or make use of the Service.
 - (c) The sea transit rates to be charged to foreign countries making use of the Service.
 - (d) The railway or Australian territorial transit rates to be charged by the forwarding Colonies. The Baker agreement only defines these in respect to outward mails from Great Britain.
 - (e) The direct exchange of mails with Germany by British packets.
 - (f) Territorial transit rates through France and Italy.
 - (g) Whether any portion of the mails can be wholly sea-borne between Adelaide and some port (say Plymouth) in the United Kingdom—otherwise the over-sea rate.
 - (h) Rates of postage to England, Europe, and other countries.
2. Trans-Pacific Mail Service.
3. Universal Postal Union.
4. Intercolonial Parcels Post.
5. Intercolonial Postal Notes.
6. Uniform Postal Regulations.
7. Reduction of Inland Postage, and the adoption or otherwise of the ounce unit.
8. Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's offer of reduced cable rates on basis of guarantee.
9. Duplication of telegraph land line, by an extension from some point on the Port Darwin line to connect with the Queensland system at Barketown.
10. Reduction of Indian transit rates.
11. Reduction of intercolonial telegraph rates.
12. Amendment of Telegraph Regulations in the direction of uniformity.
13. New Zealand cable rates.
14. Exchange of parcels with Germany by German packet, and question of low territorial rate proposed by Germany, probably with the object of encouraging the importation of merchandise into the Colony.
15. As to redirection fee on parcels.
16. Parcels post with Hong Kong.
17. Surcharges by Queensland on packets from other Colonies.
18. Question of charging Colonies for mail matter from America by Pacific steamers.
19. Proposed extension of San Francisco Mail Service.
20. Exchange of post-cards between Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies.
21. Pacific Cable—
 - (a) Proposed submarine cable between Australia and Canada.
 - (b) Proposed survey of Pacific with a view to laying such cable.
22. Question of charging Fiji for transit of English mails by rail through Australian territory.

No. 2.

LIST OF ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE HON. F. T. DERHAM.

1. Transit rates for Mails per foreign steamers.
2. Do Italy.
3. Germany—direct exchange of mails—British packets.
4. Post-cards exchange with Germany.
5. Do do New Zealand.
6. Do (letter cards).
7. Newspapers, Intercolonial—Exchange of (Postal Guides).
8. Racing sweep notices.
9. Stamps interchangeable.
10. Telephone patents.
11. Telegrams from Victoria to New South Wales, extra words (New South Wales only).

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, ON THE SUBJECT OF
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES, AND FORWARDING A COPY
OF A LETTER FROM THE TREASURY, WITH ENCLOSURES ON
THE SUBJECT.

(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.)

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor of New
South Wales.

(New South Wales, No. 100.)

My Lord,

Dowling-street, 16 November, 1888.

With reference to my despatch (No. 88), of 12th ultimo, and to previous correspondence, respecting the proposed Australian Mail Services, I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before your Lordship's Government a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with its enclosure on the subject.

I request that you will move your Government to signify their concurrence in the conditions named.

The contracts will be forwarded as soon as received, for submission to the Legislatures of the Colonies concerned.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Secretary, H.M. Treasury, to The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 November, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland, that on the 8th instant the Chancellor of Exchequer received the Agents-General of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, who were authorized by their respective Governments to negotiate and conclude terms for the division between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom of the cost of the Australian Mail Service proposed to be established on the expiration of the existing Colonial contracts on the 31st January, 1888.

The Agents-General proposed, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the Chancellor of Exchequer agreed, that the cost of the new contract, viz., £170,000 per annum, should be divided in the proportions of £95,000 to the United Kingdom, and £75,000 to the Colonies concerned.

My Lords have accordingly authorized the Postmaster-General to prepare contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company for the performance of the proposed service on the conditions stated in my letter to the Postmaster-General of even date herewith, of which I am to enclose a copy for Sir H. Holland's information. The general conditions will be already known to the Secretary of State, but he will observe one fresh point, viz., the allocation of payments for Foreign mails.

The question of the division of the cost of the contract having been thus settled as between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, there remains the further questions of the appropriation of the postage receipts collected in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies referred to in the letter to the Postmaster-General, the apportionment between the Colonies concerned of the Colonial portion, and the responsibility of one or all the Colonies for the due collection and remittance to the Postmaster-General of their respective shares.

With the apportionment between the Colonies of the sum to be annually contributed by them, my Lords are not immediately concerned. The Colonies will, no doubt, agree on a method of division among themselves; and their Lordships will only say that, if the advice and assistance of the Post Office should be required, they will gladly instruct the Postmaster-General to render any help in his power in settling the question.

On the other point I am to observe that the Postmaster-General will make the contracts with the Companies, and be responsible for the annual payment of £170,000 to them, the whole of which will consequently require to be provided in the Post Office Packet Vote, the payments of the Colonies for their share being taken as extra receipts, and paid into the Exchequer.

As Sir H. Holland is aware, my Lords entertained considerable objection to this course, as tending to swell the amount of the Estimates to be presented to Parliament.

It is, however, inevitable, under existing circumstances, and my Lords have now only to ask that the necessary steps may be taken for the regular and punctual payment of the Colonial contributions. It will, in the first place, be desirable that there should be a formal record of the agreement of the Colonies concerned to the distribution verbally agreed to by the Agents-General, as well as to the contribution being continued during the entire period of seven years for which the contracts will be made, and my Lords would be glad if Sir H. Holland would secure that this is done.

The dates of the periodical payments to be made will be determined by the dates of the payments to be made to the Companies by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the conditions of tender, and will accordingly be at intervals of three months—the first payment to be made in London on 31st March, 1888.

My Lords would prefer and the Agents-General assent to this, that the Colonies should arrange among themselves that one of them should undertake the responsibility for making the quarterly remittance on account of the whole £75,000 to the Imperial Post Office, and I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to submit this proposal to the Colonial Governments.

Sir Henry Holland will no doubt also take the necessary steps for inducing the Colonial Governments to carry out the stipulation which forms part of the two Packet Companies stipulations of the 18th of February, 1887, that the mail steamers shall not be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than any other ocean steamers trading with the same ports.

I am, &c.,

W. L. JACKSON.

The

The Secretary, H.M. Treasury, to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 November, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that on the 8th instant the Chancellor of the Exchequer received the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, who were authorized, by their respective Governments, to negotiate and conclude terms for the division between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom of the cost of the mail service intended to come into force on the expiration of the present Colonial contracts on the 31st January, 1888.

The result of the Conference was, that it was agreed that the total cost of the new services, viz., £170,000, should be divided in the proportion of £95,000 to the United Kingdom, and £75,000 to the Colonies concerned. The whole cost of the contract will be annually provided in the Packet Vote, and the contributions of the Colonies will be taken as an extra receipt in the same way as the repayments by India and the Eastern Colonies on account of the Eastern Mail Service. It was further agreed that as regards all correspondence conveyed under the new contracts, the Imperial Post Office and the Colonies will respectively keep all the postage which they collect on such correspondence in lieu of the proportions of the total postage specified in Mr. Childers' scheme of 1880. As regards this last question, as well as in regard to the division of the Australian share of £75,000 between the Colonies concerned, its collection and remittance and the responsibility of one or all the Colonies, My Lords are in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and will communicate the necessary papers to you in due course.

The question of the division of the cost of the contract having been thus settled, I am directed by their lordships to authorize you to accept the offers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and to prepare for submission to this Board contracts with those Companies for the performance of a Mail Service to and from Australia on the following terms:—

1. Each Company to perform a service in alternate weeks, the two Companies together thus providing a regular weekly service, and to receive the sum of £85,000 per annum.
2. The mails to be conveyed by the Orient Company from Naples to Adelaide, and *vice versa*, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Company from Brindisi to Adelaide, and *vice versa*, the time allowed between Naples and Adelaide being thirty-two days, and between Brindisi and Adelaide in thirty-two and a half days, including in each case stoppages and passage through the Suez Canal.
3. Power to be taken by the Post Office to place any outward mails on board the steamers at a port in the United Kingdom, and on the homeward voyage the contracting Companies to carry such portion of the mails as may be so directed for delivery at the first port of arrival in the United Kingdom or in London, times and dates of arrival at and departure from the United Kingdom being fixed at the discretion of the Companies.
4. The mails carried to include parcels.
5. The contract to be for a term of seven years, to commence on the 1st February, 1888.
6. The Colonies undertake that the steamers of the two Companies are not to be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial Ports, than any other ocean steamers trading to the same ports.
7. The Peninsular and Oriental Company to have liberty to transmit the China Mails at certain seasons by the Australian steamers between Brindisi and Colombo if they should think it advisable to do so, it being understood that this concession does not enable the Company to run one steamer instead of two on any of the routes covered by the Eastern Mail contract or the contract about to be concluded.
8. The Companies to undertake, in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, to carry the mails if so required *via* the Cape of Good Hope, on the conditions stated in their respective letters to you of the 23rd September, 1887.

Subject to the above general conditions the contracts will be on the terms embodied in the notices, forms of tender, and correspondence, and will be signed by H.M. Postmaster-General.

I am to add that it was agreed between the Agents-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that any payments made to this country by other Postal authorities in respect of mails sent by them on the Australian Packets on the outward voyages, will be placed to the credit of the British Post Office, the Colonies, on the other hand, retaining the whole of the postage received by them on mails addressed to countries other than the United Kingdom on the homeward voyage.

I am, &c.,

W. L. JACKSON.

No. 4.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN F. C. ROWAN, AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TO THE CONFERENCE OF POSTMASTERS-GENERAL, ASSEMBLED IN SYDNEY, JANUARY 19TH, 1888.

(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G.)

PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 19 January, 1888.

On behalf of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), of London (particulars respecting the constitution of which have already been forwarded to the Postmasters-General of the various Australasian Colonies, here represented), I have the honor to request that this Honorable Conference will see fit to afford me an opportunity during its sitting of laying before it a short statement of the objects and aims of the above-mentioned Company, with a view of enabling the Conference to discuss the said objects and aims,

aims, together with their prospective advantages to the Australasian Colonies, and, possibly, of obtaining from the Conference some expression of the views of its members upon the important question of establishing duplicate and separate cable communication with Great Britain and America.

In support of my claim to represent the aforesaid Company, I have the honor to forward copies of two letters received during the past year from the Secretary of the Company, the originals of which I shall be happy to present for purpose of confirmation. I may add, that between the dates of receiving the first and the second letters referred to, Captain Audley Coote visited London and attended, I believe, some of the meetings of the Conference held in that city during April last, and it was owing to his continued absence from the Colonies that I was specified as the only accredited agent of the Company, notwithstanding the joint representation mentioned in the letters of January 1st.

I have, &c.,

For the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited),
F. C. ROWAN,
Australian representative of the P. T. Co. (Limited).

The Secretary, Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), to Captain F. C. Rowan.

Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited), 34, Clement's Lane,
London, E.C., 1 January, 1888.

Sir,

Before you receive this you will, no doubt, have been advised that a Company named "The Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited)" has been formed and registered for the purpose of laying a cable between Vancouver Island and Australia.

I have now the honor to inform you that at a Board meeting, held on the 22nd December, 1886, it was resolved to offer to yourself and to Captain Audley Coote the position of joint representative agents to the Company for Australasia and the islands of the Pacific.

I am, &c.,

HAROLD FINCH-HATTON,
Secretary.

Copy of letter sent to The Postmasters-General of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia, by Harold Finch-Hatton, Secretary of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited).

Sir,

34, Clement's Lane, London, 25 July, 1888.

In view of the possibility of any unauthorized person or persons attempting to represent themselves being connected with this Company, I am instructed to inform you that the only accredited agent of the Company in Australia is Captain F. C. Rowan, of Melbourne.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD FINCH-HATTON,
Secretary.

No. 5.

THE AUSTRALASIAN CABLE QUESTION.

[Reprinted from *The Electrical Review*, 4th March, 1887.]

(Paper handed in by Captain F. C. Rowan, and laid upon the Table by Mr. Roberts.)

A few months ago we (*Imperial Federation*) called attention to an official statement made in the House of Commons that telegraphic communication with the Australian Colonies had been dependent solely upon the line through Russia only once during the six years from 1881 to 1886. The deduction which every one was expected to draw from this was that interruptions were of the rarest occurrence, and that an alternative route was therefore unnecessary. Perhaps the following record of the cable interruptions on the Australian route between the years 1872 and 1883 (we are unable to furnish later figures) will show that it is living in a fool's paradise to believe that break-downs are few and far between. Indeed, it is only the fact of the line being in duplicate that has saved the communication from being constantly defective. We are unable at present to lay our hands upon the dates when the two lines between Singapore and Port Darwin were laid down, but we shall endeavour to discover this for the benefit of the public, who ought not to be allowed to remain in doubt as to the exact measure of their security. It is, however, a sufficiently serious matter when we find that in the twelve years under review there have been no less than 30 break-downs, totalling up to a period of about 540 days, or 18 months, during which some portion of the direct cable route to Australia was unavailable. We now give the list, leaving our readers to form their own opinion as to the entire trustworthiness of cable communication with Port Darwin, the only point, be it remembered, in Australia which is connected with any other continent by cable.

CABLE

CABLE Interruptions on the Australian Route, 1872-1883.

	When interrupted.	When restored.	Where between.
1872	June 22.	October 20.	Port Darwin and Banjoewangie.
1873	February 21.	February 24.	Land line between Boezki and Banjoewangie.
	March 31.	April 2.	Batavia and Singapore.
	May 12.	May 26.	Penang and Madras.
	July 13.	July 13.	Land line 30 miles from Banjoewangie.
	November 20.	November 23.	Singapore and Penang.
1874	May 20.	May 31.	Batavia and Singapore.
	August 13.	August 15.	Do.
	August 16.	August 23.	Do.
	December 10.	December 23.	Do.

Floating station was established 16 miles from Batavia, with daily steam communication to Singapore, on December 18th.

1875	September 2.	September 16.	Batavia and Singapore.
	November 5.	November 8.	Do.
	November 15.	December 24.	Penang and Madras.
1876	March 28.	August 24.	Do.
	April 24.	August 7.	Port Darwin and Java.
1877	October 22.	November 30.	Batavia and Singapore.
	February 26.	March 2.	Do.
	July 15.	July 17.	Singapore and Penang.
	September 26.	October 13.	Batavia and Singapore.
	October 19.	October 31.	Singapore and Penang.
1878	November 8.	December 15.	Port Darwin and Banjoewangie.
	January 22.	February 3.	Batavia and Singapore.
	March 11.	March 13.	Land line between Sitochondo and Surabaya.
	September 26.	October 5.	Port Darwin and Banjoewangie.
1879	May 29.	May 30.	Do.
	July 4.	July 24.	Do.
1883	March 5.	March 7.	Do.
	March 9.	March 16.	Do.
	April 6.	April 9.	Do.
	October 22.	April 26.	Do.

Supposing that cable communication between Port Darwin and London were absolutely perfect, and secured against the faintest possibility of a break-down, there would still be cause for the gravest anxiety, should it be a matter of urgency to send telegraphic despatches to our great Australian Colonies.

It must be remembered that the whole continent of Australia has to be traversed by a single line before that network of telegraphs in the south is reached, where total interruption is a practicable impossibility. The nearest telegraph station in Queensland is several hundred miles from the trans-Continental line, over which every message from Europe to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and New Zealand has to pass.

It is sometimes supposed that a land wire is perfectly safe. So far as the Queen's enemies are concerned this is true; but there are natural forces which give more trouble than hostile grappling-irons. Between Port Darwin in the north and Port Augusta, where the branches diverge from the trunk line in the south, there have been in the twelve years from 1872 to 1883 inclusive, 100 separate occasions on which communication has been interrupted, covering a period of 201 days.

What, then, is the use of relying upon duplicate cables and security of communication by sea, so long as these interruptions take place on the land? Some of the stations are very long distances apart, and priceless time might elapse in conveying some urgent message across the hiatus caused by a break-down. Is it not the height of infatuated folly to lean upon the fancied safeguard of this trans-Continental wire, which has so often failed us? It is admitted on all hands that *immediate* notice of a declaration of war would be a necessity if the shipping in Australian waters is to be confined to port, and the harbours are to be protected against attack. And yet the only means of sending prompt information to a single port in Australia or New Zealand hangs upon the immunity from damage of a single line of telegraph, which can only show for a testimonial the record of 100 interruptions in 12 years. The list is too long for us to publish the whole of it; but we append a summary, which shows that the break-downs can be reckoned upon to occur in every year, to a greater or less extent.

INTERRUPTIONS on the Telegraphic Line between Port Darwin and Port Augusta.

Year.	Number of times broken.	Total length of interruptions.	Year.	Number of times broken.	Total length of interruptions.
1872	2	6 days.	1875	10	38½ days.
1873	7	18 "	1879	13	22 "
1874	8	20 "	1880	2	2 "
1875	8	17½ "	1881	5	5½ "
1876	9	25 "	1882	5	6½ "
1877	17	34 "	1883	5	6 "

If the Subsidies were pooled and distributed over all the Colonies according to population, result would be as follows:—

SUBSIDIES.

Colony.	Existing contributions in respect of Duplicate Cable on 1881 Census.	Contributions in respect of New Zealand and Tasmanian Cables.	Contributions if subsidies spread over all Colonies on basis of population, 1885.
	£	£	£
Victoria	14,479	.....	18,164
New South Wales... ..	12,617	2,500	12,714
South Australia	4,805	.....	4,159
Western Australia	499	.....	467
New Zealand ... ..	.....	5,000	7,634
Queensland ... ..	.....	.....	4,185
Tasmania ... ..	.....	4,200	1,777
	32,400	11,700	44,100

The following table shows the contribution of each Colony if subsidies and guarantee combined and distributed over all Colonies, according to population on basis of 1885 Statistics.

SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEE COMBINED.

	25 %.	50 %.	75 %.	100 %.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	32,193	27,716	23,239	18,760
New South Wales	31,093	26,769	22,444	18,121
South Australia... ..	10,170	8,756	7,341	5,926
Western Australia	1,143	984	826	666
New Zealand	18,669	16,072	13,476	10,879
Queensland	10,235	8,811	7,388	5,965
Tasmania	4,347	3,742	3,137	2,533
£	107,850	92,850	77,850	62,850

PRESENT TRAFFIC SHOWING PROPORTIONS AT 4/- TARIFF.

Class of traffic.	Number of words.	Companies' proportion of 4/- Tariff.	Out payments.	Total Tariff.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ordinary	489,000	2 5½	1 6½	4 0
Government	41,000	2 5	1 6½	3 11½
Press	70,000	1 11	0 9	2 8
Local (including India)	54,000	3 0	1 0	4 0
Total	654,000			

The above proposition is based upon a continuous service and freedom from competition. In the event of the communication being totally interrupted, the guarantee to continue for a period of one month.

Since the Australian cables were duplicated in 1880 the service with Australia has been interrupted for only twenty-six days, or on an average of less than four days annually.

April, 1887, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.

(2).—PROPOSITIONS OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANY TO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF ALL THE INTERESTED ADMINISTRATIONS.

ESTIMATED results to Governments if they guaranteed the amounts asked for by Associated Companies and introduced the following reduced tariffs:—

	4s. tariff.
Amount to be guaranteed... ..	£188,000
Revenue of Associated Companies at reduced tariff as below	80,000
Loss to Government if no increase took place	£108,000

With the following increases the loss would be reduced or turned into a gain:—

10 per cent.	Less	£95,000
25 "	"	83,000
33 "	"	76,334
50 "	"	63,000
75 "	"	43,000
100 "	"	23,000

Table showing estimated revenue if Australasian tariff reduced as shown:—

				DIVISION OF CHARGES.		
				4s. 0d.		
Outpayments.				Public.	Press.	Present Tariff, 9/4.
Europe ... ..	...	...	...	2	1½	2d.
India ... ..	...	...	...	7½	2½	7½d.
Gulf Dept. ... ..	...	...	...	2½	0½	{ ... 2/9
Cis.-India ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... ..	...	...	...	1½	0½	1½d.
South Australia ... ..	...	...	...	5	4	1/2
				16½	9	4/10
<i>Associated Companies—</i>						
Extension ... ..	...	...	...	1	1-1½	4/6
Eastern & Indo ... ..	...	...	...	2-4½	9½	...
				40	28	9/4

						Words.
PRESENT TRAFFIC—Public ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	489,000
Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	41,000
Press ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	70,000
Local ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	54,000
						654,000

VALUE TO COMPANIES.

				4s.		
Public ... ..	...	...	3/5½	2/5½	£60,106	1/1½
Government ... ..	...	...	2/11	2/5	4,954	1/1½
Press ... ..	...	...	1/11	1/11	6,708	1/10
Extension Local ... ..	...	...	3/-	3/-	8,175	8/-
					£79,943	

(3.)—TABLE SHOWING WORD-RATE PER 100 MILES.

	Rate per word.	Distance in nautical miles.		Rate per word per 100 miles. Decimal of a penny.	
		Via Gb.	Via M.E.	Via Gb.	Via M.E.
<i>Eastern Extension Companies:—</i>					
	s. d.				
Egypt	1 7	3,526	2,409	54	77
Aden	3 9	5,175	4,118	87	1 09
India for Indian correspondence	4 0	6,994	5,937	69	81
India for Trans-Indian correspondence	3 5	7,619	6,562	53	62
Penang	5 7	9,047	7,990	74	84
Singapore	6 5	9,456	8,399	81	91
London to ... { Java	6 10	9,992	8,935	82	92
{ Port Darwin	8 2	11,497	10,440	85	94
{ Melbourne	9 4	13,706	12,649	82	88
{ Hong Kong	7 1	11,069	10,002	77	85
{ Manila	9 0	11,587	10,530	93	1 02
{ Zanzibar	7 9	7,083	6,026	1 31	1 54
{ Durban	8 9	9,028	7,971	1 16	1 31
{ Cape Town	8 11	9,828	8,771	1 09	1 22
Madras to ... { Singapore	3 0	.....	1,837	.....	1 96
{ Hong Kong	3 5	.....	3,440	.....	1 19
{ Port Darwin	4 6	.....	3,878	.....	1 39
<i>Brazilian Co., for Transit Messages:—</i>					
London to ... { Pernambuco	7 0	.....	4,839	.....	1 74
{ Rio de Janeiro	7 11	.....	6,119	.....	1 55
{ Monte Video	9 2	.....	7,377	.....	1 49
{ Valparaiso	8 10	.....	8,277	.....	1 28
<i>Anglo-American Co.:—</i>					
London to New York	2 0	.....	3,543	.....	67
(Present rate)	0 6	.....	.....	.....	17
<i>West India and Panama Co.:—</i>					
London to ... { Jamaica	5 10	.....	5,443	.....	1 29
{ Panama	4 2	.....	6,048	.....	83
{ St. Thomas	9 1	.....	6,116	.....	1 78
New York to { Jamaica	5 4	.....	1,900	.....	3 37
{ Panama	3 8	.....	2,505	.....	1 76
{ St. Thomas	8 7	.....	2,573	.....	4 00
Aden to ... { Durban	5 0	.....	3,853	.....	1 55
{ Cape Town	5 2	.....	4,653	.....	1 33

(4.)—RESULT OF WORKING OF NEW ZEALAND CABLE SINCE 1881.

Capital, £300,000.

Year.	Gross receipts.					Expenses.	Net receipts on Cable and percentages on Capital.		
	Message receipts of Cable.			Subsidies.	Total receipts of Cable.		Stations.	Without subsidy.	With subsidy.
	Local.	Through.	Total.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	15,373	2,906	18,279	7,500	25,779	3,532	14,747	5	22,247 7½
1883	14,208	3,360	17,568	7,500	25,068	2,956	14,612	5	22,142 7½
1884	15,512	3,342	18,854	7,500	26,354	4,032	14,822	5	22,322 7½
1885	17,132	3,513	20,645	7,500	28,145	4,363	16,282	5½	23,782 8
1886	16,904	3,552	20,456	1,032	21,488	4,238	16,218	5½	17,250 5½
6 months to 30 June, 1887	7,641	1,990	9,631	.....	.....	2,050	7,581	2½	.....
								Or at the rate of 5% per annum.	

Average since opening of Cable 3½ 5½

No provision is made in the above calculations for maintenance and renewal of the Cable, which cannot be estimated at much less than 5%

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TRANSIT THROUGH
TO DESTINATION OF MAIL MATTER TO AUSTRALIA.*(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. J. C. F. Johnson.)*

Sir J. W. Downer, K.C.M.G., to J. Bramston, Esq.

Dear Mr. Bramston,

Hotel Metropole, 7 May, 1887.

The agreement between the Colonies to which the Imperial Government became a party, is that Great Britain pays cost of transit through to destination of mail matter sent to Colonies, they doing the same with their own mail matter the other way, but I have no copy of the Imperial letter assenting to this. The question has been raised in the Colonies as to the duty of the Imperial Government and Colonies respectively, to pay cost of forwarding Interecolonial mail matter to and from Great Britain; and though in law there can be no doubt, and in fact Mr. Raikes states that it was intended that these charges should be borne by Great Britain and the Colonies according as the mail matter goes from Great Britain to the Colonies, yet as we do not seem to have had the Imperial memo. agreeing to this, it would be satisfactory for me to receive it before my departure on Friday next.

Will you kindly therefore let me have this at once.

I write to you because you had to deal with the matter.

You will of course understand that by Interecolonial, I mean forwarding mail matter from or to Adelaide, when mails are landed and shipped to or from Melbourne or other Colony, in which is the receiving or despatching post office.

I have, &c.,

JNO. W. DOWNER.

The Colonial Office to The General Post Office.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 May, 1887.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Postmaster-General, a copy of a letter from Sir J. W. Downer, requesting to be supplied with certain information respecting the arrangement made between the Imperial Government and the Australian Colonies, with regard to the payment by the Home Government for transit to destination of the outward mails, the point being as to the land transit from Adelaide to Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne, of the mails for those Colonies respectively. Looking to the language of the Treasury letter of 23 December, 1885, there can be no real doubt upon the question, but Sir John Downer explains that his Government is not in possession of any document showing the assent of the Home Government to this principle, for, as the final agreement with Mr. Baker was made at the General Post Office, the above-mentioned Treasury letter was not sent to the Colonies from this office.

I am to request to be informed as soon as possible, as Sir J. Downer leaves England on Friday next, what answer should be returned to him.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The General Post Office to The Colonial Office.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 9 May, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the principle of arrangement sanctioned by the Treasury letter of the 23rd of December, 1885, for carrying on the Australian Mail Service after the expiration of existing contracts, is fully understood by this Department, to throw on the Home Government the cost of transit to the Colony of destination of all mail matter sent from the United Kingdom to Australia, including of course the railway transit from Adelaide, where the mails will be landed, to Victoria, New South Wales, or any other Colony receiving them.

Reciprocally, in the opposite direction, the cost will fall upon the Colony despatching the mails to Great Britain and Europe generally.

The Imperial Post Office did not execute with Mr. Baker, the Australian delegate on this subject, any separate memorandum of agreement, but it was mutually understood that the Home Government agreed generally to the scheme proposed by the Australian Colonies in the memorandum dated the 14th of July, 1885, which formed an enclosure to Mr. Meade's letter to the Treasury, dated the 7th October, 1885.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

J. Bramston, Esq., to Sir J. Downer, K.C.M.G.

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office respecting the payment by the Imperial Government for the transit of the outward mails to their destination in the Australian Colonies.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

**RE PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF POST-CARDS BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN AND NEW SOUTH WALES.**

S. A. Blackwood, Esq., to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 30 June, 1886.

The Postmaster-General has had before him your letter of the 12th of February last, No. B. 85, 14,829, on the subject of a proposal of the New South Wales Government to establish an exchange of post-cards between this country and the Colony. His Lordship has also, as you are aware, had under consideration a similar application from the Postmaster-General of Victoria, from whom a further representation was received at about the same time as your letter referred to above.

I need hardly assure you that the strong wish evinced by the Governments of these two important Colonies to gain the advantages of an exchange of post-cards with the Mother Country sufficed to induce his Lordship to reconsider earnestly the adverse decision already communicated to the Postmaster-General of Victoria, and to examine the question afresh with every desire to arrive at a solution, which should be satisfactory to all parties.

Setting aside for the moment the technical objection that the post-card is a part of the Postal Union system, and that the two Colonies do not belong to the Union, the Postmaster-General is confronted by a practical difficulty, which you will no doubt realize as one of a serious nature in its relation to the Imperial Postal Service, although not directly affecting the Colonies.

Among the greater portion of the public in the United Kingdom, more especially that portion which would probably use post-cards freely, if they were available, no accurate knowledge prevails as to the limits of the different Colonies into which Australia is divided; so that, if a post-card system were introduced with one or two of those Colonies, it would be impossible to make people understand that it did not extend to the whole of Australasia, and it would be difficult even for the Post Office to avoid mistakes.

The system, therefore, if adopted at all, must be extended at least to the whole of the Australian continent, and, the Postmaster-General thinks, to New Zealand and Tasmania, and to Fiji if possible.

His Lordship therefore desires me to suggest that you should concert measures with the Postmaster-General of Victoria in the first place to obtain the concurrence of the other Colonies of Australasia in the proposed arrangement. On learning that all those Colonies are prepared to adopt the measure, the Postmaster-General will be happy to submit the proposal to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

As to the rate of postage for a post-card, Lord Wolverton considers that the charge of 3d., proposed by New South Wales and Victoria, is too high, and that a postage of 2d. would be not only sufficient, but so far as this country is concerned, a more convenient rate, inasmuch as it would correspond with the charge now made for a single post-card to India or Hongkong.

In either case the amount of revenue which would be risked is small—the best estimate that can be framed showing that the number of post-cards as compared with the number of letters would be trifling. Of course no very trustworthy data are at command; but, taking the case of Canada (which may be considered analogous to that of Australia), the proportion is only '82 per cent. outwards and 1'97 per cent. homewards. In these proportions, and assuming each post-card to displace a letter prepaid 6d., the financial result would be a total loss to the Imperial and Colonial Exchequers of about £700 a year at the 3d. rate and of about £1,000 a year, if the 2d. rate were adopted,—a loss which would be insignificant when divided between the mother country and the several Colonies.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

**MEMORANDUM BY SIR JULIUS VOGEL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
RE TELEGRAPH CABLES.**

(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert.)

1. It is, I think, highly expedient that the various Australasian Colonies should come to a joint arrangement respecting telegraph cables.

2. A great deal of consideration, not to say gratitude, is due to the private companies which have hitherto provided cable communication, but it is preposterous to continue to submit to the prohibitive charges which now prevail, and which, in more or less degree, must prevail whilst these undertakings are monopolies in private hands.

3. The supposed riskiness of the business has enabled private companies to monopolize enterprise connected with cable communication. That reason no longer exists, for it is quite certain that cables can be safely laid and kept in repair, and, practically, the business is now no more risky than telegraph land lines.

4. I shall sketch out in this memorandum the plan by which the Governments can, and, in my opinion, ought to, absorb the whole business at once; but, failing their being willing to do so, I shall advocate their gradually approaching the same result. This they may do by aiding a competitive company under conditions which will enable the Governments to buy up the cables when they desire to undertake the business.

5. I believe the Governments, if they own the cables, can charge a rate of 1s. 6d. a word for urgent messages, and 1s. for ordinary and Press messages, the whole way between the Colonies and Europe, and soon make a profit on the transactions. Even if they do this great work at a loss, there are, I contend, few objects on which they can spend money with more advantage.

6. The benefits of cable communication are at least in proportion to the distances travelled, or, what is to the same effect, the time saved. I am inclined, however, to think that the proportion is more than simple—that is to say, for example, that twice the distance would give to cabling relatively a more than double advantage. But, taking the proportion as a simple one, the meaning would be that the use of the cable is four or five times more advantageous to the Colonists of Australasia than are similar facilities to the inhabitants of the United States. Yet it would be almost impossible to set a limit to the benefits which cheap Atlantic cabling has conferred on the people at both ends of the English-American cables. Financially and commercially the results are gigantic, and the social, literary, and educational purposes served are scarcely less important.

7. No one can question that, with cheap cabling, the development of the Australasian Colonies will increase enormously in speed, with less liability to reverses.

8. Supposing the Colonies entertained the idea of taking in their own hands the charge of cabling, they should endeavour to buy out the existing interests as far as they relate to Australasia, if the owners are willing to sell at a fair price, by which I mean something more than the value to reconstruct. If the owners be unwilling to make a reasonable sale, then the Colonial Governments will do better. But, up to a reasonable point, the companies should receive liberal treatment.

9. It is necessary to briefly consider the position of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies, which, to all intents and purposes, may be said to now have the sole charge of cabling between Australia and Europe. The occasional assistance of the Indo-European Company need not be taken into account, as it is of a reciprocal character. As I wish to make my remarks as little critical as possible, it will be better to refer to the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies as if they were one concern.

10. These companies own between them 31,960 knots of cable, a few steamers, and a number of stations. Their capital, as shown by securities still current on the Stock Exchange in July last, amounts to over £11,350,000. The reserve funds amount to about £900,000, so that the companies have about ten and a half millions capital outstanding. After deducting the value of steamers and stations, the cables must stand the company in at more than £300 a knot, a price which is about double that for which the Governments could obtain fully suitable cables. But although, if the Governments were to assume the charge of ocean telegraphy, the goodwill of the companies' business between Australia and England would not be worth anything, the same cannot be said with respect to the many other places the companies serve outside those with which the Colonial Governments would concern themselves. With some, at least, of these, competition is not to be feared, and the goodwill of the business of the companies may represent a considerable value, fairly to be credited as a set-off to the reduced value of the cables. I hope it is so. It would be sad that the huge edifice of commercial activity and enterprise built up by these companies should not prove remunerative to those who have embarked on it.

11. The Australian lines form only a part of the total cables possessed by the Companies. It is difficult to determine the exact length of that part, as a great deal of the way is duplicated by different routes, serving other purposes than those of mere duplication. For example, there is more than one cable route from England to Malta, and to Lisbon. There is a duplicate between Bombay and Suez, and there is more than one route between Java and Singapore. There is also a duplicate between Australia and Java. A single line from Australia to Falmouth, along the present line of route—say, from New Zealand to Sydney, from Tasmania to Victoria, in duplicate, and from Darwin to Java, Singapore, Penang, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Falmouth—would take 11,703 knots of cable, to which must be added the land lines (not, I believe, owned by the Company) between Madras and Bombay, and the Egyptian land lines, together about 650 miles. It would be important, if the Company's system were purchased, to acquire also about 1,100 knots, duplicate, between Darwin and Java, some 600 knots between Batavia and Singapore, some 300 knots, for a second route, between Singapore and Penang, and some 850 knots between Penang and Rangoon. There is also some duplicate cable of about 3,000 knots between Bombay and Suez, but the companies probably would not part with it. They would prefer to retain it, and to agree to lend mutual aid in case of disaster. Excluding the 3,000 knots there would be 2,850 knots to be added to the length of 11,703 knots already given, making a total of 14,553 knots. Some of the lines are sheathed with brass tape, which adds to their cost; but there is no room to doubt that the whole could be replaced at an expense of less than two and a half millions sterling, and it is to be observed it includes the Australian, New Zealand, and the duplicate Australian-Tasmanian lines. The South Australian land lines—Adelaide to Darwin—cost £480,000. It would be fair to estimate half at least of this as an expenditure made on behalf of all the colonies.

12. I have submitted these figures to give an idea of the expenditure that might be necessary if it were decided to purchase out the existing companies. The remarks I am about to make are based on the proposal that the Colonial Governments should start with the possession of any two lines out of the three practicable routes—namely, first, the present route; secondly, the route by the Pacific, Vancouver, Canada, and the Atlantic; thirdly, the route by Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Vincent.

13. Taking a fair payment to the Companies into account, a compensation to South Australia, and a second line throughout by either the Canadian or Cape route, I am persuaded that the cost would not exceed five millions, with all the requisite repairing steamers; whilst if the Companies were not dealt with two lines could be obtained for considerably less.

14. My proposal, then, is that the Colonial Governments start with two lines and the necessary steamers at a cost not exceeding five millions sterling. If the money is obtained under their joint guarantee it can be borrowed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or with an Imperial guarantee at 3 per cent. Taking the former and larger rate of interest the annual charge would be £175,000.

15. As soon as the use of the two lines of cable warranted it a sum of £150,000 should be set apart yearly for maintenance and for laying new cables, at about the rate of an additional through line each fifteen years. But for some time, until the traffic developed, £50,000 yearly (with the use of the repairing steamers, the annual charge for which is included in the working expenses) would be sufficient to put apart for maintenance and new lines. As the revenue increased the larger sum could be dedicated to the purpose. I do not propose redemption of the capital. The construction of new lines would stand in the place of amortization.

16. I have had a careful estimate made of the yearly expenditure. By the present route it would amount to £125,680. This includes the annual cost and insurance of five repairing steamers, and the cost

cost of nine stations between Falmouth and Bombay inclusive, seven between Madras and Nelson inclusive, and twelve land stations between Madras, Adelaide, and Sydney inclusive. The annual cost of the steamers is set down at £15,382 each. The cost of the land stations is set down at £1,500 each, and the cost of the cable stations at £1,500 each, with 20 per cent. added. Provision is also made for special electricians, besides the ordinary officers at the stations. The salaries are estimated at less than the rates that the companies give, but the Governments would not require to pay on the liberal scale the companies adopt. The working expenses of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies amounted, for the latest year of which I have return, to £272,361 for all their stations, whilst on repairs and maintenance they expended £132,967.

17. By the Cape route the estimate of annual expenditure is £73,300, which includes the cost of twelve stations, seven special electricians, 20 per cent. for contingencies, and three repairing steamers. The annual expenditure by the Pacific route as far as the main land of British Columbia is estimated at £48,200, which includes seven stations, six electricians, 20 per cent. for contingencies, and two repairing steamers. I have not calculated the expenses across Canada and thence to England, because so much depends on the nature of the arrangement to be made.

18. I have shown, I think sufficiently, that £200,000 may be taken to fully cover annual working expenses, and this added to £175,000 for interest, and £50,000 (to commence with) for maintenance and new lines, will give together £425,000 as the yearly expenditure. There will, besides, be for a few years the cost of existing subsidies amounting to about £37,000 annually, including the Tasmanian cables subsidy.

19. The work that two cables can perform on the duplicate system, supposing every minute of the year to be occupied, and that the cables are up to the standard usually required, amounts to over 21,000,000 of words a year. There would be no difficulty, if the demand required it, in getting through 10,000,000 of words on the two lines, besides a very large number of words between the intermediate stations. Whatever the routes taken may be, there will be many intermediate stations on which there will be a large demand for communication. I estimate the intermediate communication to be worth a third of the through communication; and in taking 10,000,000 of words as the capacity of the through communication I have left a large margin for intermediate traffic.

20. In the estimates I am about to make I take the through traffic at five millions of words, leaving a margin of five millions capacity for increases. The question now arises, Will there be a demand sufficient to overtake five millions of words? It evidently means a large amount of matter. To give a better idea of it I may say it represents somewhat less than seven closely-printed newspaper columns each day, Sundays included. It represents, moreover, about seven times the present through traffic between Australia and Europe. It represents about a seventh of the Atlantic yearly cabling since the late reduction in rates. It represents a little over an eighth of the number of words telegraphed yearly within New Zealand. It must be borne in mind that I am not estimating only the through messages between Europe and Australia. If the line go by the Cape there will be through messages to and from Europe and Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, and the Cape, to say nothing of less important places. If the line go by the Red Sea there will be Java (which I am informed uses the cable largely), Singapore, and, possibly, according to the nature of the agreement made, some other important stations for through traffic. If the line go by the Pacific there will be Fiji, Honolulu, and probably branches from New Caledonia and Tahiti, and possibly branches from China and Japan. Irrespective of these reliefs, I am strongly of opinion that, with the great reduction in cost, cabling between Australasia and England will soon become as common as it is now rare, and that it will be used for numberless purposes to anticipate correspondence, as also to carry on large financial transactions such as have grown up between the United States and England, and are unknown to Australasia.

21. I will give an estimate of receipts on the basis I have indicated (exclusive of Australian land charges) as follows:—

Estimate with Tariff of 1s. 6d. and 1s., and Intermediate Traffic.

2,500,000 words at 1s. 6d.	...	...	...	...	£187,500
2,500,000 words at 1s.	...	...	...	...	125,000
Intermediate traffic	...	...	...	...	100,000
					£412,500

This estimate shows a small loss at first, which divided between the Governments would be inconsiderable. It would be covered by the saving which would be effected if the Imperial Government guaranteed the loan or by the subsidy which it should give in lieu of a guarantee. In any case the development of traffic between the large number of important centres concerned would soon convert the deficiency into a surplus. The above estimate only absorbs about half the capacity of the cables. I have purposely not taken into account the competition of the existing companies if they fail to come to terms with the Governments. Any opposition of theirs will be only temporary. They cannot with their costly arrangements afford such low rates, and, if the Governments do not buy them out, there will be much less money on which to pay interest.

22. The responsibility should, in my opinion, be divided in such manner as might be agreed on, based either on population or on the use of the cable, or partly on both, or possibly it will be found easier to fix the division by mutual agreement.

23. It would be very desirable that the Postmasters-General of the various colonies should meet and discuss the whole question. If a combination of the kind I have indicated cannot be arranged, then the Governments should consider what is the next best course to pursue. The existing companies are anxious to make arrangements, but all their proposals lead to maintaining the present monopoly and to depending only on one route. If the colonies are not inclined to undertake the charge of the business, they should aid another company by another route, so as to secure two routes, and competition.

24. If care be taken in any agreement entered into with a new company to give ample power to the Governments to buy out the cables constructed, an arrangement with such company might be made the stepping-stone to the absorption by the Governments of two cable systems as proposed in this memorandum.

25. I may, in conclusion, express the hope that weight will not be attached to the usual arguments which, on behalf of the existing companies, will be put forth in opposition to the proposals herein sketched.

sketched out. It will probably be alleged that cheapness will not materially increase traffic, that the business is risky, that cables cannot safely be laid in deep waters, and that competition has a weakening effect. It may also be argued that the Indian Government will throw obstacles in the way. The companies always seem unmindful that the Government of India might do a great deal more for English Colonial Governments than for commercial companies, whose operations concern not only the Colonies, but other countries, such as China and Japan. The arguments referred to have misled many people, myself, I confess, amongst the number. It is owing to belief in them that for so many years private enterprise has monopolized the control of the most valuable adjunct to the material and intellectual improvement of the populations scattered over the globe. All that can be said of the Governments retaining the charge of land telegraphy can be repeated with greater force with regard to taking possession of the means of cable communication between the various portions of Her Majesty's dominions. To allow such communication to be taxed for private profits is more out of harmony with the spirit of the age than would be a renewal of a tax on window-glass or printing-paper.

JULIUS VOGEL.

Wellington, 5th February, 1887.

No. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, *VIA* PACIFIC CABLE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, CANADIAN LAND LINE ROUTE, AND ATLANTIC CABLE.

(*Laid before the Conference by the Hon. Sir Wm. Fitzherbert.*)

S. Fleming, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

Sir,

Ottawa, Canada, 26 September, 1887.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the proposed telegraph to connect the Australian Colonies with England by way of Canada.

I beg leave, in the first place, to refer to the following correspondence which it became my duty to transmit to you before I left London in June last, viz. :—

1. Letter 16th May, 1887, to Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the delegates to the Colonial Conference, on behalf of the Governments they represented, requesting that Her Majesty's Government will cause an exhaustive survey to be made without delay in order to set at rest all doubts raised as to the practicability of establishing a telegraph cable across the Pacific Ocean, between Canada and the Australian Colonies.

2. Letter, 16th May, 1887, to Mr. Baillie Hamilton, Secretary of the Conference, on the same subject.

3. Letter, 3rd June, 1887, from the Colonial Office, covering correspondence with the Admiralty on the same subject.

4. Letter, 23rd May, 1887, from the Colonial Office to the Admiralty.

5. Letter, 28th May, 1887, from the Admiralty to the Colonial Office, stating that the Lords Commissioners are not prepared to make a special survey.

6. Letter, 8th June, 1887, to the Colonial Office from myself, submitting reasons why the application of the delegates should be reconsidered.

These communications were subsequent to the discussions on the subject of the Colonial Conference, and the published proceedings of the Conference will show that during the discussions testimony was brought forward, by officers of the Government and the Eastern Telegraph Company, to raise doubts as to the practicability of establishing telegraphic connection across the Pacific. In consequence of these doubts it was deemed expedient by the delegates that a proper survey should be made as soon as possible. With that object in view, Her Majesty's Government was specially appealed to, but the reply of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, by whose authority it was hoped the survey would be made, was unsatisfactory. The correspondence was transmitted to me, whereupon I ventured to submit reasons why the application of the delegates should be reconsidered, but up to this date I have not learned that anything further has been decided.

I beg leave, secondly, to invite the attention of your Government to the accompanying memorandum; and I may mention that, while on the one hand, doubts have been raised as to the practicability of submerging an electric cable across the Pacific, on the other hand information of an important character has been obtained at and since the Conference. By the light which has thus been thrown on the whole subject this memorandum has been prepared.

Assuming that the survey will establish that there are no insuperable obstacles to the laying of a submarine cable, this memorandum will make it obvious that at no distant day Canada and Australasia can be connected telegraphically on terms which would be just and fair to all concerned, and, I venture to think, in a manner which would be extremely advantageous to the Australian Colonies, as well as to Canada and the Mother-country.

As the matter presents itself to my mind, the question of a nautical survey becomes of increased importance, and I have taken some trouble to ascertain how it can be accomplished in the event of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty remaining unable to see their way to have it carried out.

I have learned that, provided the Governments of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand are willing to co-operate, a proper nautical examination may be secured without difficulty or delay, and at comparatively little cost to any one of the Colonies.

The Government of Canada controls a suitable steamship for such a service, and has also in its employment scientific men and officers of the Royal navy, in every respect qualified to carry out the survey. I have, therefore, taken upon myself to submit a proposition asking if the Canadian Government will be prepared to furnish the ship and officers, provided the Australasian Governments are willing to co-operate in defraying the expenses to be incurred for coaling, victualling, and crew.

My object in now addressing you is to request you to submit the proposition to your Government. In doing so I have authority to state that the matter has been discussed in the Canadian Privy Council and that a favourable view is taken of the proposition.

The

The naval officer consulted is of opinion that the work of soundings may be satisfactorily completed within twelve months, and he also estimates that, with the ship and officers furnished by Canada, a joint contribution of £6,000 by the Australian Colonies and New Zealand will suffice.

I feel warranted in expressing my belief that, if the co-operation of your Government with the Governments of the other Colonies in the manner suggested be secured without loss of time, the practicability of connecting Australia and Canada telegraphically will be authoritatively set at rest before the end of next year, and with the information resulting from the survey the establishment of the cable eventually will be materially facilitated.

I have the honour to mention that I have addressed a similar communication, with the accompanying memorandum, to the Governments of the other Colonies.

I have, &c.,
SANDFORD FLEMING.

[*Enclosure in No. 1.*]

MEMORANDUM respecting the proposed Telegraph to connect India and Australasia with England by the Canadian Route.

At the Conference recently called by Her Majesty's Government to consider matters of common interest to all portions of the Empire, attention was directed to the question of connecting Australasia and Asia with England by a postal and telegraph route through Canada.

The discussion was renewed from time to time, and the more the question was considered the more deeply all present at the Conference became impressed with the vast significance of the issues which the new line of communication involve for England herself, as well as for the Australian Colonies, India, Canada, and the whole outer Empire of Great Britain.

On the last day of the Conference the following resolutions were entered in the proceedings:—

First. "That the connection recently formed through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by railway and telegraph, opens a new alternative line of Imperial communication over the high seas and through British possessions, which promises to be of great value alike in naval, military, commercial, and political aspects."

Second. "That the connection of Canada with Australasia by direct submarine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the Empire; and every doubt as to its practicability should without delay be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey."

These resolutions expressed the united voice of the Conference after the strenuous efforts of gentlemen acting on behalf of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to impress the delegates with the idea that a direct telegraphic connection between Australia and Canada was unnecessary and impracticable.

The lines of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company extend from India easterly to China, and southerly to Australia, and they form the only existing telegraph connection between the Australian Colonies and Europe.

This Company has for years enjoyed a monopoly of all telegraph business, and, naturally solicitous for the future, its representatives left nothing undone to advance views adverse to the projected new line. Day by day Mr. John Pender, the chairman of the Company, was in attendance. He was allowed to address the Conference, and to circulate documents of various kinds among the delegates, and in every way he used his influence against the project in the private interests of the Company he represents. Notwithstanding these efforts the above resolutions were adopted, and it is not a little remarkable that they are the only resolutions which were formally submitted and unanimously assented to at the Conference.

The arguments offered on behalf of the Company were combated on public ground by some of the delegates, and during the discussion the Postmaster-General, Mr. Raikes, stated very forcibly that it would be absolutely impossible for the English people or for Her Majesty's Government to recognise the monopoly which the Company seemed to claim. He, however, pointed out that while the position assumed by Mr. Pender for his Company was one which could never be accepted either by the Colonies or by the British Parliament, it was a matter of extreme difficulty for the English Government to assist in carrying out the new scheme in such a way as to constitute itself a competitor with the existing Company. While he pointed out that difficulty the Postmaster-General gave expression to his warm sympathy with those who were seeking to promote what he termed "the most beneficial change of any of the changes which can come out of the Conference."

In the proceedings of the Conference of the 27th April and 6th May will be found recorded the general principles of a scheme which would completely obviate the difficulty mentioned by Mr. Raikes. The scheme has much in common with one propounded by the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, Sir Julius Vogel. The proposal is to combine the several telegraph systems of the Australian Colonies under one management, to include the submergence of a cable across the Pacific from Australia to Canada, and to provide for taking over at a valuation, whenever the Company may desire, all the cables of the Eastern Extension Company.

While this proposal assumes that a change is demanded by public expediency, it also recognises that the existing Company, as the pioneer of a system of communication which has materially assisted in developing Australian trade, is entitled to just and reasonable consideration. If the new Pacific line will destroy the monopoly of the Company, and put an end to the profits which the shareholders have hitherto enjoyed, the proposal carried into effect would return to them the full value of the property which would be rendered no longer profitable to them. Moreover, although it would scarcely be reasonable for the proprietors to expect compensation for unearned profits, they may fairly claim and be allowed all the profits obtainable until the new line be in operation.

A question will arise as to the value of the cables of the Eastern Extension Company. The testimony of Mr. Pender at the Conference shows that they were laid at an average cost of £184 per mile. They have, however, been laid a number of years, and have depreciated in value according to the length of time submerged. Mr. Pender estimates the life of a cable at twenty years, and the published official statements of the Company furnish full information as to the length and age of the cables it controls. With this data it is an easy matter for an actuary to prepare an estimate of the value at any given year of the

the whole system of cables owned by the Company. Appended hereto will be found such an estimate, by which it appears that all the cables of the Eastern Extension Company are valued as follows:—

In 1867, total value	...	...	...	...	£960,195
In 1888, total value	...	...	...	...	849,473
In 1889, total value	...	...	...	...	738,751
In 1890, total value	...	...	...	...	689,685

If we add the cost of the new line across the Pacific, reckoning it at the same rate per mile as the cables of the Company when first laid, we shall be enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of the new capital required to carry out the general scheme. According to the scheme submitted to the Colonial Conference, new capital would not be required for the land lines handed over by the Australian Colonies. These would be worked in common with all the cables under one management, each Colony retaining an interest in revenue in proportion to the value of the lines handed over.

It may be assumed that the Eastern Extension Company will not desire to hand over their property so long as it can be worked at the old scale of profits, that is, until the new line be ready for business. As in all probability much time will be spent in negotiations, preliminary arrangements, and surveys, the new line can scarcely be in operation before 1890. Accordingly we may take into consideration the estimated value of the Company's cables for that year as under:—

Estimate of New Capital.

1. Valuation of the cables of the Eastern Extension Company in the year 1890	...	...	...	...	...	£630,000
Cost of new cables to connect Australia with Canada, 7,600 miles, at £184 per mile	...	...	...	...	...	1,400,000
						<u>£2,030,000</u>

The total new capital, then, required to carry out this comprehensive scheme designed to bring under one harmonious management all the telegraphs within the Australian Colonies, and all the cables existing or projected from Australia to India and to Canada, appears to be little over £2,000,000 sterling. The sum is very much less than that spoken of at the Conference, but it is impossible to impugn the estimate without calling in question the accuracy of the data which is supplied by the Eastern Telegraph Company itself.

£2,030,000, on a joint Government guarantee (Imperial and Colonial), could be raised at a very low rate of interest. At 3 per cent. it would come to £60,900 per annum, a sum which is almost equalled by the subsidies now being paid or available, as the following table will show:—

British subsidies—		£	£
1. Paid by New South Wales	...	12,617	
2. Paid by Victoria	...	14,479	
3. Paid by South Australia	...	4,805	
4. Paid by Western Australia	...	499	
5. Paid by Tasmania	...	4,200	
			<u>36,600</u>
Foreign subsidies—			
1. Paid by Malacca	...	1,000	
2. Paid by Manilla	...	8,000	
3. Paid by Tonquin	...	10,600	
4. Paid by Macao	...	500	
5. Offered by Hawaii	...	4,000	
			<u>24,100</u>
Total subsidies...	...	£60,700	

In this list of subsidies it will be noticed that only five British Colonies contribute, while ten British Governments in all are more or less directly and specially interested in the establishment of the new line of telegraph. It would manifestly be unfair to these five Colonies if they were left to bear the whole burden. It seems proper that the other five British Governments should bear an equitable share of the cost.

The available foreign subsidies amount in all to £24,100 per annum. If we deduct this annual asset from the cost per annum of the new capital (£60,900), there remains £36,800 to be met in equitable proportions by the ten British Governments concerned in the scheme. Let us assume suggestively that half this annual charge be borne by the five contributing Governments, and the other half by the five Governments not now contributing, the account will stand thus:—

Payable by—		
1. New South Wales	...	} £18,400
2. Victoria	...	
3. South Australia	...	
4. Western Australia	...	
5. Tasmania	...	
6. The United Kingdom	...	} 18,400
7. India	...	
8. Canada	...	
9. New Zealand	...	
10. Queensland	...	
		<u>£36,800</u>

The exact proportions payable by each Government can only be determined by negotiations and mutual agreement, but the above sets forth generally the features of a scheme which seems well calculated to accomplish the desired object. Five of the Australian Colonies are bound by agreement to contribute until the end of the present century a subsidy of £36,600 per annum; according to the above division these Colonies would have their liability reduced to £18,400 per annum, scarcely more than half what they now pay. Their direct gain would be £18,200 per annum, while their indirect gains resulting from reduced charges and facility of intercourse would be infinitely greater.

In view of the important advantages in which all would participate, it cannot be urged that the other Governments not now contributing would be greatly burdened by the joint payment of £18,400 per annum.

It will not be overlooked that, when the foreign subsidies expire, a further charge of £34,100 per annum will have to be met from some source. Even if it be required to be borne by the ten Governments in equitable proportions, it could not weigh heavily on any of them; but it is anticipated that, when all the subsidies run out, the revenue from the telegraphs will be amply sufficient to meet interest and every other charge. The new Pacific telegraph system as a Government work will be established with capital secured at a very low interest, making it possible for a profitable business to be done at exceedingly low schedule rates. The great reduction in rates thus rendered possible would give a wonderful impetus to telegraphy, and, as a consequence, the business, it is believed, would so greatly increase as to admit of revenue meeting fully every proper charge against it. This will be the more apparent when it is considered that at no time would revenue be chargeable with dividends or bonuses which the shareholders of all private Companies mainly look for.

After the discussion at the Conference it can no longer be held that the existence of the Eastern Extension Company must preclude the establishment of the new line of communication across the Pacific; a line demanded not simply by Colonial growth and general commercial progress, but in a still greater degree by the exigencies of the Empire. That it is vitally expedient to secure the new line as a measure of defence can be judged by the magnitude of the consequences which at any time may result from neglect in establishing it. This has been emphatically recognized by the highest authorities in England, and likewise acknowledged by members of Her Majesty's Government and by the representatives of all the Colonies at the Conference.

It is claimed that the scheme set forth meets all the objections which have been raised, and goes far to harmonise every interest. It would undoubtedly establish the new line of communication at the least possible cost, and enable the principal self-governing Colonies to co-operate with the Home Government in carrying out a project of very great Imperial importance.

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ottawa, 26th September, 1887.

APPENDIX TO MEMORANDUM 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

ESTIMATED value of the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, calculated on the data furnished by Mr. J. Pender, chairman of the Company, viz.: Original cost per mile, £184; and life of a cable, twenty years. The lengths of the cable laid are taken from the official documents of the Company:—

Miles laid, £	When laid.	Years submerged.	Value in 1887. £
180	1869	18	3,312
2,409	1870	17	66,488
2,721	1871	16	100,248
1,283	1876	11	106,232
864	1877	10	79,488
2,444	1879	8	269,818
529	1880	7	68,269
920	1883	4	163,024
502	1884	3	78,513
180	1885	2	29,803
12,032			£960,195

Similarly, the value of the property in the three following years has been ascertained to be as follows:—

12,035 miles of cable, value in 1888	£849,473
12,035 miles of cable, value in 1889...	738,751
11,855 miles of cable, value in 1890...	629,685

No. 11.

NEW ZEALAND-AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. Sir Wm. Fitzherbert.)

Memo. by Mr. Gray, Secretary Post and Telegraph Department, New Zealand, for the Hon. Sir W. Fitzherbert.

THE New Zealand-Australian Cable was laid in 1876. Cost about £300,000. Has never been interrupted. Life of a deep sea cable now estimated at 20 years.

As far back as 1877, New Zealand favoured a Pacific Cable, and objected to a prolonged engagement with the Eastern Company.

In 1884 Mr. Pender represented that, including subsidies, and after paying working expenses, but without providing for renewal, the cable returned 7½ per cent.; without subsidy the return would be 5 per cent.; renewal fund, equal to about 2½ per cent. per annum. Mr. Pender urged for a fourteen years' extension of the subsidy, expiring in 1886. - New Zealand's share of the subsidy was £5,000, and New South Wales' £2,500 a year. The

The New Zealand Parliament agreed to renew subsidy for five years only. Mr. Pender refused to accept this, demanding ten years, and that unless this were agreed to be threatened to raise the tariff. New Zealand Government refused to grant ten years' extension, and subsequently declined to give any subsidy at all. Mr. Pender then raised rates to 10s. in the place of 6s. for ten words, but subsequently agreed to the *status quo ante*, hoping New Zealand Parliament and Government would reconsider question of subsidy. Mr. Pender, in meantime, made series of offers, with the main object of binding the Colonies for a prolonged term, under a promise of a reduction of rates. Offers have been received to lay new cable for about £150,000.

In 1885, New Zealand paid the Cable Company on outward messages £10,618, and a similar amount probably received on our inward messages. With subsidies this brought up the earnings of the New Zealand-Australian Cable to about £28,726. The same year New Zealand sent and received over the cable 33,793 messages, of the total value of £71,708.

Up to 1885, New Zealand's payments to the Company averaged about £8,600 a year; adding Sydney's payments the return would be about £14,700 a year.

Mr. Pender, in 1887, offered to sell the cable for £150,000.

In 1887, New Zealand sent 3,336 international telegrams, of the value of £18,346, and 13,352 Australian telegrams, of the value of £11,522; and the payments to the Company for the business both ways was approximately £20,000 for the year.

As already stated, Mr. Pender offered to sell the cable for £150,000. Indeed, there is an offer to lay a new cable in nine months, for something less than £150,000. Assuming, therefore, that this sum represents the present value of the cable, a return of £20,000 a year, after deducting working expenses up to £4,500, and allowing 5 per cent. for renewal, gives a profit of 5½ per cent. This is based on a 6s. tariff for ten words.

It may be added that the cable ship was removed from Australian waters in 1879, since which time the cost of maintenance has been largely reduced to the Company. Cable ships' expenses exceeded £6,000 a year.

W. GRAY,
24/1/88.

No. 12.

NEW ZEALAND-AUSTRALIAN CABLE.

Memorandum by Mr. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs, New South Wales,
for the Honorable C. J. Roberts.

As regards matters appertaining to the New Zealand Cable question, it may be well to reiterate that the agreement was signed in June, 1875, under the conditions that the Company was to receive a subsidy of £7,500 per annum for a period extending over ten years. None of the other Colonies were inclined to contribute any portion of this subsidy, and therefore it devolved upon the two terminal Colonies to provide the amount. This they agreed to do; and as New Zealand was manifestly the larger sharer of the advantages afforded by this means of telegraphic communication, it was thought that she should be the bearer of the larger share of the subsidy, to which she willingly agreed. The proportion payable annually by each of the contracting Colonies was then fixed at £5,000 as the liability of New Zealand, and £2,500 as that of New South Wales, the cable tariff rate being fixed at 7s. 6d. for ten words, and 9d. for each additional word.

Matters progressed under these conditions very satisfactorily, both as regards the great public benefit which resulted to all the Colonies from speedy communication with New Zealand—although they were, as previously stated, for the most part non-contributors to the subsidy—and, it is to be presumed, satisfactorily as regards the Company itself, until the approach of the period when the subsidy ceased to be payable. Meanwhile, in the year 1879, it was felt necessary that our lines of communication with England should be duplicated, and negotiations were entered upon with the Company with a view to this end. It was finally arranged that the British-Australian subsidy should be at the rate of £32,400 per annum for a period of twenty years; and, in consideration of this payment, the whole line between Darwin and England was to be duplicated. Contingent upon this arrangement the Company was permitted to remove the cable-repairing ship from Australian waters, and the New Zealand cable rates were reduced from 7s. 6d. for ten words and 9d. for each additional word to 6s. for ten words and 7d. for each additional word.

The subsidy ceased to be payable in February, 1886, and, in order to avoid any possible delay that might occur in carrying out the negotiations amicably, and with a due regard to the interests of the public and the Company, Sir John (then Mr.) Pender communicated with New South Wales and New Zealand with a view to a continuation of the subsidy. He pointed out, as an argument in favour of this proposal, that the earnings of the Company derived from the Australia-New Zealand portion of their system only returned, inclusive of subsidy, 7½ % interest, without making any allowance for the maintenance or renewal of the cable. The Company therefore asked that the agreement might be renewed for a further period of ten years, and, after some consideration, the Government of New South Wales—though preferring a five-years period—yet agreed to the Company's proposal. New Zealand, however, although at the earlier stages of the negotiations appearing willing to acquiesce in the five years period, yet in the end, announced her intention to decline to pay any portion of the subsidy. This led to considerable irritation upon the part of the Company, and finally to the cable tariff being raised to 10s. for ten words, and 1s. for each additional word; whereupon the New Zealand Government land rates were increased to 4s. and 5d. respectively. New South Wales made no change in her rates, so that the total cost of a message to New Zealand was then 14s. 6d. for the first ten words, and 1s. 6d. for each additional word. Such a tariff was of course almost prohibitory, and great public inconvenience resulted; but, after the expiration of a short time, matters were allowed to drift into the condition (as between New Zealand and the Company) which has now become known as the "*statu quo ante*" stage in the history of this dispute, pending a reference of the whole question to the Parliament of New Zealand.

Since

Since that time, until January of this year, all went on fairly well; but, on the 1st of the present month, as New Zealand showed no sign of definite action, the Company determined to assert what they regarded as their just rights, and increased the rates from 6s. for ten words and 7d. for each additional word to 8s. 6d. and 10d. respectively, and this rate continues to be charged now.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 30/1/88.

No. 13.

ADELAIDE AND PORT DARWIN TELEGRAPH LINE.

STATEMENT showing Revenue derived from Working Expenses of and Annual Interest on Loans for the above line, from January 1st, 1873, to December 31st, 1887.

(Laid before the Conference by The Hon. J. C. F. Johnson.)

Year.	Revenue.			Working Expenses.			Annual Interest on Loans. ^a		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	23,463	18	1	13,483	5	0	9,244	0	0
1874	19,780	2	2	17,858	10	0	11,744	0	0
1875	15,708	0	9	29,443	13	9	15,144	0	0
1876	11,551	8	4*	25,422	8	2	15,144	0	0
1877	17,534	18	7	22,992	4	11	15,144	0	0
1878	20,305	12	2	26,610	13	1	15,144	0	0
1879	22,331	16	1	28,265	11	0	23,580	0	0
1880	23,606	4	10	26,472	2	4	23,580	0	0
1881	27,529	3	6	30,168	10	6	23,580	0	0
1882	29,857	5	7	30,915	16	10	23,580	0	0
1883	32,129	17	9	29,227	0	6	23,580	0	0
1884	33,811	6	6	29,052	3	3	23,580	0	0
1885	34,684	19	10	24,432	5	10	24,180	0	0
1886	33,947	1	6	18,003	19	7	24,860	0	0
1887	37,989	4	7	18,211	4	11	24,389	0	0
Totals	£384,231	0	3	970,559	9	8	295,984	0	0

^a Interest on loans first became payable in 1871, £3,240; interest paid during 1872, £6,637.

* Owing to cable interruptions.

CHARLES TODD,

Postmaster-General, S.A.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ROUNDING ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROPOSED CANADIAN PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA, *VIA* MONTREAL AND VANCOUVER.

(Laid before the Conference by the Hon. W. Horatio Wilson, Queensland.)

Captain Rounding to The Postmaster-General, Queensland.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, N.S.W., 16 January, 1888.

As the Australian Postal Conference is about to be held, I take the liberty of placing before you the following in connection with the proposed Canadian Pacific Mail Service from England to Australia, *via* Montreal and Vancouver:—

1st. The Canadian Pacific Rail Company propose to run a fortnightly service and deliver the outward and homeward mails in 29½, 30, and 31 days, calling at Fiji to land the New Zealand mails, passengers, and cargo, to be conveyed to their destination by a branch steamer, that vessel timed to meet the mail steamer.

2nd. The mail steamer proceeds to Moreton Bay and lands the mails, also cargo and whatever passengers choose to land.

I believe it is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Rail Company to make arrangements to book passengers right through to any part of the Australian Colonies.

3rd. Making Brisbane the first port of call is of great importance; especially now the railway is complete from Brisbane to Sydney, must mean a considerable increase of traffic in mails and passengers.

4th. The steamers will then come on to Sydney, which is to be the terminus.

5th. The homeward steamers will leave here and proceed to Brisbane, and there wait the arrival of the homeward mails and passengers; also, take in whatever cargo is offering; strict punctuality to be observed in arrivals and departures as far as possible.

6th. The mail steamer will proceed to Fiji, there take on board from the branch steamer the homeward New Zealand mails, passengers, and cargo, then proceed to Vancouver to land the homeward mails and passengers, which will be conveyed across the Dominion of Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal in the summer, and Halifax in the winter, from there in first-class Atlantic fast steamers to Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific steamers will discharge the Canadian cargo at Vancouver, and then proceed south to San Francisco. With the above line of steamers communication would still be kept with the United States of America.

7th. On the return trip to Australia the steamers leave Frisco for Vancouver, and there wait the arrival of the outward mails and passengers. Call at Fiji, transfer the New Zealand mails, passengers, and cargo into the branch steamer, and then proceed on to Brisbane.

8th. Passengers can go right through with the mails.

9th. Time occupied by the mails as follows:—

20 days	from Brisbane to Vancouver.
4½	“ Vancouver to Montreal.
5	“ Montreal or Halifax to Liverpool.
	Total, 29½ days.

Of course this is very fast time, but a 31 days' service could be done easily.

The opening of this line of mail steamers would be a great advantage to the Colonies.

In time of war the mails, being carried across the Dominion of Canada (British territory), would not meet with that interruption which is bound to take place, and I have experienced, by the Suez Canal being blocked; also the railways across the Continent of Europe in a European war would most certainly be interrupted. These steamers are to be built of the very highest class, great speed, splendid accommodation for passengers, and to be classed on the Admiralty list as cruisers; can be converted into armed ships-of-war in a few hours. The present Mail Service to Queensland, *via* Torres Straits, deliver their mails on an average in forty-five days, for which your Colony pays £55,000 per annum; likewise an agreement to bring out in those vessels 6,000 immigrants per annum; one mail per month. The present service from here to San Francisco is performed by an American line. No subsidy from the United States of America, but subsidised by the New South Wales and the New Zealand Governments. New South Wales pays £10,000 per annum; New Zealand pays £20,000 per annum. One mail per month; time in landing the mails, forty to forty-one days from Sydney to London, and *vice versa*; being American-owned vessels they are half manned by Chinese, which is causing a considerable amount of ill-feeling to exist in this Colony, also in subsidising foreign vessels with Australian money. Moreover, the Protective tariff being so high in the United States closes her ports against all our productions.

Not so with Canada. She has no duty on wool, sugar, fruit, &c., which are our principal productions. Canada would open up an immense field for Australian products.

The American steamers leave here often with hardly any cargo in them, only coal for their own consumption.

In the event of the Canadian Pacific Mail Service to Australia being established, there is every likelihood the steamers would be manned with Australian seamen, as they are very scarce on the Pacific coast of Canada. With such a class of vessels it is a well-known fact their supplies in coal, food, &c., in these Colonies would be large, and means a great stir in all trades connected with shipping.

The Canadian, Pacific, China, and Japan Mail Service is now in full swing, the Imperial Government having granted a subsidy of £45,000 per annum; and by cable news the Canadian Government has voted £20,000 towards the same; grand total, £65,000 per annum, one mail per month.

They

They have already delivered the China and Japan mails quickest time by many days. At present they are running chartered steamers, but new vessels are being built by the best builders on the Clyde, J. Elder & Co., to be very fast, and classed on the Admiralty list as cruisers.

I believe the Canadian Pacific require a similar subsidy from the Imperial Government as granted to the China and Japan Mail line, and they will ask a joint subsidy from Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand, which will be considerably less than is being paid at the present time for monthly services delivering the mails in forty-five and forty days, Torres Straits and Frisco lines, as against twenty-nine and a-half, thirty, and thirty-one days, Canadian Pacific fortnightly service.

Several inquiries are being made with the Canadian Pacific Rail Company from intending shippers and importers in this Colony and Queensland. It would greatly assist the sugar-growers and wool-producers.

The Canadian Pacific tendered for the Australian mail service against the P. & O. and Orient lines some months ago. I saw by cable their tender was £80,000 for a fortnightly service; even that would be much cheaper than the present two mail services, Queensland and Frisco mail, which comes to £85,000 per annum paid by the Colonies, Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand (monthly service.)

If the Imperial Government grants the Canadian Pacific Rail Company £45,000 per annum towards the Canadian Pacific Australian Mail Service, I believe we should have Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand served with a splendid fortnightly service of thirty or thirty-one days, for a joint subsidy of £50,000 or £60,000 per annum, £30,000 less than they are paying now for a monthly service, the slowest in the world.

Some time ago I instructed the Canadian Pacific Rail Company that the Torres Straits Mail Service would not cease till January, 1890, and the present Frisco service contract in November, 1889. Enclosed is letter I received from the Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Rail Company, by the last Frisco mail.

Trusting this information may be of interest to you during the Postal Conference,

I have, &c.

J. C. ROUNDING.

No. 15.

NOTES OF INTERVIEW AFFORDED TO MESSRS. W. G. TAYLOR, W. WARREN, AND J. E. SQUIER, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, ON MONDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1888.

The Chairman of the Conference (the Hon. C. J. Roberts) explained to Messrs. Taylor, Warren, and Squier that the Conference had received a letter from Captain Rowan, representative of the Pacific Cable Co., asking for an interview, with a view of advocating the claims of his Company in regard to laying a cable between Great Britain and Australian Colonies, including New Zealand. The Conference had acceded to his request; but having done so, it was thought desirable, with a view of assisting the Conference towards a satisfactory discussion and conclusion on the matter of cable rates and laying a cable, to invite them to come forward and offer any remarks they might think fit in any way advocating the claims of the Eastern Extension Co., and also furnishing any information in their power enabling the questions to be satisfactorily dealt with.

Mr. Taylor's remarks were to a great extent inaudible at first, but he was understood to say that when in London some months ago the last word of the Eastern Extension Co. as regards the question of reduction of rates was contained in their proposal, dated April, 1887, or about that time, and embodied in a circular, which was in possession of all the Colonies.

Any figures, however, or further explanation required, they would be happy to furnish.

Chairman: I presume the proposals have been forwarded to all the Australian Colonies?

A.: They were.

Mr. Derham: I see the proposal of the Company is that the Colonies shall provide the whole of the guarantee or subsidy;—how is it England was not asked?

A.: I cannot say. The suggestions for reductions of rates over the Eastern and Extension systems have been for years repeatedly made by the Colonies; frequently (I will not say by all the Colonies) with an assurance that if our rates are reduced such an increase of traffic would follow as would soon give us the same income, and my Company consequently formulated this proposal: If your opinion is that the reduction of rates will increase the business, we ask you to support it with a guarantee. If the rates were reduced from 9s. 4d. to 4s. a word, and the amount of business remained the same as at present, the deficiency would be £105,000. Of that, we now ask the Colonies to guarantee three-fourths (or £78,750). The English Government have given out as their opinion that it was contrary to their policy, and not even likely to be considered, to subsidise a projected scheme that would compete with any existing public Company.

Mr. Derham: If the English people get the use of this cable without paying any subsidy, could you not make a corresponding charge outward?

A.: I presume it would be possible. Do you mean a higher rate for *Government* messages outward to the Colonies and a lower one Home—a differential rate?

Mr. Derham: On *all* messages. Has that aspect of the question ever presented itself to the Company?

A.: No.

Mr. Derham: It is to a certain extent our property, and we should dictate terms to those who use it?

A.: You must be guided by the rules of the International Convention.

Mr. Johnson: Virtually, we would be paying a larger rate than England. Would the rules of the International Convention interfere there?

A.: The rules of the Convention regulate the tariff over certain sections, and there is no way to escape those.

Mr.

Mr. Johnson : By the Colonies paying this subsidy, do you think they would be paying the same rate as if they paid on each message sent?

A. : In this case it would be the same thing to the Colonies, because they are asked to guarantee a certain income—leaving it to them to fix any rate they like, down to a 4s. rate.

Mr. Johnson : That is to say, the Colonies may say:—We will continue the rates as at present (9s. 4d.), but will allow the subsidising Colonies a rebate of 5s. 4d., bringing the charge down to 4s.;—would there be any difficulty?

A. : None. The subsidising Colonies would have to unite to guarantee the amount.

Mr. Bird : The effect would be, that while paying 9s. 4d., other countries would get the whole benefit, England, particularly, paying only 4s. a word?

A. : I understand you, but I am not able to say whether giving a rebate, as you suggest, could be arranged.

Mr. Bird : If the Convention prevents you charging different rates?

A. : What we ask is a guarantee securing us the same income.

Mr. Derham : If it would not be against the laws of the Convention, what is there you know of to hinder the British Government from contributing?

A. : Nothing whatever, but their published opinion that it was against their policy to contribute subsidies to any existing systems. There is nothing that I know of to prevent them joining the Colonies in the proposed guarantee.

Mr. Derham : There is a cable of your own connecting Malacca subsidized. Is not that subsidising one Company against another?

A. : No * * * * The Government of the Straits Settlement asked us what it would cost to connect Malacca, and we offered to connect for £1,000 a year; this has been done.

Mr. Derham : Then, as a matter of fact, the British Government is subsidising it?

A. : The Government of the Straits Settlement is.

Sir William Fitzherbert : Has any application been made by your Company to the British Government to grant a subsidy?

A. : No; the applications for reduced rates have been entirely from the Colonies. * * * * I may say these proposals are made by our Company in response to appeals from the Australasian Colonies for reduction of rates. There has been no occasion for us to appeal to the Home Government. It would be a matter of adjustment for the Colonies themselves to invite any one they like to join them as partners in the guarantee for £78,750.

Mr. Derham : Does it not strike you as inequitable that persons at the other end of the world should use the wires at less rates than we can?

A. : It is no doubt also for the advantage of the Colonies, as well as for the benefit of the Home Government.

Mr. Derham : Will you inform the Conference of the rates of dividend and profits on Australian business for past years, and give some facts based on actual experience about the amortization of cables?

[While *Mr. Taylor* was looking up papers, the *Chairman* said: I think I am right in saying that the Pacific Cable Company applied to the British Government, and they distinctly refused to subsidise.]

Mr. Taylor resumed: I think I can furnish some. You ask the rates of dividends on Australian sections?

Mr. Derham : If you can separate them?

Mr. Taylor : I am afraid I cannot. I have here a statement showing the earnings of the sections of cable from Singapore to Java and Australia that carried Australasian traffic during 1886. It was 2½ per cent. from the two cables—that is, traffic and subsidy; another section, from India to Singapore, also carrying Australian traffic, earned 19½ per cent. * * * * The profits of the Company and dividends paid each year from 1873 were:—6½, 6½, 5½, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6½, 7, 7, 7, and in 1886, 6 per cent.; these are with bonuses added. These are the dividends paid from the establishment of the Company; bonuses are included in them.

Sir William Fitzherbert : Was there anything for reserve put aside during that time?

A. : Yes; at present the reserve amounts to £619,500; that represents the amortization—that is, a sum equal to a fifth of the capital of the Company held in reserve.

Sir William Fitzherbert : Of what nature is the rate of interest accruing yearly in the shape of dividends;—on what basis is the capital sum calculated? There have been from time to time valuations made of the capital?

A. : I think not. I do not quite understand.

Sir William Fitzherbert : Is the cable worth the same to-day as it was ten years ago?

A. : There has been nothing written off the capital. * * * * On this proposal form I find the value of the Australasian traffic between Australia and Europe—both ways—£185,000.

Mr. Derham : Does that include the rates from India, and India to England?

A. : Yes.

Mr. Todd : Sir John Pender values the present traffic at £185,000—[Yes]—does that include what you pay out to the Eastern Company?

A. : That includes what is paid out to the Eastern and Indo-European Companies; that is the total value of the traffic, £185,000—the earnings of the Company over their system from Australasian traffic.

[*Mr. Taylor* here promised to hand in further information later on, and the *Chairman* said the Conference would be happy to receive any he could furnish.]

Mr. Johnson : The total receipts of the Australasian traffic are £185,000, out of which you pay £60,000 to other Companies; that leaves you £125,000. Now, supposing the proposed reductions were made in proportion to the work, do I understand that the total amount then would be £80,000 if the traffic remained the same as to-day, and you would still have to pay £60,000 to the other two Companies?

A. : Oh, no; the proposal is, that the guarantee should be given to the three Companies—that they shall divide this amount of money; if the rate is reduced, the earnings on the same business will be £80,000.

Mr. Johnson.] Out of that you will not have to pay £60,000?

Mr.

Mr. Todd: Would the amount payable to the Eastern Company be reduced proportionately?

A.: They would all share in the risk, but it would be a matter for them to divide as they choose.

Mr. Johnson: The total amount is £185,000, of which the Eastern Extension earnings are £125,000; they pay about £60,000; if the rate is reduced the earnings would be about £80,000. Would they, or would your Company, have to pay about £60,000 to the Eastern Company? Would the amount left be about £20,000?

A.: To the Eastern Extension Company? [Yes.] No, the proportion of the reduced rate proposed for the Extension Company is only a penny a word; our income would be made up by the larger share of the guarantee.

Mr. Todd: Supposing the business did not increase, being £80,000 as against £185,000—would the earnings of your Company be £20,000 apart from all subsidies or guarantees?

Mr. Crucknell: The reduction would go on through the three Companies, not from one—the Eastern Extension—only.

Mr. Johnson: Putting aside the question of subsidy or guarantee, would the amount left be about £20,000?

A.: The associated Companies join in the risk and they join in the guarantee asked, and subdivide it as they like to make their income the same.

Mr. Derham: Are you prepared to give a deliberate opinion as to what the probable increase of traffic would be, following on a reduction to 4s. a word; from your experience, is that known, or can it be estimated?

A.: I am quite unable at present to answer that definitely. * * * * Mr. Squier here said he also was unable to form an estimate.

The Chairman remarked: Although aware that each Minister has a copy of the proposition of the Eastern Extension Company, it would be wise that this offer should be incorporated in the minutes of our proceedings, and I move that the document be printed. [Carried.]

Mr. Taylor (continued): Mr. Squier, Mr. Warren, and myself are not able to give any information as to what traffic might possibly develop. If you wish it, I will ask our head office if they have any opinions formed, and let you know.

Mr. Derham: I think it would be important to elicit from so valuable a source as the Company what increase of traffic would be likely to follow a reduction.

Chairman: Perhaps Mr. Taylor and the gentlemen associated with him will make a note of the wish expressed by Mr. Derham, and the Conference will be glad to receive any information that the representatives of the Company can give us.

Mr. Taylor afterwards put in the opinions of the Chairman and Board of the Company:—"They consider Conference better able to judge than the Company of the probable effect of the reduction to four shillings, and would refer the Delegates to the Company's printed proposals of April last. When the Atlantic rate was reduced from two shillings to one and eightpence, there was no sensible increase of traffic, but when reduced from one and eightpence to sixpence, there was an increase of one hundred per cent. the first year, which developed to one hundred and fifty per cent. in the second year. At the present moment the traffic is stationary, but the sixpenny tariff provides very little more than working expenses, consequently it is not likely to be a permanent rate."

Mr. Derham: Can you differentiate the nature of the telegrams forwarded—separate the social or domestic, from the business telegrams?

A.: No; no Company has any right to inquire as to the nature of telegrams. We cannot possibly do that; it would be a breach of faith to separate them in any way, or to inquire into them, so long as they are paid for as public telegrams at the ordinary rates, and as codes are used so generally, we cannot distinguish social from commercial messages.

Mr. Derham: But every man would form his own ideas as to the source of traffic he could most rely upon for profitable business. Can you not give us some rough idea, say two-thirds or three-fourths, and so on?

A.: I would say about 1 per cent. of domestic; and about 99 per cent. are business.

Mr. Johnson: What proportion are Government messages?

A.: That I could easily ascertain, as Government messages get a rebate, and we adjust accounts monthly with South Australia. * * * * As regards social or domestic messages, the Company at home would not be able to estimate; but that would be about my idea.

Mr. Warren: It would be almost impossible to distinguish them, so we can only make a guess, but I quite agree with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Derham: I did not get quite all the information I wanted on the amortization point?

Mr. Taylor: The only thing I have is the balance sheet.

Mr. Derham: I have that. I see a provision for amortization in money; what I want is —

Mr. Taylor: There has been put aside a reserve of £1,006,200. We have spent out of that £387,000 —

Mr. Derham: What I wanted is cost of renewals.

Mr. Taylor handed in statement showing length and value of cable expended in renewals during recent years.

Conference asked what expenditure on renewals in recent years?

In 1884—Cost of cable renewals and land lines out of revenue	£12,767
Mileage of cable used in repairs and renewals, paid out of revenue	224 knots.
Also this year new cable laid into existing sections, total	224
knots, viz:—	
Rangoon-Penang	100
Java-Port Darwin	406
Singapore-Saigon	291
In 1885—Cost of cable renewals and land lines, as above	£56,076
Mileage used in repairs, as above	325 knots.
Also this year Victoria-Tasmania cable duplicated	180
In 1886—Cost of cable renewals, &c., as above	£53,245
Mileage used in repairs, as above	130 knots.

Mr.

Mr. Derham: Any information showing the actual life of cables —

Mr. Todd: Do you consider that at the end of twenty years your cables would be worthless?

A.: Certainly not, because we renew them as occasion demands. Our system has been, and is, that, as soon as a fault appears or a weak part indicates bad bottom or presence of teredo, that portion is renewed by brass-taped cable if it is to resist teredo, or by a heavier type if the unequal bottom cannot be avoided by change of route. I would refer the Conference to the reports of the half-yearly meetings of our Company (in the possession of some of the gentlemen here), and to the Chairman's statements there made. We, therefore, look upon our cables as being as good at the end of twenty years as when laid—or nearly as good—as we keep them up by renewals from time to time as required.

[Conference here adjourned.]

On resuming, the *Chairman* asked whether *Mr. Taylor* was prepared to offer any further remarks.

Mr. Taylor: Nothing, with the exception of two or three questions which I have referred to our head office, and to which I may have an answer to-morrow.

Chairman: *Mr. Taylor* and his colleagues will, of course, be free to furnish any information to the Conference while it is sitting.

A short conversation took place regarding questions put to *Mr. Taylor* in the forenoon, who stated that he had answered all, excepting the two or three above-mentioned, respecting which he would furnish information as early as possible.

Mr. Derham: With regard to the New Zealand Cable—has the Company anything fresh to urge?

Mr. Squier: There is nothing fresh. The Company are now —

Mr. Derham: I would like to hear the Company's view of any claim it has against the Colonies.

Mr. Squier: The subsidy expired two years ago; the cable was found not to be paying expenses, and the Company are now trying to recoup themselves by increased rates. Figures have been furnished to the Governments showing that receipts all along were not sufficient, without the subsidy, to give a fair return to the shareholders, and to, at the same time, provide for amortization. I hand the Chairman figures showing the amounts received during the period since 1881:—

In 1882, with the subsidy	7½ per cent.
1882, without the subsidy	5 "
1883, it was the same	7½ and 5 "
1884, the same	7½ and 5 "
1885, with the subsidy	8 "
1886, " (1 January to 21 February)	5½ "
1887, without subsidy	5½ "
1887, without subsidy for first six months	2½ "

This was the result of working the cable since 1881. This left nothing for amortization.

Mr. Derham: What allowance would you make per annum for amortization?

A.: No provision for amortization is made in this; it cannot be estimated at less than 5 per cent. I will leave this paper with the Conference. [With a view to its being printed, motion put and carried.]

Mr. Derham: Then the net return from the New Zealand cable, after allowing for amortization, would appear to be about 2 per cent?

A.: Hardly that.

Mr. Derham: Can you give any reason; is the cost of maintenance exceptionally high?

A.: No; exceptionally low, I think, in this case. * * * * I should explain that there has been no actual expenditure on account of maintenance up to the present time, except a charge against this section for cost of Company's repairing steamers, always in readiness at Singapore, for repairs necessary by accidents, breaking, &c. The 5 per cent. spoken of there is simply for renewal of the cable.

Mr. Derham: Has communication ever been suspended?

A.: Never.

Mr. Derham: In view of the unsatisfactory position of affairs for the telegraphing public, have the Company anything to urge?

A.: They have made various proposals which have not been accepted, and they are now ready at any moment to re-open negotiations.

Mr. Derham: Are you aware of any contemplated change in the Press rate?

A.: The Press rate has not been changed.

Mr. Derham: Can you state the intentions of the Company?

A.: That is a matter still undecided.

Mr. Derham: Has the traffic been injuriously affected since you raised the rates?

A.: The rates were only raised three weeks ago. The receipts have increased. There is an increase in both traffic and money receipts.

Mr. Derham: What are the charges in other parts of the world for using a cable of similar length?

A.: I have a long list showing the rate per 100 miles in different parts of the world. I hand it in.

Mr. Derham: An interesting paper, I think, *Mr. Chairman*?

Chairman: I think we had better have it printed.

Motion put, and carried.

Mr. Derham: Are those rates generally higher or lower than your cable charges?

A.: I find that the New Zealand present rates are much lower than any that appear on this paper. They are 78 of a penny per 100 miles.

Some questions and answers relative to percentage of returns were here quite inaudible, but *Mr. Squier* was understood to promise certain particulars later on.

Mr. Derham: You have not yet said what claim the Company has on the Colonies for a continuance of the subsidy?

A.: Well, we find the traffic during ten years not sufficient to pay a fair return. When the cable was laid it was expected that the receipts would be greater than they have been.

Mr. Derham: But as you have met with disappointment, and the Governments subsidising have also met with disappointment, having fixed rates, and finding that even the lowest have not induced sufficient traffic, would your Company be prepared to sell the cable at a low price, in view of the unprofitable nature of the enterprise?

A.: I cannot say at a low price.

Mr.

Mr. Derham: Well, the Company find the investment does not pay;—are they prepared to meet the market and sacrifice?

A.: Well, I could not say that. When an offer was made certain terms were named, but were not accepted, and the offer lapsed.

Mr. Derham suggested it would be better to reserve this point for private discussion.

Sir William Fitzherbert: What was the offer made to the New Zealand Government?

Mr. Squier could not say, and *Mr. Gray* intimated that the sum was £150,000.

Mr. Derham: Was this the original cost of the Sydney-New Zealand Cable, or the estimated value?

Mr. Gray: Its present estimated value.

Mr. Derham: What was the cost?

A. (Mr. Squier): £300 per mile.

Mr. Derham: How much did that come to?

A.: The contract price was £300,000, with a rebate, if the cable was successfully laid, of £10,000 so that the cost was £290,000.

Mr. Derham: Could not another cable be constructed for less money now?

A.: I could not say; possibly it could.

Mr. Derham: If a cable were being laid now, would it be an improved cable?

A.: It could not be a better cable.

Mr. Roberts: Has there been any interruption in it.

A.: Never at any time.

The Chairman said if there were no more questions the Conference would not require the attendance of the three gentlemen any longer, unless they wished to offer any further remarks.

Mr. Taylor: We understood the Conference was to be equally open to Captain Rowan. Can we be permitted to be present when he is here?

Chairman: No; I think the Conference decided that the interviews should be separate. You see, Captain Rowan is not present now, and it was not contemplated he should be present.

Mr. Johnson: Reverting to this proposal—under guarantee from the Colonies,—what would be the amount, after paying all the other companies' charges, left for the Eastern Extension Company?

Answer: As far as these figures furnished to me by our head office show, the guaranteed amount handed to the associated companies (supposing the proposal accepted by the Colonies) would be as follows:—The cable companies on the homeward side of India would take their rates, whereas the Eastern Extension Company would take the major part of the guarantee, *i.e.*, their proportionate share of the rate would only be a penny a word, which is a mere nothing. It is shown on the form here. Out of the 4s. 1s. 6½d. has to be paid out, leaving 2s. 5½d. for the several companies, and the Extension between Port Darwin and India would only take a penny.

Mr. Taylor handed in certain papers with figures furnished to him by his head office for himself. Some of the figures did not apply, but some of them might be of use to the Conference. It was resolved to print them. The interview then terminated.

No. 16.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN ROWAN ON BEHALF OF THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPTAIN ROWAN said: I am hardly so well prepared as I should like to lay matters of detail before the Conference, firstly, because I am only just recovering from a severe indisposition, which has prevented me from acquiring all particulars; and secondly, because I am awaiting the arrival from Home of one of our Directors, Mr. Owen Jones, who represents more particularly the Canadian interests in this matter.

The general reasons that prompted the promoters of the Pacific Telegraph Company in their proposals to lay down a cable between Australia and America, in order to obtain duplicate communication with the Home country and Europe, have been made known, I think, to the different Colonial Governments through various memoranda forwarded from time to time; but more particularly in the memorandum which was laid before the delegates at the Imperial Conference in London in April last, copies of which were transmitted at the time to the different Colonial Governments in Australasia. One of the principal reasons in advocating this scheme has been the conviction that a duplicate or alternate cable route communication with the old country—to be of practical good—should be as far as possible entirely separate from the existing routes, *i.e.*, each should be as far as possible removed from the dangers which beset any other; for even where there are two duplicate routes, when they lie alongside one another they are of course exposed to the same natural causes of danger, whereas, if one route goes an entirely different way from start to finish, the causes which endanger one do not affect the other. For that reason it is desirable that the duplicate route should be entirely different.

Secondly, the question of reducing the cable rates has been considered a very important one—as affecting the commercial development of the country, and also as to the immense money-saving which would result to the Colonies generally. A reduction in the cable rates, to be of practical value, we think ought to be a very substantial one; small reductions do not appear to have the effect of increasing the traffic very much; whereas it is, I think, acknowledged from almost universal experience that where substantial reductions are made the increase is very great. Under existing circumstances, even with the high charges made, there is a great traffic increase from year to year; but were a duplicate line such as we advocate laid down the increase would become much greater (and I am supported in this opinion by many commercial men with whom I have conversed), and the consequent saving to the Colonies would be very large. Of course it is for the Colonies to decide as to in what direction, if any, they will spend money in reducing charges. All we claim is, that the route we advocate will give the greatest advantages for the money expended.

As to the details of the scheme, they must be to a large extent in the future, because so many interests have to be considered, and so many parties consulted, that it would be almost impossible now, if we desired it, to lay down any defined scheme in detail to bind all the Colonies to.

The desire of the Pacific Telegraph Company is to obtain, if possible, an expression from this Conference of sympathy in the proposed line—of their agreement in the views which animate the Company, and the reasons which render the line desirable. We then hope to obtain from the members of the Conference an assurance that they will bring our proposals favorably, if possible, before the consideration of the respective Colonial Governments. We should then endeavor to obtain from the various Governments concerned, who have so far agreed with us as to favour the proposal and admit the possibility of contributing to the subsidy in support of the proposed line, a statement of the conditions which they consider should hedge in such granting of subsidy. We should endeavour to harmonise as far as possible these conditions, in any respects in which they might differ, and having done so, we should then be in a position to lay a conditional promise before the Imperial Government, which we think (and have reason to believe, in spite of their refusal up to the present time to definitely say they will grant a subsidy) will induce them to contribute largely to this scheme. If we were able to lay before them a promise that under certain conditions the Colonies are prepared to contribute on some defined basis, the Imperial Government we believe, would likewise contribute. Our reason for saying so is, that the Imperial Government have shown an interest in this particular scheme, and have admitted the justice of our contention that it appears to them in a manner different from that of any scheme so far proposed, inasmuch as the line, if taken across Canada, would be almost entirely through British territory, and if taken across America from San Francisco (which scheme has also been mooted), it would go through the territory of a friendly and English-speaking country.

As regards the cable itself, if laid down as proposed across the Pacific, it will be vastly safer from interruption in time of war than any of the existing ones, which are split up into many sections, run through various countries, and would be liable in war time to be cut or interrupted in many ways. It seems perfectly clear that Vancouver will be one of the largest naval stations of Great Britain, and Australia is also likely to become one of the largest; consequently, we should have at the two ends of our cable two large, important, strong naval stations. The line would therefore be more easily patrolled from end to end, and it would be hardly possible for any hostile forces to make a raid on it. The stations of other countries where naval forces are kept are well known, the vessels are well known, and it is comparatively easy to learn when any vessel is despatched, although we may not know the reason for its being sent away. The cable would land probably—though that is a point on which the Colonies would have a great deal to say, and might settle it, in fact, independently of the Company—in New Zealand, Fiji, Fanning Islands, Hawaii, and Vancouver, under the present proposal. This allows stations to be arranged at intervals which are not too great for a deep sea line.

Objections and statements have been made that the bottom of the sea, on the route along which it is proposed to take this cable, is of a dangerous and unsuitable nature. These statements are not borne out by any evidence so far available to us. On the contrary, so far, the soundings of the "Challenger" and "Tuscarora," between Sydney and Hawaii, and to some extent north of Hawaii, all go to show that the bed of the ocean is comparatively even, and eminently suitable for a cable. The methods of the construction of cables have so much improved in late years that the dangers to be apprehended from mere automatic or defective breaking down of the cable are almost nil. It would be impossible to say that such dangers do not exist, but at the same time the perfection of construction has reduced them to a minimum. As regards the coral reefs approaching the shores, cable construction has fully mastered those difficulties, as has been shown on more than one occasion and

and probably nothing—no seas—would be encountered so dangerous to cables or so likely to render breakdowns possible, as exist in the shallow waters in which the present cables run through the tropics.

The question will naturally be asked: "What are the conditions the Company asks the Colonies to agree to, and what the amount of subsidy required, to enable the Company to raise the money, and to lay down the cable?" The objection was raised last year (indeed it was stated as a fact) that the Company would ask for a subsidy whether the cable worked or not. But that was a misconception. The Company ask for no subsidy until the cable is down and in working order; and the Company stated at the Imperial Conference in London last year the conditions they would ask for in regard to temporary breakdowns if they occurred, which are very much like the ordinary conditions allowed to existing cable Companies. In that proposal made last year the amount of subsidy asked for practically amounted to £75,000 annually for twenty-five years. The Company would ask the various Governments, including Canada and Great Britain, to guarantee Government traffic over the lines to the extent of £75,000 annually; that means, of course, that the Governments concerned would be empowered to make use of the lines to that extent.

I am not aware of further modification of that scheme in details, although I know that proposals have been made since, in which I believe a substantial reduction has been made in the amount asked for, owing to the fact that it was found probable that the money required could be raised at a lower rate of interest than was previously considered possible, on such a satisfactory guarantee as that of the home country and the Colonies combined. That is a matter, of course, which would be determined mainly by the rates of the money market, and the terms on which money could be raised on the guarantee asked for, if given. The names of the Directors of the Company, which have been furnished to the Governments at different times, are sufficient guarantee, I think, of the substantiality of the Company, and the fact that this Company was officially recognised at home by the Imperial Conference and admitted by the English Government to represent it—although no capital was actually subscribed—is a further proof of the consideration in which the Directors of the Company are held at home.

The Company feel that should the Colonies consider their proposals in the first instance favourably, and should they allow them to formulate a scheme under which they could approach the Imperial Government with a definite conditional promise of support, there would be no difficulty in the Directors of the Company making such arrangements as would put the matter in hand without further delay, and arrange for the construction of the cable on the most approved modern methods, under stringent conditions, and for its being laid down with the greatest despatch.

Mr. Derham: This proposal follows one previously made. Do you understand the previous one to be absolutely withdrawn, and this one to take its place?

Capt. Rowan: Yes.

Mr. Derham: What becomes then of the Company's proposal that the Governments should send their own messages free?

Capt. Rowan: This comes to the same thing. The Governments are asked to guarantee £75,000; it will be for them to settle among themselves as to the proportions, and I take it each would guarantee its share of the amount.

Mr. Derham: In this proposal it is stated "that such rates shall never exceed 4s. per word between England and Australasia." What about between Australasia and England—is that to be the same?

Capt. Rowan: Yes.

Mr. Derham: We want to know exactly what is the proposal to this Conference?

Capt. Rowan: The proposal of the Company to this Conference, so far as I have power to lay the matter before them, is a request for their support of the general scheme, leaving the question of the amount of subsidy (which will not exceed £75,000, and will probably be less) to be settled afterwards. The general principle is that the rate shall not exceed 4s. a word; and should the traffic increase in the way we think is absolutely certain, that can be reduced, before many years, still further.

Mr. Derham: How long will it take to construct this cable?

Captain Rowan: Well, if the preliminaries were settled, I think it could be constructed and laid within 18 months.

Mr. Derham: What facts could you lay before the Conference with regard to the percentage of breakdowns in Cables?

Captain Rowan: Here is a paper on the subject reprinted from the "Electric Review" last March, giving the number of breakdowns that have occurred at various times and their causes. I will leave it with the Conference.

Mr. Derham: What answer was received by your Company from the British Government with regard to a survey.

Capt. Rowan: I am afraid I am no better informed than the members of the Conference on that point, as the last intelligence I had is that which appeared the other day in a press telegram, which is borne out by the letter I had previously received from Mr. Finch-Hatton, the secretary, stating that they were awaiting the return of a member of the Government to stir the matter up again. It appears that the British Government is prepared to find a vessel and men, if the Colonies will defray the remaining cost of surveys to determine the best route to follow.

Mr. Derham: Why should the Company, who are to profit by the enterprise, not join in the cost?

Capt. Rowan: The Company have already gone to considerable outlay in making preparations, and have spent much money in bringing the matter before the different Governments. They have, moreover, brought pressure to bear to get the Home Government to give the vessel and men.

Mr. Derham: Is there no likelihood of the Home Government contributing towards the subsidy, apart from the vessel and men?

Capt. Rowan: I think they are only holding back until they see whether the Colonies will contribute, considering it impolitic at present to commit themselves to anything. But if we could say the Colonies are willing, under certain conditions, to contribute such and such proportions, I have no doubt whatever that the Home Government would contribute also, because they are so largely interested, for political and international reasons, in the maintenance of this duplicate line.

Mr. Johnson: Have you seen the reports of the London Conference as regards this matter? Yes, Sir Henry Holland then held out no hope that the British Government would contribute to the cable?

Captain Rowan: No, he held out no hope then, it would have been impolitic.

Mr. Johnson: It is proposed that the Australian Colonies shall pay about £6,000 as their proportion of cost of the survey? Yes. What would the total cost of the survey be?

Captain

Captain Rowan : It would be very hard to determine that, as so much of the contribution would be in kind,—the loan of a vessel and men, for example. It would be hard to assess it.

Mr. Johnson : There has been no survey yet of the proposed route?

Captain Rowan : There are soundings taken by the American frigate "Tuscarora" between Sydney and Hawaii, and those soundings we have marked down on the chart. There are also soundings to the north of Hawaii taken by the "Challenger." The portion to be surveyed would be between Hawaii and Vancouver.

Mr. Johnson : I am aware of those soundings, but I do not think they would constitute anything like a complete survey necessary to determine whether the ocean bed over the proposed route would be suitable. Do you think so?

Captain Rowan : I am not prepared to say that the soundings are sufficient to be considered as final, but they are of such a nature as to render it probable that the bottom of the sea is of a suitable character.

Mr. Johnson : Did those soundings give a great depth, say 5 miles?

Capt. Rowan : I cannot say what the greatest depth was; but the information sent to me would show that the bottom was of a very even character indeed.

Mr. Johnson : To your knowledge has any cable ever been laid at such a depth as 5 miles?

Capt. Rowan : I have no knowledge of a cable being laid at such a depth, but I have frequently conversed with experts on the subject, and their opinion is that there is no reason why it should not be done. And if well constructed in the first instance, and well tested, there is really less likelihood of interruption than with existing cables.

Mr. Johnson : But supposing anything happened, would it be so easy, if possible, to raise the cable up in the usual way for repairs?

Captain Rowan : I do not think it would be easy—it would be possible. It has never been attempted to my knowledge.

Mr. Johnson : One of the special advantages put forward by your Company is that of reduced rates? [Yes.] In your opinion, would the establishment of a duplicate line have that effect, seeing that the existing cable would still take some of the traffic. There is a line now subsidised by the Australian Colonies; supposing we had another competing with it, do you think that would so increase the traffic as to conduce to reduced rates?

Captain Rowan : Well, the natural tendency of competition is to bring rates down, but there is another reason—the cost to the Company by this route would be such that they would be able to start at a very much lower rate than the existing Company charges.

Mr. Johnson : What is the capital of your Company?

Captain Rowan : The proposed capital originally was £2,500,000. That has since been largely reduced.

Mr. Johnson : That is partly due to the fact that it is not now proposed to put down a special Atlantic cable?

Captain Rowan : Well, partly; but the proposal to put down a special Atlantic cable was always only a conditional part of the proposal. It was never certain that such would be necessary, only in case of their not being able to arrange otherwise the Company would be prepared to put it down for their own use.

Mr. Johnson : It is also proposed to utilize the present New Zealand cable?

Captain Rowan : Not necessarily; that would entirely depend on the terms of this last proposal. The Company partly contemplated laying down a new cable.

Mr. Johnson : Is the present condition of the several Atlantic cables within your knowledge: as to their effectiveness?

Captain Rowan : No; I would not like to venture any statement as to that * * * I do not know your object in asking the question; but if it bears on the construction of cables, there have been great improvements in the construction even since the last Atlantic cable was put down.

Mr. Johnson : I want to know if your Company has taken into account the present condition of the Atlantic cables. How many of these are absolutely effective to-day?

Capt. Rowan : I think I may safely say that our Company have taken all these circumstances fully into consideration, and have made such arrangements with one or more of the Atlantic cable companies as will ensure them a firm offer of very easy terms for the transmission of their messages to America over a prolonged period; and they, in making such an arrangement, would naturally look to the condition and effectiveness of the cables of the companies with whom they were negotiating.

Mr. Johnson : One reason for your alternative route is that it would be safer in time of war—Would not much of this route pass through neutral waters—free to all?

Capt. Rowan : Yes; but they are waters that are easily accessible to our patrols, and could be easily watched and guarded by our war vessels.

Mr. Johnson : Has not Russia also a naval station off the route—Vladivostock?

Capt. Rowan : Yes; but that is a long distance away. They could make a raid, but they would have to be specially equipped to pick up the cable in deep water.

Mr. Johnson : Well, a large portion of the line then passes through waters free to anyone to come and do what they like?

Capt. Rowan : Yes; if they are not stopped by anyone else.

Mr. Henry : Are there not extensive coral reefs likely to affect cables?

Capt. Rowan : There are coral reefs doubtless as you approach different islands, but the construction of cables—as has been shown by Sir John Pender, Mr. Anderson, and others—has been so improved with brass sheathing, &c., as to practically secure them from any danger of that nature. Formerly, there was great danger as regards coral reefs and insects. It has now been reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Johnson : Is not the brass sheathing for the purpose of preventing the attacks of teredos rather than saving from the coral reefs?

Capt. Rowan : No doubt that is its principal object, but it acts for both purposes. Special makes of cable are manufactured for putting over coral reefs.

Mr. Derham : Does your estimate of traffic provide for competition which would ensue between the Pacific Company and the existing Company?

Captain Rowan : It has always been necessary to suppose that a considerable portion of traffic would continue to go over the existing line.

Mr.

Mr. Derham : But supposing the existing Company were to cut down the rates to half your proposed rates, what would be your position then ?

Captain Rowan : I think the existing Company in a short time would cease to exist.

Mr. Johnson : Has the English Government declined to lend a vessel for the purpose ?

Captain Rowan : They did not actually decline, but they shelved the question at one time ; they showed they were not prepared to deal with it. But since then the matter has been brought forward again. The fact of their having declined at one time, or under one Ministry, to lend a vessel would not of itself be very discouraging ; because if we found the Colonies really seriously desiring to have this scheme carried out, some pressure might be brought to bear on the Home Government, when they would (if not already done) probably rescind their determination to shelve the question.

Mr. Derham : What is the paid-up capital of the Company now ?

Captain Rowan : There is no capital yet raised. The Company are waiting until further developments to enable them to go into the market for the money. I pointed out to the Conference just now in my address that the position of the gentlemen on the Board of Directors is the best guarantee the public can have.

Mr. Johnson : Is the Company actually formed, or are they only provisional directors ?

Captain Rowan : It is actually formed and registered, and directors were appointed at a meeting for the purpose. I have here a circular sent to the Governments, notifying the formation of the Company and the names of the gentlemen composing it. Those I have marked with D were the directors whose appointments were confirmed at a meeting of shareholders held in February last year. I leave the paper with the Conference. Since then two or three Canadian gentlemen have been added to the directors. Mr. Owen Jones, of course, is one.

Mr. Henry : Has Canada been negotiated with by your Company ?

Capt. Rowan : Canada has been working with our Company all through. Mr. Sandford Fleming and the more immediate promoters of the Pacific Company have been working together, and the reason why Canada in the first instance made such vigorous proposals was that they were afraid of the line going by way of 'Frisko. The first idea was to take it that way and tap the immense traffic there, and the Canadians, afraid of that, made overtures to the Company, which have resulted in the two parties working together, and they have done so since.

1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FUTURE MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA, VIA SUEZ.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1887.

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FUTURE MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA,
VIA SUEZ.

No. 1.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 14 May, 1886.

Referring to my telegram of this date and to previous correspondence respecting the Australian mails and their transmission after February, 1885, under a contract to be made by Her Majesty's Government on the joint letter of Great Britain and the Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia, I have now the honor to transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, copies of the only two tenders which have been received, viz., one from the P. and O. Company and one from the Orient Company, together with copies of a letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting these tenders to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Having regard to the forms of advertisement and of tender, copies of which were transmitted to you in my despatch No. 21 of 12th December, 1885, and to the nature of the offers now made by the Companies, I felt that the views of the colonies could not be ascertained satisfactorily by telegraph, and therefore acquainted you in my telegram of to-day that I was sending the tenders *in extenso*. I shall be glad to be informed as early as possible of the opinion of your Government upon these tenders, and upon the suggestion of the Postmaster-General to arrange for one fortnightly service only, and to depend upon the French and German steamers for intermediate mails.

The Colony of South Australia has already empowered the Agent-General to act in all postal matters, and as it will not be possible to conduct the necessary negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and the different colonies by letter or telegraph, the conclusion of a joint arrangement seems to require that some person in London should be enabled to act on behalf of the other colonies who will be parties to the agreement.

I have therefore to request that your Government will empower the Agent-General of the Colony or some other person to act on behalf of the colony in concert with Her Majesty's Government in making the necessary arrangements for a mail contract upon the basis of the postage at either end being retained by the despatching office, and of that office defraying the cost of the transmission of the mails despatched by it.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The Postmaster-General.—G.R.D., 25/6/86. The Secretary to the Post Office, 25 June, 1886.—
C.W., P.U.S., B.C.

[Enclosure.]

My Lords,

General Post Office, 7 May, 1886.

In conformity with the directions given in the Treasury letter of the 25th of January last (No. 1405/86), the service of conveying the Australian mails has been put up to public competition, on the conditions sanctioned, with the result that two tenders only have been received.

Those tenders I have now the honour to submit for your Lordship's consideration.

They are—

1. From the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company;
2. From the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

Both Companies are at present employed in the conveyance of Australian mails, the one under contract with the Government of Victoria, and the other with that of New South Wales, and consequently they fully understand the exact nature of the service required. Neither of them is willing to accept a contract for so limited a period as five years, the period contemplated by the Post Office conditions.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company declines to accept payment based on results at a rate per pound of letters and other postal matter, but asks a fixed subsidy of

£115,000 a-year for a seven years' contract, or
£100,000 a-year for a ten years' contract.

The Orient Company will accept payment on results at the rate of 12s. a pound for letters and post-cards, and 6d. a pound for other matter, with a further payment of £750 per voyage each way; but it offers these terms only on the basis of a ten years' contract.

In each case the tender is for a service once a fortnight, to alternate with another fortnightly service, and to be separate and distinct (as required) from any other service; the steamers in both cases to carry the mails through the Suez Canal. The Peninsular and Oriental Company proposes to sail from Brindisi, with liberty to change to Naples if it so desires. The Orient Company chooses Naples as its European port of departure and arrival.

The speed offered is nearly the same in both cases, the Orient Company undertaking to perform the voyage between Naples and Adelaide in thirty-two days, while the Peninsular and Oriental Company requires thirty-two and a half days, including stoppages and passage through the Suez Canal.

So far as concerns the services thus offered, apart from the cost and the duration of the contract, they are, I think, sufficiently satisfactory, although the speed is considerably less than that desired by the Australian Colonies, as indicated in their memorandum of agreement dated the 14th of July, 1885. The Colonies aimed at a transit from London to Adelaide in twenty-nine, thirty-one, or thirty-three days, while, according to the tenders received, the voyage and land journey together would occupy thirty-four and a half to thirty-five days from London to Adelaide.

The most important consideration, however, is obviously the rate of payment demanded; and here I must confess to some disappointment, the terms being much beyond what I had expected.

To enable your Lordships to consider this point, I have had some calculations made showing the probable financial results of contracts based on the terms offered.

Your Lordships are aware that, under the contemplated arrangement between this country and the Australian Colonies, each is to retain the whole of its own postage collections, and to pay for the conveyance of the mails which it sends.

Assuming, therefore, that the subsidy of £100,000, asked by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a ten years' contract, were equally divided between the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies, and the cost of land transit added, it is estimated that the Imperial revenue derived from the mails conveyed by that line would fall short of the Imperial share of the cost by £24,000 a year.

In

In the case of the Orient Company it is estimated that the payment by this country for sea service, on the terms demanded, would amount to £47,500—to which again must be added the cost of land transit, £18,500, making a total of £66,000, against which may be set the Imperial postage earnings estimated at £45,000, leaving an excess of expenditure over revenue of about £21,000 a year.

In making these calculations, no deduction from postage receipts has been made on account of the British inland service so that that service would be performed gratuitously.

The net result is that the weekly mail service to Australia, on the conditions now offered, would involve this country in a loss of about £45,000 a year. This would be £9,000 less than the present Imperial loss, which is about £54,000 a year on the Australian mail service *via* Suez, excluding the mails sent *via* Torres Straits to and from Queensland.

The loss to the Colonies would be perhaps somewhat greater, as their mails homeward are not quite so heavy as ours outward, and consequently yield less postage.

It will be for your Lordships, in conjunction with the contracting Colonies, to determine whether, in entering into new contracts for a series of years, so considerable a loss is permissible. For so great an enterprise there are naturally few competitors, and considering the enormous distance to be traversed on each voyage (over 8,000 miles), and the speed to be maintained (12 knots an hour in all weathers), the service must of necessity be costly; and perhaps some loss to the postal revenue is inevitable at present. In the course of years, as the quantity of correspondence increases by the development of trade and the normal growth of population, the loss will gradually decline, although I am not sanguine enough to look for its entire disappearance during the next ten years.

Should your Lordships and the Colonies object to incur the sacrifice involved in the tenders now before you, there is an alternative, and that is to reduce the service from a weekly to a fortnightly one, thus reverting to the position occupied three years ago. I fear that some dissatisfaction might arise if the regular service were reduced to a fortnightly one, but a compensation might be found in the Foreign mail services, which would be available to supplement a fortnightly British service. The French have already a monthly packet to Australia, and a convention exists between the French Post Office and this Department, under which mails can be sent for 25 francs per kilogramme of letters, and 1 franc per kilogramme of printed papers. The Germans are just about to establish a packet service, and have offered to carry the English mails at Union rates. Thus, both these services could be used for sending mails at a very moderate rate of payment, according to the weight of correspondence forwarded. This could be done with perhaps some gain (certainly without loss) to the British and Colonial revenues, and I might be able to come to arrangements with the French and German Post Offices to work in harmony with this Department so as to make their services alternate with ours.

Should your Lordships be disposed to entertain the idea of limiting the British service to a fortnightly one, perhaps the best course of action would be to inform the two tendering Companies that, on further consideration, and having regard to the high terms and length of contract demanded, Her Majesty's Government now contemplates making only one contract instead of two, and supporting a fortnightly in place of a weekly mail service. In these circumstances, such Company might be invited to state what reduced terms it would be prepared to concede on obtaining the entire mail service with all its prestige and advantages. This would, at all events, create an effective competition between the only two parties who appear to be capable of maintaining such a service as the importance of the case demands.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company stipulate for twenty-four hours' additional time on the voyage from Adelaide to Brindisi during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, while the Orient Company make no such stipulation on their part. Beyond this I have no observations to offer on the few altered minor conditions for which the two Companies stipulate in their tenders. None of them appear to be of importance or of any objectionable character, and with a satisfactory settlement in the terms as to payment and as to duration of contract, I should be quite prepared to accept the minor conditions of the Companies.

I need hardly state, in conclusion, that an early decision on these tenders is desirable, as the interval between the present time and February, 1888, is not more than sufficient to admit of the construction or purchase of such additional ships as may be necessary to carry out the new contract in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. I hope, therefore, that any communication it may be considered desirable to hold with the Colonies before arriving at a decision, will be by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

WOLVERTON.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

[Sub-Enclosures.]

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., 30 April, 1886.

Sir,

I am requested by the Directors to submit the following observations regarding the tender now put forward by this Company for a fortnightly mail service with the Australian Colonies.

Commencement of Mail Service to Australia.

In the first place, I am desired to state that the Directors are naturally anxious to continue the Company's connection as mail contractors with Australia, which is now of such old standing. I may remind you that their first proposals for steam communication with the Australian Colonies were made in the year 1843, and that a mail contract was actually entered into and commenced in 1852. From that date this connection has endured, with one short interval when the work was placed in the hands of the European and Australian Company, not because the latter Company had given any guarantee to perform the service more efficiently or economically, but because they were willing to comply with certain doctrinaire conditions to which the Peninsular and Oriental Company objected, as harassing to the contractors, without being in the slightest degree advantageous to the public service.

Present Contract.

The mail contract at present in existence is, as you are aware, between the Company and the Colony of Victoria. It was commenced in February, 1880, and runs for a period of eight years. This contract is for a fortnightly service from Ceylon in connection with the India and China packet service; the speed stipulated is just over 11 knots, while the penalties are non-absolute, and premiums are payable in consideration of an accelerated delivery of the mails.

Extension of Line from Ceylon to England.

In tendering for this service to the Colony of Victoria, the Directors made known their intention to continue the Australian line, which terminates at Colombo, onwards to England. It is now some years since this extension was carried out, and the Colonies have therefore had the benefit of a regular fortnightly service with London on the basis of a contract determining at Colombo. It should be stated, however, that during certain months, when the Australian traffic is at its slackest, the packets proceed to London via Bombay, while the Australian mails and also the passengers who wish to do so, are transferred to the homeward-bound steamer from China. As the latter steamer comes via Marseilles, Australian passengers have thus had the benefit of that route, as well as of the services to Brindisi, Venice, and London open to them. The outward service to Australia has been exclusively a direct through line from London for several years.

Efficiency of Service.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the Australian mail service has been efficiently performed by the Company, and that the mails have been delivered, both outwards and homewards, with that punctuality which ought to be the essential quality of a mail contract. On the outward route, as the steamers after leaving Colombo are independent in their movements, there has been a considerable acceleration in the contract speed, while homewards the mails have almost always been in advance of their due time.

Financial Result of present Contract.

It will thus be seen that the Company have done considerably more than was required by their mail contract. But I regret to state that the financial result has been far from satisfactory. While developing their Australian service into a through line and increasing the size of the steamers from an average of 2,000 tons to about 4,500 tons, the Directors find the result is a loss on the total working of the year, after crediting the line with its subsidy of £85,000 per annum. It would be out of place

place to dwell here on this fact or to seek to account for the result. The Directors would simply observe that they have to approach the consideration of tenders for a new mail service with Australia, with the knowledge that this work is not remunerative to the Company at the present time, and with the present subsidy.

Consideration of new tender.

In considering the important proposals now advertised as the basis of tender for a new service, the Directors have had every desire to bring their views as much in harmony with the conditions put forward in these proposals as prudence and experience would permit them to do.

First question is rate of speed.—Proposed speed, 12 knots.

The first question the Directors had to determine was the highest rate of speed at which they would consider it safe to tender for a service, embracing a distance (including that from London) of 12,187 miles on each trip, or 24,374 miles the round voyage. Bearing in mind that a mail contract speed must be a *minimum* to be accomplished under all conditions from one year's end to another, and, therefore, that in actual practice the rate of speed must be higher than the contract stipulates, the Directors have considered that a speed of 12 knots is as high a rate as they would be justified in tendering for, at anything like a moderate subsidy. This is accordingly the speed on which their tender is based (plus a certain reasonable number of hours for stoppages *en route*), although the period of transit actually proposed makes the speed *via* Colombo about 12½ knots. The Directors submit that, in view of those practically acquainted with steam navigation, and with the arduous character and enormous expense of the Australian voyage, the proposals now made with regard to this question of speed must be considered satisfactory. It is needless to say that a Company engaged in the performance of a mail service will find it to their interest, with every new steamer, to improve on previous work, and of such improvement the current contract must receive the full benefit.

Mode of payment for mail service.

The next point which had to be determined was that of the rate of payment for the service proposed. The conditions of tender point to a poundage rate on postal matter as the desired form of remuneration; but I need scarcely inform you that the first calculation the Directors had to make was to ascertain the least sum for which they could, as prudent men of business, venture to undertake the work. It was impossible to determine this point by putting down a certain, or rather uncertain, amount of mail matter at so much per lb. The calculation could only be decided by a careful estimate, showing the amount required, in the judgment of experienced men, to carry out such a contract as now proposed with tolerable assurance of a successful result.

Difficulty of fixing poundage rate.

In view of a tender on the basis of a poundage rate, the next operation would have been to apply the figures thus ascertained to the advertised amount of mail matter, so as to arrive at a quotient of so much per lb. But here came in elements of great uncertainty. Certain figures are given in the advertisements of tenders, as showing the average mail matter transmitted at present. Assuming that the quotient represents so many shillings per lb., there is no guarantee that other mail routes may not be taken advantage of, or that the stated average will be maintained.

Absolute necessity of minimum.—Minimum sums to involve maximum.—Most satisfactory way of dealing with question is on basis of fixed moderate subsidy.

The Directors hold that without a guarantee which would ensure a minimum remuneration, no shipowner could prudently undertake a mail contract of this character. A certain fixed subsidy would, therefore, require to be stipulated for, and with that also a full poundage rate on the amount of postal matter at present indicated. On the other hand, if a minimum subsidy were thus demanded, together with a poundage rate, the Post-office would, no doubt, reasonably desire that if the quantity of postal matter greatly increased (as the development of the Australian Colonies would lead the Directors to expect) the amount to be received by the mail contractor should not exceed a fixed limit. More especially would this seem probable if the idea should be entertained of some time or other reducing the rate of postage to Australia. In fact, a high rate of poundage accompanied by a great augmentation of postal matter could not fail to be a perpetual cause of exacerbation to the Imperial Post Office and to the Colonial authorities. Under these circumstances, it certainly appears to the Directors that the most satisfactory way of defining the situation both in the present and for the future is for the contractors to estimate a fixed amount, which shall, as far as they are concerned, stand both as a maximum and a minimum of payment. Such fixed amount may be reduced to a poundage rate year by year by the postal authorities, and will be found the more satisfactory in that relation as the amount of correspondence tends to increase.

Fixed remuneration basis of tender.

The Directors have accordingly come to the conclusion that the most straightforward, least complicated, and most business-like proposals they can make is to eliminate from their offer the speculative element of the weight of mail matter, and confine their tender simply to a fixed price, being the lowest at which they can venture to undertake the important and difficult service now tendered for. It is only after thinking over this question at great length that the Directors have arrived finally at this decision, and they trust the reasons which they give for doing so may commend themselves equally to the Postmaster-General and to the Colonial authorities.

Itinerary of service.—Heavy cost of separate Mediterranean service.—Also of railway express through Egypt.

The speed and amount of subsidy are the two most important elements to be considered in connection with the tender, but there are other points of hardly less moment which must now be referred to. The itinerary of the service is one of these points. As the conditions of tender point, in some measure, to a separate service from Brindisi, and a transit by the Egyptian Railway, it may be understood to imply a Mediterranean service altogether apart from that devoted to the India and China mails. A weekly mail service between Brindisi and Alexandria would require not fewer than three steamers, and the cost of working such a line by fast vessels would not be less than £120,000 to £140,000 per annum. A fortnightly service would require two steamers, and would, therefore, be more expensive in proportion. The cost of sending a weekly express through Egypt with the Australian apart from the India and China mails would probably not be less than £7,000 to £10,000 per annum. Such outlays as these would heavily handicap the Australian mail service, and the Directors have, therefore, in this, as in other respects, taken advantage of the permission accorded in the footnote of the printed form of tender to deviate from the strict lines there laid down, in favour of more economical proposals.

Itinerary of service tendered for.—Reserve liberty to go from Naples, if experience shows Brindisi inconvenient.

The tender now submitted is for a mail service between Brindisi and Adelaide by the Suez Canal, calling at Colombo *en route*. It will be observed that the Directors also reserve liberty to transfer the service from Brindisi to Naples, should it hereafter appear that the work could be more conveniently carried on from the latter port. In such case, it would probably be necessary for the steamers to proceed direct from Aden to King George's Sound without calling at Colombo. It is presumed, however, that if the connection with Colombo can be maintained it would be the interest and desire of the Colonies to maintain it as affording regular communication with India and China, and thus assisting the commercial intercourse between those countries and Australia. The Directors also consider that, in the general interests of the mail service, it will be a matter of regret if the Colombo route should have to be abandoned, as, in the event of an accident or breakdown, the concentration of the company's lines there enables a remedy to be applied at once. At the same time they would not allow either Brindisi or Colombo to stand in the way of the efficient performance of the Australian service.

Term of contract.—Tenders given for periods of seven and ten years.

The term of the contract is necessarily an important feature. That stipulated in the printed form of tender is five years, but the Directors regret they cannot make an offer for what appears to them so inadequate a term in connection with a service of this character. A first-class mail steamer suitable for the Australian trade will cost from £120,000 to £180,000, according to size. What inducement can there be to build vessels of such great cost to fulfil a contract of only five years duration, when these steamers must compete for current traffic with vessels costing about a third of the amount, and worked at perhaps a third of the cost? A mail contract is a speculation under all circumstances, and sometimes an unremunerative one. A term of five years can give the shipowner no security for his heavy investment of capital. The Directors have, therefore, made their proposals for periods of seven and ten years, and for the longer period they offer a reduction of £15,000 per annum in the amount of subsidy. The tender for seven years is at the rate of £115,000, and for ten years at the rate of £100,000 per annum.

Penalties.—German and French contracts.

The Directors respectfully object to the proposed penalty for every hour instead of every twenty-four hours as at present. If a voyage to Australia were at all comparable with a railway journey, say between London and Inverness, the principle would no doubt be a sound one. As it is, the principle is, in the opinion of the Directors, not only unsound but dangerous, especially coupled with an absolute character attaching to such penalties. It is easily conceivable that a captain of a steamer, knowing he was due in a certain port at 12 o'clock, and that his ship would be fined if she were an hour late, might run a foolish risk to avoid the fine. This applies in fact to all absolute penalties, and the Directors have always protested against that principle in a practical way by asking a considerably higher rate of payment for a contract under absolute as compared with non-absolute penalties, which latter are only enforced when a vessel is late through some avoidable cause. In the present tenders, therefore, the Directors have inserted non-absolute penalties, in accordance with previous practice in the Australian contracts; but they would be ready to accept absolute penalties for an additional payment of £7,000 per annum.

In conclusion, I have to state that the Directors have bestowed the greatest pains on this important question of mail communication with Australia, with the desire to arrive at a result which will give satisfaction to the authorities in this country and in the Colonies; and, as regards the remuneration which is named for the proposed service, they feel convinced that if their estimates err in any degree, they err on the side of moderation, and that they leave a considerable risk on the shoulders of the company. It may not be out of place here to remind you that the contract recently entered into by the German Government for a mail line to Australia is at the rate of £110,000 per annum for a monthly service—that is to say, for exactly one-half the work which my company now tender for. It is believed that the contract which the French Government have made with the Messageries Maritimes Company for a similar service is on conditions at least equally favourable. There can be no doubt that a keen competition with these more favoured undertakings will be one of the drawbacks with which English mail contractors will have to contend.

Timely notice of new service necessary.

It is advisable to add that as the service now tendered will, if accepted, require the construction of some new and large vessels, the company will hardly be in a position to undertake it without notice that their proposals have been approved, at least eighteen months previous to the time when the work should commence.

I have, &c.,
A. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

The Secretary General Post Office.

TENDER FOR CONVEYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS BETWEEN BRINDISI AND ADELAIDE (SEMAPHORE), VIA KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Sir,

We hereby offer to convey Her Majesty's mails, on the conditions marked "A" as amended, by steam vessels of adequate power, between the port of Brindisi and the port of Adelaide. The mails to be conveyed between the port of Brindisi and the port of Adelaide (Semaphore) in thirty-two days twelve hours, including stoppages and passages through the Canal, once a fortnight, to alternate with another fortnightly service, for a payment of £115,000 per annum if the contract be for seven years certain, and £100,000 per annum if for ten years certain (one hundred and fifteen thousand pounds for seven years, and one hundred thousand pounds for ten years).

We agree to be subject to the deductions specified in the sixth condition as amended.

We propose as our sureties, in the penalty of £20,000, the Earl of Leveson and Melville, of Birch Lane, and Mr. John Deacon, of Birch Lane, and we refer you to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Company, as persons of whom inquiry can be made as to the responsibility of such sureties.

We agree to commence the service on the 1st of February, 1885, provided we have about eighteen months' notice of acceptance of our tender; and, should such service not be commenced on such day, or on the first day thereafter which the Postmaster-General may fix as the day of sailing, we agree to pay to Her Majesty the sum of £100 for every day from that time until the said service shall be begun by us, but so that the whole amount of deductions for such failure shall not exceed £20,000.

And we agree to execute a formal contract for the performance of the said service, to be drawn up by the Solicitor to the Post Office, and to be in accordance with the said conditions marked "A," as amended in clauses 2, 3, 4, 6, and 20.

We are, &c.,

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.,

(By A. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.)

The Secretary of the Post Office.

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO AS MARKED "A."

1. The contractors to convey, during the continuance of the contract, Her Majesty's mails each way between Brindisi and King George's Sound and Adelaide (Semaphore), and, if required, also to and from Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa. The mail steamers, in any case, to continue the voyage on to Melbourne and Sydney, whether with or without mails on board, and to commence the return voyage at Sydney, calling at Melbourne.

2. The service to be separate and distinct; but the contractors reserve the right to convey other mails for which they may be under contract to Her Majesty's Government, provided the period of transit stipulated for the Australian mail service shall not be thereby affected.

3. The mails must be conveyed from Brindisi to Adelaide (Semaphore), and from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Brindisi, in thirty-two days twelve hours, including stoppages *en route* and transit through the Suez Canal, except during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, when twenty-four hours additional are to be allowed for the voyage from Adelaide to Brindisi. The contractors are to be at liberty to call at Colombo, and at any time, on giving three months' notice, during the continuance of the contract, to substitute Naples in the place of Brindisi as the port for the embarkation and the landing of the mails. The period of transit of the mails between Adelaide and the port of embarkation and landing in Europe to be the same, whether Naples or Brindisi is adopted, or whether the steamers proceed *via* Colombo or not.

4. Under the term "Her Majesty's Mails" are to be comprehended all boxes, bags, or packets of letters, newspapers, books, printed papers, and all other articles transmissible by the post, without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed, or to that in which they may have originated; also all empty bags, empty boxes, and other stores and articles used, or to be used, in carrying on the Post Office service, which shall be sent by or to or from any Post Office to or from which any mails are to be conveyed, but for which latter no payment shall be made.

5. A sum of £250 to be forfeited on each occasion when the contractors fail in providing a vessel, in accordance with their contract, ready to put to sea at the appointed time, or when such a vessel shall not actually put to sea and proceed on her voyage at the appointed time, and a further sum of £50 to be forfeited for every day's failure in providing such a vessel after such appointed time, but so that these deductions shall not in the aggregate exceed the portion of subsidy applicable to such voyage, plus the sum of £1,000. The contractors also to be subject to a penalty of £100 for every complete period of twenty-four hours consumed on any voyage from Brindisi to Adelaide, or from Adelaide to Brindisi, beyond the number of hours allowed for such voyage, provided that the total amount of the forfeiture for delay on any one voyage shall never exceed the portion of subsidy applicable to such voyage; but such penalties not to be inflicted when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the delay has arisen from causes beyond their control.

6. The payment by the contractors of any sum by way of forfeiture or otherwise shall in no way prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to treat the failure to provide a proper vessel at the appointed time, or to perform a voyage at or within the appointed period, as a breach of the contract.

7. The contractors to supply, during the continuance of the contract, and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, a sufficient number of steam vessels of adequate power, and in all respects suited for the performance of the service within the time stipulated in the tender.

8. The vessels to be always supplied with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, and whatsoever else may be necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the service to be performed. The vessels to be manned by legally qualified and competent officers, and by a sufficient crew of engineers, able seamen, and other men, and with a competent surgeon.

9. If the Postmaster-General shall consider any of the vessels unfit for the conveyance of mails, he may require the contractors to show cause why such vessel should not be withdrawn from the service, and, unless within six weeks after such requisition the contractors shall show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, he may at any time after the expiration of the said period declare such vessel to be unfit for the conveyance of mails; and, after such declaration shall have been made, it shall not be lawful for the contractors to employ such vessel in the performance of the contract. In order to determine whether the Postmaster-General shall be justified in declaring any vessel unfit for the conveyance of mails, or whether the contractors shall be able to show cause to the contrary, a special examination shall be made of the hull and machinery of any such vessel by such person or persons as may be selected for that purpose by the Postmaster-General.

10. The equipments, officers, engineers and crew of each vessel, when such vessel is in any British port, shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the Postmaster-General, or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times authorize to make such inspection.

11. The days and hours of departure from the ports of Brindisi and Adelaide to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and to be subject to alteration by him, from time to time, on a notice to the contractors of three months. The Postmaster-General also to have power, by an order to the Commander, to delay the departure of any vessel from any port for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

12. The contractors to provide, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, a separate and convenient place of deposit for the mails on board each vessel.

13. The contractors and all commanding and other officers of the vessels which may be employed in the performance of the contract, and all agents, seamen and servants of the contractors, shall, at all times during the continuance of the contract, punctually attend to the orders of the Postmaster-General, as to the mode, time, and place of embarking and disembarking mails.

14. The commander shall take charge of the mails, and be responsible for their due receipt and delivery. He shall also make the usual Post Office declaration, and furnish such journal, returns, and other information, and perform such other services, as the Postmaster-General may, from time to time, require.

15. Except such letters as are not required by law to pass through the Post Office, the contractors not to receive, or permit to be received, for conveyance on board any of the vessels employed under the contract, any letters other than those contained in Her Majesty's mails. No mails must be conveyed on behalf of any colony or foreign country without permission of the Postmaster-General; and the whole postage of every mail shall, under all circumstances, be at his disposal.

16. The contractors not to convey in any of the vessels employed under this contract any nitro-glycerine or any other article which shall have been legally declared specially dangerous.

17. Every vessel which may have started, or which should have started, before the termination of the contract must complete its voyage in like manner as if the contract remained in force; but the contractors shall not be entitled to any further payment by reason thereof.

18. The Postmaster-General to be free to delegate from time to time any of his powers to such persons as he may choose.

19. The contractors to make any arrangements which may be required relative to quarantine, but not to be responsible for, or subject to, penalties or charges in connection with any delay in the delivery of the mails arising therefrom.

20. Except where otherwise specified, none of the duties enumerated in the foregoing conditions to give the contractors any claim to remuneration beyond the general subsidy.

21. Every sum of money forfeited by the contractors to be considered as stipulated or ascertained or liquidated damages, and to be payable whether any damage shall or shall not have been sustained by reason of the breach for which the penalty may be levied. The amount to be deducted by the Postmaster-General out of any moneys then payable or which may thereafter become payable to the contractors; or, at his discretion, the payment thereof may be enforced, with full costs of suit.

22. The contract to continue in force for five years.

23. Subject to deductions for forfeitures or otherwise, payments to be made quarterly at the General Post Office out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

24. All notices which the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents are authorized to give, either to be delivered to the commander of any vessel of the contractors or to any officer or agent of the contractors in charge of any such vessel, or to be left at the office or last known place of business of the contractors.

25. The contractors not to assign, underlet, or dispose of the contract, or any part thereof, without the consent, in writing, of the Postmaster-General.

26. In case of the breach of the 25th condition, or in case of a great or habitual breach of the contract of any other kind, the Postmaster-General to have power, and that without previous notice, to terminate the contract; such termination not to give the contractors any claim to compensation.

27. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 22 Geo. 3, c. 45, no Member of the House of Commons to be admitted to any share of the contract, or to any benefit arising therefrom.

28. For the due fulfilment of the contract, the contractors to enter into a bond, with two responsible sureties, to be named in their tenders, in the penalty of £20,000. Such penalty to be considered and recoverable as liquidated damages.

29. Any arbitration pursuant to the contract shall conform to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, or any statutory modification thereof.

30. The contract will not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons, and by the Legislatures of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), 13, Fenchurch Avenue,

London, E.C., 30 April, 1886.

Sir,

In response to your advertisement of the 1st of February, we have the honor to submit herewith a tender for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails, fortnightly, between Europe and Australia.

We have carefully considered the suggestion that the mails might be sent by railway across the Isthmus of Suez, the contractor providing an independent service in the Mediterranean. We find, however, that the establishment and maintenance of such a service would involve a very heavy expenditure and a consequent addition to the contractors' remuneration out of all proportion to any gain of time that would result. We have therefore not tendered on that basis, but would be prepared to undertake such a service if still desired, or if the Postmaster-General should wish to give and receive delivery of the mails at Suez as at present, we should be glad to arrange accordingly.

Our tender is framed on the basis of the mails being received and delivered by the ocean steamers at Naples, and carried by them through the Suez Canal both ways. In this connection we beg to call attention to the fact that the improvements to the Canal, some time since promised by the Canal Company, have not yet been seriously entered upon. If the Canal were straightened and widened, a considerable saving of time could be effected at that part of the route; some delay is also caused on the voyage by the want of certain lights which are much required at the lower end of the Red Sea.

Instead of placing the remuneration entirely on the basis of a high poundage rate, we have preferred to adopt the 12s. rate already approved by the Colonial Governments, and have named a fixed sum per voyage in lieu of the advantages accruing under our existing contracts, and in consideration of the more onerous service now required.

In order to ensure regularity of service over so long a route, the steamers must be capable of attaining, when required, a much higher speed than that contracted for, a fact which would render necessary the replacement of many of the steamers employed in our present service by others of greater size and power.

It must be recognized that as the proposed contract involves the investment of a large capital in steamers specially adapted to the service, it would not be prudent to undertake a contract for so short a term as five years unless for a largely increased remuneration. We have therefore tendered for a contract of ten years' duration.

We have to add that the time between now and February, 1888, is little more than will be absolutely needed to prepare for the new service, and we shall therefore be glad to know your decision on our tender as early as possible.

We are, &c.,

The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited),

(S. WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.)

The Secretary, General Post Office, London.

TUNDBE

TENDER FOR CONVEYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS BETWEEN BRINDISI, NAPLES, OR SOME OTHER PORT IN EUROPE, AND ADELAIDE (SEMAPHORE), VIA KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

WE hereby offer to convey Her Majesty's Mails on the conditions marked "A" on the back hereof, by steam vessels of adequate power, between the Port of Naples and the Port of Adelaide. The mails to be conveyed between the Port of Naples and the Port of Adelaide (Semaphore) in 768 hours. Once a fortnight to alternate with another fortnightly service for a payment of twelve shillings (12s.) per lb. net weight of letters and post-cards, and sixpence (6d.) per lb. net weight of other mail matter, with a further payment of seven hundred and fifty pounds (£750) per voyage each way on the condition that the correspondence and other mail matter to and from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia will (unless specially superscribed to be sent by any particular route) be forwarded by the mail steamers under this contract and the proposed alternating fortnightly service, and that the rates of postage charged to the public by the mail steamers under this contract shall be at least as low as the rates charged by any other route.

We agree to be subject to the deductions specified in the sixth condition, except that the penalties for delay on the voyage, instead of being absolute, shall not be payable when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that the delay has occurred from causes beyond our control.

We propose as our sureties, in the penalty of £20,000, Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., of 6, De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace W., and William Fickus, of Bramley Hill, Croydon, and we refer you to the Bank of New South Wales, Old Broad-street, or the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-street, Mansion House, as respects Sir Daniel Cooper, and to Messrs. William Deane & Co., Bishop-lane, as respects Mr. William Fickus, as persons of whom respectively inquiry can be made as to the responsibilities of such sureties.

We agree to commence the service on the 1st of February, 1888, and should such service not be commenced on such day, or on the first day thereafter which the Postmaster-General may fix as the day of sailing, we agree to pay to Her Majesty the sum of £100 for every day from that time until the said service shall be begun by us; but so that the whole amount of deductions for such failure shall not exceed £20,000.

And we agree to execute a formal contract for the performance of the said service, to be drawn up by the Solicitor to the Post Office, and to be in accordance with the said Conditions marked "A."

We are, &c.,

S. WAYMOUTH,

Secretary, The Orient Steam Navigation Co., (Ltd.),

13, Fenchurch Avenue London, E.C.

30 April, 1886.

The Secretary of the Post Office.

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO AS MARKED A.

1. The contractors to convey, during the continuance of the contract, Her Majesty's Mails each way between Naples and King George's Sound, or Gage Roads, at contractor's option, and Adelaide (Semaphore), and if required, also to and from Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*. The mail steamers in any case to continue the voyage on to Sydney, whether with or without mails on board, and to commence the return voyage at Sydney, calling at Melbourne. The contractors to have power to proceed on to Newcastle, New South Wales, from Sydney, returning to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne. They are also to be at liberty, in case of breakdown or delay from any cause, to turn round any steamer at Adelaide or Melbourne.

2. The service to be separate and distinct from any other mail service.

3. The mails must be conveyed from Naples to Adelaide (Semaphore) and from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Naples in 768 hours, including the call at King George's Sound or Gage Roads at contractor's option, for the purpose of landing and embarking mails.

4. All mail matter to be tendered for at a rate per pound net weight of letters and post-cards, and at a rate per pound net weight of other matter, including newspapers, book-packets, patterns, &c., at an amount to be stated by the persons tendering.

5. Under the term "Her Majesty's Mails" are to be comprehended all boxes, bags, or packets of letters, newspapers, books, printed papers, and all other articles transmissible by the post, without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed or to that in which they may have originated; also all empty bags, empty boxes, and other stores and articles, used or to be used in carrying on the post office service, which shall be sent by or to or from any post-office to or from which any mails are to be conveyed, but for which latter no payment shall be made.

6. A sum of two hundred and fifty pounds to be forfeited on each occasion when the contractors fail in providing a vessel, in accordance with their contract, ready to put to sea at the appointed time, or when such a vessel shall not actually put to sea and proceed on her voyage at the appointed time, and a further sum of fifty pounds to be forfeited for every day's failure in providing such a vessel after such appointed time; but so that these deductions shall not in the aggregate exceed the freight for mails payable for such voyage, plus the sum of one thousand pounds. The contractors also to be subject to forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every complete period of twenty-four hours consumed on any voyage from Naples to Adelaide or *vice versa* beyond the number of hours allowed for such voyage, such forfeiture to be made from whatever cause the delay may arise; but so that the total amount of forfeiture for delay on one voyage shall never exceed the freight for mails payable for such voyage.

The payment by the contractors of any sum by way of forfeiture or otherwise shall in no way prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to treat the failure to provide a proper vessel at the appointed time, or to perform a voyage at or within the appointed period, as a breach of the contract.

7. The contractors to supply, during the continuance of the contract, and to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, a sufficient number of steam vessels of adequate power, and in all respects suited for the performance of the service within the time stipulated in the tender.

8. The vessels to be always supplied with all necessary and proper machinery, engines, apparel, furniture, stores, tackle, boats, fuel, lamps, oil, tallow, provisions, anchors, cables, fire-pumps, and other proper means for extinguishing fire, lightning conductors, charts, chronometers, proper nautical instruments, and whatsoever else may be necessary for equipping the said vessels, and rendering them constantly efficient for the service to be performed. The vessels to be manned by legally qualified and competent officers, and by a sufficient crew of engineers, able seamen, and other men, and with a competent surgeon.

9. If the Postmaster-General shall consider any of the vessels unfit for the conveyance of mails, he may require the contractors to show cause why such vessel should not be withdrawn from the service, and unless within six weeks after such requisition the contractors shall show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, he may at any time after the expiration of the said period declare such vessel to be unfit for the conveyance of mails, and after such declaration shall have been made it shall not be lawful for the contractors to employ such vessel in the performance of the contract. In order to determine whether the Postmaster-General shall be justified in declaring any vessel unfit for the conveyance of mails, or whether the contractors shall be able to show cause to the contrary, a special examination shall be made of the hull and machinery of any such vessel by such person or persons as may be selected for that purpose by the Postmaster-General.

10. The equipments, officers, engineers, and crew of each vessel, when such vessel is in any British Port, shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the Postmaster-General, or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times authorize to make such inspection.

11. The days and hours of departure from the Ports of Naples and Adelaide to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and to be subject to alteration by him from time to time on a notice to the contractors of three months. The Postmaster-General also to have power, by an order to the commander, to delay the departure of any vessel from any port for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

12. The contractors to provide to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, a separate and convenient place of deposit for the mails on board each vessel.

13. The contractors and all commanding and other officers of the vessels which may be employed in the performance of the contract, and all agents, seamen, and servants of the contractors shall at all times during the continuance of the contract punctually attend to the orders of the Postmaster-General as to the route, time, and place of embarking and disembarking mails.

14. The commander shall take charge of the mails, and be responsible for their due receipt and delivery. He shall also make the usual Post Office declaration, and furnish such journal, returns, and other information, and perform such other services as the Postmaster may from time to time require.

15. Except such letters as are not required by law to pass through the Post Office, the contractors not to receive, or permit to be received for conveyance on board any of the vessels employed under the contract, any letters other than those contained in Her Majesty's mails. No mails may be conveyed on behalf of any Colony or foreign country without permission of the Postmaster-General; and the whole postage of every mail shall under all circumstances be at his disposal. 17.

17. The contractors not to convey in any of the vessels employed under this contract any nitro-glycerine or any other article which shall have been legally declared specially dangerous.
18. Every vessel which may have started, or which should have started, before the termination of the contract must complete its voyage in like manner as if the contract remained in force, but the contractors shall not be entitled to any further payment by reason thereof.
19. The Postmaster-General to be free to delegate from time to time any of his powers to such persons as he may choose.
20. The contractors to make any arrangements which may be required relative to quarantine, but they are not to be liable for any expenses appertaining to mails in such event.
21. Except where otherwise specified, none of the duties enumerated in the foregoing conditions to give the contractors any claim to remuneration beyond the general subsidy.
22. Every sum of money forfeited by the contractors to be considered as stipulated or ascertained or liquidated damages and to be payable whether any damage shall or shall not have been sustained by reason of the breach for which the penalty may be levied. The amount to be deducted by the Postmaster-General out of any moneys then payable or which may thereafter become payable to the contractors; or, at his discretion, the payment thereof may be enforced, with full cost of suit.
23. The contract to continue in force for ten years.
24. Subject to deductions for forfeitures or otherwise, payments to be made quarterly at the General Post Office out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.
25. All notices which the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents are authorized to give either to be delivered to the commander of any vessel of the contractors, or to any officer or agent of the contractors in charge of any such vessel, or to be left at the office or last known place of business of the contractors.
26. The contractors not to assign, underlet, or dispose of the contract, or any part thereof, without the consent, in writing, of the Postmaster-General.
27. In case of the breach of the 26th condition, or in case of a great or habitual breach of the contract of any other kind, the Postmaster-General to have power, and that without previous notice, to terminate the contract, such termination not to give the contractors any claim to compensation.
28. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 23 Geo. III, c. 45, no Member of the House of Commons to be admitted to any share of the contract, or to any benefit arising therefrom.
29. For the due fulfilment of the contract, the contractors to enter into a bond, with two responsible sureties, to be named in their tenders, in the penalty of £20,000. Such penalty to be considered and recoverable as liquidated damages.
30. Any arbitration pursuant to the contract shall conform to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, or any statutory modification thereof.
31. The contract will not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons, and by the Legislatures of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

No. 2.

The Postmaster-General to The Premier of New South Wales (Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G.)

My dear Sir Patrick,

Melbourne Club, Melbourne, 29 November, 1886.

The members of the Conference have been sitting daily since Friday last, and this morning we determined upon a cablegram which, in our opinion, should be sent to the Postmaster-General, London, and the respective Agents-General, provided it receives the approval of the different Cabinets. I enclose you a copy, and will be glad if you can call a Cabinet to deal with it at once, if possible, as we deem it expedient to remain in Melbourne until replies are received from our respective Governments.

Dealing with the proposals in their order, it is clear that under the first the service will be self-supporting, as the Companies will be paid for actual amount of mail matter carried; but as a compromise we offer them one day longer to perform the service than specified in the tenders, and we intend the same to apply to the other proposals, viz., thirty-three days from Brindisi or Naples to Adelaide. We did not think it desirable to stand out for an excessive rate of speed, as it apparently necessitated a heavy subsidy, and we shall save twenty-four hours on the land carriage as soon as the line is open from Adelaide to Melbourne.

Failing to get the Companies to agree to the first proposal, we submit a second, which provides for the payment of £160,000 per annum to the two Companies that tendered, for doing the whole service, as at present, except under the reduced time of thirty-three days.

Our object in making this proposal is partly to meet the views of the P. and O. Company, who declined to submit a tender to carry the mails by weight, principally because there could be no guarantee that the present or prospective weight of mail matter would be maintained, as it might be sent by other routes, as, for instance, by the French or German mail boats now running to the colonies, and in making an offer of a round sum we considered it desirable to place the Orient Company on the same footing as the other Company tendering.

If this offer be accepted the mails will be carried nearly free of cost to the colonies. It is estimated that the cost over and above the revenue, with the annual increase in mail matter allowed for, will be about £15,000 per annum, to be divided between the contributing colonies and England, of which sum the mother country will pay three-fifths, or £9,000, the balance, £6,000, being divided amongst the Colonies, in accordance with the mail matter carried.

The third suggestion is that the principles on which the companies tendered may be maintained, and a reduced amount offered them on account of length of time allowed. The P. and O. Company asked £115,000 per annum for a seven years' service, and £100,000 for a ten years' service, of thirty-two and a half days. We propose to offer £90,000 for a five years' contract of thirty-three days between Brindisi and Adelaide. As the Orient offered to carry mails under a poundage system, we adhere to this, but offer £20,000 per annum instead of £750 each voyage, or £1,500 to England and back, as tendered.

It is calculated that this last proposal will work out, as regards cost, the same as the second.

If the Postmaster-General cannot make terms with the companies under any of the proposals submitted, we then recommend that fresh tenders be invited for a thirty-four days' service, as we do not think an excessive rate of speed essential, if we pay dearly for it.

The other matters are details which, I trust, explain themselves.

Of course the determinations at which we have arrived must be considered as strictly private until the Postmaster-General in London has had an opportunity of negotiating with the companies.

As soon as the Cabinet approve of the action taken, which I trust they will, kindly let me know. As soon as replies are given by the other Governments interested I will send you word and ask you to forward copies of cablegram to Postmaster-General and Agent-General.

26—B

There

There are several smaller Departmental subjects still to be discussed, and I doubt if I shall be able to leave here until Friday next.

The Premier, Mr. Downer, is representing South Australia with Mr. Todd, the Postmaster-General. Mr. Derham, with his assistant, Mr. Smibert, is acting for Victoria, and I regret that illness prevented Mr. Lambton accompanying me.

Trusting that my action will meet with the approval of yourself and the rest of my colleagues,—

I am, &c.,

F. B. SUTTOR.

Cabinet concur.—P.A.J., 24/11/86.

No. 3.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Melbourne, 24 November, 1886.

STRICTLY confidential. Clearly understand that proposals in letter refer to time from Brindisi or Naples to Adelaide, which we wish to make, thirty-three days. Average time between these points now is: Peninsular and Oriental, thirty-three days five hours; Orient, thirty-two days four hours. Explain this if necessary. Present contract time for same service: P. and O., thirty-five days; Orient, thirty-six.

F. B. SUTTOR.

No. 4.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Melbourne, 24 November, 1886.

CALCULATIONS made here by Mr. Smibert and Mr. Todd show that receipts both ways will be about £145,000 per annum for five years, dating from 1888, after paying European land charges and allowing 6 per cent. for annual increase of mail matter. Under Baker agreement England pays whole cost of outward mails, which comprise three-fifths of whole mail matter sent both ways.

F. B. SUTTOR.

No. 5.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Postal Conference held at Melbourne, in November, 1886.

At meetings of Ministers representing the Colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, held at the Post Office, Melbourne, on the 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th November, 1886, to consider certain postal matters, it was agreed:—

1. That in the interests of the Colonies, it is inexpedient that contracts should be entered into with any foreign state for the carriage of mails between the United Kingdom and the Colonies.
2. That the Postmaster-General of England be requested to further negotiate with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies for—
 - (a) A thirty-three days' Mail Service between Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide.
 - (b) Payments in respect of such service based solely on weight of postal matter carried.
 - (c) Failing the above, payment by the Imperial and Colonial Governments to the two Companies, or one of them, of the sum of £160,000 a year for the performance of the whole weekly service, according to the terms of the previous invitations for tender.
 - (d) Failing this, payment to the Peninsular and Oriental Company of the sum of £90,000 a year, and to the Orient Company of the sum of £20,000 a year, with payment for weight as mentioned in their tender for performance of the services stated in the respective tenders of those Companies.

[This is suggested for the consideration of the Postmaster-General, and is not to be insisted upon should he deem it inexpedient. Any variations in the tenders from the conditions as advertised are also left for the Postmaster-General's consideration and determination.]

- (e) In any event contract to be for five years, with penalties and without premiums.
3. Should these negotiations fail, fresh tenders to be invited for the whole service, according to previous conditions, except that time be extended to thirty-four days.
4. That the present transit charges on India, China, and Australian Mails forwarded through Italy and France by the accelerated train service are exorbitant, and that the prospective concession promised, applying as it does only to mail matter in excess of that forwarded in 1834 and 1883 respectively, is inadequate and unsatisfactory.
5. That the rate of 90 centimes per single rate letter now levied by Italy on mails for the Continent of Europe forwarded through the Italian Post Office is excessive.
6. That the maintenance of these exceptional charges operates to the prejudice not only of Great Britain and the Colonies, but of the countries of Europe generally, as they involve high and variable rates of postage, and prevent the adoption of a lower and uniform scale, which would lead to a rapid growth of correspondence.
7. That the Colonies collectively seek the co-operation of the Imperial Government in obtaining, as early as possible, a substantial reduction in these high transit rates, and in consideration of this being effected agree to adopt a uniform postage of 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on letters to all the countries of Europe.
8. That mails be landed at Glenlg, Semaphore, or Largs Bay, as the South Australian Government may determine.

JNO. W. DOWNER.

F. B. SUTTOR.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

MEMORANDUM

Melbourne, 25 November, 1886.

MEMORANDUM by Accountant, Post and Telegraph Department, Melbourne, dated 25th November, 1886, and brought to Sydney by the Hon. F. B. Suttor.

As the amount that could be paid as subsidy for a contract for five, seven, or ten years.

1. The correspondence from the colonies in 1885 was 46,488 lb. letters, and 398,112 lb. other articles.
2. The postage receipts are estimated at 25s. per lb. for letters, and 6½d. per lb. for other articles.
3. The present transit rates through Egypt, Italy, and France amount to 7s. per lb. for letters, and 5d. per lb. for other articles.
4. The balance available for sea conveyance would therefore be 18s. per lb. for letters, and 1½d. per lb. for other articles.
5. It is estimated that the increase in correspondence may be taken at 6 per cent. per annum.
6. The amount that could be paid for sea conveyance on the correspondence of 1885 for homeward mails, at the rates stated above, would be £44,327.
7. £44,327, with an increase of 6 per cent. compound, would give £66,619 in 1892.
8. The average for the five years ended 1892 would be £52,492.
9. It is estimated that the homeward correspondence equals two-fifths of the whole, therefore the amount of a subsidy for a 5 years' service should not exceed £148,730.
10. On the same basis the average of 7 years' receipts, less Foreign land transit, would be £63,276 for homeward mails, giving £158,190 for the whole service.
11. Similarly the average for 10 years would be £69,553, and for the whole service £173,882.
12. If the steamship companies were paid at per lb., the rates that could be paid without loss would be:—

14s. 9'35d. per lb. for letters.
6d. per lb. for other articles.

W. MORRHAM,
Accountant.

No. 6.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

16 December, 1886.

MADE statement regarding Postal Conference to the House last night—favourably received. The cablegram agreed upon is being forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State to-day. Mr. Gillies is wiring our Agent-General, as arranged.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 7.

Telegram from the Governor of Victoria to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

16 December, 1886.

At meeting of Ministers representing New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, it was agreed to request Postmaster-General to negotiate with Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company for thirty-three days' mail service on payment by weight.

Failing this, Imperial and Colonial Governments to offer £160,000 a year to Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company, or either, for performance between them of whole weekly service in thirty-three days. Failing this, suggests for consideration of Postmaster-General the expediency of accepting present tenders on reduction of Peninsular and Oriental subsidy to £90,000 and Orient £20,000.

Failing negotiations, invite fresh tenders thirty-four days' service on original conditions. In any event contract to be for five years, with penalties, and without premiums.

Governments urge strong representations be made for reduction of transit charges through Italy and France by accelerated train service, and of the rate 30 centimes single rate letter levied by Italy. If these rates reduced, Colonies will adopt uniform rate, 6d. per ½ ounce on letters to all countries of Europe.

Colonies do not approve of foreign ships having mail contracts.

No. 8.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

20 December, 1886.

SEE joint cable from Melbourne to Secretary of State re mail contracts. Co-operate with Agents-General and Postmaster in negotiations.

No. 9.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir,

7 January, 1887.

I had the honour on the 20th ultimo to receive your telegram of that date, requesting me to co-operate with the Agents-General and the Postmaster-General in the negotiations for the new Mail Service. The same day I called upon the Postmaster-General in reference thereto, but Mr. Raikes was out of town. It was subsequently arranged at a meeting of the Agents-General for Victoria, South Australia, and myself that we should ask for an interview with the Postmaster-General, which we had at the General Post Office on the 23rd idem, to discuss matters in connection with the service. It

was

was then arranged that the Postmaster-General should in the first place open negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies. This has been done, and I enclose for your information copy of a communication addressed to me from the General Post Office transmitting copies of the letters addressed to each of the companies referred to. We are now awaiting replies to these communications before taking any further steps in this matter.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 4 January, 1887.

Referring to the interview which I had at this office on the 23rd ultimo with yourself and the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia, concerning the tenders sent in last April for the Australian Mail Service, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you copies of letters which have been addressed this day to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, bringing under their consideration the modifications of their respective tenders, suggested at the late meeting of Colonial Ministers.

The Postmaster-General understands that you have been instructed by your Government to support these suggestions with the full weight of your influence.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.

[Sub-Enclosures.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 4 January, 1887.

Some delay has unfortunately occurred in considering the tender sent in by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on the 30th of April last, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails between Brindisi and Adelaide, and I am directed by the Postmaster-General to explain that this delay, which he much regrets, has arisen from the necessity which existed of consulting the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia on the subject.

As the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company are aware, the contract which it is proposed to enter into is intended to be made on behalf of those Colonies as well as of the Imperial Post Office; and the Postmaster-General has at length received a telegram from the Governor of Victoria, reporting the result of a meeting held on this subject by Ministers representing the three Colonies.

The Colonial Ministers object, in the first place, to the length of time (32½ days) required for the voyage; they consider it an absolute necessity that the whole course of post, from London to Adelaide and *vice versa*, should not exceed 33 days, which would give about 30½ days for the transit from Brindisi to Adelaide, in lieu of the 32½ days demanded by the Company's tender.

In the second place, the Colonial Ministers adhere very strongly to the opinion that the payment should be based upon the net weight of correspondence carried, as provided for by the forms of tender issued by this Department, and not by a fixed annual subsidy as tendered for by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Thirdly.—They strongly object to any contract being entered into for a longer period than five years.

The Postmaster-General has received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to enter into negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a modification of their tender on the various points above referred to, and I am therefore to inquire whether the Directors are prepared to meet the views of the Colonial Governments, to which the Postmaster-General desires to lend his strongest support.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to submit this letter at once to the Directors, requesting them to favour me, as early as convenient, with their reply on the several points at issue, for the information of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

A. M. Bethune, Esq., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 4 January, 1887.

Some delay has unfortunately occurred in considering the tender sent in by the Orient Steam Navigation Company, on the 30th April last, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails between Naples and Adelaide, and I am directed by the Postmaster-General to explain that this delay, which he much regrets, has arisen from the necessity which existed of consulting the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, on the subject.

As the Directors of the Orient Company are aware, the contract which it is proposed to enter into is intended to be made on behalf of those Colonies as well as of the Imperial Post Office, and the Postmaster-General has at length received a telegram from the Governor of Victoria reporting the result of a meeting held on this subject by Ministers representing the three Colonies.

The Colonial Ministers object, in the first place, to the length of time (thirty-two days) required for the voyage; they consider it an absolute necessity that the whole course of post from London to Adelaide and *vice versa* should not exceed thirty-three days, which would give 30½ days for the transit from Naples to Adelaide in lieu of thirty-two days demanded by the Company's tender.

In the second place the Colonial Ministers adhere very strongly to the opinion that the payment should be based entirely on the net weight of correspondence carried, as provided for by the forms of tender issued by this Department, and not partly by weight and partly by a fixed sum per voyage, as tendered for by the Orient Company.

Thirdly.—They strongly object to any contract being entered into for a longer period than five years.

The Postmaster-General has received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to enter into negotiations with the Orient Company for a modification of their tender on the various points above referred to; and I am, therefore to inquire whether the Directors are prepared to meet the views of the Colonial Governments, to which the Postmaster-General desires to lend his strongest support.

I shall be glad if you will be good enough to submit this letter at once to the Directors, requesting them to favour me, as early as convenient, with their reply on the several points at issue, for the information of the Postmaster-General.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

S. Waymouth, Esq., Orient Steam Navigation Company.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 22/2/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 22 February, 1887.—C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 24/2/87. Read.—C.J.R., 25/2/87.

No. 10.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

21 January, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herein, for your information, copies of amended tenders sent in to the General Post Office for the conveyance of the Australian Mails by the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company" and the "Orient Steam Navigation Company."

The documents have been handed, *confidentially* to me, and I take this, the earliest opportunity since their receipt of forwarding them to you. I expect, in the course of a few days, to be asked by Mr. Raikes to meet him, in conjunction with the other Agents-General, at the General Post Office, to consider these offers.

Doubtless

Doubtless before these documents reach you the question may have been settled by telegraphic communication.

I am inclined to think that, with the exception of a slight modification in the offer of the "Orient Company" these tenders may be looked upon as the ultimatum of each Company.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I find I am unable to procure another copy of the "Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's" amended offer of the 19th inst. I mention, however, the modification of their original offer as now submitted:—

1. Adhere to time of transit.
2. Subsidy for seven years' service, £100,000, instead of £115,000.
3. For ten years, £85,000.

S.S.

[Enclosure.]

[Confidential.]

The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), 13, Fenchurch Avenue,

London, 19 January, 1887.

Sir,

Since receiving your letter of the 4th instant (C.P. No. 4185) with regard to the tender sent in by this Company on the 30th of April last, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails between Naples and Adelaide, we have carefully reconsidered the subject with an anxious desire to meet, as far as possible, the views of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, as explained by you.

We note that the Colonial Ministers continue to prefer that the payments should be based entirely upon the net weight of correspondence, and not partly on the weight and partly by a fixed sum per voyage.

Our reasons for preferring the mixed basis are, that under present circumstances a contract based entirely upon a poundage rate would be so speculative as to make it incumbent on us either to require a guarantee as to the quantity of mail matter, which would make the contract practically one for a fixed subsidy, a condition of matters which would be in entire opposition to the terms of the advertisement, or to name a poundage rate so high as to produce to the Governments concerned a loss which would increase in direct proportion to the increase of the correspondence. It appeared to us desirable to fix the poundage rate low enough to leave a profit to the Governments, which profit would increase as the mail matter increased, and go to replace the fixed payments.

While we do not see our way to make a proposal based entirely upon poundage rates, we are prepared, in view of the pressure put upon us by you, to meet the wishes of the Colonial Governments to the extent of reducing the fixed payments from £750 to £550 per voyage each way. While under the circumstances we offer this important concession, we wish at the same time distinctly to reassert our opinion that, in view of the heavily subsidised foreign competition with which we are confronted, the fixed payments of £750 per voyage, asked in our original tender, are none too much to secure that degree of satisfaction with the business on the part of our proprietary, which is essential to enable us to render the service in the fullest sense progressive in the matter of quality.

In connection with the subject of speed, we would remark that in framing our tender of 30 April last, we did so with the knowledge that in abstaining from offering the full speed called for by the advertisement we were exposing ourselves to the risk of losing the contract, owing to some competitor taking a more sanguine view of the commercial possibilities of the case than our experience warranted us in taking. We therefore gave the point very special consideration, and in naming 768 hours as the time between Naples and Adelaide (including stoppages for all purposes on the way), we provided for the highest speed which we felt we could prudently undertake to maintain on every voyage, and under all circumstances, over a term of years. During the nine months which have elapsed since that tender was submitted we have instructed the captain of the s.s. "Orient" to accelerate the delivery of the mails by two days between Naples and Adelaide, each way (i.e. thirty-one days instead of thirty-three days), and the result has been that the cost of such acceleration was £1,300 in coals alone for the round voyage, apart from extra cost of overhaul of machinery at the end of the voyage, which is considerable, and other expenses incidental to accelerated speed. We would here remark that the price of coals is at present extremely low at all coaling stations, and that during the term of the proposed contract it will likely be much increased. In tendering for thirty-two days we conceded one of the two days just referred to, and our object in mentioning the above facts is to illustrate the great additional cost involved in increase of rate of speed over an already high rate. As you are no doubt aware, the resistance offered by the water to the ship's progress increases in the ratio of the cube of the velocity, and consequently the cost of accelerating from thirty-two days to thirty days would be much greater than that of accelerating from thirty-three to thirty-one days. We trust we will be forgiven for recalling also the obvious consideration that in comparing the mean rate of speed for an Australian service with that which may be reasonably asked for an Atlantic service, for example, due allowance must be made for the necessity on the Australian route of coaling by the way, and for the deteriorating influence of tropical heat on coals, which materially increases the quantity needed in order to maintain a given speed. This not only affects the cost of steaming but also the steaming power, the endurance of the stokers being severely taxed on a voyage so long and trying. Neither of these limitations apply on the Atlantic. We could not, therefore, without a largely increased subsidy, undertake to deliver the mails in less than thirty-two days on all occasions. While we say this we would beg to remind you that in the past our steamers have, as a rule, considerably exceeded the contract speed, and it will no doubt be to our interest in the future also to keep pace with the times, improving in speed with each vessel added to the line, for which improvements the Governments, under the proposed contract, would not be called upon to pay any premiums.

As to the period of Contract:—We are still of opinion that for so onerous a contract, involving the permanent investment of large capital, ten years is no more than a reasonable period, five years being altogether inadequate, and not presenting sufficient inducement to develop such a mail service as both parties to the contract would desire. In deference, however, to the views of the colonies on this point, supported by the Postmaster-General, we are prepared to reduce the term to eight years.

Our amended tender will therefore be as follows:—

Price—12s. per pound for letters.

6d. per pound for other mail matter.

And £550 per voyage each way.

Period of contract—Eight years, from February, 1888.

Time from Adelaide to Naples and *vice versa*—Thirty-two days.

Subject to the conditions of our tender of 30th April, 1886, and of the advertisement on which it was based.

We have, &c.

(For the Manager),

S. WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 1/3/87.
1887.—C.W. Submitted.—S.H.L., 3/3/87.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 2 March,
Road.—C.J.R., 3/3/87.

No. 11.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

24 January, 1887.

MAIL Service—Companies have sent in revised tenders.

P. & O. Co.—£100,000 sterling, of seven years' service; £85,000, ten years' service; same time in transit. Decline payment by weight.

Orient—Eight years' service, same rate for weight, with £550 sterling on each voyage; same time transit.

Conference very shortly with Postmaster-General, when will communicate further.

Forwarded by direction of the Colonial Secretary. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 25/1/87.—C.W. Submitted.—S.H.L., 27/1/87. Seen.—C.J.R., 27/1/87.

No. 12.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

2 February, 1887.

MAIL Service—Not having heard from Postmaster-General, Agents-General had an interview with him. Postmaster-General expressed intention deferring consideration of tenders until meeting of Conference. We protested strongly, as delay unnecessary and likely to prove prejudicial. Urge that negotiations with Companies should proceed as requested by our Government.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 7/2/87.—C.W. Read.—C.J.R., 7/2/87.

No. 13.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

4 February, 1887.

Sir,

Adverting to my telegrams of the 24th ultimo and 2nd instant, copies of which I enclose, in reference to the Mail Service tenders, I have the honor to inform you that the Agents-General having been informed that the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Orient Company, had, on the 19th ultimo, sent to the Postmaster-General, amended tenders for the conveyance of the Australian mails, and that it was the intention of the Postmaster-General to defer the consideration of the tenders until the Colonial Conference assembled in April next. Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself, waited upon the Postmaster-General on the 2nd instant, and, during a long interview, Mr. Raikes informed us that he considered it desirable to defer the consideration of this question until the Conference assembled, and that in the meantime there would probably be a discussion of the subject of the reduction of postage to the Australian Colonies, in the House of Commons, which might affect the whole question.

We pointed out to Mr. Raikes that the Postmaster-General of the Colonies of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, had, in conference at Melbourne, decided not to accept the tenders first sent in, and suggested further negotiations with a view to other terms being obtained; and we further stated that we were instructed to co-operate with the Imperial Post Office authorities with this object. In accordance with the wishes of our respective Governments, the Companies had been invited to send in amended tenders which had been done. We therefore urged that it was desirable that negotiations should be proceeded with, as the time was rapidly approaching when the present contracts would expire, and it might become necessary to refer the matter again to the Colonies and possibly involve the necessity of inviting fresh tenders. We pointed out that the question of accepting the tenders was not one with which the Conference could deal.

Mr. Raikes, while admitting the force of what we stated, did not express to us any intention of altering the decision he had arrived at, but said he would consult the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A question was put last night upon this subject, in the House of Commons; and I enclose you the *Times'* report of Mr. Raikes' reply.

This morning I received from the General Post Office copies of the tenders of the respective steamship companies, to which I have before referred, bearing date the 19th ultimo. Copies of these I attach hereto.

I have, &c.

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

EXTRACT from the *Times*, Friday, February 4, 1887.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACTS.

MR. HENNINGER HEATON asked the Postmaster-General what was the present position of the tenders for the Australian mail contracts.

MR. RAIKES.—In reply to my hon. friend I have to say that tenders for the Australian mail service were received on April 30 last, and were at once communicated to the Governments of the three Australian colonies which propose to enter, jointly, with Her Majesty's Government, into the contract for this service. The Colonial Governments have since suggested some modifications of the original tenders, and copies of the replies of the companies have this day been sent to the Colonial Agents-General in London for their information. The views of the representatives of the colonies on the general question of Imperial postage will be elicited by the discussion of the subject at the coming Colonial Conference in the course of next month, and a statement of those views will, I understand, be transmitted to me. In the meantime I shall have to consider whether, with due respect to the Colonial Governments, it would be desirable to conclude any arrangement concerning these tenders before the Conference has fully discussed the general question and until the results of this discussion have been communicated to me. (Hear, hear.)

Peninsular

Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company Offices,

122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., 19 January, 1887.

Sir,

I have had the honor, on the 5th instant, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, the 4th idem, with reference to the Company's tender for the conveyance of the Australian mails, and I stated that the important questions raised in the letter would receive the earliest and most careful consideration of the Directors of this Company.

In the communication referred to, you inform me that the Postmaster-General has received instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to enter into negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a modification of their tender to convey the Australian mails on the basis of certain alterations sought for by the Colonies in the terms of the Company's proposals. Briefly stated, these alterations are threefold:—

- 1st. A quicker transit.
- 2nd. A shorter period of contract.
- 3rd. Payment by poundage instead of fixed subsidy.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the Directors have given the most earnest attention to the important questions thus raised, and the first observation I am requested to make in reference to the same is that the conditions now put forward by the Colonies for the Company's acceptance seem, from a shipowner's and mail contractor's point of view, somewhat at variance with each other in point of effect.

It must, the Director's submit, be perfectly clear that if a higher speed than that tendered by the Company be required, a higher rate of remuneration must also be necessary; while it equally follows that the shorter the term of contract the greater is the risk of investing capital for the undertaking, and that accordingly the larger must be the subsidy. But on the other hand, it seems evident that the preference for a poundage system expressed on behalf of the Colonies denotes the desire to diminish rather than increase the contractors' payment, for it is reasonable to suppose that if such was not the intention the demand for a more arduous service, and for a shorter term, on a poundage basis, would have been accompanied by some intimation that the question of poundage was simply one of principle and not of amount. In the absence of any intimation of this kind, the Directors conceive that they are justified in stating that the Colonies have put forward conditions which in their nature are inconsistent with each other, unless, indeed, it could be shown that there was something unfair or unreasonable in the Company's tender which called for amendment on the ground of extravagance and inadequacy. The Directors venture to submit that no accusation of that kind has been or can be brought against the Company's proposals, which are framed to combine the possibility of a very moderate profit to the contractors, with an assured degree of efficiency in carrying out this important service.

Under these circumstances it has been exceedingly difficult for the Directors to determine what course they should adopt in reference to the negotiation opened up by your letter. To reply to these overtures by a simple *non possumus* would not be in accord with the feeling or practice of the Board in dealing with such matters. Moreover, the Directors gladly recognise that there is an evident wish on the part of the Colonies and the Imperial Post Office to arrive at a settlement of this matter with the Company. It has therefore been the most anxious desire of the Directors to discover the means by which they could offer some concession which might be accepted as a compromise between the demands of the Colonies, on the one hand, and the Company's tender as it at present stands, on the other. I shall have the pleasure to submit in the course of this letter such a modification of the Company's proposals as the Directors trust may lead to a solution of this question.

But it will first be respectful to state what the Company do not see their way to do in reference to the proposals of the Colonies, as these proposals at present stand, and the reasons which compel the Directors to adopt a conservative attitude in reference to the same.

The Directors cannot see their way to offer a quicker transit than they have already tendered, unless they should be informed that the Colonies entertain the idea of paying for the increased cost of the same, which would largely exceed the amount of the tender already submitted by the Company.

It is needless to say that the speed of a service must be determined, not by the capability of the fastest but by that of the slowest vessel employed on the line. The service offered by the Company is via Colombo, and therefore covers a greater distance than by the most direct route, and will require a speed of little short of 12½ knots throughout a very long voyage and from year's end to year's end. This must be accomplished by the slowest vessel on the line, otherwise the contract will not be performed, while, on an average, considerably more than what the contract requires must be done. The Directors have come to the conclusion that to offer a higher speed would be impossible, without undertaking a serious capital expenditure and an enhanced outlay in general disbursements, which neither the prospect of the amount of mail subsidy obtainable, or the general prospects of the Australian trade, would at all justify.

To illustrate this point, the Directors ask me to state that they have recently ordered four vessels to be built of great size, which would, no doubt, be well suited to the Australian trade. These ships will cost by the time they are sent to sea upwards of £700,000, and they will be capable of steaming at a higher speed than that suggested by the Colonies. But if the Directors were to undertake a higher speed than they themselves have proposed they would probably have to double at a single stroke the above very large amount of capital expenditure.—There is nothing in your letter, nor in any expression of public opinion in the Colonies, which would warrant the Directors in believing that the Colonies or the Imperial Post Office are prepared to pay a considerable addition to the amount already asked for by the Company, and which this immediate capital outlay would certainly render necessary. On the contrary, the Directors have been led to understand that the position sought to be attained, as nearly as possible, is that of the postage sufficing to cover the amount of the subsidy. That ideal result, the Directors do not suppose, will be attained in the Australian service for some time to come. But if the expenditure which I referred to had to be undertaken it would place the amount of subvention at a figure much further removed from any approximation to the commercial principle which the Directors understand to be disinterested alike by the Colonies and by the Post Office in transactions of this kind.

I have already alluded to the circumstance that the Company have under construction four new vessels of great speed and size. This fact will serve to confirm the anticipation which must otherwise arise from the experience of the Post Office in connection with the Company's work, viz., that there will be a steady improvement witnessed in the work of the Australian line during the currency of any future contract. How do the facts stand with regard to the contract which is about to terminate? It is for a line between Ceylon and Australia; but in actual working this service has been converted into a through line between Australia and England, while practically the speed stipulated has been increased by something like a knot an hour. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that a further term of contract will witness a further improvement, and this at no expense either to the Mother Country or the Colonies. But if an acceleration beyond what has been offered by the Company is to be rendered arbitrary, and to take offence at once, then an immediate and exceptional outlay of capital, and an enhanced general expenditure must be encountered, which can only be met by a corresponding addition to the subsidy hitherto demanded. The Directors do not make a proposal of this kind in response to your letter, because the general tenor thereof affords them no ground for believing that such a proposal would be in accord with the spirit of the suggested modifications, the intention of which is evidently not to increase the standard of payment, as advanced in the Company's tender.

I now come to the question of the term of contract which the Colonies wish to be reduced to a period of five years. To this the Directors must also respectfully demur, and they have given their reasons so fully for considering seven years the briefest term for which a contract like this should be made, in the letters accompanying their tenders both for the India, China, and Australian Services, that it would be useless to repeat at length the arguments therein employed. Shortly, however, the position of the Directors on this point is that while a seven years' term is really inadequate, in view of the risks undertaken, a five years' contract affords no security whatever for the capital employed. No doubt this disadvantage may be compensated by an increased rate of subsidy, just as a gambling risk may be taken if the premium be made high enough. But the Directors have had it in view to put forward a strictly business-like proposal, which should not be prejudiced by anything excessive in the way of its conditions, and they believe the soundness of this action cannot easily be challenged.

It is necessary now to refer to the third principle adverted to in your letter, viz., that of payment by a poundage rate. On this subject the Directors fully entered in their letter of the 30th April, which accompanied their tender for the Australian Mails. The Directors do not object to the principle of payment by poundage, provided the contractor is guaranteed a minimum annual receipt, but without that guarantee the Directors object to the system, because they do not see why the risk of the return from postal receipts should fall exclusively on the contractors, seeing that their expenditure must be an absolute certainty, and that they must therefore base their calculations on some figure of minimum revenue.

Granting

Granting, however, the principle of a minimum, the virtue of a poundage system seems to the Directors to disappear. But even if the contractors were willing to assume all the risk of postal receipts, is it not the case that the advantage to the Post Office would be more theoretical than real, seeing that the contractors who take this risk must, to insure against disappointment, adopt the least sanguine view of what the poundage system will produce? Might not the result be to show that at the end of a series of years the contractors had done better and the Post Office worse than if the arrangement had been started from the first on the footing of a moderate fixed payment?

The Directors must respectfully observe, that in any Mail Service to India, China, or Australia, the subsidy must in the present day play a considerable part. It may be different in the American trade, where the shortness of the voyage, and the gigantic passenger traffic, may render Mail receipts less important. But in the Eastern trade there would not, without a considerable payment for the conveyance of mails, be any Mail Service at all, properly so called. Under the most favourable circumstances the risk of carrying out a Mail Contract with these countries must be considerable, and the Directors have never been able to see why they should be called on to encounter the additional risk of the amount and increment of postal receipts. Any offer they might be compelled to make under such circumstances would of necessity be speculative in its character, whereas by calculating on a fixed amount they confidently assert they are able to place their proposals on the most moderate basis. The Directors therefore respectfully decline to make an offer on a poundage system without being accorded a fixed minimum of payment, and they do not see their way to name a lesser minimum than the amount which they are now ready to accept without reference to the poundage system at all.

Having thus stated frankly, but the Directors venture to hope not with too much boldness, the views which they entertain with respect to the suggested modification in the Company's tender, I now proceed to lay before you the proposals which the Directors submit with the desire to secure the approval of the Colonies and the Postmaster-General.

I may remind you that the tender which the Company offered was for a service to continue in force seven years, £115,000, or ten years, £100,000. I am now authorized to offer on behalf of the Company to undertake the same service, subject to a modification in point of form, for a period of seven years, £100,000, or ten years, £85,000, the time for the transit of the mails between Brindisi and Adelaide to be the same as that previously offered by the Company. The modification identified with this new proposal would be for the purpose of affording the Company additional freedom of action with regard to the transport of mails between Brindisi and Colombo.

The Directors now propose, in consideration of the reduction in the amount of their tender, that the Mail Service to China and Australia shall be carried out on a basis of corresponding dates as it is at present, so that the Company may have liberty to transmit the China mails by the Australian steamer between Brindisi and Colombo, or *vice versa* (at certain seasons) if they should think advisable to do so. This proposal can have no adverse influence on either one Mail Service or the other. On the contrary, the Directors believe it would have an advantageous effect; because now that the India and China mails are to proceed through the Canal, it will easily be understood that the fewer mail steamers passing the Canal at the same moment, the less will be the risk of any detention. It would be, in fact, a disadvantage to have more than one mail steamer passing through the Canal to or from Brindisi at the same time. It would be to tempt a block in this direction with no possible gain to the mail service.

In order to put the question of efficiency, so far as the Australian mails are concerned, beyond cavil, the Directors would propose to penalise the steamer carrying these mails to Brindisi, on account of the Australian service, while, as you are aware, that steamer would also be liable to another penalty on account of the India and China service. The penalties under the Australian contract would therefore be leviable on account of late arrivals either at Adelaide or Brindisi.

While proposing this modification of their tender, which is a merely formal one, as far as the conveyance of the mails is concerned, the Directors would still adhere to that proviso in their tender, which would enable them to transfer the Australian mails to Naples, and to carry the mails direct instead of *via* Colombo. It is certainly their desire to adhere to the Colombo route if possible, and they believe that route, as affording direct communication with India and China, is favourable to the interest of the Colonies. But the condition of the Australian trade may become such that the Company might lose heavily by continuing the service *via* Colombo, and hence the provision now referred to in the Company's tender.

In conclusion, the Directors would again beg reference to the observations contained in their letter of the 30th April accompanying their tender, and which set forth with tolerable distinctness the principles on which their proposals were framed. The present opportunity may be taken to repeat here one of the passages contained in that letter, bearing very closely on the question now at issue. It runs thus:—

“It will thus be seen that the Company have done considerably more than was required by their mail contract. But I regret to state that the financial result has been far from satisfactory. While developing their Australian service into a through line and increasing the size of the steamers from an average of 3,000 tons to about 4,500 tons, the Directors find the result is a loss on the total working of the year, after crediting the line with its subsidy of £85,000 per annum.

“It would be out of place to dwell here on this fact, or to seek to account for the result. The Directors would simply observe that they have to approach the consideration of tenders for a new mail service with Australia, with the knowledge that this work is not remunerative to the Company at the present time, and with the present subsidy.”

Following up this remark I have to observe that the service now proposed to be undertaken will be more arduous and expensive to carry out than the contract now expiring, and which has in a financial aspect been the reverse of a success. It is therefore almost needless to say that in tendering on the amended terms now submitted, and in expending at the same time a large amount of capital on the construction of new steamers, the Directors base their hopes of future profit on the prospective development of the Australian trade, rather than on the amount now stipulated for as payment for the conveyance of the mails.

I have, &c.,

A. M. BETHUNE,

Secretary.

The Secretary, General Post Office, E.C.

[Note.—For copies of Sir Saul Samuel's telegrams herein referred to, see Nos. 11 and 12. Copy of Orient Company's letter of 19th January also referred to in the foregoing despatch is printed in connection with No. 10.]

Urgent. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 14/3/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 14/3/87.—C.W. Submitted.—S.H.L., 14/3/87. Read.—C.J.R., 14/3/87.

No. 14.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

10 February, 1887.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter to you of the 4th instant, on the subject of the mail service tenders received by the Right Honourable the Postmaster-General, in which I forwarded a copy of Mr. Raike's letter to me, of the 3rd idem, covering copies of the amended tenders, I have now the honour to state that I have replied to the Postmaster-General, expressing a desire that the amended tenders should be considered by the Agents-General concerned, and himself, at the earliest possible moment; and I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of this letter.

I have further to state that an arrangement has been made this morning for the Agents-General to meet at the General Post Office on Monday next, the 14th instant, together with the representative of the steamship companies interested, in order that we may ascertain whether a decision can be arrived at on the basis of one of the alternative proposals of the Colonial Governments.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, 8 February, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, forwarding, for my information, copies of the replies from the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies to the letters addressed to them by your Department on the 4th ultimo, respecting their tenders for the conveyance of Australian mails, and stating that Mr. Raikes will be glad if I will favour him with my views upon the modifications which each of the Companies has offered upon the terms of their original tenders.

In reply, I have to state that, as these amended tenders do not comply with the terms and conditions determined upon by the Conference of Colonial Ministers held in Melbourne, which have not all been submitted to the Companies tendering, I would suggest the desirability of a meeting at which the Postmaster-General, the Agents-General, and the representatives of the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Companies should be present, with a view of further negotiation to ascertain whether an arrangement cannot be arrived at on the basis of one of the alternative proposals of the Colonial Governments.

It being of great importance that no time should be lost in settling the terms and conditions of the mail contract, I would further suggest that the earliest possible date be fixed as will meet the convenience of the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General to consider the matter.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 18/3/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 18th March, 1887. Submitted.—S.H.L., 18/3/87. Read.—C.J.R., 14/3/87.

No. 15.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

15 February.

MAIL Service.—In conference with Post Office officials and Directors of both Companies, latter promised ultimatum in two days' duration of contract difficulty.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 19/2/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 19th February, 1887. Submitted.—S.H.L., 19/2/87. Read.—C.J.R., 19/2/87.

No. 16.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir,

18 February, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that since my last letter on the subject of the tenders for the Mail Service, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself had a conference on the 14th instant with Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Rea, secretaries of the General Post Office, Mr. T. Sutherland and Mr. Barnes, representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and Mr. J. G. Anderson, with Mr. Bell, representatives of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, with a view of endeavouring by negotiation to induce the companies to alter the terms of their last tenders, so as to comply with one or other of the alternative proposals submitted by the Colonial Governments, as contained in the telegram of His Excellency the Governor of Victoria to the Colonial Office on the 16th December last. After fully discussing the question in all its bearings, the directors of the steamship companies expressed their readiness to give the matter further consideration, and to submit to the Postmaster-General their final decision within two or three days. They, however, strongly objected to the duration of time for the contract as proposed by the Colonial Governments, viz., five years. The Peninsular and Oriental Company also objected to carry the mails by weight. With a view to uniformity in the contracts, the Orient Company expressed their willingness to name a fixed sum instead of a charge by weight. Both Companies declined to reduce the time of transit. I do not believe any advantage will be gained by again inviting fresh tenders in the event of the Companies not acceding to the terms proposed by the Colonial Governments, as no other Companies are likely to tender for the service.

When the final offers are submitted I will again address you upon this question, on which I may venture to offer some suggestions.

I enclose herewith a copy of the translation of a coded telegram, which I had the honor of transmitting to you on the 15th instant, in relation to this subject.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 29/3/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 29/3/87.—C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 31/3/87. Read.—C.J.R., 31/3/87.

No. 17.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

19 February, 1887.

DR. COCKBURN telegraphs that South Australian Agent-General cables that he thinks that tendering Companies for European mail service would agree to a seven years' term. He wishes to make the concession, and I am disposed to agree if the Companies will accept subsidies more closely approximating our proposals, failing which it may be desirable to readvertise with as little delay as possible. Regarding deferring action until Imperial Conference meets, this Government does not favour the idea, because of the shortness of the time remaining in which to make arrangements, and because proposed mail service only affects three out of the Colonies to be represented at the Conference. I am telegraphing Dr. Cockburn same effect. Kindly favour me with your views.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 18.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

21 February, 1887.

I HAVE no information as to what reduced amount of subsidy Companies are willing to adopt. Have you any? If so, please inform me, and I will lay matter before Cabinet.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 19.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

22 February, 1887.

AGENT-GENERAL cabled first instance that P. and O. Company would take £85,000 for a ten years' contract, and that the Orient Company would reduce its tender by £200 per voyage for an eight years' contract. On 14th instant Agent-General cabled that at the meeting held that day the Companies adhered to their amended tenders. I think if pressed they would probably make further reductions.

F. T. DERHAM.

No. 20.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

23 February, 1887.

MAIL Service.—Ultimatum. Both Companies refuse to agree five years. Peninsular and Oriental Company offers seven years at £100,000; ten years, £85,000. Orient, ten years, £85,000; eight years, £95,000. Offers evidently intend to be the same. Confer with other Governments and instruct.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., 24/2/87. Read, C.J.R., 25/2/87.

No. 21.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
25 February, 1887.

Sir,

Referring to my letter of the 18th instant, I have now the honor to inform you that the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steamship Companies respectively, sent in to the Postmaster-General their final decisions (dated the 18th instant) upon the proposals submitted to them for the conveyance of mails to Australia. Copies of these letters, together with copy of the Postmaster-General's letter of the 22nd instant, addressed to me, covering the same, I forward herewith.

I fear it is now too late for me to offer any suggestions, and I regret that, in the first instance, it was not determined to invite tenders either for a fortnightly or a weekly service, instead of a weekly service only. By inviting tenders for the former you would have had the two companies competing; as it is they act in concert.

The Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company informs me that that Company is desirous of contracting with the Australian Governments for a Mail Service between England and Australia, *via* Canada, and to perform the service in less time than contemplated under the proposed contracts, *via* Brindisi and Naples. I enclose a memorandum left with me by the agent. The amount of subsidy required is not stated, but as the Company is a powerful one, it would doubtless, with sufficient encouragement from the Colonies, carry out what is proposed in the memorandum.

The proposal seems to me worthy of consideration, if only a fortnightly service by the Eastern route should be determined upon; but I fear it comes too late in view of a probable arrangement for a weekly service being concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies.

I telegraphed to you on the 23rd instant the purport of the communications to the Postmaster-General of the two steamship Companies before referred to, and suggested that, after conference with the other Colonial Governments concerned, I might receive your instructions. I attach copy of my message.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 22 February, 1887.

With reference to the Conference held at this office on the 14th instant, on the subject of the Australian Mail Tenders, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you, as the result of the further negotiations which took place on that occasion with the representatives of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, copies of further letters from those two Companies, stating the concessions which they are prepared to offer upon their amended tenders dated the 18th ultimo.

The result seems to be that neither Company will enter into a contract for the short term of five years proposed by the Colonies.

The Orient Company are willing to take an annual fixed subsidy in substitution for the payment originally demanded, partly by poundage and partly by a fixed sum per voyage, and would accept an eight years' contract.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company are willing to make the term of contract anything within seven and ten years, with a corresponding sliding scale in the amounts of the subsidy tendered for on the basis of these respective periods, *viz.*, £100,000 per annum for a seven years' contract, and £85,000 per annum for a ten years' contract.

Both

Both Companies stipulate that the mail steamers of their line shall not be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues or other public charges in any of the Colonial ports than any of the vessels engaged in mail services under the French, German, or other foreign flag.

The Postmaster-General will be glad if you will favour him with your observations on these modified proposals.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

I have, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street,

London, E.C., 18 February, 1887.

Sir,

I am now desired to inform you that at the meeting of the Board to-day, full particulars were submitted by the Managing Directors as to the Conference which took place at the Post Office in reference to the position of the Australian mail tenders.

The directors having duly considered the representations made by the Agents-General in reference to the wishes of the Colonies, more particularly for a shorter term of contract than that tendered by the Company, deeply regret that they are unable to make a tender for a shorter period, except at a relatively higher rate than that already submitted. The directors have already so fully explained the impossibility of entering into a contract involving a vast outlay for so short a time as five years, except at an abnormally high rate in comparison with what a shorter term of service would render sufficient, that any further remarks on the subject would seem to be superfluous. I would venture, however, to remind you that in holding this view the Directors are not advancing any new opinion, but that they have acted precisely on the same lines with respect to their tenders for the India and China Mail Services.

The view of the Colonies with regard to a short period of contract is quite intelligible; but, as pointed out by Mr. Sutherland at the Conference, it has no real foundation, because it is impossible for a Mail Company to drop behind the progress of the day without losing its claim to six-sevenths of its revenue.

The subsidy will never keep a Mail Company in a remunerative or even a solvent position, unless its enterprise is completely abreast of surrounding progress. This fact constitutes the guarantee of the State in fixing the period of a mail service for a term proportioned, in some fair degree, to the risks connected with the service, and the only outlay which it must entail. If it be sought, therefore, to increase these risks by reducing the period which the contractors have at their disposal, in order in some measure to cover their outlay, it is clear that the cost of the service must be proportionately higher.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the facts already put forward by the Directors in the previous correspondence on this subject, I am requested to state that the Directors do not see their way to vary the proposal last submitted to you for the Australian mail service. I am at the same time to point out that the Directors would be willing to make the term of contract anything within seven and ten years with a corresponding sliding scale alteration in the amounts of the subsidy as tendered for on the basis of these respective periods.

In the event of the Company's proposal being accepted, the Directors would have to stipulate that the English mail steamers of this Company should not be placed by any of the Colonies on a less favourable footing as regards port dues or other public charges than any of the vessels engaged in mail services under the French, German, or any other foreign flag.

I am, &c.,

A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

The Secretary, General Post Office, E.C.

Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited),

13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., London, 18 February, 1887.

Sir,

Referring to our interview with you and the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, at the General Post Office, on the 14th instant, we should prefer to adhere to the terms of our amended tender, dated the 19th ultimo; but in deference to the wishes expressed at the Conference, we are prepared, in substitution for payment partly by poundage rates and partly by fixed sum, to accept payment entirely by fixed sum.

We understood Mr. Sutherland to say, at the Conference, that the Peninsular and Oriental Company require payment at the rate of—

£85,000 per annum for a contract of ten years' duration; or, £100,000 per annum for one of seven year' duration.

Taking this as a basis, we would be prepared to accept a fairly proportionate fixed payment for a contract of eight years' duration.

We must, however, stipulate that the mail steamers of the line shall not be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than any other ocean steamers trading with the same ports.

All other details to remain as set forth in our previous letter.

We have, &c.,

(For the Managers,)

S. WAYMOUTH,

Secretary.

The Secretary, General Post Office, London.

A TABLE showing an estimate of mail time between England and Australia, *via* Brindisi (Naples) and Suez, under proposed Contracts of 1888, as tendered for by the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Companies, and an estimate of possible mail time between England and Australia, *via* Canada, at the same period.

Estimate of time, England to Australia under (proposed) new Suez Contract.

London to Brindisi or Naples.....	58 hours, or 2 days 8 hours
Brindisi to Adelaide, P. & O. Co.	32 days 12 hours.
Naples to Adelaide, Orient Co.	32 "
or	
London to Adelaide, P. & O. Co.	34 days 20 hours.
" " Orient Co.	34 " 8 "

Land carriage of the mails by intercolonial railway, from Adelaide to Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane: Rail, 30 miles per hour, and following detentions. Transfer at Adelaide (say) 3 hours; Melbourne, 1 hour; Sydney, 1 hour; each change of gauge, 33 minutes.

Adelaide to Melbourne, including transfers.....	490 miles = 20 hours.
Melbourne to Sydney, "	570 " = 20½ "
Sydney to Brisbane "	726 " = 25½ "

Through time from London in 1888]

TO	P. & O. Co.	ORIENT Co.
Adelaide	34 days 20 hours	34 days 8 hours
Melbourne	35 " 16 "	35 " 4 "
Sydney	36 " 12½ "	36 " 0½ "
Brisbane	37 " 14 "	37 " 2 "

Possible

No. 24.

Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 March, 1887.

WHEN in Melbourne recently I had several conversations with the Postmaster-General of Victoria on the proposed joint contract. Mr. Derham expressed the opinion that the joint subsidy to the two Companies (the P. and O. and the Orient) should not exceed £160,000 for seven years; and that if this were not agreed to, the three Colonies concerned should call for tenders for the carriage of the mails. He said that he expected an important communication on the subject from the Agent-General, Sir Graham Berry, which he believed would reach Melbourne about February 28th. Presumably some intimation of this communication has now reached the Sydney Post Office.

Mr. Derham expressed his opinion adverse to referring the question to the Imperial Conference.

HENRY PARKES,

11/3/87.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 11/3/87.—C.W.

No. 25.

Minute of The Secretary to the Post Office.

12 March, 1887.

UNLESS it be determined to leave this matter absolutely in the hands of the Agents-General and the London Post Office (which, after all, I think, would be the most satisfactory arrangement), it appears to me that we shall require information on various points before being able to finally deal with it.

In the first place, the agreement signed in Melbourne on the 25th November last by Mr. Downer, Mr. Suttor, and Mr. Derham, distinctly provided for a thirty-three days' service between Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide, which meant a thirty-six days' service from London to Adelaide, and was really so intended.

In the telegram from the Governor of Victoria, sent on the 16th December last, in pursuance of that agreement, the time is given as thirty-three days, but in that telegram it is not distinctly stated between what points this time is to be occupied.

In the letter from the London Post Office to the Companies, of the 4th January (enclosed in the Agent-General's despatch of 7th, it is stated that "the Colonial Ministers consider it absolutely necessary that the whole course of post from London to Adelaide and *vice-versa* should not exceed thirty-three days."

It would thus seem that there has been a misunderstanding in England of the fact that at the Conference at Melbourne it was decided by the representatives of the three Colonies that, in lieu of pressing for a quicker service, they would accept a somewhat slower one, if by so doing a lower subsidy could be arranged for; instead of which, however, the parties in England have been negotiating for a still quicker service than was originally tendered for. The times tendered for were thirty-five and a half days by the P. and O., and thirty-five days by the Orient Line, between London and Adelaide; and the times that the Melbourne Conference was willing to accept were thirty-six days in each case.

A perusal of the P. and O. and Orient Company's letter of 19th January last will show clearly that the consideration of the increased speed required has been the main cause of Companies keeping up the prices; and the ultimatum as contained in their letter is for a service of thirty-five days right through, thirty-five and a half days in the case of the P. and O., instead of thirty-three days, as the London Post Office seems to have been erroneously stipulating for.

Apart from this difficulty there are other points also open to doubt. In the letter of 19th January, to which I have just referred, the Company agree to a bonus of £550 a trip, equal to about £29,000 a year, and postages equal to about £51,000, making altogether £80,000; period, eight years; time, as stated, thirty-two days to Adelaide, or thirty-five from London.

In the Agent-General's telegram of 23rd February, over a month later, the Company's ultimatum is given as £85,000 for ten years, and £95,000 for eight years; the number of days not being given. Now, it would seem from this, that between the 19th January and 23rd February the Company have put up their price by some £15,000 a year; why, I do not know, unless the English Post Office and the Agents-General have continued their pressure for a quicker service, which, as just explained, the Conference at Melbourne said, in effect, that it did not want.

In the same telegram the P. and O. Company's price is put down as £100,000 for eight years, and £85,000 for ten years, being an abatement of £15,000 on the amount of their original tender; but here, again, the number of days is not given.

On the whole, it seems to me that the only practical course that can be taken is to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Agents-General and the London Post Office for decision (the Postmaster-General is aware that the London Post Office pays half the cost of the whole service), on the understanding that the subsidy to each Company does not exceed £85,000 a year, the time occupied from Brindisi or Naples to Adelaide not to exceed thirty-two or thirty-three days, and the period of the contract not to exceed seven years—failing this to invite fresh tenders for a thirty-six days' service right through, or thirty-three days from the Italian port to Adelaide—period, seven years.

S.H.L., 12/3/87.

No. 26.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

15 March, 1887.

WHAT number of days from Brindisi or Naples to Adelaide do you contemplate allowing Companies in consideration of the total subsidy of £160,000 you proposed to Sir Henry Parkes to offer them for seven years?

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

17 March, 1887.

I CONTEMPLATED adopting the tendered number of days between Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide, namely, thirty-two days by the Orient Company, and thirty-two and half days by the P. and O. Company. With regard to fixing seven years as duration of contract, and £160,000 as total amount of subsidy, I am a little embarrassed by Reuter's telegram of 7th instant, which said that it had been announced that no decision would be come to by Mr. Raikes until Imperial Conference have an opportunity of considering the question of ocean postal rates in its entirety. I have no official confirmation of this, but am cabling Agent-General on the subject. If true, I think such a decision much to be regretted, but do not think it desirable to take up a hostile position towards British Postmaster-General. Do you think a joint remonstrance would have good effect? You will have observed the Agents-General of the three Colonies protested against delay, upon which a meeting was held 14th February, at which the Companies adhered to their amended tenders, since when we have heard nothing.

FRED T. DERHAM.

No. 28.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

18 March, 1887.

APPROVE of joint telegram to Agents-General requesting them to urge on Postmaster-General, London, to settle mail contract without further delay. We agree with you as to offering each Company £80,000, or £160,000 in all, for a thirty-two and half days' service from Brindisi to Adelaide by Peninsular and Oriental Company, and a thirty-two days' service from Naples to Adelaide per Orient, for a term of seven years. If you will kindly prepare cablegram and wire it to me I will submit to Sir Henry Parkes for his signature.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 29.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

18 March, 1887.

AT your kind suggestion I have, with Mr. Gillies' approval, sketched the following cablegram to be sent by the three Colonies to their Agents-General, and have forwarded the same to Dr. Cockburn, Adelaide, desiring his approval. I will wire you immediately he replies. Proposed cablegram:—

“Offer courteous remonstrance to British Government against further delay and proposal to refer mail contract to Imperial Conference. We desire contract closed at £80,000 to each Company for an alternative fortnightly service, seven years, duration of passages as tendered, with penalties and without premiums.”

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 30.

Telegram from The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

22 March, 1887.

ANY reply from Mr. Roberts to Mr. Derham's memo. in *vs* joint telegrams. Adelaide has answered, suggesting slight amendment, but think on further information being given that Dr. Cockburn will acquiesce in terms of draft.

JAMES SMIBERT.

No. 31.

Telegram from The Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

24 March, 1887.

TELEGRAM to hand from Dr. Cockburn, who thinks that the Postmaster-General, London, should simply be limited to the total amount, viz., £160,000, and that he be allowed to divide it between the two Companies in the best arrangement he can make. Dr. Cockburn, however, is willing to waive this point if Mr. Roberts and Mr. Derham adhere to their original view. Mr. Derham is still of opinion that, as the work to be done is the same in both cases, the payment should be equal. If Mr. Roberts concurs I will advise Dr. Cockburn, and the telegrams can then be forwarded to the respective Agents-General.

JAS. SMIBERT.

No. 32.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

24 March, 1887.

I CONCUR with you that £80,000 to each Company is the fair arrangement. Will you let me know when Dr. Cockburn finally approves, as Sir Henry Parkes has expressed wish that the three cablegrams should go simultaneously.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 33.

23

No. 33.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

25 March, 1887.

I HAVE advised Dr. Cockburn of your concurrence with suggestion that the amount should be equally divided between the two Companies, and have told him that we are cabling our Agent-General to-day, so that you are now free to cable as soon as convenient.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 34.

The Postmaster-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry Parkes,

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 March, 1887.

Will you now cause the enclosed telegram to be sent to the Agent-General at once?
Similar ones will be despatched to-day from Melbourne and Adelaide.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES. J. ROBERTS.

Telegram sent 25 March, 1887. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 25/3/87. Read.—S.H.L., 29/3/87.

No. 35.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

25 March, 1887.

OFFER courteous remonstrance to British Government against further delay and proposal to refer mail contract to Imperial Conference. We desire contract closed at £80,000 to each Company for an alternative fortnightly service—seven years. Duration of passages as tendered, with penalties, and without premiums.

HENRY PARKES,

Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 25/3/27. Read.—S.H.L., 29/3/87.

No. 36.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

1 April, 1887.

Sir,

On the 26th ultimo I had the honor to receive your telegraphic message of the 25th idem, requesting me, with the other Agents-General, to make a respectful request to the Imperial Government respecting the delay in the settlement of the postal contract and the proposal to refer the matter to the Imperial Conference.

The other Agents-General and myself lost no time in carrying out the wishes of your Government, and those of the other Governments of Victoria and South Australia, and I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of our joint letter to the Postmaster-General, and of the reply we have received thereto.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
2 March, 1887.

Sir,

We have the honor to inform you, in reference to the Australian Mail Contract, that we have received from our respective Governments telegrams requesting us to offer a courteous remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government against further delay and proposal to refer mail contract to Imperial Conference, and we are instructed to inform you that the Governments we represent are desirous of closing the contract at £80,000 per annum each to the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steamship Companies for an alternative fortnightly service. Duration of contract to be for seven years; time of passages as tendered by those Companies, with penalties, but without premiums.

We annex a copy of the cablegram we have received, and we shall feel obliged if you will communicate at once with the two Companies, and, if possible, bring the contract to a close on the terms proposed.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BLYTH,

Agent-General for South Australia.

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

GRAHAM BERRY,

Agent-General for Victoria.

Right Honorable Henry Cecil Raikes, M.P., Postmaster-General, St. Martin's-Je-Grand, E.C.

Sir,

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 30 March, 1887.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated the 28th inst., signed by yourself and the Agents-General for New South Wales and Victoria, in which you transmit the copy of a telegram, dated the 26th instant, from your respective Governments on the subject of the Australian mail tenders, expressive of their desire to close this question as soon as possible.

Mr. Raikes desires me to thank you and your colleagues for the courteous manner in which you have conveyed to him the wishes of the Colonial Governments, and at the same time to inform you that he has again placed himself in communication with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steamship Companies with reference to the final terms proposed by the Colonial Governments.

Perhaps you will be good enough to communicate this reply to Sir Samuel and Sir Graham Berry.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 12/5/87.
C.W., P.U.S. Submitted, S.H.L., 17/5/87.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 14/5/87.—
Read.—C.J.R., 25/5/87.

No. 37.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

6 April, 1887.

MAIL service.—Reason to know Companies willing to take £85,000 each for seven years, optional with Governments for ten years, with immunity from port and dock charges. Consult other Governments. I recommend you authorize Agents General with Postmaster-General to close on those terms if better cannot be obtained. Reply quickly.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 7/4/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 12/4/87.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 12/4/87.

No. 38.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

7 April, 1887.

Sir,

In continuation of correspondence on the subject of the tenders received for the new mail service, and in particular reference to Mr. Blackwood's letter of 31st ultimo, copy of which I transmitted to you under cover of my despatch of the 1st instant, I have now the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter received by me from the General Post Office, dated the 6th idem, forwarding a copy of a joint reply which had been received by the Postmaster-General from the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies respecting the proposal made in the telegram from the Colonial Governments, dated the 26th March last, from which you will observe that the two Companies adhere to the amended offers made in their letters of the 19th January last, and ask that the question may be reconsidered by the Colonies in a spirit of greater consideration.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 6 April, 1887.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the Australian mail tenders, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a joint reply which has been received from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company respecting the proposals made in the telegram from the Colonies, dated the 26th March.

As you will see, the two Companies adhere to the amended offers made in their letters of the 19th January last. They regard the terms last proposed by the Colonies as inadequate, and ask that the question may be reconsidered in a spirit of greater consideration, having regard to the facts of the case as already explained in previous correspondence.

You will no doubt think it proper to communicate this reply to the Government of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Sir,

London, 2 April, 1887.

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, addressed to our respective Companies, enclosing the copy of a communication from the Agents-General of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, addressed to the Postmaster-General, which conveys a remonstrance from the Colonies against further delay in the settlement of the Australian mail question, and, at the same time, intimates certain conditions on which the Colonies in question are desirous of closing contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies for an alternative fortnightly mail service. The Postmaster-General therefore wishes to be favoured with any observations which the Companies may desire to offer on the terms now proposed by the Colonial Governments. These terms are the payment of £80,000 per annum to each of the Companies for a contract of seven years' duration, the time of passages to be as tendered by the Companies, with penalties but without premiums.

We would, in the first place, explain that our reason for deeming it advisable to make this joint reply to your present communication is that the two Companies having been brought into conference by the Post Office and the Agents-General of the Colonies in February, have since that date taken opportunities of consulting us to the position in which they are placed in reference to the Australian mail question, with the result of finding that their united experience in the working of this service establishes a common accord between them as to the expenditure which the peculiar character of the work entails, and as to the possibility of profitably employing the capital invested under the conditions involved in the proposed contract.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the difference between the original tenders, as sent in by the respective Companies. The negotiations which have taken place since these tenders were delivered, have, however, resulted in a considerable reduction in the terms of the requisite proposals, the effect of which was communicated to your Department in January last.

The conference with the Agents-General took place in February, and immediately thereafter letters were addressed by the respective Companies, stating that they did not see their way further to modify or reduce the cheaper proposals which they had already made. But it may be observed that the Orient Company at the same time took the opportunity to express their willingness to adopt the system of payment by fixed sum instead of poundage, and also their concurrence with the views of the Peninsular and Oriental Company as to what the fixed sum ought to be.

The

The amended offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company was at the rate of £85,000 per annum for a ten years' contract, and £100,000 per annum for a seven years' contract. The counter proposal now made by the Colonies is at the rate of £80,000 per annum for a seven years' contract, or £20,000 per annum less than the amended offer by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the same period.

In view of the statements which have been submitted by both Companies in regard to the impossibility of rendering remunerative a service of the character required by the Colonies at a lower rate of subsidy than that already rendered, we must express our regret that the Colonies should desire to reduce still further the amount of the remuneration in question by no less a sum than £20,000 per annum in the case of each Company.

Since the amended offers of the Companies were put forward, we have had opportunities of considering the prospect which lies before us of securing a profit for our shareholders in carrying out the Mail Service on the terms which we have proposed.

It is our opinion that the outlook is far from encouraging, especially in view of the severe competition of the more highly subsidised Services under the French and German flags. These Companies, in competing with us, enjoy the double advantage of a far higher rate of remuneration from their own Governments for their mail work, and, owing to their being able to evade the provisions of the Passenger Acts of this country, much less onerous conditions in carrying out their passenger traffic. In short, we foresee considerable difficulty in carrying out the work required by the Colonies and by the Postmaster-General, in connection with the Australian Mail Service, in the thoroughly satisfactory and progressive manner in which it ought to be done, on the terms, as regards remuneration, which we have already put forward. We must, therefore, respectfully submit that the terms now proposed by the Colonies are inadequate, and we trust that the question may be reconsidered by the Postmaster-General, and by the Colonies, in a spirit of greater consideration for the actual facts of the case, as indicated in the letters which our Companies have respectively had the pleasure to address to you.

We have, &c.,

(For the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company),
A. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.
(For the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited),
S. WAYMOUTH,
Secretary.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 12/5/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 13/5/87.—
C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 17/5/87. Read.—C.J.R., 25/5/87.

No. 39.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

13 April, 1887.

SIR GRAHAM BERRY cables that the Companies decline our amended offer, but that he has an intimation that some less modification of their terms would be accepted. I am indisposed to vary our last offer, and inclined to recommend its adoption as our ultimatum. Have you heard anything from your Agent-General? What are your views?

F. T. DERHAM.

No. 40.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

14 April, 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL. Our Agent-General cables as follows:—"Mail Service.—Reason to know Companies willing to take £85,000 each for seven years, optional with Governments for ten years, with immunity from port and dock charges. Consult other Governments. I recommend you authorize Agents-General with Postmaster-General to close on these terms, if better cannot be obtained. Reply quickly." I am inclined to think it would be wise to adopt Sir Saul Samuel's recommendation, or we might offer £82,500 to each Company. What do you think? I fear no good would result from calling for fresh tenders. Have you ascertained Dr. Cockburn's views?

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 41.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

15 April, 1887.

DR. COCKBURN'S views very similar to yours, so, on reconsideration, have decided to yield to your suggestion, to cable, agreeing to £82,500 to each Company for a seven years' contract, with the other conditions, cabled 16th December last, though I should have much liked to have arranged the joint service for £160,000, as this would have about made the mails self-supporting. We cannot consent to immunity from port and dock charges. I have telegraphed to Dr. Cockburn, and on receipt of your telegram and his concurring our telegram will go forward without delay.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 42.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

16 April, 1887.

YOUR objection to exemption from port and dock dues necessitates a little further consideration on my part; I am ascertaining the value of these dues. One of the conditions cabled on 16th December was that the time should be thirty-three days, but our later negotiations with Companies have been on basis of times tendered for, namely, P. and O., thirty-two and one-half days; Orient, thirty-two days; Naples or Brindisi and Adelaide. With yourself I would have liked to have got the service for £160,000, but it is evident from Agent-General's cablegram that Companies would not agree, and it seemed to me a fair compromise to divide the difference, especially if Great Britain—who, I presume, it is understood, pays half the subsidy—is willing to agree.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 43.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

18 April, 1887.

WE had not heard of the Companies proposing to be exempted from port and dock dues until mentioned by you, as coming through Sir Saul Samuel. Whatever terms may be arranged I think it inadvisable to make indirect concessions.

F. T. DERHAM.

No. 44.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

19 April, 1887.

WANT reply my telegram 6th April *re* mail service.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., 20/4/87.

No. 45.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

20 April, 1887.

I do not press the exemption from port and dock dues, and, in fact, the dock is never used by P. and O. or Orient. I have ascertained that the other dues amount to about £2,800 a year. Orient Company is now exempt under their contract with us. Seeing that the £85,000, which Samuel says they are willing to take, would, with port dues, make the subsidy equal to about £90,000 each. Under the circumstances, do you not think it would be wise to authorize Agents-General to go up to £85,000 if they cannot get better terms?

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 46.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

21 April, 1887.

On receipt of your concurrence, I propose sending the following telegram to our Agent-General:—"Offer Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company £82,500 for an alternative fortnightly service for a term of seven years, length of voyage as per tender of each, with penalties and without premiums—no exemptions. If unable to close at above price you may go to £85,000. Referring to Henniker Heaton's statement, as cabled in the *Age* this morning, I propose cautioning our Agent-General to be sure that no other English Company would accept less money.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 47.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

22 April, 1887.

FOLLOWING cable message will be sent to Agent-General this afternoon at 4 o'clock:—"Agree to offer Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies eighty-two thousand five hundred each for alternate fortnightly service for term of seven years, length of voyage as per tender of each, with penalties and without premiums—no exemptions. If unable to close at above price you may go to eighty-five thousand—England paying half subsidy; but be sure that no other English Company would accept less."

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

[NOTE.—The above telegram, which was signed by Sir Henry Parkes, was accordingly sent to Agent-General.]

No. 48.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

22 April, 1887.

In your telegram the words England paying half subsidy should in my opinion be amended to England paying her proportion. This has been previously understood; Adelaide concurs and has already cabled.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

Further telegram addressed as above, also dated 22 April, 1887.

OUR cable gone; Adelaide cabled yesterday. Would suggest your omitting reference to division of cost of subsidy.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

[NOTE.—The Melbourne Post Office was replied to as follows:—"Our cable just gone—thought it not worth while making any alteration."]

No. 49.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
29 April, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic message of the 22nd instant, on the subject of the Mail Contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, as follows:—

“Agree to offer Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Steam Navigation Company eighty-two thousand five hundred each for alternate fortnightly service for term of seven years; length of voyage as per tender of each, with penalties and without premiums; no exemptions. If unable to close at above price you may go to eighty-five thousand, England paying half subsidy; but be sure that no other English Company would accept less.”

Sir Graham Berry and Sir Arthur Bligh received from their respective Governments a message to the same purport, and we therefore decided, after conference together, to wait upon the Postmaster-General, and communicate to Mr. Raikes the wishes of our Governments. As the result of our interview it was decided that we should address a formal letter to the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General, informing him of the decision at which the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales had jointly arrived. I append hereto a copy of that letter, dated the 27th instant.

Joint letter of
A's-G., 27/4/87

You will notice that we have not mentioned in our joint letter the request to offer to the Steamship Companies £82,500 each, as it was considered advisable to make at once the offer of £85,000 for a seven years' service, the maximum amount authorised to be offered, as we felt satisfied no better terms could be secured.

Under the instructions from the contracting Colonial Governments, the negotiations with the Steamship Companies have to be conducted through the Imperial Postal Authorities, we have therefore been able to do little more than communicate your wishes to the Postmaster-General and urge that there should be no delay in bringing about a satisfactory arrangement. We have, however, had several interviews with the Directors of the Companies concerned, with the view to induce them to accept the terms offered by the Colonial Governments.

I believe, had the Agents-General had authority from the first to negotiate with the Companies, the contract might long since have been arranged.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

In continuation of former correspondence relative to the proposed contract for the Australian Mail Service, we have the honor to inform you that we have received instructions from our respective Governments to offer to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, subject to the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, the sum of £85,000 to each Company, or in all £170,000 for a weekly Mail Service, on the terms and conditions submitted in the amended tender; but the duration of the contract to be for seven years only, with penalties and without premiums; this offer to be final.

We therefore desire that you will be so good, as promptly as possible, to convey to the respective Steamship Companies named this offer from our Governments.

We have, &c.,
ARTHUR BLYTH,
Agent-General for South Australia.
SAUL SAMUEL,
Agent-General for New South Wales.
GRAHAM BERRY,
Agent-General for Victoria.

The Right Honorable the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, E.C.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 30/6/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, E.C., 30 June, 1887.—C.W. Submitted.—S.H.L., 1/7/87. Read.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 50.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

4 May, 1887.

We have telegraphed to our Agent-General requesting him to arrange with London office prior to new contract being signed for portion of the mails being carried by steamer direct to England, thereby saving accelerated transit rates, and enabling us to reduce the postage rate to 4d. on such letters. Will you kindly support this movement, and take steps to assist us?

FRED. T. DERHAM.

No. 51.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

6 May, 1887.

Will gladly join with you in proposing a cheaper rate of postage on letters carried by steamer the whole way between England and Australia, and will telegraph on subject to our Agent-General. I am in favor of a three-penny instead of a four-penny rate, if practicable.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 52.

No. 52.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

6 May, 1887.

GLAD to receive your co-operation in obtaining a reduction on postal rates with England, but I do not consider it would be prudent to reduce the postage below four-pence as the saving by the route only amounts to about two-pence.

FREDK. T. DERHAM.

No. 53.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

10 May, 1887.

WE are favorable to cheap postage. Steamer whole way. Would like to see provision in new contracts. Prefer three-penny to four-penny rate, if practicable.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 54.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 12 May, 1887.

I have the honor to state that I duly received your telegram of the 9th (10th?) instant, as follows:—"We are in favour of cheap postage steamer whole way; we should like to have provision in new contracts; we should prefer 3d. to 4d. if practicable."

Upon its receipt I at once conferred with Sir John Downer, Sir Arthur Blyth, and Sir Graham Berry, and arranged that a joint letter should be sent to the Right Honorable, the Postmaster-General, requesting that in the event of a new contract being arranged with the "Peninsular and Oriental," and "Orient" Steam Navigation Companies, a clause should be inserted therein, empowering the Postmaster-General to place such mails as he might direct on board the steamers of the respective Companies at the last port of departure from the United Kingdom; and in like manner for such homeward mails as may be so directed from Australia to be landed at first ports of call in the United Kingdom; and I enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of that letter.

I may here state that at the Colonial Conference I suggested that such an arrangement as that you mention for a 3d. or 4d. rate of postage by the direct service might advantageously be adopted, but it was pointed out by Mr. Raikes, and Messrs. Blackwood and Rea, secretaries of the General Post Office, that such an arrangement might lead to some difficulty with the French and Italian Governments as to the transit rates. At present the agreement with those countries is to send *all* the Australian mails via Brindisi. This agreement is terminable at any time, but it was feared that in the event of a large portion of the Australian mails being diverted from the Brindisi route, not only would it be impossible to get a reduction of the present high transit charges to Brindisi but it was possible that the rates might be increased. It is unfortunate that the proposal for a reduced postal charge by the direct route should have been made public in the "Times" before fresh negotiations had been entered into, and completed with the Continental Governments for a new arrangement. This premature disclosure will, I fear, make it difficult for the Post Office authorities here to effect an advantageous arrangement for the conveyance of a portion of our mails via Brindisi.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 10 May, 1887.

Referring to the letter we addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, we have the honor to inform you that we have received telegraphic instructions from our respective Governments requesting that you will be pleased, in making any contract with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies for the conveyance of the mails to and from Australia, to cause a provision to be inserted in such contract, empowering the Imperial Postmaster-General to place such mails, as he may direct, on board each contract steamer at the last port of departure of such vessels from the United Kingdom, and that *vice versa* the contracting Companies shall carry such portions of the mails from Australia as may be directed, to be delivered at the first ports of arrival in the United Kingdom; this arrangement to be entirely independent of that for the delivery of the mails, via Brindisi, under the same contract.

We have further to urge that the contracts for the Australian mail service before referred to may be settled at the earliest possible moment, more particularly as Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, and Mr. A. Deakin, Chief Secretary of Victoria, are leaving England this week, and they are anxious, if possible, that the matter should be concluded before their departure.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BLYTH (per J.W.D.),
Agent-General for South Australia.

SAUL SAMUEL,
Agent-General for New South Wales.

GRAHAM BERRY,
Agent-General for Victoria.

To the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General.

EXTRACT from the *Times*, Tuesday, May 10, 1887.

CHEAP POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—An important telegram has been received by Sir Graham Berry, Agent-General for Victoria, from his Government, and communicated to the Postmaster-General to-day. The substance of it is to arrange for the carriage of letters to Australia wholly by sea, thus saving the trans-continental charge of 1½d. a letter; and Sir Graham Berry further proposes that an additional sum of 1½d. be added, so as to reduce the cost of this class of social letters to 3d. in place of the present rate of 6d. per letter. It is no secret that Mr. Raikes will favour this proposal, and, in fact, has already suggested it to the Conference. I therefore regard this as being practically settled. The question then remains, should we be satisfied? I maintain that, though we should be grateful to the progressive Victorian Agent-General and the Postmaster-General, we should not cease to agitate.

Letters

Letters are now carried in fast steamers to Australia for 1d. per letter, though the public are charged 6d. in order that the public may patronise the heavily-subsidised steamers. Further, I am fortified by the knowledge that previous to the general penny charge in this country the following were the rates levied:—For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6d., and for any distance not exceeding 300 miles, 1s., advancing 1d. for every additional 100 miles to 700 miles, which was 1s. 5d. for a single letter—the greatest within the United Kingdom.

Very faithfully yours,

J. HENNIKER HEATON.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 23/6/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 23/6/87.—
C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 29/6/87. Read.—C.J.R., 29/6/87.

No. 55.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

17 May, 1887.

AGENTS-GENERAL informed Postmaster-General, England, that our Governments are willing to increase offer to Companies for mail service to £85,000 each, with conditions referred to in your telegram of 10th May. Now informed that Postmaster-General, England, will proceed no further in the matter until discussion has taken place in Parliament on Indian mail contract P. and O. Company, as it may raise other issues, and introduce question concerning Australia.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 19/5/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 19 May, 1887.—C.W., P.U.S. Read.—C.J.R., 20/5/87.

No. 56.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

18 May, 1887.

Just informed by Postmaster-General that he has to-day submitted offer to P. and O. Company and Orient Company.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 19/5/87. Read.—C.J.R., 21/5/87.

No. 57.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 19 May, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that being anxious to report to you, by telegram, the position of the negotiations for the new mail service, I made inquiry of the Postmaster-General as to what progress had been made in the settlement of the contracts, and on the 17th instant I learned, that in contemplation of the expected discussion in Parliament on the Peninsular and Oriental contract for the Indian mails, the Government had decided to defer making the final offer to the "Peninsular and Oriental" and "Orient" Steam Navigation Companies, until after the debate had taken place. I thereupon thought it desirable to telegraph to you, as follows:—

"Agents-General informed Postmaster-General that our Governments are willing to increase offer to Companies for mail service to £85,000 each, with conditions referred to in your telegram of 10th May. Now informed that Postmaster-General will proceed no further in the matter until discussion has taken place in Parliament on Indian Mail contract P. and O. Company, as it may raise other issues, and introduce questions concerning Australia."

I have, however, since been informed that the Postmaster-General has communicated with the Steamship Companies, and has made to them an offer in accordance with the wishes of the Colonial Governments. This I informed you of yesterday by the following telegraphic message:—

"Just informed by Postmaster-General he has to-day submitted offer to P. and O. Company and Orient Steam Navigation Company."

Since despatching this message, Sir Graham Berry and myself have had an interview with one of the managers of the Orient Company, and have urged the acceptance of the offer of the Postmaster-General.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 24/6/87. The Secretary of the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 24 June, 1887. Submitted.—S.H.L., 28/6/87. Read.—C.J.R., 29/6/87.

No. 58.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

27 May, 1887.

Am unofficially informed that both Companies have accepted offers for mail service.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 30/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 30/5/87.—
C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 30/5/87. Read.—C.J.R., 30/5/87.

No. 59.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General,
New South Wales.

30 May, 1887.

OCEAN Mail Service.—London Press Telegrams report contract accepted on our terms. We have no information whatever from our Agent-General. Have you been advised by yours?

FRED. T. DERHAM.

Copy of Agent-General's telegram (see No. 58) forwarded to Mr. Derham.—S.H.L., 30/5/87.

No. 60.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

1 June, 1887.

Sir,

Referring to my coded telegram of the 27th ultimo, as follows:—"Am unofficially informed both Companies have accepted offers for mail service,"—I have now to state that I have not yet received any official intimation of the acceptance by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies of the offers made by the Governments interested, but it may possibly reach me in time for transmission to you by this mail. I have, however, ascertained from the Post Office authorities that such acceptances have been forwarded to the Postmaster-General, and will at once be submitted for the approval of the Lords of the Treasury. I have reason to believe that the contract may now be regarded as practically settled. The terms are as follow:—

"£85,000 per annum to be paid to each Company, or £170,000 in the aggregate, for a seven years' service, commencing on the 1st February, 1888, the Peninsular and Oriental Company undertaking to convey the mails from Brindisi in thirty-two and a half days, and the Orient Company to convey the mails from Naples in thirty-two days. The Company's steamers not to be placed by the Colonial Governments on less favourable terms with regard to pilotage and port dues than other ocean steamers trading with Colonial ports. Such portions of the mails as may be so directed to be placed on board the mail steamers at the last ports of departure from the United Kingdom. Mails from the Colonies so directed to be delivered at the first ports of arrival in England. The Imperial and Colonial Governments are each to retain the postages received by them. The division of the payment of the subsidy is to be in proportion to the amount of mail matter despatched from either end. As the number of letters sent from this side will be greater than those sent from the Colonies, the Imperial Government will consequently pay the larger proportion of the subsidy."

The agreements are, of course, subject to ratification by the several Governments and Parliaments affected.

An officer of the General Post Office will shortly proceed to France and Italy with a view to inducing the Governments of those countries to permit an alteration of the present agreement, so as to allow a portion of the mails being sent direct, and also, if possible, to obtain a reduction in the transit charges. Under the present agreement with the French and Italian Governments all the Indian and Australian mails have to be forwarded *via* Brindisi. In order to bring about another arrangement, notice will be given that this agreement will terminate in February next. Should these Governments not be disposed to agree to reasonable terms, the mails may, for a short time, have to be sent direct. I should hope, however, this will not become necessary.

No effort has been spared by Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself to bring about the arrangements herein mentioned, and I trust they will be considered satisfactory by the several Colonial Governments concerned.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 9/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 11 July, 1887.
—C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 12/7/87. Read.—C.J.R., 15/8/87.

No. 61.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 10 June, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary, addressed to me this day, covering copies of letters from the Treasury and the General Post Office, respecting the Australian Mail Contracts.

As this communication reaches me immediately preceding the closing of this mail, I have no time to make any comment in regard to it, but I hope to do so next week.

SAUL SAMUEL,
(per S.Y.)

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 10 June, 1887.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, enclosing one from the General Post Office, respecting the Australian Mail Contract.

Before returning a reply to the Treasury, Sir Henry Holland wishes to be assured that the terms now arrived at are approved by the Governments of the three Colonies directly concerned in the proposed contract.

Similar letters have been addressed to the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

[Sub-Enclosures.]

[Sub-Enclosures.]

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 3 June, 1887.
I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with reference to Mr. Bramston's letter of the 30th December last, to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter of the 2nd instant, from the Postmaster-General, with the original enclosures thereto; and I am to request that, in laying these papers before Secretary Sir H. Holland, you will move him to favour my Lords with any observations he may desire to make thereon.

I am also to request that the papers sent in original herewith may be returned, together with your reply.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

My Lords,

General Post Office, 2 June, 1887.

On receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 1st of January last (No. 20,412/86), I at once opened negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Orient Company for a modification of their tenders, dated the 30th of April, 1886, for the conveyance of Australian mails.

These negotiations, which were upon the basis of the suggestions made in the telegram from the Governor of Victoria, received at the Colonial Office on the 16th of December, 1886, have been very protracted, and have necessitated more than one reference to the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, as under the arrangement in contemplation the cost of the Packet Service is to be borne proportionately by the Home Government and those three Colonies. Under instructions from the respective Colonial Governments the Agents-General in London have assisted in the negotiations with the two Steamship Companies, and have co-operated with this Department in bringing about what I hope your Lordships will consider a satisfactory solution of the question.

I may state briefly that the several alternative proposals made in the telegram from the Governor of Victoria were communicated to the two Companies, but they declined the offer of £160,000 for a weekly service as being too low; they declined also the proposal to limit the duration of the contract to five years. But in their letters, dated respectively the 19th of January and 18th of February, 1887 (copies enclosed), they made certain modifications in their original tenders. These modifications were submitted, through the Agents-General, to their respective Governments, but were considered insufficient, and in April the three Colonial Governments, instructed their Agents to offer the two Companies, subject to the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, the sum of £85,000 to each Company, or, in all, £170,000 for a weekly mail service on the terms and conditions set forth in the amended tenders (namely, those of the 19th of January and 18th of February above referred to) but with the proviso that the duration of the contracts should be seven years only, instead of ten years, as required by the Companies. The Colonies further stipulated that in making any contract for this service provision should be inserted, empowering Her Majesty's Postmaster-General to place such mails as he may direct on board each contract steamer at the last port of departure of such vessels from the United Kingdom; and that, *vice versa*, the contracting Companies shall carry such portions of the mails from Australia as may be so directed to be delivered at the first port of arrival in the United Kingdom.

Regarding these terms as advantageous to the Imperial Post Office, more especially in respect to the facility thus opened of sending a certain portion of the mails in each direction, by the direct sea route, and so saving the cost of Continental transit, I considered it my duty to offer them to the Companies, subject of course to the final approval of your Lordships.

That offer is now accepted by both Companies in letters dated the 27th ultimo, copies of which are enclosed. The only reservation made is by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who stipulate that, as regards the conveyance of Mails to and from Ports of the United Kingdom, the arrivals and departures are to be regulated solely by the Company so far as the Ports in the United Kingdom are concerned, a stipulation to which no reasonable objection can be entertained on the part of the Post Office, as the principal mail service will be to and from Brindisi or Naples and only subsidiary mails will be carried from or brought to Ports in this country.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company state, by way of suggestion, that, if thought desirable, the Directors would be prepared to insert a clause in their contract giving to the Postmaster-General the option of prolonging its duration to the full period of ten years on a certain notice to that effect being given. But it appears to me undesirable to accept this condition, because, although the option would be entirely on the side of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, no such arrangement could be made without the previous concurrence of the Colonies; moreover, the Orient Company make no similar proposal, so that the two contracts, which are intended to be in identical terms, would to that extent differ, and would not be conforming. It may be useful to your Lordships if I recapitulate the offers now before you:

- 1st. Payment to each Company £85,000 a year for a fortnightly service, or in all £170,000 for a service once a week. The quick mails to be conveyed to and from Brindisi or Naples, and the slow mails to and from a port in the United Kingdom.
- 2nd. The voyage to be performed by the Orient Company between Naples and Adelaide in 32 days, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Brindisi and Adelaide in 32½ days, including stoppages in passages through the Suez Canal.
- 3rd. The contract to be for a period of seven years, to commence on the 1st of February, 1888.
- 4th. The steamers of the two Companies not to be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than any other ocean steamers trading with the same ports.
- 5th. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, in consideration of the reduction in the amount of their tender, to have liberty to transmit the China mails, at certain seasons, by the Australian Steamers, between Brindisi and Colombo, if they should think it advisable to do so.

Your Lordships will no doubt think it right before coming to any decision upon the modified tenders now before you, to consult the Colonial Office, in order that a final and perfect understanding with the three Australian Colonies may be established.

I am, &c.,

HENRY CECIL RAIKES.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 18/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 19/7/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 62.

The Agent-General to the Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

16 June, 1887.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter (No. S. 200/87) of the 10th instant, respecting the Australian Mail Contracts, I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a letter I wrote to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 14th instant, in acknowledgment of Mr. Wingfield's letter of the 10th idem, copy of which and its enclosures I sent to you under cover of my letter first referred to.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 14 June, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wingfield's letter of the 10th instant, enclosing copy of a Treasury letter to the Colonial Office of the 3rd idem, covering copy of a communication from the Right Honorable the Postmaster-General to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 2nd June, having reference to the proposed new contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steamship Companies, for the conveyance of the Australian Mails to and from the United Kingdom.

Lm

In reply to the wish of Sir Henry Holland to be assured, before returning a reply to the Treasury, that the terms now arrived at, and set forth in the Postmaster-General's letter above referred to, are approved by the Governments of the three Colonies directly concerned in the above contracts. I beg leave to state, on behalf of New South Wales, that the terms alluded to are in accordance with those named to me by my Government, and which I was instructed to communicate to Her Majesty's Government.

A telegram has to day been received from the Colonies, suggesting that the contract should contain a provision for the mail steamers going on to Melbourne and Sydney, notwithstanding that the mails are to be landed at Adelaide; and that there should be power of detention as in existing contracts.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 25/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office Department.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 25/7/87. Submitted.—S.H.L., 27/7/87. Read.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 63.

The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

South Australia, Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 15 July, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of your Government, copy of a letter addressed to our Delegate at the Imperial Conference (Sir John W. Downer, K.C.M.G.), by the Colonial Office, enclosing transcript of a letter from the General Post Office, respecting the payment by the Home Government for the transit of the outward mails to their destination in the Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

T. PLAYFORD.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 May, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, respecting the payment by the Imperial Government for the transit of the outward mails to their destination in the Australian Colonies.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir J. Downer, K.C.M.G.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, 9 May, 1887.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the principle of arrangement sanctioned by the Treasury letter of the 23rd December, 1886, for carrying on the Australian Mail Service after the expiration of existing contracts is fully understood by this department to throw on the Home Government the cost of transit to the Colony of destination of all mail matters sent from the United Kingdom to Australasia, including, of course, the railway transit from Adelaide, where the mails will be landed, to Victoria, New South Wales, or any other Colony receiving them.

Reciprocally, in the opposite direction the cost will fall upon the Colony despatching the mails to Great Britain and Europe generally.

The Imperial Post Office did not execute with Mr. Baker, the Australian delegate, on this subject any separate Memorandum of Agreement; but it was mutually understood that the Home Government agreed generally to the scheme proposed by the Australian Colonies in the memorandum dated the 14th July, 1885, which formed an enclosure to Mr. Meades' letter to the Treasury dated the 7th of October, 1885.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

John Bramston, Esq., C.B.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 25/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 20 July, 1887. —C.W., P.U.S. Submitted.—S.H.L., 13/8/87. Read.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 64.

The Deputy Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Post Office and Telegraph Department, General Post Office,

Sir,

Melbourne, 25 July.

I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, to inform you that a communication has been received from the Premier, Hobart, asking for information as to the extent to which Tasmania is likely to be affected in the matter of payment for services to be rendered under the new contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Companies, and I am to request that you will be so good as to favour Mr. Derham with your views upon the subject.

Mr. Derham desires me to state that the Government is willing to consent to Tasmania and Queensland participating in the advantages of the new contracts on the same terms as the three Colonies already primarily responsible, conditionally that all correspondence be sent by the contract steamers of the Companies named, excepting that otherwise superscribed, and that Tasmania and Queensland become bound to the arrangement for the term of the contract, namely, seven years from 1 February next.

An early answer is particularly requested. I am to add that a similar letter has been addressed to the Postal authorities in Adelaide.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SMIBERT,

Deputy Postmaster-General.

There can, I think, be no possible objection to this.—S.H.L., 23/7/87. Inform accordingly.—C.J.R., 28/7/87. Deputy P.M.G., Melbourne informed, 30/7/87.

No. 65.

Joint Telegram from The Agents-General to the Governments of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria. (Sent through the Premier of South Australia.)

31 August, 1887.

JOINT telegram. Repeat Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury decided contract Ocean Mail Service with Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company only. Require Colonies contract with Orient Company which is substantial modification of arrangement with the London Post Office. The London Post Office won't make both contracts, as it would appear too great charge Estimates. Will deliver mails both services, Colombo, Suez. London Post Office retain postages received, pay transit charges from England. Colonies retain postages received, pay transit charges home. Reply quickly if Colonies concur; must be submitted Imperial Parliament rising about 10th proximo.

The Postmaster General.—H.P., 5/9/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 6/9/87.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 5/9/87.

No. 66.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 31 August, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter which has been received by the Agents-General for South Australia, Victoria, and myself from the Postmaster-General on the subject of the Australian mail tenders, from which you will perceive that it has been decided by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that the Imperial Post Office shall make one contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Australian Colonies are to make one contract with the Orient Company for the services proposed, at £85,000 each, each party paying the cost of its own contract. This is a considerable modification of the arrangement originally proposed.

26 Aug., 1887.—
5307.

The reason alleged by the Government here for this change is stated to be that they refuse to place the whole cost of the Service on the English Packet Vote, and to take the contribution of the Colonies in respect of it as extra receipts. Such an arrangement would swell the Post Office expenditure by £170,000 a year, although the increase would be only apparent as regards £85,000 of it, as they would receive one-half the total amount from the Colonies.

Soon after the receipt of the letter alluded to, the Agents-General for South Australia, Victoria, and myself waited upon the Post Office authorities, and learned that it was not contemplated, as we were originally informed some time since (and duly communicated to you in my letter of the 1st June last), that the Imperial Post Office would contribute towards the subsidy of the Australian Mail Services in proportion to the postages received, but the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had decided in consequence of the extra cost that would be cast upon the Imperial Exchequer that the Imperial Post Office would retain the postages received here, the Colonial Governments retaining the postages upon the letters despatched from the respective Colonies, the English Post Office paying the overland continental transit rates to Australia *via* Brindisi, the Colonies paying the transit rates on letters sent by them *via* Brindisi.

In order that an early reply might be received from the Colonial Governments, as the matter is pressing, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself sent a joint telegram to the Government of South Australia, copy of which is annexed, with a request that a copy might be sent on to the Premier of Victoria and yourself.

31 Aug., 1887.

We now await your decision, which we hope shortly to receive, as Parliament will probably prorogue about the 10th proximo, and the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company will have to be submitted to the House of Commons for ratification.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 26 August, 1887.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that he has now received the decision of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury with reference to the Australian mail tenders.

Their Lordships have been fully informed of the result of the negotiations recently held with the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steamship Companies for a modification of their tenders, concluding with the acceptance, on the part of both companies of the terms offered to them in the Post Office letter dated the 18th May last.

I need hardly remind you that the terms thus offered and accepted were not to be considered absolute until they had been submitted for the final approval of the Treasury and of the House of Commons.

Having given the subject their most careful consideration, the Lords Commissioners state that they are not satisfied with the financial result of the proposed arrangements, which, in their judgment, cast far too heavy a burthen upon the Imperial Exchequer.

Still, as the approaching termination of the present arrangement leaves them no opportunity for initiating new negotiations, they will not refuse to go on with the scheme of the mail service as initiated by their predecessor.

Their Lordships naturally advert to the new contract made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the Indian and China Mail Service, which was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, on the 4th of July last, and under which the Postmaster-General retains the right to forward, though only fortnightly, any mails by the contract steamers to and from Colombo, and they remark that there is, therefore, no absolute necessity on their part for providing additional means for transmission of Australian mails, which might be carried fortnightly as far as that port.

Moreover, they refuse to place the whole cost of the service on the English Packet Vote, and to take the contribution of the Colonies as extra receipts; such an arrangement, they point out, would swell the Post Office expenditure by £170,000 a year, and, although the increase would be only apparent as regards £85,000 of it, they entertain the greatest objection to placing such a charge upon the Votes. They are of opinion that this difficulty would be avoided, and the general principle equally well carried out if the contract were divided into two parts, as hereafter explained.

On a review of all the circumstances, their Lordships state that they can only give their consent to new arrangements being made upon the following understanding, viz. :—

That the Imperial Post Office shall make one contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Australian Colonies one contract with the Orient Company for the services proposed, at £85,000 a year each, each party paying the cost of its own contract.

Mr. Raikes will be glad to learn, as early as may be convenient, that the Australian Colonies agree to the condition laid down by the Treasury.

Yours

26—E

You will, no doubt, recognize the convenience of asking you to be the medium of communication with your colleagues, the Agents-General for New South Wales and Victoria, instead of addressing each one separately on this subject; and you will perhaps be good enough to take the necessary steps for ascertaining their views as well as those of your own Government.

I am, &c.,

ALGERNON TURNOR.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Agent-General for South Australia.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 11/10/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W.,
P.U.S., 11/10/87. Read.—C.J.R., 15/10/87.

No. 67.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Minister for Education, South Australia, and The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

6 September, 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL—*re* mail service.—The following are my views, which I propose submitting to Cabinet to-morrow morning:—I think we should insist on the understanding which has existed throughout being adhered to, namely, that the contracts be jointly entered into between England, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia on the one hand and the steam companies on the other;—Great Britain retaining all postages collected in England, the Colonies doing the same on homeward mails,—that both England, the contracting Colonies, and non-contracting Colonies join in payment of subsidies in proportion to the mail matter carried, and it would perhaps simplify matters if it were arranged to apportion subsidy on weight of *letters* only, all transit rates outward to be paid by England, and each Colony despatching homewards to pay transit rates on its own mails. England, apparently, objects to provide on Estimates the large sum of one hundred and seventy thousand, but this need not be. They need only provide an estimated amount, and the Colonies could advance, from time to time, to their Agents-General, the estimated Colonial shares—accounts to be prepared periodically, say by England, and amount adjusted. Will be glad of your views, as it will, no doubt, strengthen our hands at home if we three are unanimous as to the course which should be adopted. You will understand these are only my own individual views, as I have not yet had an opportunity of discussing matter with colleagues.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

No. 68.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

6 September, 1887.

Re postal understanding with Colonies, was Britain to conclude both contracts, and all were to pay proportionately to correspondence? Consider too late for change of front by Imperial Government. Are you prepared to adhere to agreement? Victoria and we are so disposed. If you concur, will arrange for united protest by Agents-General. Time pressing. Can you give your views to-day?

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

To be put with other papers. The Secretary to Post Office.—C.W., 15/10/87.

No. 69.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

7 September, 1887.

MAIL Service.—Join with Agents Victoria, South Australia in protesting against proposed variation agreement; your letter of 1st June states subsidies payable by England and Colonies in proportion to mail matter. Too late now to change. Though England will pay larger share subsidies, she gets more postages. If England, on behalf of self and Colonies, took both contracts, no difficulty in estimated Colonial shares being advanced from time to time, subject to future adjustment.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 70.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Chief Secretary, Victoria.

8 September, 1887.

THIS Government joins in protest against action of Imperial Government in mail contract. Have so instructed Agent-General.

HENRY PARKES.

[NOTE.—Similar telegram addressed to Chief Secretary, Adelaide.]

No. 71.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

10 September, 1887.

MAIL Service.—Had an interview with Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Arranged for Agents-General to see Chancellor of Exchequer, Tuesday.

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 15/9/87. Read.—S.H.L., 16/9/87.

No. 72.

No. 72.

The Governor of New South Wales to The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

10 September, 1887.

ADVISERS of the Crown in New South Wales desire respectfully to protest against the course suddenly adopted by the Imperial Government on the subject of the new mail contract. The Ministers in charge of the Postal Departments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales were recognized as parties openly negotiating with the Post Office officials of Great Britain during many months for a new Ocean Mail Service, and when an agreement satisfactory to all is arrived at, the Lords Commissioners Treasury refuse to sanction it, and apparently without reference to the interests of the Colonies concerned. With due regard to our political standing under the constitutions granted to us, and also to the vast value of the trade of the Colonies to Great Britain, we cannot but consider that we have been treated inconsiderately and unhandsonely.

CARRINGTON.

No. 73.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

13 September, 1887.

POSTAL CONTRACT.—Berry, Blyth, and self had interview with Goschen, Raikes, and Holland. Full and important discussion. Goschen inclined to waive objection to make both contracts, and will consider matter of division of receipts on both sides, with a view to fair compromise.

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—B.C., C.W., 6/10/87.

No. 74.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

15 September, 1887.

AGENT-GENERAL South Australia, sending joint telegram re postal contract. Please telegraph reply as soon as possible. Recommended you assist to proposal favourable to Colonies.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 30/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 30/9/87.

No. 75.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary.

15 September, 1887.

JOINT telegram from Agents-General. London Post Office, for Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, wants a statement of receipts from all Australian Colonies from postages to United Kingdom, and places short of London by Australian subsidized lines for one specified year. It is important to reply by wire as soon as you possibly can.

T. PLAYFORD,

Premier.

Submitted, 15/9/87. Postmaster-General.—H.P., 28/10/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 28/10/87.

No. 76.

Telegram from The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

16 September, 1887.

"JOINT telegram from Agents-General. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now considers it impossible, without great difficulty, delay and expense, to ascertain exact postal receipts, and asks us to propose other arrangements, avoiding keeping accounts. We believe the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will agree to make both contracts, and pay £90,000 against colonial payments of £80,000, each retaining own receipts. We recommend your authorizing agreeing to this." Four my colleagues, absent from town, will be communicated with, and our views sent to you early as possible.

J. S. RAMSAY,

Chief Secretary.

No. 77.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

19 September, 1887.

If you concur, we suggest sending following joint telegram: "Agree proposed apportionment of subsidy; England ninety thousand, retaining own postages and sea transit from other countries on outward mails; contracting Colonies eighty thousand, retaining postages and sea transit charges from non-contracting Colonies on homeward mails."

T. PLAYFORD,

Premier.

No. 78.

No. 78.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

19 September, 1887.

Re Postal agreement. Adelaide inclined to approve alteration of agreement as proposed by England. We think should insist on adhering to agreement—what do you say?—Have you changed your views? Reply as soon as possible.

D. GILLIES,
Premier.

No. 79.

Report of The Secretary to the Post Office.

20 September, 1887.

I THINK that the more this matter is considered, the more desirable it will appear that the original understanding should be adhered to, as the fairest and simplest, namely, that Great Britain on the one hand, and the Colonies on the other, whether contracting or non-contracting, should share in the subsidy in proportion to the amount of correspondence carried—Great Britain retaining all postages, and paying all charges on the outward mails, the Colonies doing the same on their homeward mails.

Of course, under such arrangement, it is very difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the subsidy each party would pay. England would pay a larger share, but, on the other hand, she would get more postages in return, as the correspondence to Australia preponderates over that sent from Australia.

It is, however, roughly estimated that under the *pro rata* plan, England's proportion of the subsidy would be about £95,500, and the Colonies' share about £74,500. Great Britain now proposes that she shall pay £90,000 of the subsidies, and the Colonies pay £80,000.

An additional advantage in the *pro rata* plan, is that it would strengthen our hands in negotiating with the non-contracting Colonies for the terms on which they use the services. Under the fixed subsidy plan, they would scarcely agree to pay more than they actually received in postages, whereas under the *pro rata* plan they would be in the same position as ourselves, and share the subsidy in proportion to mail matter sent.

S.H.L., 20/9/87.

Put with these papers copies of telegrams to Victoria and South Australia, and return papers to G.P.O.—H.P., 20/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 27/9/87.

No. 80.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

For consideration of Cabinet.

From the information before me, which, I must bear in mind, is only approximate as regards figures, I am of opinion that the proposal of Great Britain to pay £90,000 as her share of the subsidy should not be accepted, but that, if she will raise the amount to £95,000, leaving £75,000 to be paid by the Colonies, the matter may be settled.

If, however, Great Britain decline to agree to pay this sum, then I recommend that the Colonies insist upon the original agreement being adhered to.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
20/9/87.

No. 81.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.

20 September, 1887.

We concur with you that the three Colonies should adhere to postal agreement, both on the ground of its merits, and on the ground of a dignified consistency. Have so informed South Australia.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 82.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, South Australia.

20 September, 1887.

VICTORIA is of opinion that the three Colonies should adhere to postal agreement, and this Colony concurs in that view, both on the ground of the merits of the agreement, and on the ground of a dignified consistency.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 83.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 20 September, 1887.

Adverting to my letter to you of the 16th June last, No. 203, on the subject of the Australian Mail Contracts, I have the honor to transmit herein for your information, copy of a Colonial Office letter, addressed to me, dated the 10th instant, covering copy of Treasury and Post Office communications, dated respectively the 1st idem, and 11th July, in which special reference is made to the purport of the last clause of my despatch, addressed to yourself on the 16th June abovementioned.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Sir, Downings-street, 10 September, 1887.
With reference to your letter of the 14th of June last, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, enclosing a report by the Postmaster-General on the new mail contract.

You will observe from Mr. Raikes' letter that the suggestions in your letter under acknowledgment, had been already provided for.

The Agent-General, New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 1 September, 1887.
With reference to Mr. Bramston's letter of the 30th June last, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland, a copy of a report from the Postmaster-General, of the 11th July last, on the subject of the Australian Mail Contracts, together with copies of the clauses in the tenders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, referred to in the report in question.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
H. L. JACKSON.

My Lords, General Post Office, 11 July, 1887. P. & O. tender, Clauses 1-12-13.
Orient tender, Clauses 1-12-13.
I have the honor to return the enclosed papers, No. 10,255, referred to me on the 2nd instant, on the subject of the Australian Mail tenders, now under consideration.

It appears, from the letters received by the Colonial Office from the Agents-General for South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, that the terms offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company in their letters of the 27th of May last, are approved of by the three Colonial Governments, and that Sir Henry Holland concurs in the approval thus expressed.

Attention is called by the Colonial Office to the concluding paragraph of Sir Saul Samuel's letter, making certain suggestions on behalf of his Government, and I have to state, in reply, that each of the points alluded to has been already provided for in the conditions of tender sent in by the two companies, as will be seen on reference to the enclosed copies of tender.

Clause 1 stipulates that the contractors are to convey mails each way to and from Adelaide, and if required, also to and from Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*. The mail steamers, in any case, to continue the voyage on to Melbourne and Sydney, whether with or without mails on board, and to commence the return voyage at Sydney, calling at Melbourne.

Clause 12 empowers the Postmaster-General, by an order to the commander to delay the departure of any vessel from any port for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Clause 19 enables the Postmaster-General to delegate from time to time any of his powers to such persons as he may choose.

In making the suggestion to their Agent-General, the Government of New South Wales had apparently lost sight of these conditions.

I have, &c.,
HENRY CECIL RAIKES.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

1. The contractors to convey, during the continuance of the contract, Her Majesty's mails each way between Brindisi and King George's Sound and Adelaide (Semaphore), and if required also to and from Melbourne and Sydney and *vice versa*. The mail steamers, in any case, to continue the voyage on to Melbourne and Sydney, whether with or without mails on board, and to commence the return voyage at Sydney, calling at Melbourne.

12. The days and hours of departure from the ports of Brindisi and Adelaide to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and to be subject to alteration by him, from time to time, on a notice to the contractors of three months. The Postmaster-General also to have power, by an order to the commander to delay the departure of any vessel from any port for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

19. The Postmaster-General to be free to delegate from time to time any of his powers to such persons as he may choose.

The tender of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

The contractors to convey, during the continuance of the contract, Her Majesty's mails each way between Naples and King George's Sound, or Gage Roads, at contractors' option, and Adelaide (Semaphore), and if required, also to and from Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*. The mail steamers in any case to continue the voyage on to Sydney, whether with or without mails on board, and to commence the return voyage at Sydney, calling at Melbourne. The contractors to have power to proceed on to Newcastle, New South Wales, from Sydney returning to Adelaide *via* Sydney and Melbourne. They are also to be at liberty in case of breakdown or delay from any cause to turn round any steamer at Adelaide or Melbourne.

The days and hours of departure from the ports of Naples and Adelaide to be fixed by the Postmaster-General, and to be subject to alteration by him from time to time on a notice to the contractors of three months. The Postmaster-General also to have power, by an order to the commander, to delay the departure of any vessel from any port for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours.

The Postmaster-General to be free to delegate from time to time any of his powers to such persons as he may choose.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 1/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., P.U.S., 1 Nov., 1887. Read, 2/11/87.

No. 84.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

21 September, 1887.

HAVE sent following joint telegraph to Blyth:—Colonies desire to adhere to arrangement already entered into, and protest most strongly against any re-opening of the question.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 22/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., 22/9/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 23/9/87.

No. 85.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 23 September, 1887.

In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject of the mail service, and referring specially to the difficulty which has arisen with regard to the proposal for the division of receipts from postages between the Imperial and Colonial Post Offices, some misapprehension appears to me to prevail in the Colonies with regard to the exact position of this matter. In order that it may be understood by you, I will endeavour to make clear what has actually passed.

The misapprehension to which I refer is this:—That you appear to have considered that there was some positive agreement for the division of the payment of subsidy in proportion to receipts.

Now, from what has passed, it is not unreasonable that you should have formed such opinion; but at the same time I must direct your attention to my letter of the 1st June last, No. 182, in which I stated that "I was *unofficially* informed that the companies had accepted the terms offered for the mail service by the Imperial Post Office, on behalf of the several Governments, and that such offers would be submitted for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury," and further that the proposal for the division of the payment of the subsidy was, "subject to ratification by the several Governments and Parliaments affected."

If the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury maintain the position that they had neither approved nor ratified any arrangement there may be some difficulty, as the General Post Office, being a Department of the Imperial Treasury, they cannot bind the Government without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury.

The arrangement, you will doubtless recollect, for a service between the United Kingdom and Australian Colonies, to be carried on jointly between the Imperial and Colonial Post Offices, was arranged by Mr. Baker, who came to this country specially charged with the conduct of these negotiations. Under the arrangement arrived at with Mr. Baker, tenders were invited by the English Post Office for a fortnightly or weekly service; the contracting steamship companies to be paid by weight. According to this arrangement it was intended, and I believe agreed (although I can find no record of it) that the English and Colonial Post Offices should pay for the weight of mail matter they despatched, each retaining their own postages. When tenders were received, it was found impracticable to accept any, as the several Governments desired to pay by weight. Only two tenders were received, and they were from the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient Companies. The former company declined to contract to take the mails by weight on any terms; the latter company were willing to take a payment by weight with the condition of a fixed subsidy added; both companies requiring a longer duration of contract than the Colonies were willing to accept.

It was then determined, with the concurrence of the Colonial Governments, that negotiations should be entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies to endeavour to make contracts with them on terms to be approved by the Government, and the amount ultimately was fixed at £85,000 to each company, for a fortnightly service, alternating so as to make it weekly.

After much negotiation, the two companies agreed to accept the sum of £85,000 each for seven years, and the Imperial Post Office made the offer to them, which they accepted.

In May last, Sir John Downer, then Premier of South Australia, and representing his Government at the Colonial Conference, with Sir Graham Berry, representing the Government of Victoria, and myself, sought an interview with the Postmaster-General, with a view of ascertaining what were the terms intended with regard to the proportionate division of the subsidy of £170,000, to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies. We did not see the Postmaster-General, but we saw Sir Stevenson A. Blackwood (then Mr. Blackwood), Secretary, and Mr. Rea, Assistant Secretary of the General Post Office, and they informed us that the payment of the subsidy would be in accordance with the receipts. Of this, I informed you in my letter of the 1st June last.

In the interview the Agents-General had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, on the 13th instant, particulars of which I gave you in my telegram of that date, as follows:—

"Postal Contract. Berry, Blyth, and self had interview with Goschen, Raikes, and Holland. Full and important discussion. Goschen inclined to waive objection to make both contracts, and will consider matter of division of receipts on both sides, with a view to fair compromise."

Mr. Goschen and the officials of the Treasury intimated that whatever proposals had been made by the Post Office, they had never been ratified by the Treasury, and, whilst he was anxious to meet the views of the Colonies as far as possible, he looked upon the arrangement of the payment of the subsidy by proportionate division of the receipts as not a fair adjustment for the Imperial Government, particularly as the mails would be conveyed to Colombo under the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the Indian Mail Service. One or two plans were suggested, and Mr. Goschen promised to discuss the matter with Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, and communicate farther with us.

On the following day, Mr. Algernon Turner, Financial Secretary to the General Post Office, and one of the Under Secretaries of the Treasury, had an interview with the Agents-General, and the result of that interview was that we sent the joint telegram of the 15th instant, as follows:—

"Joint telegram.—Repeat immediately Governments of New South Wales and Victoria:—Chancellor of the Exchequer now considers it impossible, without great difficulty, delay, and expense, to ascertain exact postal receipts, and asks us to propose other arrangements avoiding keeping accounts. We believe the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will agree to make both contracts and pay £90,000 against Colonial payment £80,000, each retaining own receipts. We recommend your authorizing us agreeing to this."

That telegram conveys so fully what took place, that I cannot add to it.

To that joint telegram we received, on the 21st instant, the following reply, viz.:—

"Joint Telegram.—Colonies desire to adhere to arrangement already entered into, and protest most strongly against any re-opening of question."

Which we immediately communicated to the Postmaster-General here.

With

With regard to the arrangement proposed, of the Imperial Post Office paying £90,000, and the Colonial Post Offices paying £80,000, we considered it the best arrangement that could be arrived at under the circumstances, and one which would save very much trouble and delay, as avoiding the necessity of keeping accounts, the keeping of accounts to ascertain the actual receipts here, as well as those in the Colony, being considered a matter of great difficulty and labour.

I would mention that the Agents-General were not parties to the negotiations in the first instance, and it was not until Mr. Baker's arrangement could not be carried out that they were instructed to co-operate with the Postmaster-General in endeavouring to make contracts for the effectual establishment of a service in accordance with the wishes of the Governments interested.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 1/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., P.U.S., 1/11/87.

No. 86.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Sir,

Since communicating with you on the 23rd instant on the subject of the mail service, I have received, through Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, a letter dated the 28th instant, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to him from the General Post Office, dated 27th idem, copies of which I forward herein for your information.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, S. Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., 23 September, 1887.
I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of a letter which I have this morning received from the General Post Office.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR BLYTH,
Agent-General.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General for New South Wales.

[Sub-Enclosures.]

Sir, General Post Office, London, 27 September, 1887.
With reference to the letter of the 22nd instant, addressed to this department by yourself and Agents-General for New South Wales and Victoria, I have to inform you that the Postmaster-General lost no time in communicating to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the joint telegram from your Government on the subject of the division of the cost of the proposed mail packet service between this country and Australia.

Mr. Raikes has now received a reply from the Treasury, from which it appears that a telegram in the following terms was sent yesterday, by desire of their Lordships, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of New South Wales. [Here follows copy of telegram which is enclosed.]

I am to request that you will be so kind as to acquaint Sir Saul Samuel and Sir Graham Berry of the purport of this communication, and I enclose for their use additional copies of the foregoing telegram.

I am, &c.,
C. H. B. PATEY.

Telegram to the Governor of New South Wales referred to,

Your telegrams of 9th and 10th September. Chancellor of Exchequer replies: No intention to settle terms of contract without concurrence Colonies. Deprecate intending to disregard Colonial interests. Impossible to give details by telegrams, but examination of facts will explain clearly that sanction of Treasury always reserved, arrangement dependent on their assent, which never yet given.

Insurmountable practical difficulties as to division of cost by payment in accordance with weight, such arrangement not compatible with altered condition of fixed subsidy and cannot be defended in Parliament. Fixed contributions by Great Britain and Colonies are *sine qua non*.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 10/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 10/11/87.

No. 87.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

14 October, 1887.

LETTERS from Treasury posted to-day in reply to Lord Carrington's telegrams. Treasury refuse apportion subsidy by weight; offer £90,000 against Colonies £80,000; say if Colonies not prepared assent to this, will not press it, as more advantageous pecuniarily to Imperial Government to continue present arrangement. Wrote fully 23rd September.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 17/10/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 17/10/87.
The Secretary for Reports.—C.J.R.—19/10/87.*

Report of the Secretary to the Post Office.

*So far as I understand this telegram, it is to the effect that in preference to carrying out the understood arrangement as regards the division of the future mail subsidy [namely, subsidy to be shared in proportion to correspondence carried], the Imperial Government adheres to its determination to offer to pay £90,000 of the subsidy against the Colonies £80,000; and if we do not assent to this, (*i.e.*, the Imperial Government) proposes, as an alternative, that the present arrangements continue.

As the Postmaster-General is aware, the present arrangements are as follow:—Victoria is responsible for the P. and O. contract between Melbourne and Colombo, and New South Wales for the Orient contract between Melbourne and Naples, the London office agreeing to bear the cost of conveyance between Great Britain and Colombo in the case of the P. and O., and between Great Britain and Naples (or, if required, Suez) in the case of the Orient; Great Britain allowing the Colonies out of its outward collections a sum equivalent to about 2½d. per ½-ounce letter, retaining the whole of their collections on packets and newspapers; the Colonies retaining the whole of their outward collections, with the exception of half the postage on packets and newspapers, this amount being credited to England to enable that country to meet the heavy cost of European transit.

Obviously,

Obviously, to revert to these arrangements will upset the whole scheme of a federal mail service which is on the eve of accomplishment, the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia having actually agreed to a united service, and Queensland and Tasmania, it is thought, only requiring certain details to be settled before giving their adhesion also.

According to careful calculations made in this office, the division of subsidy, according to mail matter carried, in terms of the original arrangement, would have been about as follows:—

Great Britain...	£95,500
The Colonies ...	74,500

based upon existing correspondence; but it cannot be overlooked that as the colonial correspondence to Great Britain increases, which it certainly will, the colonial share of the subsidy in the future would also increase, and for the sake of securing as before stated what is termed a federal mail service, it would in my opinion be inexpedient to contest the matter further. If this view is shared by the Postmaster-General, I would suggest that the case be stated to Victoria and South Australia, with a suggestion that the terms now offered be accepted; but on the understanding that approximate returns are kept for one year, and if at the end of that time the result shows that Great Britain's share of the subsidy should be greater by reason of her continuing to use it to a much greater extent, that a readjustment then take place—the English share, however, not to exceed £95,000, and the Colonies' £75,000.

It will be remembered that South Australia was in favour of accepting the proposal of Great Britain to divide the subsidy in the way now again suggested, but gave way at the instance of New South Wales and Victoria.

S. H. LAMBTON, 19/10/87.

No. 88.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

18 October, 1887.

HAVE under consideration desirability of making counter proposal to Imperial Government that Colonies should make both contracts, charging Great Britain by weight for her mail matter conditionally that she uses our steamers only. Accountant Postal Department preparing figures for my guidance in fixing rates to be charged; shall be very pleased to receive your views.

FRED. T. DERHAM.

The Secretary for Report.—C.J.R., 19/10/87.

Further report of the Secretary to the Post Office.

I HAVE already written a report on this matter, and am not in favour of the plan proposed by Mr. Derham.

In the first place it is open to precisely the same objection that Great Britain raised as regards that country paying the whole subsidy in first instance—namely, that each of the three Colonies would have to show on their expenditure estimates an apparently large sum for Ocean mail services—this would not so much affect Victoria, who is now responsible for £85,000 being the amount of P. and O. subsidy, but it would make the *apparent* cost to New South Wales and South Australia much greater than at present.

In the next place, I do not think the Imperial Government would agree to the proposal, and without their concurrence, the Colonies could not carry it out as the European continental transit is performed under a convention with Great Britain.

Further, the arrangement proposed by Mr. Derham would make the accounts voluminous and complicated. We, that is, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, as the contracting Colonies would have to agree upon a charge to be made to the non-contracting Colonies as between themselves and us, and then, I take it, each Colony, whether contracting or non-contracting, would have to make a separate convention with the different continental offices, instead of all being done as at present through Great Britain.

S.H.L., 19/10/87.

No. 89.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

18 October, 1887.

HAVE received the following telegram from our Agent-General:—"London, 14th October. Mail contract letters from the Treasury posted to-day in reply Carrington's telegrams. They refuse to apportion subsidy by weight; declare the Treasury never gave assent. Offer ninety thousand and eighty thousand respectively; say the continuance of existing arrangements preferred, and, if Colonies not prepared to meet their views, they will not press upon us the arrangements now under consideration. Communicate Sydney, Adelaide.—Signed: GRAHAM BERRY." Some points in foregoing telegram not quite clear, but are now under consideration.

D. GILLIES,
Premier.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 18/10/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., P.U.S. 18/10/87. Read.—C.J.R., 20/10/87.

Memo. by The Postmaster-General.

LET me have a return showing the terms of each Ocean Mail Contract, the loss sustained (if any) during last year, time of commencement, and date of expiration of each contract now in force.

C.J.R., 19/10/87.

Herewith.—A.J.A., 20/10/87.

RETURN

RETURN showing the terms of each Ocean Mail Contract, the loss sustained during the last year, time of commencement, and date of expiration of each contract now in force.

Parties to Contract.	Terms of Contract.	Loss sustained during 1886 (estimated).	Date of Commencement.	Date of Expiration.
Colony of New South Wales and Orient Steam Navigation Company.	For conveyance of mails once every two weeks, to and from Melbourne and London, in 39 days each way, for a payment of— 12s. per lb. for letters 1s. " packets 6d. " newspapers Premiums for early delivery of mails, £5 per hour; penalties for late delivery, £4 per hour.	£ s. d. 15,340 12 5	1883. 21 Sept....	1888. 31 Jan.
Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand and Union Steamship Company.	For conveyance of mails once every four weeks, to and from Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco, <i>via</i> Honolulu, in 25 days each way, for a subsidy of £37,000, of which New South Wales contributes one-third. Premiums (one-third of which are payable by New South Wales), £5 per hour; penalties (one-third of which are received by New South Wales), £4 per hour. Each contracting Colony receives one-half of the contributions from the other Australian Colonies, and one-third of subsidy of £4,000, paid by the United States, the company receiving the remaining third.	438 10 0 (by N.S.W.)	1885. 21 Nov....	20 Nov.
Colony of Victoria and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	For the conveyance of mails once every two weeks, to and from Melbourne and Ceylon, in days each way, for a subsidy of £85,000.	*31,722 8 9	1880.	31 Jan.
Colony of Queensland and British-India Steam Navigation Co.	For conveyance of mails once every four weeks, between Brisbane and London, <i>via</i> Torres Straits, in days each way, for a subsidy of £55,000 per annum.	.....	.....	1889. Feb.

*Victorian loss. Our loss, otherwise our net cost was £4,299.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 20 October, 1887.

No. 90.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

19 October, 1887.

I HAVE been thinking over Ocean mail matter, and am inclined to favour the idea of forwarding a joint cablegram to England, proposing the adoption of either of the four following courses in the order of preference. First.—England to make both contracts. Division of subsidies on weight of mail matter carried, as agreed to in April last by Mr. Blackwood. Second.—Colonies to make both contracts. Division of subsidies as above. Third.—Colonies to make both contracts. England to pay poundage-rates, and to undertake to send all Australian mails for next seven years by the contract steamers. Fourth.—England to pay £100,000, and Colonies £70,000; either England or the Colonies making the contract. Accountant not quite finished calculations of what poundage-rates should be asked of Great Britain, but rough result approximates 19s. 9d. for letters, and 6d. for other mail matter. I have not yet discussed subject with my colleagues, and before doing so should like to exchange views with you.

FREDK. T. DERHAM.

Place with papers.—C.J.R., 20/10/87.

No. 91.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

20 October, 1887.

OCEAN Mail Service.—I have brought matter before members of the Cabinet, who consider situation one of serious moment, and think the Colonies have been rather shabbily treated. Sir Henry Parkes will communicate with Mr. Gillies upon the subject in a day or two.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

No. 92.

Précis by The Secretary to The Post Office.

21 October, 1887.

In view of the termination of the P. & O. and Orient Mail Services in February, 1888, Mr. E. C. Baker, Minister in charge of the South Australian Post Office, visited Melbourne and Sydney early in 1885, with a view of suggesting an arrangement under which Great Britain and the Colonies could join in one Australian Mail Service.

His visit resulted in an agreement, dated 21st August, 1885, signed by Mr. Norton, Postmaster-General of New South Wales; Mr. James Campbell, Postmaster-General of Victoria; and Mr. J. A. Cockburn, Minister at the head of the Post Office, South Australia. [After the principle of the agreement

agreement had been settled, Mr. Baker left on a visit to England, where it was understood he would urge the adoption of the scheme proposed.] This agreement, which is attached,* provided amongst other things that Great Britain should invite tenders on behalf of herself and the Colonies for a weekly mail service between the Colonies and Great Britain on certain conditions. The only one of these conditions which concerns the present discussion seems to be the mode of payment to the contractors. It was arranged that this payment should be by weight of mail matter carried, tenders being invited accordingly, and that the payment should be shared as provided in the 12th clause of the agreement, namely:—"Twelfth—Great Britain to retain all her own postages, and pay cost of transit through to destination of all mail matter, including premiums on voyages from Great Britain. The contracting Colonies to do the same in connection with the trips from the Colonies to Great Britain."

Although no official approval of this agreement was received from Great Britain for some time afterwards—in fact not until May last—the particular portion of the agreement now in question was adopted and tenders were invited by Great Britain. These tenders came to hand in May, 1886, when it was found that only two companies tendered, namely, the Peninsular & Oriental and the Orient, and that neither had conformed with the conditions as to tendering by weight only. The Peninsular & Oriental Company asked £110,000, subsequently reduced to £100,000; whilst the Orient Company asked for a certain fixed subsidy and bonuses which would have made the subsidy about £90,000—the contract to be for 10 years in each case. These tenders were considered excessive—long negotiations followed; at length a conference was held in Melbourne, in November last, between the Postmasters-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. This resulted in a joint telegram to Great Britain, suggesting that the companies should be offered £160,000 for a weekly mail service. Further negotiations took place in England, and various telegrams have passed between Great Britain and the Colonies. Ultimately the Colonies agreed to pay £170,000 a year. The final telegrams, so far as New South Wales and Victoria are concerned, were despatched on the 21st and 22nd April respectively, and are numbered 48 and 47 in the accompanying printed papers, prepared for, but not yet laid before, Parliament.

It will be seen that our telegram distinctly stipulated, after due consideration, that England should pay half the subsidy, and at that time it was not contemplated that England would do more, especially as in the letter from the London Post Office of 7th May, 1886, transmitting the tenders for the fixed subsidy, it was assumed that the £100,000 asked for by the Peninsular & Oriental Company would be equally divided between Great Britain and the Colonies. The Postmaster-General of Victoria, on being furnished with a copy of our telegram, replied as follows:—

"In your telegram the words 'England paying half subsidy' should, in my opinion, be amended to 'England paying her proportion.' This has been previously understood. Adelaide concurs, and has already cabled."

To this Mr. Roberts answered:—

"Our cable just gone; thought it not worth while making any alteration."

It may here be said that up to this time there was no understanding, so far as the Post Office was aware, as to how the subsidy should be divided under the altered conditions of the contract, namely, payment by fixed subsidy instead of by weight.

In a letter from Mr. Blackwood, Secretary to the London Post Office, dated 9th May last, enclosed in the Secretary of State's despatch of 11th May, the following passage occurs:—

"The principle of arrangement sanctioned by the Treasury letter of the 23rd December, 1885, for carrying on the Australian Mail Service after the expiration of existing contracts, is fully understood by this department to throw on the Home Government the cost of transit to the Colony of destination of all mail matters sent from the United Kingdom to Australasia, including, of course, the railway transit from Adelaide, where the mails will be landed, to Victoria, New South Wales, or any other Colony receiving them.

"Reciprocally, in the opposite direction the cost will fall upon the Colony despatching the mails to Great Britain and Europe generally."

And the Agent-General, in his despatch of the 1st June last, also stated as follows:—

"The division of the payment of the subsidy is to be in proportion to the amount of mail matter despatched from either end. As the number of letters sent from this side will be greater than those sent from the Colonies, the Imperial Government will consequently pay the larger proportion of the subsidy."†

These documents, read in conjunction with the Baker agreement, seem to point to an agreement on the part of Great Britain to pay in proportion to the mail matter carried, which arrangement would necessarily throw upon Great Britain the larger portion of the cost, it having been calculated that she sends to the Colonies about three-fifths of the whole matter carried—the Colonies only sending to England about two-fifths.

The proposed arrangement was submitted by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain to the Lords of the Treasury, and it would seem that the latter object to carrying it out, and insist either on England paying a fixed share, namely £90,000, and the Australian Colonies the remainder, namely £80,000, of the whole subsidy, or let the existing arrangements continue.

The nature of those arrangements I have already explained upon another paper.

It is estimated that the proportions payable by Great Britain and the Colonies in the event of the original arrangements (*i.e.*, division of subsidy *pro rata*, or in proportion to the amount of correspondence carried), being adhered to would be as follows:—

Great Britain, about	...	...	£95,500.
The Colonies...	...	...	£74,500.

The first modification of the original arrangement proposed by the Lords of the Treasury was that England should pay the whole of the Peninsular and Oriental subsidy, and the Colonies the whole of the Orient subsidy; or in other words that the whole subsidy should be divided in equal proportions; but on the Colonies protesting against this, they now offer to pay £90,000, leaving the Colonies to make up the remaining £80,000.

S.H.L., 21/10/87.

No. 93.

* See No. 13 of set of papers laid before Assembly and ordered to be printed on the 9th December, 1885.

† Upon what authority did Agent-General state this? Is there any document to show that the Imperial Government agreed to these terms?—C.J.R., 21/10/87. I cannot say. The only paper is Mr. Blackwood's letter, of 9th May, read in conjunction with the agreement of August, 1886.—S.H.L., 21/10/87.

No. 93.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.
28 October, 1887.

In view of your latest telegrams on the subject, I fear only delay would result from considering further the proposed protest. Perhaps the matter had better be now left to the Postal Departments. I have so informed our Postmaster-General.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 94.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

28 October, 1887.

You have, no doubt, seen Sir Henry Parkes' telegram to Mr. Gillies, and I hasten to give my views to you upon the question as it now stands. I am afraid the second and third proposals specified in your last telegrams would give rise to complications of various kinds. We have already protested, and very strongly, in our case against the action of the Home Government. They have not given way, and I do not think they are likely to do so, and after all, the difference divided amongst the Colonies will not be great, even if calculations be based upon England's last proposal, that England contribute £90,000, and Colonies £80,000. I calculate that the proportions in which the subsidy would be shared, according to the original Post Office agreement, would be: England, about £95,500; Australia, £74,500. You, I think, make the figures about £102,000 and £68,000, but in either case the amounts can only be estimated. My opinion is that we should offer to close the matter upon England agreeing to pay £95,000 and Australia £75,000. Please understand that this is only my individual opinion.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,
Postmaster-General.

No. 95.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

29th October, 1887.

As ocean mail matters are rather complicated, I think it would help satisfactory solution if you could possibly make it convenient to run across here for a day or two.

F. T. DERHAM.

No. 96.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

31 October, 1887.

REGRET pressing business prevents my visiting you this week. Notice by press telegram to-day that Imperial authorities are about to make further proposals to Agents-General. It is advisable, I think, to wait a few days for further communication from England. I shall, however, if absolutely necessary, be glad to have an interview with you in Melbourne next week, or I would be pleased to see you over if it would be convenient for you to come. Possibly, however, we shall be able to settle the matter by wire.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

No. 97.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

31 October, 1887.

MANY thanks for your courteous telegram. I concur with you that this morning's press telegram slightly alters the aspect. I have asked Mr. Gillies to cable our Agent-General backing him up a little in endeavouring to effect as satisfactory settlement as possible. This is being done; will now watch result of to-morrow's meeting in London.

FREDK. T. DERHAM.

No. 98.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

31 October.

HAVE just sent the following telegram to Agent-General, viz., "Mail contract. We feel hurt, after thinking the matter settled, to see the Treasury only trying to drive hard bargain. Considering weight of mails, all advantage under their proposals will be with them. Press case strongly as you can."

D. GILLIES.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 2/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C.—C.W., 2/11/87.

No. 99.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

2 November, 1887.

MATE Service.—Blyth, Berry, and self had long interview with Goschen and Raikes. Joint telegram sent through Governor South Australia to-day.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 3/11/87. The Secretary to the Post-office.—C.W., 3/11/87.

No. 100.

No. 100.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

3 November, 1887.

Just received following telegram from Blyth:—"Joint telegram.—The Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had a long interview with Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Raikes, Postmaster-General, Blackwood and Rea being present. We fully discussed the question of proportion of payment of subsidy. They contend that no agreement was ever made. Goschen and Raikes object to any system of payment involving keeping accounts, but are willing to arrange payment on a fair basis, and will entertain proposals for modification of offer of £90,000 and £80,000. We request you to authorize us to negotiate and conclude agreement. We believe we can secure settlement at £95,000 Imperial, and £75,000 Colonial payments.—BLYTH." We consider the request should be complied with; shall be glad to hear your opinion, so as to send joint telegram in reply as quickly as possible. Wired Gillies same effect.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 7/11/87. The Secretary to the General Post Office, B.C.—
C.W., P.U.S., 7/11/87.

No. 101.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

3 November, 1887.

Re postal contract anxiously waiting reply. Victoria willing to agree to contribution of Colonies, £75,000. If you concur, will at once telegram joint reply to Agents-General.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

No. 102.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier,
South Australia.

4 November, 1887.

We concur in proposed joint telegram in respect to mail contracts, the amount contributed by the three Colonies not to exceed £75,000.

HENRY PARKES,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C.—C.W., 4/11/87.

No. 103.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

5 November, 1887.

HAVE forwarded the following telegram to our Agent-General:—"Joint telegram. Agents-General are authorized to negotiate *re* Ocean Mail Contract in terms mentioned in your telegram of 2nd instant. Imperial payment ninety-five thousand, Colonial seventy-five thousand.

T. PLAYFORD.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 5/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 5/11/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 7/11/87.

No. 104.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

8 November, 1887.

BLYTH, Berry, and self, had satisfactory interview with Chancellor Exchequer, concluded agreement for payment of subsidy. England to pay £95,000, Colonies, £75,000, each retaining own postages, subject ratification by Parliament. Postmaster will at once conclude contracts with Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies. We are to meet Postmaster-General shortly to arrange about postage-rate by direct service, by contract steamers; he favours threepenny-rate.

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 10/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 10/11/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 11/11/87.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FUTURE MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT
BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA, VIA SUEZ.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1888.

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No. 1.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 10 November, 1887.

FOLLOWING telegram received yesterday, but being public holiday could not be forwarded before:—
 "Agents-General New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, seen Goschen who agrees, Imperial, £95,000; Colonial, £75,000; will sign contract with both Companies, subject approval Imperial Parliament. Treasury expects one Colony collect the seventy-five thousand for quarterly payment suggest New South Wales or Victoria collect. Reply by wire as soon as possibly can.—Signed, BLYTH."
 We suggest Victoria should collect for Colonies.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 18/11/87.

No. 2.

Telegram from The Premier of Victoria to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 11 November, 1887.

Re Mail Contract.—Received telegram from Mr. Playford, which has doubtless been sent to you as well, as to the collection of the seventy-five thousand pounds by one Colony. We should personally prefer South Australia or New South Wales, but very happy to undertake the duty if desired. What do you say.

D. GILLIES,
Premier.

No. 3.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 18 November, 1887.

MAIL Service am posting to-day Treasury letter with particulars re new postal arrangements. Treasury request one Colony will collect Colonial portions of subsidy £75,000 and pay quarterly Imperial Government. Reply.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 19/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C. 21 November, 1887. Submitted.—JAS. D., 22/11/87. I recommend that the suggestion of South Australia be adopted, viz.:—That Victoria be requested to collect Colonial portions of the subsidy of £75,000 and pay the Imperial Government quarterly. Forward to the Colonial Secretary.—C.J.R., 23/11/87. The Principal Under Secretary.—JAS. D., B.C., 23/11/87.

No. 4.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 23 November, 1887.

RECEIVED the following from Blyth:—"Joint telegram, mail contract—Treasury requires one Colony to be named responsible for subsidy during period of contract, and that contract steamers be placed in at least as favourable a position as other ocean steamers as regards port and light dues. Reply by wire as soon as you possibly can.—BLYTH." Have suggested that Victoria be responsible for subsidy. Mail steamers in this Colony are placed in as favourable position as other ocean steamers.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 9/3/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—B.C., 9 March, 1888. C.W., P.U.S.

No. 5.

No. 5.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.

Sydney, 25 November, 1887.

This Colony concurs in Victoria collecting the subsidy under new mail contract.

HENRY PARKES.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 25/11/87.

No. 6.

The Secretary of State for The Colonies to The Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 12 October, 1887.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the proposed Australian Mail Contracts, I have the honor to transmit to you for the information of your Government, copies of a correspondence between the Treasury and this Department on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 23/11/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 23 November, 1887. Submitted.—JAS. D., 24/11/87. Read.—C.J.R., 26/11/87.

[Enclosures.]

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the Australian Mail Contracts.

Colonial Office, 12 October, 1887.

No. 1.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 27 September, 1887.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of 10th instant, enclosing copies of two telegrams from the Governor of New South Wales protesting against the course proposed to be adopted by Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the new mail contracts for the conveyance of the Australian mails, and complaining that their Lordships had refused to sanction arrangements said to be satisfactory to the Post Office officials of Great Britain and to the Colonies, "apparently without reference to the interests of the Colonies concerned." Their Lordships observe that the telegrams speak of the arrangement referred to as "an agreement satisfactory to all."

Before proceeding to comment on the telegrams in question, my Lords are anxious to place on record the exact course which the negotiations have taken. When the steamship companies refused to accept payment by weight, and insisted on a subsidy (which subsidy was ultimately, with the consent of the Colonies, fixed at £170,000 a year), it became necessary to determine the method of dividing this subsidy between Great Britain and the Colonies. It was then proposed on behalf of the Imperial Government, that each party should pay one half of the subsidy, but the Agents General objected to this proposal and urged that each party should pay according to the weight of matter despatched. To this counter-proposal the Treasury at once objected, and my Lords are most anxious that the Colonies should understand that the Treasury have never in any way intimated any intention to assent to it. It is true that at the time when the first tenders were called for, and when it was expected that the steamship companies would agree to payment by weight, the Treasury were willing that Great Britain and the Colonies should each simply defray the cost of the carriage of their own mails. But with the refusal of the companies to tender, except under the condition of a subsidy, the arrangements which were contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, solely on the assumption that payment to the companies would be by weight, naturally fell to the ground. As soon as the altered condition of a subsidy was brought to the cognisance of my Lords, they at once decided that they would only assent to the division of such subsidy on the principle of fixed contributions. From that decision they have never in any way departed, and to it they must, after the most careful consideration, definitely adhere.

With regard to the wish of the Colonies that payment should be according to the weight of matter despatched, it appears to my Lords that such a scheme would, under a subsidy, entail insuperable difficulties. Under such a system, if any reduction of the rate of postage were to take place, and, still more, if any considerable amount of the correspondence of either party were to be diverted to a new route, there would be a complete change in the proportion of the cost borne by the two parties respectively. These contingencies are so serious, that in making an arrangement of this kind for a number of years it would be impossible to foresee, even approximately, the liabilities incurred, while in every successive year there would be a difficulty in determining the actual amount required for the service of the year following. My Lords feel that they cannot, consistently with their duty to the British taxpayers, commit this country for a number of years to payments of such indefinite amount.

But while primarily considering their obligations as guardians of the Imperial purse, my Lords strongly deprecate any idea that their decision is unfavourable to the Colonies, or has been arrived at without due regard to Colonial interests. They think that they have proved their desire to act with generosity towards the Colonies by their willingness to entertain the proposal, that the contributions of Great Britain and the Colonies to the subsidy of £170,000 should be fixed at £90,000 and £80,000 respectively. Having regard to the fact that Great Britain, under another contract, already pays for the carriage of its Australian mails to Colombo by steamer, they consider the suggested division of the £170,000 to be highly favourable to the Colonies.

Having stated the facts of the case, my Lords have only to add that they think a full examination of them cannot fail to remove the unfavourable impression as to the action of Her Majesty's Government in the matter, which would seem, to judge from the tone of Lord Carrington's telegrams, to prevail in the Colonies.

As has been pointed out, the assent of the Treasury to any arrangement which might be arrived at was reserved from the first, and of this the Agents-General of the Colonies were perfectly aware. Until that assent was given it could not be said that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties had been arrived at, for the Treasury represented the British taxpayer whose interest in the contract is fully as large as any other. Their Lordships regret that it should have been possible to think that Colonial interests had been treated by them inconsiderately or unhandsomely, but they consider that any such idea is in no way justified by their action in the matter. They are not aware in what form the difficulties raised by them were communicated to the Agents-General, nor whether there was anything in the form of communication to which the Colonial authorities might object. But, as far as they were concerned, nothing could have been further from their intention than to take action in any way which the Colonies might think wanting in consideration to them.

My Lords attach much importance to the real facts of the case being communicated clearly to the Colonial authorities, in order both that they may understand that all pecuniary arrangements must necessarily be reserved, not only formally but substantially, for the assent of the Treasury, and that they may be assured that in the course which it has pursued the Treasury has neither been regardless of the interests of the Colonies nor of the just susceptibilities of the Colonial Governments.

I am, &c.,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

J. Bramston, Esq., C.B.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to Treasury.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 October, 1887.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo (No. 1), respecting the Australian mail contracts.

With regard to the statement that Great Britain under another contract already pays for the carriage of its Australian mails to Colombo by steamer, I am to observe that Sir H. Holland understands that the tenders for the proposed service are for a line between Brindisi and Adelaide. It is true that, as explained in the memorandum by Mr. Rea, read to the Colonial Conference and printed in C.-5,091, page 341, the contracting company may forward the Australian mails between Brindisi and Colombo by the China steamer, for which it is paid under another contract. But this arrangement is mutual, it being also provided that the Australian steamer may be utilised for the China mail. In this way the contracting company may gain, by having to provide one vessel instead of two; but this makes no difference to the Colonies, which pay as much as if a separate vessel were always employed.

Sir H. Holland proposes to transmit your letter, with such modifications (if any) as their Lordships would wish to make after perusing the above observations, to the Colonies concerned without delay.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

No. 3.

Treasury to Colonial Office.

[Confidential.]

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 7 October, 1887.

With reference to Mr. Bramston's letter of the 1st instant (No. 2), relating to the Australian mail contracts, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland, that as regards the option reserved to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to carry the China mails on board the Australian steamer between Brindisi and Colombo, my Lords desire me to remark that the terms upon which the China mails are to be carried are already settled, the contract made and approved by the House of Commons, and that neither more nor less will be paid for the conveyance whether the Company perform an Australian service or not. My Lords think, therefore, that the option in question must be regarded solely as the consideration upon which the Company are ready to accept £85,000 a year instead of a higher subsidy for the Australian service. Moreover, although the Company in working the two services naturally expect to gain at all events some slight advantage by that option, there is no reduction whatever in the cost of the China service. On the other hand, the Australian Colonies, if ever the service comes into operation, so far from paying "as much as if a separate vessel were always employed," will reap the full benefit of the reduction of subsidy to £85,000 a year, which the Company are ready to make in consideration of the option referred to.

2. I am desired at the same time to request that you will remind the Secretary of State that, so far as the pecuniary interests of the United Kingdom are concerned, it would be distinctly to the advantage of this country to go on with the present contract rather than adopt the proposal against which the Australian Colonies have protested.

3. My Lords are quite willing, however, to co-operate with the Colonies in endeavouring to provide an improved service, but if they are not prepared to meet the views of this Board, my Lords have no desire to press upon them the new arrangements now under consideration.

4. In conclusion, I am desired to refer to a point which was inadvertently omitted in the letter from this Board dated the 27th ultimo (No. 1). In the course of personal discussion between the representatives of the Treasury and those of the Australian Colonies a suggestion arose that the mother country should make one contract and the Colonies the other, each party paying the relative subsidy, but this proposal has been withdrawn in favour of one for fixing the proportions in which the gross amount of the two subsidies shall be paid by the mother country and the Colonies in certain fixed proportions.

I am, &c.,

R. E. WELBY.

Sir R. Herbert, K.C.B., Colonial Office.

No. 7.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir,

14 October, 1887.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copies of correspondence respecting the Australian mail contracts, which are being sent, by this day's mail, to His Excellency the Governor from the Colonial Office.

This matter has already been fully dealt with in my former letters to you on this subject.

In order that you may be placed as soon as possible in possession of the purport of this correspondence, I have this day sent you the following telegram:—

"Letters from Treasury posted to-day in reply to Lord Carrington's telegrams. Treasury refuse apportion subsidy by weight. Offer ninety thousand against Colonies eighty thousand. Say 'if Colonies not prepared assent to this will not press it, as more advantageous pecuniarily to Imperial Government to continue present arrangement. Wrote fully 23rd September.'"

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 23/11/87. The Secretary to, the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 23 November, 1887. Submitted.—JAS. D., 24/11/87. Read.—C.J.R., 26/11/87.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 13 October, 1887.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the proposed Australian Mail Contracts, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you copies of a correspondence between the Treasury and this Department on the subject.

This correspondence will be transmitted to the Governor of New South Wales by the mail of the 14th instant.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

[Sub-enclosures—See Enclosures to No. 4.]

No. 8.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 3 December, 1887.

At your request this Government will accept responsibility of subsidy, it being understood that all correspondence for the United Kingdom from these three Colonies will be forwarded by the Orient or Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Drafts for your share (on London, to save Intercolonial Bank Exchange) to be forwarded to this Colony for remittance to England with our own payments. A formal agreement embodying these and other necessary conditions, will be drawn up and sent to you for signature.

D. GILLIES.

Premier.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 3/12/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 5 December, 1887. New South Wales should not, in my opinion, be bound to only one route. Secretary for report.—C.J.R., 7/12/87.

THE agreement dated the 21st August, 1885, made between the Honorable Mr. Norton, of New South Wales, Mr. Campbell, of Victoria, and Mr. Coekbuen, of South Australia, copy attached, provides as follows.—“Eleventh.—Great Britain and the contracting Colonies to send by the contracting steamers all mail matter not specially directed to be sent by particular route.”

I would not advise any departure from that agreement in this particular. It is the custom, I believe, of all postal administrations throughout the world, to respect the wishes of senders of letters in regard to the route by which their correspondence is to be sent. For instance, persons may desire to send duplicates of advice by the San Francisco mail, or by the Messageries, or by the German Line, and if they specially mark their letters by either of these routes, I think they should—in accordance with what has hitherto been the practice here, and, as observed, what I believe to be the practice throughout the world—be sent accordingly.

S.H.L., 8/12/87.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum of Agreement.

MEMORANDUM of agreement made between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand,

It is agreed as follows—

1. This agreement is primarily entered into by the three Colonies first-named; and unless all three of such Colonies sign or agree to the same it shall not be considered binding on any one or more of such Colonies who have signed or agreed hereto.

2. As soon as three first-named Colonies shall have assented hereto the other Colonies before-mentioned shall be invited to become parties hereto.

3. The Colony of New South Wales shall invite the Colonies of Queensland and New Zealand to become parties hereto; the Colony of Victoria shall invite the Colony of Tasmania to become a party hereto; and the Colony of South Australia shall invite the Colony of Western Australia to become a party hereto.

4. This agreement is entered into as a preliminary to a joint answer being sent by the Colonies to the telegram of Lord Derby, of the 4th February, 1885, to the Governors of the various Colonies re postal matters, and in order to secure joint and concerted action on the part of the Colonies in reference to the postal matters referred to in such telegram.

5. As soon as the first three Colonies named have assented hereto a telegram shall be sent to the British Government, in answer to the said telegram of the 4th February, suggesting the following arrangements between Great Britain and the Colonies on the termination of the present agreement between Great Britain and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company—

First—Great Britain to invite tenders on behalf of herself and the contracting Colonies for a mail service or mail services to be performed by British ships.

Second—Tenders to be called—

(a) For a weekly service,

(b) For a fortnightly service, to alternate with another fortnightly service, so as to secure a weekly service.

Third—Such service or services to be from Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe, to be named by the tenderers, and approved of by the other contracting parties, to Sydney, *via* King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

Fourth—The tenders (whether confined to any particular companies or open) to be called for separate and distinct from any other service.

Fifth—Tenders to be invited for services from London to the Semaphore, Adelaide, and *vice versa*, in twenty-nine days, in thirty-one days, and in thirty-three days.

Sixth—The mail matter of any Colony desiring it to be landed at Adelaide, and forwarded by rail to Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, *et cetera*; 10d. per lb. for letters and 1d. per lb. for other mail matter to be paid to each forwarding Colony; South Australia to guarantee that there shall not be delay of more than six hours at Adelaide, and, if necessary, to employ special trains. South Australia and Victoria to arrange as to specials between Adelaide and Melbourne, and Victoria and New South Wales between Melbourne and Sydney.

Seventh—The mail steamers to continue on to Melbourne and Sydney.

Eighth—The tenders to include the local transit rates across Egypt, but the tenderers may carry mails by what route they think best, if they carry them in the specified time.

Ninth—All mail matter to be tendered

for at { per lb. of letters.

{ per lb. of other matter.

} amount to be given by tenderers.

Tenth—Penalties of £4 per hour for non-arrival in time, and bonuses of same amount for arrival before time (between port of departure in Europe and the Semaphore, Adelaide).

Eleventh—Great Britain and the contracting Colonies to send by the contracting steamers all mail matter not specially directed to be sent by particular route.

Twelfth—Great Britain to retain all her own postages, and pay cost of transit through to destination of all mail matter, including premiums on voyages from Great Britain. The contracting Colonies to do the same in connection with the trips from the Colonies to Great Britain.

Thirteenth—If any other Colony, not a party hereto, sends mail matter by contracting steamers it shall be carried at the same rates as for contracting Colonies, and on the same terms, including share of premiums and penalties.

Fourteenth—Premiums on mail matter despatched from the Colonies by any steamer to be paid by Colonies sending letters by such steamer in proportion to letters carried, and amounts to be adjusted quarterly.

Fifteenth—In the event of the contracting Colonies joining the Postal Union, any loss which may accrue in consequence of being obliged to carry mail matter for Union Countries at Union rates to be paid one-half by Great Britain and the other half by the contracting Colonies, in the proportion of weight of letters carried for such Colonies—taking an average of three months.

Sixteenth—

Sixteenth—No contract to be accepted without the consent of the three first-named Colonies.
 Seventeenth—The tenders to be for five years.

6. It is also agreed that the contracting Colonies shall urge upon Great Britain the desirability of taking all possible steps to reduce the exorbitant rates now paid for the land transit of the Australian mails across Italy and France, namely 16 l. 50 c. per kilo of letters, *et cetera*.

7. This agreement is made subject to ratification by the respective Parliaments of the Colonies parties hereto.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1885.

JAMES NORTON,
 Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
 Postmaster-General, Victoria.

JOHN A. COCKBURN,
 Minister of Education, Controlling Postal Department, South Australia.

Approved. Perhaps the Colonial Secretary will reply to Victoria accordingly. Forward to Colonial Secretary.—C.J.R., 8/12/87. The Principal Under Secretary.—S.H.L., B.C., 8/12/87. Submitted, 10/12/87. Return to Post Office, as requested.—C.W., 22/12/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 22/12/87.

No. 9.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 8 December, 1887.

RECEIVED the following from Blyth:—"Joint telegram, mail contracts.—The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies requests Agents-General to obtain constitutional confirmation of authority to accept contracts, and division of subsidy, as arranged. Let Executive Councils pass minutes approving, and respective Governors wire Secretary of State accordingly. Rate of postage by long sea route must be uniform, and fixed forthwith. The Imperial Government approve 3d. Consult and reply by wire as soon as you possibly can.—BLYTH." We disapprove 3d., and propose 4d. Reply stating your views.

T. PLAYFORD,
 Premier.

Urgent. The first Executive Council will be on Tuesday. I would like to see Mr. Roberts early on that day. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 9/12/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 9/12/87.

No. 10.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 7 December, 1887.

MALD contract. Important joint telegram sent to-day requires immediate attention.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 9/12/87. Secretary, Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., 9/12/87.

No. 11.

Minute of The Secretary to the Post Office.

If the Postmaster-General approves, the necessary minute for the Executive Council might be at once prepared asking for authority to join with Great Britain, Victoria, and South Australia, in accepting the contracts of the P. and O. and the Orient Companies, for the future ocean mail service at £170,000 a year; England to be responsible for £95,000, and the three Colonies for the remainder.

With regard to the over-sea route, for which provision has been made in the contracts, correspondence recently to hand shows that a reduction in the overland European transit charges between Brindisi or Naples and England will take place. The present charge amounts to about 1½d. per letter, and it is expected that the effect of the reduction will be to lower this charge to about 1d. per letter. It would therefore follow that out of the 6d. that would be collected on a ½ ounce letter, 5d. will be for the carriage of it from Australia to Brindisi or Naples, and 1d. for the carriage from either of the latter places to Great Britain.

With reference to the proposed all-sea rate of 3d., it would certainly seem an anomaly that whilst 5d. would be charged for conveying a letter the shorter distance, namely, from Brindisi or Naples to England, only 3d. would be charged for carrying it all the way to England by sea.

Although the new contracts are taken on more favourable terms to the Colonies, it is still expected that there will be a loss, *i.e.*, that the postages received on correspondence will not equal the subsidy and expenses to be paid; so that even if 6d. were continued to be charged, and only 1d. instead of 1½d., as formerly, were paid away for European transit, the remaining 5d. would still be insufficient to maintain the mail service without actual loss. If this rate were reduced to 4d., of course the loss would be greater; whilst if it were reduced to 3d., the loss would be still more. In other words, notwithstanding the favourable terms under which the new contracts are taken as compared with the existing ones, they will still be sustained at a loss, and of course the lower the postage—whether by Brindisi or Naples, or by the all-sea route—the greater that loss will be.

It is impossible at the present time to estimate what would be the difference if a 3d. or a 4d. all-sea rate were adopted.

If

If the postage by Italy were still kept at 6d., and the all-sea rate reduced to 3d., no doubt the loss would be great, as the large majority of persons, tempted by the low rate, would send the chief portion of their correspondence by the all-sea route; but if the postage by Brindisi were reduced to 5d., and the all-sea rate to 4d., the loss would not, I think, be so great, as the reduction both by Brindisi and the all-sea route would no doubt result in some increase of correspondence. The difference in cost to us under the reduced Italian rate would only be $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a letter; for instance, out of the 6d. now collected, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. is paid for European transit, leaving us $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Under a reduced arrangement, if we collected 5d. and paid 1d. for European transit, we should receive 4d.; but we should no doubt secure a greater amount of correspondence, and consequently more revenue by the quicker route, if there were a difference of only 1d. between the quicker and the slower one—whilst, as already observed, there would seem to be no reason in conveying a letter by way of England for less than we would charge for conveying it to Brindisi or Naples.

S.H.L., 9/12/87.

Prepare necessary minute, as regards ocean mail contract, for the Executive Council. I will take an early opportunity of consulting Cabinet respecting the all-sea rate.—C.J.R., 9/12/87.

No. 12.

Minute for The Governor and Executive Council.

Subject :—Requesting authority to give effect (subject to ratification by Parliament) to an arrangement for the continuance of the weekly mail service between England and Australia.

General Post Office, Sydney, 12 December, 1887.

I REQUEST authority to give effect (subject to ratification by Parliament) to the following arrangement that has resulted from the lengthened negotiations that have taken place (as disclosed by the printed papers, herewith) in reference to the continuance from the 1st February, 1888, of the weekly mail service between England and Australia, by way of Suez, by the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, viz. :—

- 1st.—Payment to each Company £85,000 a year for a fortnightly service, or in all £170,000 for a service once a week. The quick mails to be conveyed to and from Brindisi or Naples, and the slow mails to and from a port in the United Kingdom.
- 2nd.—The voyage to be performed by the Orient Company between Naples and Adelaide in 32 days and by the Peninsular and Oriental Company between Brindisi and Adelaide in $32\frac{1}{2}$ days, including stoppages in passages through the Suez Canal.
- 3rd.—The contract to be for a period of seven years, to commence on the 1st February, 1888.
- 4th.—The steamers of the two Companies not to be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than any other ocean steamers trading with the same ports. (This, however, is not to be considered as exempting the steamers from payment of the usual pilotage, tonnage, lighthouse, harbour or dock dues.)
- 5th.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company, in consideration of the reduction in the amount of their tender, to have liberty to transmit the China mails, at certain seasons by the Australian steamers between Brindisi and Colombo, if they should think it advisable to do so.

The annual subsidy of £170,000 to be provided as follows :—£95,000 by the United Kingdom, and £75,000 by the Australasian Colonies—the Colony of Victoria to collect the amounts contributed by the Australasian Colonies, and to account therefor to the Imperial Authorities (the method of adjustment of the proportions to be contributed by these Colonies to be settled hereafter), it being understood that New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia are primarily responsible to the Imperial Government for the annual amount of £75,000.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

The Executive Council advise, that the proposed arrangements for the continuance of the weekly mail service between England and Australia be approved (subject to ratification by Parliament).—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 15/12/87. ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 87/67, 15/12/87. Confirmed, 20/12/87.

No. 13.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 8 December, 1887.

IN view of Blyth's telegram kindly urge reply being sent to telegram from our Premier on the 3rd, respecting the condition under which this Colony will undertake responsibility of subsidy, &c.

FREDK. T. DERHAM.

The Colonial Secretary.—C.J.R., 9/12/87.

No. 14.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, Victoria, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 8 December, 1887.

The following telegram has been received from our Agent-General:—

“Mail contract provides the steamers to be placed same position foreign steamers regarding port and light dues and other public charges. Convention with France secures exemption for the Messageries Imperiales steamships, pilotage not included. Cause of delay, Postmaster-General insists inclusion parcel post in mail contract; Companies object. It has been referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Transit duties settled. Colonies save £5,000 sterling.”

Have the Messageries any special privileges or exemptions in your Colony? They have none in Victoria.

FREDK. T. DERHAM,
Postmaster-General.

No. 15.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria.

Sydney, 10 December, 1887.

I HAVE to thank you for your telegram of 8th instant, giving contents of cablegram from your Agent-General. In reply to your inquiry, the Collector of Customs informs me that the Messageries steamers have no special privileges in this Colony; they pay rates for pilotage, light, and harbour dues.

No. 16.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 9 December, 1887.

Am awaiting reply to joint telegram of 23rd ultimo, re Ocean mail contract. Have received following reply from Premier, Victoria:—At your request this Government will accept responsibility of subsidy. It being understood that all correspondence for the United Kingdom from these three Colonies will be forwarded by the Orient or Peninsular and Oriental steamers. Drafts for your share on London, to save intercolonial bank exchange, to be forwarded to this Colony for remittance to England with our own payments. A formal agreement embodying these and other necessary conditions will be drawn up and sent to you for signature. Presume you will inform Blyth.—Signed GILLIES.—We agree. Do you concur?

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

Submitted, 9/12/87.

No. 17.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
11 November, 1887.

Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the mail service, I have now the honor and satisfaction to confirm my telegram of the 8th instant (copy annexed), and to state that on that date, in reply to their request, the Agents-General had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and concluded an arrangement for the proportionate payment of the mail service subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, for the conveyance of mails under the new contract, namely, that Great Britain should pay ninety-five thousand pounds (£95,000) and the Colonies seventy-five thousand pounds (£75,000); England and the Colonies retaining their own postages. The Postmaster-General to make the two contracts with the steamship companies without further delay. These arrangements are subject to ratification by Parliament.

The respective proportions of the subsidy of £75,000 to be paid by the Colonies, will have to be arranged between the Colonies concerned.

The question of the reduction of the rate of postage by the sea route was also discussed, and Mr. Goschen expressed himself favourable to a lower rate, but left it to the representatives of the Colonies and the Postmaster-General to determine what the reduction should be. As stated in my telegram of the 8th instant, before referred to, I am aware that the Postmaster-General favours a reduction to 3d. per half-ounce letter by the sea route. As Victoria and Queensland desire a fourpenny rate, it is necessary that there should be some agreement between the Colonies in this regard. This question, however, will doubtless be settled before this letter reaches you.

Trusting that the arrangement now concluded will be satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 16/12/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S.,
B.C., 16 December, 1887. Read.—C.J.R., 19/12/87.

Copy Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

8 November, 1887.

BLYTH, Berry, and self had satisfactory interview with Chancellor, Exchequer. Concluded agreement for payment of subsidy, England to pay £95,000, Colonies £75,000, each retaining own postages. Subject ratification by Parliament. Postmaster will at once conclude contracts with Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies. We are to meet Postmaster-General shortly to arrange about postage rate by direct service by contract steamers. He favours threepenny rate.

No. 18.

No. 18.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

18 November, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herein for your information copy of a letter from the Colonial Office addressed to me, with its enclosures, having reference to the new mail contract.

A joint letter from the Agents-General will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in accordance with his request.

I have this day forwarded to you the undermentioned telegram in relation to this matter:—

“Mail Service.—Am posting to-day Treasury letter with particulars re new postal arrangements.

“Treasury request one Colony will collect Colonial portions of subsidy, £75,000, and pay quarterly to Imperial Government. Reply.”

I am, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Postmaster-General.—H.P., 22/12/87.
22 December, 1887.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S.,
Read.—C.J.R., 29/12/87.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 November, 1887.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 13th ultimo, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed Australian mail contracts, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury with its enclosure on the subject.

I am to request that you will join with the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia in a formal record of the agreement mentioned by the Treasury as having been made verbally; and it would be convenient if you could, at the same time, transmit any telegrams to and from your Government which constitute the authorisation to you to enter into such agreement.

As the new contracts would come into operation on the 1st of February next, I am to suggest that it would be very desirable that a telegram should be sent to the Colonial Governments, proposing that one Colony should be responsible for the payment annually of the sum of £75,000 to the Imperial Exchequer during the continuance of the contract, and that any steps which may be necessary should be taken to place the mail steamers of the contracting companies on a footing not less favourable as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than that given to other ocean steamers trading with the same ports.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

[Sub-enclosures.]

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 November, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland, that on the 8th instant the Chancellor of Exchequer received the Agents-General of the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, who were authorised by their respective Governments to negotiate and conclude terms for the division between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom of the cost of the Australian Mail Service proposed to be established on the expiration of the existing Colonial contracts on the 31st January, 1888.

The Agents-General proposed on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the Chancellor of Exchequer agreed, that the cost of the new contract, viz., £170,000 per annum, should be divided in the proportions of £95,000 to the United Kingdom, and £75,000 to the Colonies, concerned.

My Lords have accordingly authorised the Postmaster-General to prepare contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company for the performance of the proposed service on the conditions stated in my letter to the Postmaster-General of even date herewith, of which I am to enclose a copy for Sir H. Holland's information. The general conditions will be already known to the Secretary of State, but he will observe one fresh point, viz., the allocation of payments of Foreign mails.

The question of the decision of the cost of the contract having been thus settled as between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, there remains the further questions of the appropriation of the postage receipts collected in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies (referred to in the letter to the Postmaster-General), the apportionment between the Colonies concerned of the Colonial portion, and the responsibility of one or all the Colonies for the due collection and remittance to the Postmaster-General of their respective shares.

With the apportionment between the Colonies of the sum to be annually contributed by them, my Lords are not immediately concerned. The Colonies will, no doubt, agree on a method of division among themselves. And their Lordships would only say that if the advice and assistance of the Post Office should be required, they will gladly instruct the Postmaster-General to render any help in his power in settling the question.

On the other point I am to observe that the Postmaster-General will make the contracts with the companies, and be responsible for the annual payment of £170,000 to them, the whole of which will consequently require to be provided in the Post Office Packet Vote, the payments of the Colonies for their share being taken as extra receipts, and paid into the Exchequer.

As Sir H. Holland is aware, my Lords entertained considerable objection to this course, as tending to swell the amount of the Estimates to be presented to Parliament.

It is, however, inevitable under existing circumstances, and my Lords have now only to ask that the necessary steps may be taken for the regular and punctual payment of the Colonial contributions. It will in the first place be desirable that there should be a formal record of the agreement of the Colonies concerned to the distribution verbally agreed to by the Agents-General, as well as to the contribution being continued during the entire period of seven years, for which the contracts will be made, and my Lords would be glad if Sir H. Holland would secure that this is done.

The dates of the periodical payments to be made will be determined by the dates of the payments to be made to the companies by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the conditions of tender, and will accordingly be at intervals of three months, the first payment to be made in London on 31st March, 1888.

My Lords would prefer, and the Agents-General assent to this, that the Colonies should arrange among themselves that one of them should undertake the responsibility for making the quarterly remittance on account of the whole £170,000 to the Imperial Post Office, and I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to submit this proposal to the Colonial Governments.

Sir Henry Holland will no doubt also take the necessary steps for inducing the Colonial Governments to carry out the stipulation which forms part of the two packet companies' stipulations of the 18th of February, 1887, that the mail steamers shall not be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues or other public charges in any of the Colonial ports than any other ocean steamers trading with the same ports.

I am, &c.,

W. L. JACKSON.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 14 November, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that on the 8th inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer received the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, who were authorised by their respective Governments to negotiate and conclude terms for the division between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom of the cost of the mail service intended to come into force on the expiration of the present Colonial contracts on the 31st January, 1888.

The result of the conference was that it was agreed that the total cost of the new services, viz., £170,000, should be divided in the proportion of £95,000 to the United Kingdom, and £75,000 to the Colonies concerned. The whole cost of the contract will be annually provided in the Packet Vote, and the contributions of the Colonies will be taken as an Extra Receipt in the same way as the repayments by India and the Eastern Colonies on account of the Eastern mail service. It was further agreed that, as regards all correspondence conveyed under the new contracts, the Imperial Post Office and the Colonies will respectively keep all the postage which they collect on such correspondence in lieu of the proportions of the total postage specified in Mr Childers' scheme of 1880. As regards this last question, as well as in regard to the division of the Australian share of £75,000 between the Colonies concerned, its collection and remittance and the responsibility of one or all the Colonies, my Lords are in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and will communicate the necessary papers to you in due course.

The question of the division of the cost of the contract having been thus settled, I am directed by their Lordships to authorise you to accept the offers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and to prepare for submission to this Board, contracts with those Companies for the performance of a Mail Service to and from Australia on the following terms:—

- (1.) Each Company to perform a service in alternate weeks, the two Companies together, thus providing a regular weekly service, and to receive the sum of £85,000 per annum.
- (2.) The mails to be conveyed by the Orient Company from Naples to Adelaide, and *vice versa*, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Company from Brindisi to Adelaide, and *vice versa*, the time allowed between Naples and Adelaide being 32 days, and between Brindisi and Adelaide in 32½ days, including in each case stoppages and passage through the Suez Canal.
3. Power to be taken by the Post Office to place any outward mails on board the steamers at a port in the United Kingdom; and on the homeward voyage, the contracting Companies to carry such portion of the mails as may be so directed, for delivery at the first port of arrival in the United Kingdom or in London, times and dates of arrival at, and departure from, the United Kingdom, being fixed at the discretion of the Company.
4. The mails carried to include parcels.
5. The contract to be for a term of seven years, to commence on the 1st February, 1888.
6. The Colonies undertake that the steamers of the two Companies are not to be placed on a less favourable footing as regards port and light dues, or other public charges, in any of the Colonial ports, than any other ocean steamers trading to the same ports.
7. The Peninsular and Oriental Company to have liberty to transmit the China mails at certain seasons by the Australian steamers between Brindisi and Colombo, if they should think it advisable to do so, it being understood that this concession does not enable the Company to run one steamer instead of two on any of the routes covered by the Eastern mail contract, or the contract about to be concluded.
8. The Companies to undertake, in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, to carry the mails, if so required, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, on the conditions stated in their respective letters to you of the 23rd September, 1887.

Subject to the above general conditions, the contracts will be on the terms embodied in the notices, forms of tender, and correspondence, and will be signed by H.M. Postmaster-General.

I am to add that it was agreed between the Agents-General and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that any payments made to this country by other postal authorities in respect of mails sent by them on the Australian packets, on the outward voyages, will be placed to the credit of the British Post Office; the Colonies, on the other hand, retaining the whole of the postage received by them on mails addressed to countries other than the United Kingdom on the homeward voyage.

he Postmaster-General.

I am, &c.,

W. L. JACKSON.

No. 19.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor of New South Wales.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 16 November, 1887.

With reference to my despatch, No. 88, of the 12th ultimo, and to previous correspondence respecting the proposed Australian mail service, I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before your Lordship's Government, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with its enclosure, on the subject.

I request that you will move your Government to signify their concurrence in the conditions named. The contracts will be forwarded as soon as received for submission to the Legislatures of the Colonies concerned.

I have, &c.,

H. HOLLAND.

[Enclosures.]

SIMILAR to those forwarded by the Agent-General for New South Wales to the Colonial Secretary on the 18th November, 1887.

No. 20.

Minute of The Secretary to the Post Office.

Extract from "S. M. Herald," 22/12/87.—Adelaide, Wednesday.

The Government has received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the difficulties had arisen in including parcels in the mail contract, and asking if the Colonial Governments understood that parcels were to be included. Mr. Playford has forwarded the cablegram to the other Colonies.

I PRESUME the telegram in question will be referred to this office in due course.

Without venturing any opinion on the question, which it appears we are to be asked, the following particulars may possibly assist the Government in coming to a conclusion.

Tenders were invited by the Postmaster-General of Great Britain on the 1st February, 1886—the attached being a copy of the advertisement issued:—

CONTRACT FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

General Post Office, London, 1 February, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday, the 30th of April, 1886, the Postmaster-General will be ready to receive tenders from such persons as may be willing to enter into a contract for the performance of either of the following services by steam-vessels:—

1. A weekly service from Brindisi or Naples (Italy) or some other port in Europe, to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, to Adelaide (Senaphore), calling at King George's Sound; and

and back from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Brindisi or Naples or other selected port in Europe, calling at King George's Sound. The mail packets to continue the voyage from Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*, with or without mails on board.

2. A fortnightly service, to alternate with another fortnightly service, from Brindisi or Naples (Italy), or some other port in Europe, to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, to Adelaide (Semaphore) calling at King George's Sound; and back from Adelaide (Semaphore) to Brindisi or Naples or other selected port in Europe, calling at King George's Sound. The mail packets to continue the voyage from Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney, and *vice versa*, with or without mails on board.

The service to be separate and distinct from any other mail service.

No contract will be entered into for a period exceeding five years.

Payment will be made on the net weight of correspondence carried.

The correspondence to and from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia will (unless specially superscribed to be sent by any particular route) be forwarded by the mail steamers employed under this contract. The other Colonies of Australia will be invited to receive and send their correspondence by such mail steamers, but correspondence to and from New Zealand will only be sent when specially so superscribed.

The Postmaster-General thinks it well to state that the average weekly weight of letters and other mail matter carried during the past year by the packets conveying the mails between Suez and Melbourne, has been as follows:—

	Outward mails.		Homeward mails.	
	Letters. lbs.	Other mail matter. lbs.	Letters. lbs.	Other mail matter. lbs.
New South Wales	415	4,894	315	2,421
Victoria	378	5,163	325	3,404
South Australia	129	1,920	111	792
Western Australia	20	399	17	167
Tasmania	30	799	35	291
Queensland	136	2,013	84	634
New Zealand	31	395	7	7
Total	1,148	15,583	894	7,656

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application, personal or written, at the Secretary's Office, General Post Office, London.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Post Office, and must bear, in the left hand corner of the envelope, the words "Tender for the conveyance of Australian Mails."

No tender will be received after 1 o'clock on the day above mentioned.

It will be remembered that the intention was, in terms of the agreement, not to pay fixed subsidies, but to take contracts providing payment by weight of mail matter carried.

I would invite attention to the marked portion of this advertisement, in which the London Post Office gives, for the guidance of tenderers, particulars of the weight of letters and other mail matter conveyed during the previous year.

It is clear that the "other mail matter" could not have included parcels, as the parcel post was not then in operation.

The tenders received in response to this advertisement were transmitted to the Colonies in Lord Granville's despatch of 14th May, 1886, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General of Great Britain, dated 7th May. It will be recollected that the Peninsular and Oriental Company declined to accept payment by weight, but asked a subsidy of £115,000 a year for seven years, or £100,000 for ten years, whilst the Orient Company tendered for payment at 12s. a lb. for letters and post cards, and 6d. a lb. for other matter, with a further payment of £750 per voyage; contract to be for ten years.

It is estimated that the payment to the Orient Company under their tender would have amounted to about £85,000 a year.

It may suffice for present purposes to observe that these tenders were unanimously considered excessive, and the term too long.

Nothing definite was settled, however, until November, 1886, when a Conference was held in Melbourne between the Postmasters-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. This resulted in an agreement to offer the Companies payment by weight, or, failing that, to offer the sum of £100,000 per annum for the whole weekly service, "according to the terms of the previous invitations for tender," or, failing this, to offer the Peninsular and Oriental Company £90,000 a year, and the Orient Company £20,000 a year, in addition to payment by weight, the contracts to be for five years. No reference was made by the delegates to the question of parcels.

It may here be pointed out that the parcel post between the United Kingdom and Victoria was introduced from the 1st July, 1886, previously, and between the United Kingdom and New South Wales on the 1st August, 1886, previously, and that out of the postage payable on parcels, 4d. per lb. was agreed to be paid to the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Companies, and is paid accordingly.

The negotiations arising out of the Melbourne Conference have, as is well known, resulted after a considerable amount of correspondence in the acceptance by the Companies of an offer of £85,000 each for a term of seven years.

The difficulty of the parcel post would appear to have cropped up as the contract was on the eve of execution. It seems to me that the questions to be considered are as follows:—

1. Could the Company, when sending in their tenders in April, 1886 (which tenders were considered excessive), have fairly contemplated, in terms of the English advertisement and tabular statement of mail matter published for their guidance, having to carry parcels; seeing that although a parcel post was being arranged or agitated for it was not actually in operation?
- 2nd. When the contracts were offered to and accepted by them at a lower rate and for a shorter term than they originally tendered for, could they have fairly supposed that they would be required to carry under that contract, parcels, seeing that a parcel post was then in operation, and that they were being paid, exclusive of their subsidy, special rates of 4d. a lb. for carrying these parcels?

One thing is clear, and that is, that there was no expressed understanding on either side, *i.e.*, in offering the Companies these reduced amounts, there seems to have been no stipulation made that they should have to convey parcels as mail matter, nor apparently did the Companies make any expressed stipulation that they should receive payment at the existing or at any other rates; in short, the question of parcels seems to have been entirely left out of the negotiations, and only to have cropped up as before stated at the last moment.—S.H.L., 22/12/87.

When

When the Companies accepted the offer of £170,000 for the carriage of mail matter between Great Britain and Australia they must have been aware of the fact that we sent parcels by post, and had they stipulated then that extra charge would be made for the carriage of parcels, the probability is that the negotiations would not have been concluded. For my part, I consider that parcels come under the designation of mail matter in the same way as the letters and newspapers, and I, therefore, shall recommend the cabinet to strenuously oppose any extra charge being made whatsoever over the amount already agreed upon.—C.J.R., 23/12/87.

No. 21.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

22 December, 1888.

REFERRING to my telegram 8th inst., re uniform postage for long sea rate, Imperial Government recommend threepence; we have suggested fourpence; shall be glad to receive your views on subject. Will agree to threepence or fourpence, as may be approved by majority of three Colonies interested. Early reply desired.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

I see no necessity for settling the all-sea rate at once, as all that is wanted is that provision be made in the contract for the carriage of the mails all the way by sea. I have on previous papers stated that I favour the 3d. rate, but would prefer to postpone the question until it be discussed at the proposed Postal Conference.—C.J.R., 23/12/87.

No. 22.

Telegram from The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor, New South Wales.

FOLLOWING telegram received from Secretary of State:—

CARRINGTON.
" 22 December, 1887.

Mail contract difficulties have arisen as to including parcels. Post office claims right under definition clause five, original tender specifying all other articles transmissible by post. Companies contend no intention on their part include parcels. Did Colonial Governments understand parcels included? Signature of contract withheld pending reply."

Memo.—The above telegram reached the General Post Office on the 4th January, 1888.

I suggest that the Colonial Secretary be invited to send the attached telegram to Agent-General. Should the Companies give way on the parcel question, the London Post Office will still be without the official confirmation of the contract which was specially telegraphed for some time since. (The papers are at the Colonial Secretary's Office).—S.H.L., 5/1/88.

Draft of Telegram to Agent-General, London.

Re telegram of 3rd. Executive Council have confirmed contracts with P. and O. and Orient Companies, and agreed to division of subsidy—England, £95,000, and Colonies, £75,000, on the understanding that parcels are included in mail matter, and that steamers are not exempted from payment of usual port dues, &c.

No. 23.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 22 December, 1887.

MAIL Contract: Beg to inquire whether your Government has taken steps requisite under the joint telegram received on 8th inst. as to signing of contract by Agents-General, &c.

D. GILLIES,
Premier.

No. 24.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 23/12/87.

Re telegram from Secretary of State to Governors on parcels post, I would respectfully ask what answer you intend to send to the inquiry. Our Minister controlling the Post Office reports as follows:—Having looked into this matter I have come to the conclusion that the British Post Office has not made the matter sufficiently clear in the call for tenders, and that though we had thought that the new contract would include the parcels post, still that the Steamship Companies are not taking an untenable stand when they hold that their contract does not include the carriage of the parcels post.

T. PLAYFORD,
Premier.

Submitted, 28/12/87.
Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 11/1/88.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 11/1/88.

The Secretary to the

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No. 25.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 23 December, 1887.

Re mail contract, have received telegram through Governor respecting a difficulty having arisen as to including parcels. This Government thinks that under clause 5 of conditions of tender it might be held that parcels should be included with other mail matter by virtue of following words, which are used as defining "Her Majesty's Mails," namely "and all other articles transmissible by the post." It should, however, be remembered that when these conditions were drawn there was no parcel post between Colonies and Great Britain. Amount involved so far as this Colony is concerned is unimportant; at same time, if British Postmaster-General can obtain concession we shall be very pleased. What are your views?

D. GILLIES,

Premier.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 23/12/87. Immediate. The Secretary to the Post Office.—
C.W., B.C., 23/12/87.

No. 26.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.

Sydney, 29 December, 1887.

I SEE no necessity for settling the all sea rate at once, as all that is wanted is that provision be made in the contract for the carriage of the mails all the way by sea. I have previously stated that I favour the threepenny rate, but would prefer to postpone the question until it be discussed at the proposed Postal Conference.

HENRY PARKES.

Similar telegram sent to Premier of South Australia on same date.

No. 27.

Telegram from The Premier, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 29 December, 1887.

THE following telegram has just been received:—"Joint telegram—repeat to Governments New South Wales and Victoria. Postal telegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governors was sent without our knowledge. In our opinion the inclusion of parcels was not contemplated, being a distinct service. It is necessary to have a prompt decision or the new service may be greatly delayed. What rate of sea postage has been decided upon, signed BLYTH?" Will you kindly, without delay, give me a reply to mine of 8th and 22nd instant, relating to over-sea rate?

T. PLAYFORD,

Premier.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 5/1/88.

No. 28.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

25 November, 1887.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter (S. 388-87) of the 18th instant on the subject of the mail service, I have the honor to forward to you herein a copy of a joint letter from Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself, which we have addressed to the Colonial Office, in reply to Mr. Bramston's letter of the 17th idem, a copy of which, together with its enclosures, I had the honor of forwarding to you under cover of my letter above referred to.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Refer to Post Office.—C.W., 5/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C.,
6/1/88. Read.—C.J.R., 7/1/88.

[Enclosure.]

8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

22 November, 1887.

Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letter of the 17th instant, enclosing copies of letters addressed on the 14th instant by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Postmaster-General and to Sir Robert Herbert, respecting Australian mail contracts.

In reply we desire to say that we have read this correspondence, and that it is in accordance with the various verbal agreements we have entered into with Mr. Goschen.

With respect to the authority received from our respective Governments, we enclose copy of a joint telegram from the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, dated the 4th instant, we note further the request that we should telegraph to our respective Governments that the contract vessels will be placed on a footing at least as favourable as other ocean steamers trading with their respective ports in relation to port and light dues, and that the contracting Governments should arrange among themselves that one of them should be responsible for the due remittance, by quarterly payments, of the Colonial portion of the subsidy, viz., £75,000 during the currency of the contract.

We enclose copy of joint telegram to this effect despatched this day, and will, in due course, forward you the reply.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BLYTH,

Agent-General for South Australia.

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

GRAHAM BERRY,

Agent-General for Victoria.

The Right Honorable Sir Henry Holland, G.C.M.G., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

[Sub-Enclosures.]

[Sub-Enclosures.]

Telegram from The Government of South Australia to Sir Arthur Blyth.

Adelaide, 4 November, 1887.

JOINT telegram—Agents-General authorised negotiate and conclude agreement on terms mentioned. Imperial (portion), £95,000; Colonial (portion), £75,000. PLAYFORD.

Telegram from Sir Arthur Blyth to The Government of South Australia.

London, 22 November, 1887.

JOINT telegram—Repeat Premier Melbourne Sydney. Mail contract—Treasury requires one Colony to be named responsible for subsidy during period of contract, and that contract steamers be placed at least as favourable as other ocean steamers as regards port and light dues. Reply by wire as soon as you possibly can.

No. 29.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 3 January, 1888.

Re Ocean Mail Service. This Government is of opinion that its confirmation of the contract should be withheld pending settlement of Parcel Post difficulty.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 30.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 3 January, 1888.

MAIL Contract.—This Government is fully in accord with London Post Office, that parcels should be included as mail matter.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 31.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.

3 January, 1888.

REFERRING to your telegram, third ultimo, which I regret to say press of business has prevented me from answering earlier, I wish to point out that eleventh clause of agreement twenty-first August, eighteen eighty-five, which, as you are aware, formed basis of the new contracts, provides that we send by contracting steamers all mail matter not specially directed to be sent by particular route. We think this part of agreement should not be altered. In other respects we agree to the terms under which you have kindly undertaken to accept the responsibility of collecting the subsidy in first instance.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 32.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 5 January, 1888.

RECEIVED your telegram yesterday replying to mine of the 3rd December about Ocean Mail Service. The eleventh clause of agreement of 1885, to which you have referred, has now no application as between the contracting parties to the new Ocean Mail Contract, because it was originally contemplated that the new contract would be at per pound of mail matter. This, as you know, is not now the case, the contract being a bulk sum contract for £170,000 sterling per annum. The Imperial Government, at our request, has become personally responsible for the payment of the whole of that amount, contracting at the same time with the three Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to provide on its own account £95,000, and the Colonies named to pay £75,000 on their own account, so that whatever mail matter we send, be it large or small, by the contracting Mail Companies, the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient, the three Colonies are responsible for and must pay to the Imperial Government £75,000 per annum. It is apparent, therefore, that it is the interest of the three contracting Colonies to send all their mail matter by the contracting Mail Companies, but of course there is nothing to prevent any of these Colonies sending their mails by any other route, only that such a course can make no difference in the payment which any such Colony has to make under the contract. The original calculation which was made showed that the mail matter carried for each of the three Colonies bore a very close relation to the number of their respective populations; the payment therefore to be made by the respective Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, will be properly based in this case, as in all others, on population. I have replied to your telegram at once as there is not a day to spare, the old contract expiring at the end of this month.

D. GILLIES.

Repeat to Sir Henry Parkes at Bega.—C.W., 5/1/88. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 11/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 11/1/88.

These papers have just come to hand from Colonial Secretary's office. I think the question of whether the subsidy payable by the Colonies should be based on population, or on letters despatched, might now stand over for the Conference. Whichever method is determined on, it appears to me that the 11th clause of the Baker agreement must be carried out, for the reasons already given, namely, that Postal Departments invariably respect the wishes of senders of letters—and that if senders think fit to mark by any particular route their letters must be sent accordingly—except where otherwise specially marked, all correspondence will, of course, be sent by steamers under the new contracts.—S.H.L., 12/1/88.

Approved. Perhaps the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to inform Victoria accordingly.—C.J.R., 12/1/88.

No. 33.

No. 33.

Telegram from The Premier, Victoria, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 4 January, 1888.

Re your telegram of 29th ultimo respecting all-sea rate, this Government has no objection to matter being postponed for consideration at proposed Postal Conference; have so informed Premier of South Australia.

D. GILLIES,

Premier.

Repeat to Bega.—C.W., 3/1/88. Copy sent to Eden as it will reach the Premier sooner than at Bega.—R. H. HIPSLEY, 4/1/87. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 11/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 11/1/88.

No. 34.

Telegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 4 January, 1888.

AGENTS-GENERAL had an interview with Secretary of State for the Colonies and Treasury to-day. Under similar circumstances and danger of contracts falling through, Imperial Government prepared to abandon claim to have parcels included in contract; hope you will concur. Please telegraph reply immediately.

EXTRACT from a telegram from the Colonial Secretary to The Principal Under Secretary, dated 6th January, 1888.

* * * * *
Hand telegram from Agent-General to Postmaster-General.
* * * * *

The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 6/1/88.

No. 35.

Telegram from The Postmaster-General, New South Wales, to The Postmaster-General, Victoria, and The Minister of Education, South Australia.

Sydney, 4 January, 1888.

AFTER carefully considering the matter in dispute as regards the inclusion of parcels as mail matter, my Government yesterday sent following telegrams to Agent-General "*Re* Ocean Mail-Service:"—"The Government is of opinion that its confirmation of the contract should be withheld, pending settlement of parcel post difficulty, and that this Government is fully in accord with London Post Office that parcels should be included in mail matter.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,

Postmaster-General.

No. 36.

Telegram from The Minister of Education, South Australia, to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Adelaide, 5 January, 1888.

YOUR* two wires received; am really sorry your Government cannot see its way to agree to Ocean mail contract as, after careful consideration of whole facts, I have reluctantly come to conclusion that Steamship Companies are in the right, and, in consequence, will probably be firm in the matter; present contract terminates this month leaving us in awkward position unless new contract be previously signed.

J. C. F. JOHNSON.

* MEMO.—The second wire referred to related to the date of meeting of the proposed Postal Conference.

No. 37.

Telegram from the Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 6 January, 1888.

VICTORIA and South Australia consent to waive parcels.

Repeat to Bega.—C.W., 5/1/88. Repeated to Bega, 6/1/88. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 11/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 11/1/88.

No. 38.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 7 January, 1888.

AS you say there is danger of contracts falling through, and as amount is not large, we agree to abandon claim to have parcels included in contract, but I wish to refer you to my telegram of 22nd April last, and to remind you that we do not exempt steamers from the usual port and dock dues.

MEMO.—The Postmaster-General, Melbourne, and the Minister for Education, Adelaide, were informed that the above cable was sent to Agent-General, 7/1/88.

No. 39.

Telegram from the Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 8 January, 1888.

MAIL service, no exemptions; steamers will be placed in as favourable position as other ocean steamers as regards all dues; this in accordance with instructions conveyed in joint telegram from Colonial Governments, dated Adelaide, 10th December.

The Postmaster General.—H.P., 11/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 11/1/88. Submitted—but nothing is known in this office of the joint telegram referred to.—S.H.L., 12/1/88. Read.—C.J.R., 12/1/88.

No. 40.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

8 December, 1887.

Sir, I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me from the Colonial Office covering a communication from the Treasury, intimating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to authorise the prolongation of the present arrangements for the New Zealand Mail Service, *via* the San Francisco mail route, until the termination of the existing Colonial contract for the conveyance of mails in November next.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 21/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 23/1/88. Submitted.—J.A.S. D., 25/1/88. Read.—C.J.R., 1/2/88.

[Enclosures.]

(Circular.)

Sir, I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Treasury respecting the continuance after the 31st of January, 1888, until the following November of the existing arrangements for the mail service *via* San Francisco.

Downing-street, 3 December, 1887.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland, that my Lords have been in correspondence with the Post Office upon the question whether the existing arrangements for the New Zealand mail service should be continued after the 31st of January, 1888, the date when the contracts for the conveyance of the Indian and Australian mails expire, and that their Lordships have been pleased to authorise the prolongation of the present arrangements for this service *via* the San Francisco route until the termination of the existing Colonial contract for the conveyance of the mails in November, 1888.

Treasury Chambers, 26 November, 1887.

I have, &c.,
R. E. WELBY.

Sir R. Herbert, K.C.B., Colonial Office.

No. 41.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 8 December, 1887.

In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject of the mail service, I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, copies of despatches addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies both dated the 6th instant, the one covering a communication from the Treasury to the Colonial Office, dated 28th November, requesting that the Colonies will confirm, by whatever formality may be required by their Constitutions, the agreement made on their behalf by the Agents-General in respect of the contracts for the mail service; and the other covering a despatch from the Treasury to the Colonial Office, dated 25th ultimo, and a letter from the Post Office to the Treasury, dated the 16th idem, having reference to the rate of postage that should be charged on letters sent from the United Kingdom to any of the Australian Colonies, or *vice versa* by the long sea route.

In consequence of the receipt of these despatches, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself met together yesterday, and decided to forward to you the joint telegram of that date (namely the 7th instant), copy of which I annex hereto. I trust that this telegram will make the present position in relation to the mail contracts clear to you, and that the Agents-General may receive an early reply, informing them that the requisite minute of the Executive Councils of the several Governments concerned has been passed, confirming the arrangement made for the mail contracts which the Agents-General were authorised to negotiate, and conclude by the joint telegram received from the Government of South Australia, dated Adelaide, 4th November, of which a copy is sent herewith.

The correspondence forwarded herewith will explain what is required; but I may mention that the Lords of the Treasury desire that, before the Postmaster-General signs the contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, on behalf of the Imperial and respective Colonial Governments, the latter should obtain Constitutional authority authorising the expenditure of £75,000 per annum for this service, being their proportion of the subsidy as agreed, and guaranteeing the payment of this amount to the Imperial Government upon their entering into the contracts.

With regard to the rate of postage by the long sea route, you have been good enough already to advise me, by telegram, that you were favourable to a threepenny rate, and of this I have informed the Imperial Government. Some of the other Colonies, however, I understand, require a fourpenny rate; but the Postmaster-General here is in favour of a threepenny rate, as I have already advised you.

It

It now becomes necessary that the Colonies should confer, and determine what the rate shall be, so that the Imperial Post Office and the Post Offices in the Colonies may take steps to bring the reduced rate into operation upon the commencement of the new contracts in February next. It is to be hoped that all the Australian Colonies will fall into this arrangement, as any one standing out will cause delay in this very desirable reduction in the postage rate to Australia.

You will notice that it is stipulated that the rate should be uniform from all the Colonies to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, as great inconvenience would arise were different rates in operation.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Graham Berry, and myself have sent a joint reply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to his communications referred to herein, and I attach, for your information, a copy of our letter dated this day.—S.S. 9 December, 1887.
7 December, 1887.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 21/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., R.C., 23/1/88. Submitted.—JAS. D., 25/1/88. Read.—C.J.R., 1/2/88.

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 December, 1887.

23 Nov., 1887.

With reference to the letter of the 22nd ultimo, signed jointly by yourself and by the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia, enclosing a telegram authorising you and the Agents-General of the Colonies above-named, to negotiate and conclude an agreement respecting the Australian mail service on the terms mentioned. I am directed by Secretary Sir Henry Holland to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, and I am to suggest that you should telegraph to your Government, requesting them to send through the Governor to the Secretary of State a minute confirming the telegram referred to by the Treasury.

A similar letter has been addressed to the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 28 November, 1887.

With reference to your letter of the 23rd instant and previous correspondence respecting the Australian mail service, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will inform Secretary Sir H. Holland that my Lords would be glad to receive a copy of the despatch, when received, confirming the telegram authorising the Agents-General to negotiate and conclude an agreement with this country on the terms now settled, for the payment of the subsidies in respect of the said mails.

I am to add that the contracts are being prepared as quickly as possible by the Solicitor to the Post Office in concert with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, and that copies will be furnished to the Colonial Office at the earliest opportunity. The contracts will be between the Postmaster-General and the Companies, and the Colonies will not be made parties to them; but due notice has been given to the Companies that my Lords will not submit the contracts for the approval of Parliament, unless and until the Colonies have confirmed by whatever formality may be required by their constitutions, the agreement made on their behalf by the Agents-General, and my Lords will be glad if the Secretary of State will take the necessary steps to obtain the formal confirmation.

I am, &c.,

H. L. JACKSON.

Sir R. Herbert, K.C.B., Colonial Office.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 December, 1887.

25 Nov.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the Australian mail service, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, with its enclosure, relating to the question what rate of postage should be charged on letters sent from the United Kingdom to any of the Australian Colonies, or *vice versa*, by the long sea route.

Sir H. Holland agrees with the Postmaster-General that it should be an indispensable condition that the rate should be uniform to all the Colonies using the same route, and that the same rate should be charged in Australia as in England, and he would be glad if the uniform rate could be fixed at 3d.

I am to suggest that you should co-operate with the Agents-General for Victoria and South Australia (to whom similar letters have been addressed), in a joint telegram to ascertain the views of the three Colonial Governments on the subject.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 25 November, 1887.

With reference to the letter from this Board dated the 3rd of June last, and its enclosures relating to the Australian mail service, I am directed by the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you for the information of Secretary Sir Henry Holland a copy of a letter which my Lords have received from the Postmaster-General relating to the question what rate of postage should be charged on letters sent from the United Kingdom to any of the Australian Colonies or *vice versa* by the long sea route, and I am to request that you will move the Secretary of State to consult the Governments of the Colonies in question as to the postage rate which they favour for the long sea route.

I am to add that my Lords concur with the Postmaster-General in thinking that it should be an indispensable condition that the rate should be uniform to all the Colonies using the same route, and that the same rate should be charged in Australasia as in the United Kingdom.

I am, &c.,

C. G. BARRINGTON.

Sir R. Herbert, K.C.B., Colonial Office.

My Lords,

General Post Office, 16 November, 1887.

I have the honor to bring under your Lordships' consideration the question of a reduced rate of postage for letters sent between the United Kingdom and Australasia by the long sea route.

As you are aware a first step towards this scheme has been taken by arranging with Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies that, in any contract which may be concluded with them for the conveyance of Australian mails, provision shall be made for a direct service from a port in the United Kingdom to Australia and *vice versa*, as well as for a quick service *via* Brindisi or Naples. It remains for your Lordships to consider the postage question.

At the Colonial Conference a general desire was expressed by the delegates from Australia to establish a four-penny rate for letters carried by the long sea route. Now, however, it is understood that New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia favour a three-penny rate, and I am myself of opinion that, subject to general concurrence on the part of the Colonies, a three-penny rate is preferable to a four-penny rate.

Queensland has, at the present time, a four-penny rate for letters brought by its own packets to Plymouth, and Sir James Garrick, on the part of his Government, expressed at the Conference the desire that letters should be forwarded from Plymouth to Queensland at the same rate, but it is possible that, if the majority of the Australian Colonies favour a three-penny rate, the Queensland Government might concede the point.

To enable your Lordships to form some opinion upon the financial results of a reduction to 3d. or 4d., I may state that, assuming the Continental transit rate to be reduced to about 1d. per letter, as it will be under the new arrangements with France and Italy, on which I shall shortly report to your Lordships, assuming also that Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies will each retain its own collections, the establishment of a direct sea route to Australia with a rate of postage of 3d. or 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter, as compared with the 6d. rate *via* Brindisi would involve a loss of about 2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter if the rate were 3d. or of about 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. letter if the rate were 4d.

In the absence of any information as to the probable extent to which correspondence would be sent by the cheaper route, it is of course impossible to estimate the general financial result of the scheme in question. But the loss of 1d. or 2d. per letter would of course be incurred only on letters diverted from the dearer to the cheaper route, while all additional correspondence created by the establishment of a reduced postage rate—and I anticipate that some will be created—would yield actual profit.

Before any action is taken I would suggest that your Lordships should ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consult the Colonial Governments as to the postage rate which they favour for the long sea route. It should be an indispensable condition that the rate should be uniform to all the Colonies using the same route, and that the same rate should be charged in Australia as in England.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I have, &c.,

HENRY CECIL RAIKES.

Copy joint telegram from the Agents-General for South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, to their respective Governments, referred to in letter from Agent-General for New South Wales to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, dated 9th December, 1887.

JOINT telegram mail contracts, Secretary of State requests Agents-General to obtain constitutional confirmation of authority to accept contracts and division of subsidy as arranged; let Executive Councils pass minute approving, and respective Governors wire Secretary of State accordingly. Rate postage long sea must be uniform and fixed at once; Imperial Government approve three pence (3d.) Consult and reply prompt.

Sent 7 December, 1887.

Copy joint telegram from the Governments of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, to the respective Agents-General, dated Adelaide, 4th November, 1887, referred to in letter from the Agent-General for New South Wales to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated 9th December, 1887.

JOINT telegram Agents-General authorised negotiate and conclude agreement on terms mentioned; Imperial (portion), £85,000; Colonial (portion), £75,000.

PLAYFORD.

Sir,

8 Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 9 December, 1887.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bramston's letters of the 6th instant enclosing copy of a communication from the Treasury stating that my Lords will be glad to receive, when it arrives, a copy of the despatch confirming the telegram authorising the Agents-General to negotiate and conclude an agreement with this country on the terms now settled for the subsidy of the Australian mails, further informing us that the contracts are being prepared as quickly as possible, and also that notice has been given to the Companies that my Lords will not submit the contracts for the approval of Parliament unless and until the Colonies have confirmed, by whatever formality may be required by their constitutions, the agreement made on their behalf by the Agents-General. On receipt of the letters above referred to, we conferred together, and in compliance with your suggestion, a joint telegram, of which a copy is enclosed, was on the 7th instant addressed to our respective Governments, the reply of which will, we conclude, be communicated direct to you.

Whilst willingly taking the above course, in order formally, to satisfy my Lords, we would respectfully submit that our joint letter of the 22nd ultimo, conveying the acceptance by our respective Governments of the conditions and terms of the contracts and agreeing on the division of subsidy to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and Orient Steam Navigation Company, also authorising us to negotiate and conclude the arrangement, should be regarded as sufficient Colonial authority for the conclusion of the contracts by my Lords. We trust this may be the opinion of my Lords, so far as to induce them to conclude the contracts in question, so that no interval may elapse between the termination of the present and the date fixed for the commencement of the new contracts, as any such possible interval would be highly inconvenient, and involve considerable pecuniary loss to our respective Governments.

We have, &c.,

ARTHUR BLYTH,
SAUL SAMUEL,
GRAHAM BERRY.

The Right Honorable Sir Henry Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P., &c.

No. 42.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Premier, Victoria.

Sydney, 13 January, 1888.

Re your telegram of 5th instant. The question whether mail subsidy, payable by Colonies, should be based on population or on letters despatched, might, we think, be left for discussion at the Conference next week. Whatever method of apportioning the subsidy may be determined upon, it is considered that the 11th clause of the Baker Agreement must necessarily be adhered to as regards the recognised understanding on the part of the public, that any letters which might be specially marked by the senders for transmission by any particular available route shall be so sent; of course all letters, &c., bearing no indication of sender's desire in regard to route would be sent by the steamers under contract.

HENRY PARKES.

No. 43.

Telegram from the Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 24 January, 1888.

MAIL contracts both signed.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 25/1/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 25/1/88. Read.—C.J.R., 25/1/88.

No. 44.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1888.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to cause a cablegram to be forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as follows:—

“N.S. Wales Government (subject to ratification Parliament) has confirmed terms of contract with Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies as recently arranged. Colonies to pay £75,000 per annum. Victoria to collect Australasian share.”

2. I am also to request that an intimation of this action be made to the Governments of Victoria and South Australia, as well as to the Agent-General.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

(Per JAS. D.)

No. 45.

19

No. 45.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 February, 1888.

It is requested that His Excellency will be so good as to transmit the undermentioned telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"New South Wales Government, subject to confirmation by Parliament, have confirmed terms of contract with Peninsular and Oriental Company and Orient Company as recently arranged. Colonies to pay £75,000 per annum. Victoria to collect Australasian share of subsidy."

HENRY PARKES,
Colonial Secretary.

Sent Saturday, 4/2/88.

No. 46.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, Sydney, to The Premiers of Victoria and South Australia,

27 February, 1888.

GOVERNOR has been requested to telegraph Secretary of State as follows:—

"New South Wales Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, have confirmed terms of contract with P. and O. Company and Orient Company as recently arranged. Colonies to pay seventy-five thousand pounds (£75,000) per annum. Victoria to collect Australasian share of subsidy."

HENRY PARKES.

No. 47.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

16 December, 1887.

Sir,

Referring to my letter No. 417-87 of the 8th instant, I have the honor to forward for your information, a copy of a joint letter from the Agents-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 10th Dec., 1887 transmitting copy of the joint telegram received from Adelaide, dated the 10th idem, as follows:—

"Joint telegram; arranged Victoria responsible subsidy Contract steamer will be placed in as favourable position as other ocean steamers as regards all dues."

You will notice that we have requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to communicate with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the purport of the above mentioned telegram.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—HP., 1/3/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 1/3/88.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 10 December, 1887.

With reference to the telegram to our respective Governments, of which a copy was forwarded in our joint letter to you of the 22nd ultimo, we have now the honor to enclose, and to request you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, copy of a telegraphic despatch in reply which we have just received.

We have, &c.,
ARTHUR BLYTH,
SAUL SAMUEL,
GRAHAM BERRY.

The Right Honorable Sir Henry Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P., &c.

Adelaide, 10 December, 1887, 11.50 a.m.

JOINT telegram; arranged Victoria responsible subsidy Contract steamer will be placed in as favourable position as other ocean steamers as regards all dues. PLAYFORD.

No. 48.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to the Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

30 December, 1887.

Sir,

Since the despatch of my communication on the subject of the Mail Service, dated 16th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Agents-general have received from the Colonial Office a letter, dated the 23rd idem, covering copy of a despatch from the General Post Office to the Colonial Office, dated the 19th instant. Copies of these letters I enclose herewith.

You will notice that the correspondence has reference to a difficulty that has arisen in the settlement of the contract with the steam-ship companies, with regard to the conveyance of parcels; and that a telegram has been sent from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of South Australia in reference to this, and enquiring whether the Colonial Governments understood that parcels were to be included in the new contract.

Until the receipt of this communication, the Agents-General had not been informed by the Colonial Office of the dispute with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively in regard to the claim of the General Post Office to send parcels under the terms of the proposed contract, but we had indirectly become aware of the fact.

13 Dec., 1887.
13 Dec., 1887.
Copy Telegram.

Upon

23 Dec. 1887.

Upon consideration of the position, the Agents General deemed it expedient to send a joint telegram to their respective Governments, and I attach a copy of the message that was forwarded by Sir Arthur Blyth, on the 28th instant, to the Honorable the Treasury at Adelaide, to be communicated respectively to yourself and to the Chief Secretary of Victoria. The Agents-General are of opinion, as stated in the message, that during the negotiations it was not contemplated that parcels should be included in the contract for which the subsidy of £170,000 is to be paid.

The existing contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Victoria Government, which terminates in February next, contains a provision giving power to the Postmaster-General to forward by the steamers all articles transmissible by post, other than letters, and yet on the establishment of the parcel post the Postmaster-General did not seek to make the Peninsular and Oriental Company carry parcels as mail matter; but an agreement was made and brought about through my own instrumentality for a distinct service for parcels, payable on terms independently of the contract now in force.

Doubtless, this matter will have received your attention, and be decided before this communication reaches you; but I may state that these delays in bringing the contract to a conclusion are vexatious, as time is now so short before the termination of the contract above referred to.

The Agents-General are anxious to hear your decision with reference to the reduced rate of postage by direct sea route, in respect of which I have before communicated with you.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C. The Postmaster General.—H.P., 8/2/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 8/2/88. Read.—C.J.R., 13/2/88.

[Enclosures.]

19 December.
29 December.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 December, 1887.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the Australian Mail Contracts, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office, from which you will observe that a difficulty has arisen with regard to the conveyance of parcels.

A copy is also enclosed of a telegram which has been despatched to the Governor of South Australia on the subject. The Agent-General for New South Wales.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 19 December, 1887.

The Postmaster-General requests that you will be good enough to state to Secretary Sir Henry Holland that the two steam-ship companies whose tenders have been accepted conditionally for the conveyance of Australian Mails have raised objection to one of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government, namely, that the Mails carried under the new contract shall include parcels.

The Secretary of State will find this condition specified in the Treasury letter of the 14th of last month as one of the eight conditions subject to which the companies offers are accepted.

The two companies contend that it was not their intention to include parcels within the scope of their respective tenders, and that, throughout the negotiations with reference to the Australian Mail Contracts, they never meant to undertake the free conveyance of parcels between this country and the Colonies.

The contention of the Post Office on the other hand rests on clause 5 of the original tender of the 30th of April, 1886, in which Her Majesty's mails are defined as comprising *inter alia* "all other articles transmissible by the post," and the Postmaster-General is advised that by this definition parcels are included in the mails which the two companies have undertaken to carry.

In these circumstances the Postmaster-General cannot of course waive his right to the claim he has already made in accordance with the Treasury instructions, and has brought the point in dispute to the attention of that Board. Their Lordships wish to learn what are the views of the Australian Colonies, who are practically parties to the contracts, and whether they understood that the conveyance of parcels was to be included in the contract.

I have accordingly to request that you will move the Secretary of State to transmit an urgent telegram to the three Colonies in question to the following effect:—"Mail contract difficulty has arisen between Her Majesty's Postmaster-General and companies as to including parcels in new contract. Post Office claims right under definition of clause 5 of original tender, which *inter alia* specifies all other articles transmissible by the post.

"Companies contend no intention on their part to include parcels. Views of the three Colonies requested. Did they understand parcels to be included? Signatures of contract withheld pending decision."

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Telegram from Sir H. Holland to The Governor of South Australia.

MAIL Contract difficulties have arisen as to including parcels. Post Office claims right under definition, clause five, original tender, specifying all other articles transmissible by post. Companies contend no intention on their part to include parcels. Did Colonial Government understand parcels included. Signature of contract withheld pending reply? Repeat telegram to N.S.W., Victoria.

"Joint" telegram from The Agent-General to The Treasurer, Adelaide.

Office of the Agent-General for South Australia, 28 December, 1887.

JOINT telegram. Repeat to Governments of New South Wales and Victoria. Postal telegram from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors sent without our knowledge. In our opinion inclusion of parcels not contemplated being distinct service. Necessary have prompt decision or new service may be greatly delayed. What rate sea postage has been decided upon?

No. 43.

The Acting Agent-General (Sir Daniel Cooper) to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,

12 January, 1888.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, for your information, copies of correspondence which has passed between this Department, the Colonial Office, and the Post Office respectively, in regard to the new Mail Contracts, since Sir Saul Samuel's despatch addressed to you on the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL COOPER.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 17/2/88. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., B.C., 17/2/88.

[Enclosures.]

31 Dec., 1887.*
18 " " "
15 " " "
3 Jan., 1888.
31 " " "
4 " " "
5 " " "
7 " " "
7 " " "

* These enclosures do not relate to the subject of this set of papers (but to the transit of mails through Europe), and, therefore, are not now included.

[Enclosures.]

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

MAIL Contract.—This Government is fully in accord with London Post Office, that parcels should be included as mail matter. 3 January, 1888.
HENRY PARKES.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

Re Ocean Mail Service.—This Government is of opinion that its confirmation of the contract should be withheld pending settlement of parcel post difficulty. 3 January, 1888.
HENRY PARKES.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

AGENTS-GENERAL had an interview with Secretary of State for the Colonies and Treasury to-day. Under present circumstances, and danger of contracts falling through, Imperial Government prepared to abandon claim to have parcels included in contract. Hope you will concur. Please telegraph reply immediately. 4 January, 1888.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

VICTORIA and South Australia consent to waive parcels. 5 January, 1888.

Telegram from The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Agent-General.

As you say there is danger of contracts falling through, and as amount is not large, we agree to abandon claim to have parcels included in contract, but I wish to refer you to my telegram of 22nd April last, and to remind you that we do not exempt steamers from the usual port and dock dues. 7 January, 1888.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

MAIL service; no exemptions. Steamers will be placed in as favourable position as other ocean steamers as regards all dues. This in accordance with instructions conveyed in joint telegram from Colonial Governments, dated Adelaide, 10th December. 7 January, 1888.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this morning received a cablegram from my Government, saying that they agree to abandon the claim to have parcels included in the contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies for the mail service to Australia. I have, &c.,
The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. SAUL SAMUEL.

5, Westminster Chambers, 7 January, 1888.

No. 50.

The Acting Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, four copies of each of the contracts, which, under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Postmaster-General has concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steam Navigation Companies, respectively, for the conveyance of the Australian mails. 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 27 January, 1888.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL COOPER.

[Enclosures.]

Orient Steam Navigation Company.—Contract of 23rd January, 1888.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT under seal made and entered into this 23rd day of January 1888 between the Right Honorable Henry Cecil Raikes Her Majesty's Postmaster-General (hereinafter called the "Postmaster-General" in which term his successors in Office Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being are included) on behalf of Her Majesty of the 1st part The Orient Steam Navigation Company Limited whose principal Office is No. 13 Fenchurch Avenue in the City of London (hereinafter called "the Company") of the 2nd part and Sir Daniel Cooper Bart. K.C.M.G. of No. 6 De Vere Gardens Kensington Palace in the county of Middlesex and William Fickus of Bramley Hill Croydon in the county of Surrey banker of the 3rd part.

Now these presents witness that Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for himself and his successors Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being (as to the covenants agreements and stipulations hereinafter contained on his and their parts) Doth hereby covenant and agree with the Company and their successors and the Company for themselves their successors and assigns (as to the covenants agreements and stipulations hereinafter contained on their part) Do hereby covenant and agree with the Postmaster-General and his successors Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being in manner following (that is to say):—

1. For all the purposes of these presents the term "mails" shall be understood to comprehend all boxes bags or "Mails" defined. packets of letters post cards newspapers books or printed papers and all other articles which under the Regulations of the Post Office are for the time being transmissible by post other than the Parcel Post without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed or to that in which they may have originated and also all empty bags empty boxes baskets and other receptacles and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office Service other than the service of the Parcel Post.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement the Company shall and will at all times during the continuance of this Agreement convey by means of vessels running in the Orient Line and plying between Naples and Australia and intermediate ports (viz the Suez Canal) once in every fortnight in each direction within such period and in such manner as herein provided all such mails as the Company may from time to time and at any time or times be required to convey in either direction between Naples and King George's Sound (or at the option of the Company Gage Roads in lieu of King George's Sound) Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney respectively Provided always that the word "Adelaide" as used throughout this Agreement shall not mean the City of Adelaide in South Australia but shall mean the signalling station at or off the port of that city known as Adelaide Semaphore. Company to convey mails once a fortnight each way between Naples and Australia.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement one of the vessels to be provided by the Company under this Agreement shall once in every fortnight upon such days and at such hours respectively as the Postmaster-General shall appoint (either by a time-table or time-tables to be from time to time approved by him or otherwise as he shall think fit) and immediately after the mails are embarked put to sea from Naples and proceed (via the Suez Canal and King George's Sound or Gage Roads) to Adelaide with liberty to call at Aden Colombo or any other intermediate ports and one of the said vessels shall at like periods and times and in like manner put to sea from Adelaide and proceed (via King George's Sound or Gage Roads and the Suez Canal) to Naples and each of such vessels shall on each outward and homeward voyage respectively leave Naples for Adelaide and another to leave Adelaide for Naples once a fortnight on days and at times appointed by Postmaster-General.

respectively proceed to start from and call at the several other ports or places hereinbefore mentioned respectively in clause 2 and the Company shall convey in such vessels respectively to from and between and cause to be delivered and received at such of the ports or places aforesaid from or at which the said vessels respectively are to start arrive and call in the performance of the services under this Agreement all such mails as shall or may be tendered or delivered to or received by the Company or any of their officers servants or agents for conveyance under this Agreement by or from the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents or with the consent of the Postmaster-General by or from the Postal Authorities of the several Colonies of Western Australia South Australia Victoria and New South Wales respectively or their respective officers or agents.

Outward vessel to go to Melbourne and Sydney and homeward vessel to start from Sydney and call at Melbourne.

4. Each of the said vessels respectively when employed under this Agreement on her outward voyage in the conveyance of mails from Naples to Adelaide as aforesaid shall in every case after the due delivery at Adelaide of the mails intended to be delivered at that port continue her said voyage to Melbourne and thence to Sydney and each of the said vessels respectively intended to convey mails from Adelaide to Naples as aforesaid shall in every case commence her homeward voyage at Sydney (calling at Melbourne on the route to Adelaide) whether any mails may or may not be required to be conveyed in any such vessel to or from Melbourne or Sydney respectively on any such voyage. Provided nevertheless that the contractors shall be at liberty at their option to continue the outward voyage of any of the said vessels beyond Sydney to Newcastle (New South Wales) and to commence the homeward voyage of the same vessel from Newcastle aforesaid. Provided also that in the event of any accident or delay which would if any voyage of any of the said vessels were continued beyond Adelaide or Melbourne respectively prevent the same vessel from starting on her return homeward voyage from Adelaide at the time appointed for that purpose in pursuance of the provisions of this Agreement the Company shall be at liberty to terminate the outward voyage of such vessel at Adelaide or Melbourne respectively and forthwith to commence the homeward voyage of the same vessel at the same place respectively as the circumstances of the case may require.

Duration of voyage.

5. Each entire voyage of each of the said vessels in either direction between Naples and Adelaide (including the passage through the Suez Canal and such call as aforesaid at King George's Sound or at the option of the Company at Gage Roads for the purpose of landing and embarking mails or for any other purpose of the Company and all or any other stoppage or stoppages) shall be completed within a period of 768 hours (hereinafter called the period of transit) to be computed from the time of the commencement of such voyage from Naples and Adelaide respectively.

Voyages, when commenced and completed.

6. Each voyage of each of the said vessels to be employed in the conveyance of the mails between Naples and Adelaide as aforesaid shall be deemed to commence so soon after the time appointed by the Postmaster-General for the departure of such vessel from Naples and Adelaide respectively or after the completion of the embarkation of the mails intended to be thereby conveyed whichever shall last happen as (having regard to practical considerations) the anchor of such vessel can be weighed or the vessel can be loosed from its moorings and each such voyage shall be deemed to be completed when the vessel has arrived and been anchored or moored at some position in the port of destination from which the mails can conveniently be disembarked. And in any case in which any outward or homeward voyage between the said last-mentioned places may by reason of accident or other necessity be performed by more than one of such vessels as aforesaid the period of transit shall be reckoned from the commencement of the voyage of the vessel by which the first part of the conveyance shall be performed to the completion of the voyage of the vessel by which the last part of the conveyance shall be performed. Provided always that the times of the commencement and completion of every such voyage shall be ascertained and recorded by officers of the Postmaster-General in pursuance of arrangements to be from time to time made by him for such purpose and the decision of the Postmaster-General as to all questions relating to periods of transit shall be final and conclusive.

Mails to be conveyed from and to a port in the United Kingdom in certain cases.

7. The Postmaster-General his officers and agents shall be at liberty at his and their option to embark or cause to be embarked on board any of the said vessels on her outward voyage from the United Kingdom at any port in the United Kingdom from which the said vessel shall proceed to Naples any mails for conveyance under this contract instead of embarking the same mails on board the same vessel at Naples as hereinbefore provided and the Postmaster-General his officers and agents may likewise require any mails to be conveyed by any of the said vessels respectively on her homeward voyage from Naples to any port in the United Kingdom at which the said vessel shall first arrive on such voyage or at the usual place of arrival of the said vessel in the port of London and to be delivered there instead of being delivered at Naples as hereinbefore provided and in the event of the exercise by the Postmaster-General his officers or agents of such option as aforesaid all the provisions of this Agreement with respect to the embarking and delivery at and conveyance from and to Naples of mails for conveyance under this Agreement shall in every case respectively apply to the embarking and delivery and conveyance from and to the said respective ports in the United Kingdom from and to which the said vessels respectively shall proceed and arrive as aforesaid on their outward and homeward voyages respectively as aforesaid as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if such ports respectively had been named in this Agreement in lieu of Naples except nevertheless that the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the times of departure of the said vessels respectively from Naples and as to the period of transit prescribed in respect of the voyages of the said vessels between Naples and Adelaide shall in every case apply to the outward and homeward voyages respectively of each such vessel between Naples and Adelaide only without respect to any other place or places whatsoever at or to which such voyages respectively may commence or be continued and the said last-mentioned provisions shall in respect of every such voyage of each such vessel between Naples and Adelaide be strictly and duly observed and enforced in like manner and with the like effect as if the provisions in this present clause contained had not been made; but so nevertheless that the times at which the vessels shall arrive at or depart from the said respective ports or places in the United Kingdom and the rate of speed of the same vessels shall be fixed by the Company at their discretion but not so as to affect the periods of transit between Naples and Adelaide.

Power to delay departure of vessels.

8. If at any time or times during the continuance of this Agreement it should be deemed by the Postmaster-General his officers or agents necessary for the public service that any vessel to be employed in the conveyance of mails as herein provided should delay her departure from any port from which the mails are to be conveyed under this Agreement beyond the time appointed for her departure therefrom the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents shall have power to order such delay (not however exceeding twenty-four hours) by letter addressed to the master of any such vessel or person acting as such which letter shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such detention and in any such case an equivalent addition shall be made to the period of transit during which such detention shall take place.

Power to alter times of departure and arrival.

9. If at any time or times the Postmaster-General shall for any reason whatever desire to alter the particular days times or hours appointed for the departure from and arrival at Naples and Adelaide respectively of the said vessels respectively so carrying mails as aforesaid he shall be at liberty so to do on giving to the Company three calendar months' notice in writing of such desire provided such alteration does not in any case reduce or diminish the period of transit between the last-mentioned places hereinbefore described.

Power to require vessels to go via Cape of Good Hope in certain cases.

10. (1.) If at any time or times the Postmaster-General shall in consequence of the Suez Canal being blocked or otherwise rendered unavailable for service deem it necessary or expedient in the public interest that the mails intended to be conveyed under this Agreement shall be conveyed from the United Kingdom to Adelaide Melbourne or Sydney by way of Cape of Good Hope instead of by way of the Suez Canal the Company on receiving notice in writing in that behalf signed by the Postmaster-General shall in lieu of the services hereinbefore contracted to be performed convey the mails by means of the vessels to be employed under this Agreement from Plymouth or such other convenient port or place in the United Kingdom as may be agreed upon between the Company and the Postmaster-General to Adelaide Melbourne or Sydney by way of the Cape of Good Hope and from Sydney Melbourne or Adelaide to Plymouth or such other port or place as aforesaid by way of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn at the discretion of the Company.
- (2.) In such case the mails shall be conveyed between the United Kingdom and Adelaide Melbourne or Sydney at such rates of speed as may be agreed between the Postmaster-General and the Company or in default of agreement may be determined by arbitration.
- (3.) All the provisions of the Agreement with reference to the services to be performed by the Company shall so far as the same are applicable apply to the embarking conveying and landing of the mails under the provisions of this clause.
- (4.) The Postmaster-General shall not in respect of the substituted service in this clause mentioned make any additional payment to the Company unless by reason of the performance of such substituted service and on no other account the Company shall sustain a loss of general revenue or incur expenses exceeding the expenses incurred in the conveyance of the mails to and from Naples under the provisions of this Agreement.

- (5.) Should any such loss or additional expenses as last aforesaid be sustained or incurred by the Company the Postmaster-General shall pay to the Company in addition to the said subsidy such sum of money as may be agreed upon between him and them or failing such Agreement as shall be determined by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided and upon such arbitration due regard shall be had to the respective interests of the Company and the Postmaster-General in the performance of the voyage or voyages of any vessel or vessels by which the mails shall have been conveyed under the provisions of this clause.
11. The Company shall and will at all times during the continuance of this Agreement provide keep seaworthy and in complete repair and readiness to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the purpose of conveying as hereinbefore provided all mails which shall at any time be required to be conveyed as herein provided a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam-vessels of adequate power and speed and supplied with first rate appropriate steam engines and in all respects suited to the performance of the services herein agreed to be performed within the respective times herein stipulated. Company to provide efficient steam-vessels.
12. The vessels to be provided under this Agreement shall be always furnished with all necessary and proper tackle stores boats fuel lamps oil tallow provisions machinery engines anchors cables fire pumps and all other proper and requisite means for extinguishing fire lightning conductors charts chronometers proper nautical instruments and all other furniture and apparel and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the said services and shall be manned with legally qualified and competent officers with appropriate Certificates granted pursuant to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the Merchant Service and also with competent engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men and with a competent Surgeon to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. Equipment and manning of vessels.
13. If the Postmaster-General shall at any time consider any of the Company's vessels unfit for the conveyance of mails he may by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office require the Company to show cause why such vessel should not be withdrawn from the service and unless within six weeks after such requisition the Company shall show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General he may at any time after the expiration of the said period of six weeks by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office declare such vessel to be unfit for the conveyance of mails and after such declaration shall have been made it shall not be lawful for the Company to employ such vessel in the performance of this Agreement and in order to determine whether the Postmaster-General shall be justified in declaring any vessel unfit for the conveyance of mails or whether the Company shall be able to show cause to the contrary a special examination shall be made of the hull and machinery of any such vessel by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Postmaster-General. Power to declare vessels unfit for service.
14. The equipment officers and engineers and crew of each vessel when such vessel is in any British port shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the Postmaster-General or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times authorise to make such inspection. Equipment to be subject to inspection.
15. The Company shall at their own cost provide on each of the vessels to be employed in the services under this Agreement a separate and convenient room or rooms for the convenient and secure deposit of the mails under lock and key and the services of the crew of every such vessel shall from time to time be given in the conveyance of the mails to and from such mail room or rooms. Room for deposit of mails to be provided on each vessel.
16. The Master or Commander of each of the said vessels employed in the performance of this Agreement shall whenever required by the Postmaster-General or his agents without any remuneration other than the subsidy hereinafter provided to be paid to the Company take charge of the mails conveyed or intended to be conveyed by every such vessel and shall adopt all necessary measures and precautions for the safety of the said mails to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General his Officers and Agents. Masters of vessel to take charge of mails.
- Each of such masters or commanders shall make the usual declaration or declarations required or which may hereafter be required by the Postmaster-General in such and similar cases and furnish such journals returns and information to and perform such services as the Postmaster-General or his agents may require and every such master commander or officer duly authorised by him having charge of mails shall himself immediately on the arrival at any of the said ports or places of any such vessel deliver all mails for such port or place into the hands of the postmaster of such port or place or of such other person at such port or place as the Postmaster-General shall authorise to receive the same and shall in like manner receive all the returns or other mails to be forwarded in due course. Masters to make declarations, &c.
18. The Company and all commanding and other officers of the vessels employed in the performance of this Agreement and all agents seamen and servants of the Company shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Postmaster-General his officers or agents as to the mode time and place of loading delivering and embarking the mails and shall at all times protect the mails to the utmost of their power. Company to attend to orders.
19. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General at any time to delegate any of the powers vested in him by virtue of these presents to such person or persons as he shall think fit and thereupon all the provisions of this Agreement with respect to the exercise of such powers shall be read and construed as if such person or persons had been specifically named in this Agreement and as if such powers respectively had been thereby expressly vested in such person or persons respectively. Postmaster-General may delegate his powers.
20. The Company shall not nor shall any of the masters or commanders of any of the vessels employed or to be employed under this Agreement receive or permit to be received on board any of the vessels employed under this Agreement for conveyance thereby any letters other than those which they are required or expressly permitted to convey under this Agreement and any such letters as are not required by law to pass through the Post Office nor shall the Company or any such master or commander receive or permit to be received on board any of such vessels for conveyance thereby any mails on behalf of any Colony or foreign country without the consent of the Postmaster-General and the entire postage of all mails conveyed by such vessels respectively under this contract shall in all cases belong to the Postmaster-General and shall be absolutely free from all claims or demands whatsoever of or by the Company under or by virtue of this Agreement or otherwise. Company not to convey mails except pursuant to contract.
21. The Company shall not convey in any vessel employed by them in pursuance of this Agreement any nitro-glycerine or any other article which shall have been legally declared specially dangerous. Dangerous articles not to be conveyed.
22. The Company shall undertake and make all necessary and proper arrangements relative to quarantine which may be required in respect of the vessels employed under this Agreement and no deductions shall be made from the subsidy hereinafter mentioned nor shall the Company be otherwise liable for or by reason of any delay in the landing embarkation delivery or conveyance of any mails arising from the imposition of quarantine. Quarantine. Arrangements to be undertaken by Company.
23. The Postmaster-General will use his good offices with the Governments of the several Australian Colonies with a view to secure that the Company shall not be compelled to pay in respect of any vessels employed in such conveyance of mails as aforesaid to or from any of the colonial ports or places hereinbefore mentioned any port or light dues or other charges of a public nature other than or in excess of the dues or charges for the time being payable at the like port or place in respect of any other vessel of a like character whether employed in the conveyance of mails or not. Company not to pay excessive port dues at Australian ports.
24. In consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the Company to be observed and performed and of the due and faithful performance by the Company of all the services under this Agreement there shall be payable to the Company during the continuance of this Agreement (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for that purpose) a yearly subsidy or sum after the rate of £85,000 per annum or (in the event of any such default or failure as hereinafter mentioned) so much of the said subsidy or sum as shall remain payable in respect of any year after making such deductions therefrom (if any) as hereinafter in that behalf mentioned in respect of any such default or failure. Subsidy.
25. If at any time the Company shall fail to provide an efficient vessel at Naples or Adelaide ready to put to sea on and at the appointed day and hour or if any vessel provided by the Company as aforesaid shall not in fact put to sea and proceed on her voyage at the time appointed for that purpose then and so often as either of such cases shall happen there shall be deducted from the subsidy which would in the absence of any such default be payable to the Company for the current year the sum of £250 and also the further sum of £50 for every successive twenty-four hours which shall elapse until such vessel actually proceeds to sea on her voyage in pursuance of this Agreement. Provided always that the total amount of the sums deducted as last aforesaid shall not in the aggregate exceed by more than £1,000 that part of the said subsidy of £85,000 for the current year which shall be applicable to the voyage in respect of which default shall have been made. The provisions contained in this clause shall not apply to the services which may be required under clause 10 hereof. Deductions from subsidy for not providing vessel.

Deductions from subsidy for delay.

26. If at any time or times the mails required to be conveyed by the Company under this Agreement between Naples and Adelaide shall not be conveyed from Naples to Adelaide or from Adelaide to Naples within the period of transit hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf then and so often as the same shall happen there shall be deducted from the subsidy which but for this provision would be payable to the Company for the current year a sum of £100 for every complete twenty-four hours by which the time actually occupied in the conveyance of such mails from Naples to Adelaide or from Adelaide to Naples as the case may be shall have exceeded the period of transit hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf. Provided always that the total amount of the sums deducted in respect of any such default or failure as hereinbefore mentioned in the delivery of mails shall not exceed that part of the said subsidy of £85,000 for the current year which shall be applicable to the voyage or voyages which has or have been performed or which ought to have been performed in the conveyance of such mails. Provided also that no deductions shall be made from the said subsidy by reason of any such default or failure as in this clause mentioned which may be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General to have arisen wholly or in part from any cause or causes altogether beyond the control of the Company.

Deductions not to be deemed penalties.

27. Each of the deductions hereinbefore mentioned and hereby agreed to be made shall be made and the yearly subsidy of £85,000 be reduced accordingly from whatever cause or causes any such failure or default shall have arisen and although such failure or default may have arisen wholly or in part from any cause or causes beyond the control of the Company and although no damage or loss shall have been sustained by reason or in connection with such default and no such deduction shall in any case be deemed to be a penalty or in the nature of a penalty and the payment by the Postmaster-General of what shall from time to time remain due in respect of the said subsidy of £85,000 after making any such deduction as aforesaid shall in no case prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to treat the failure of the Company to provide an appropriate vessel at any appointed place or time or to perform any service at or within the appointed period as a breach of this Agreement.

Subsidy to be payable quarterly.

28. All accounts in relation to the said subsidy and any deductions therefrom as hereinbefore provided shall be made out and settled up to and on or as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st day of March the 30th day of June the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December in each year and the amount or balance (if any) which shall be justly due to the Company on each such quarterly account shall be paid by the Postmaster-General in London out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid upon the settlement thereof and for the purposes of such accounts the said yearly subsidy of £85,000 shall be deemed to accrue from day to day subject to the liability of the same to be reduced by such deductions as aforesaid.

Commencement and duration of contract.

29. This Agreement shall commence on or as from the 1st day of February 1888 and shall continue in force until the 31st day of January 1895 inclusive and shall then determine.

Sums payable by Company for failing to commence services as provided.

30. If the Company shall fail to commence the performance of the services hereby agreed to be performed on the 1st day of February 1888 or on the first day thereafter which the Postmaster-General shall fix as the day for the commencement of the performance of such services the Company shall pay to her Majesty her heirs or successors as stipulated or ascertained damages in respect of such default the sum of £100 and also the further sum of £100 for every complete period of twenty-four hours which shall elapse before the Company shall commence the performance of such services. Provided always that the total amount which shall become payable by the Company in respect of such default as aforesaid shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of £20,000. Provided also that the payment by the Company of the aforesaid sums by way of stipulated or ascertained damages in respect of any default in the commencement of the performance of the said services shall not prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to insist on any deduction from the said subsidy of £85,000 to which he may be entitled in respect of the same default under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Voyages not completed at expiration of contract to be completed.

31. If on the determination of this Agreement any vessel or vessels shall have started or shall start on any voyage or voyages with the mails on board in conformity with this Agreement such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed and the mails be delivered and embarked during and at the termination of the same and all the provisions of this Agreement be observed as if this Agreement had remained in force with regard to any such vessels and services and with respect to such vessels and services as last aforesaid respectively this Agreement shall be considered as having terminated when such respective vessels shall have reached their port or place of destination and such respective services shall have been performed. But the Company shall not be entitled to receive any payment or compensation for the same.

Notices.

32. All notices or directions which the Postmaster-General his officers agents or others are hereby authorised to give to the Company their officers servants or agents other than any notice of termination of this agreement may at the option of the Postmaster-General his officers agents or others either be delivered or sent by post to the master of any of the said vessels or any other officer or agent of the Company in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this agreement or left for the Company at or sent by post to the Company's office or house of business in London or any other place and any notices or directions so given left or sent by post shall be binding on the Company. Provided always that any notice of determination of this agreement shall be served on the Company at their office or last known office in London or sent by post to such office.

Contract not to be assigned.

33. The Company shall not assign underlet or dispose of this agreement or any part thereof without the consent of the Postmaster-General signified in writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office.

Power to determine contract summarily on breach.

34. In case this Agreement or any part thereof is assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of and in case of any great or habitual breach of this Agreement or of any covenant matter or thing herein contained on the part of the Company their officers agents or servants it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General if he shall think fit and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this Agreement by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office to determine this agreement without any previous notice to the Company or their agents and the Company shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such determination and such determination shall not deprive the Postmaster-General of any right or remedy to which he would otherwise be entitled by reason of such breach or of any prior breach of this Agreement and in case any difference shall arise between the parties hereto as to the sufficiency of any such breach as aforesaid to justify the Postmaster-General in determining this Agreement such difference shall be referred to and determined by Arbitration in manner hereinafter provided. Provided always that in case within seven days after service as aforesaid on the Company of a notice determining this Agreement on the ground of any great or habitual breach thereof the Company give a notice in writing to the Postmaster-General (by delivering the same or sending the same by Post to one of the Secretaries of the Post Office) that they dispute the sufficiency of such breach to justify the Postmaster-General in determining this Agreement such dispute shall be referred to Arbitration in manner hereinafter provided and in such case this Agreement shall notwithstanding such notice of determination continue in force unless and until an Award shall be made to the effect that such breach or breaches was or were sufficient to justify the Postmaster-General in giving such notice of determination as aforesaid.

Arbitration.

35. All matters which in pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore contained are to be determined by Arbitration shall be referred to two Arbitrators or their Umpire pursuant to and so as with regard to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to conform to the provisions in that behalf contained in the Common Law Procedure Act 1854 or any then subsisting statutory modification thereof and upon every or any such reference the Arbitrators and Umpire shall respectively have power to examine the parties and witnesses upon oath or affirmation and every or any such reference may be made a rule or order of any division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the application of either party and such party may instruct counsel to consent thereto for the other party.

No Member of Parliament to benefit by contract.

36. In pursuance of the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the 22nd year of the reign of King George the Third intitled "An Act for restraining any person concerned in any contract commission or agreement made for the public service from being elected or sitting and voting as a member of the House of Commons" no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act.

Contract subject to approval of II House of Commons.

37. This Agreement shall not be binding until it has been approved by a Resolution of the House of Commons.

Bond clause.

38. And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisions clauses articles and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part and behalf of the Company are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept the Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors and the abovenamed Sir Daniel Cooper and William Pickus do hereby bind themselves and each of them their and each of their heirs executors and administrators jointly and severally unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £20,000 of lawful money of the United Kingdom to be paid to our said Lady the Queen her heirs and successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages hereby agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the Company in case of the failure on the part of the Company in the due execution of this Agreement or any part thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof the Postmaster-General and the parties hereto of the third part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Company have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Henry Cecil Raikes }
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in the presence of,— } HENRY CECIL RAIKES. (I.S.)
ALICE T. RAIKES Spinster Ljwynegryn Mold.

The Common Seal of the Orient Steam Navigation Company Limited was hereunto } [The Seal of the Orient Steam Navigation Company Limited.]
affixed in pursuance of a resolution of the managers in the presence of,— }

S. GARRETT Solicitor St. Michael's Alley E.C.

FREDK. GREEN,
T. G. S. ANDERSON.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Daniel Cooper } DANIEL COOPER. (I.S.)
and William Fickus in the presence of,— } W. FICKUS. (I.S.)

S. WAYMOUTH Secretary.
Z. BROOKE Solicitor General Post Office London.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—Contract of 19th January, 1888.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT under seal made and entered into this nineteenth day of January, 1888, between The Right Honorable Henry Cecil Raikes Her Majesty's Postmaster-General (hereinafter called the Postmaster-General in which term his successors in office, Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being are included), on behalf of Her Majesty of the first part and The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (hereinafter called the Company) of the second part :

Now These Presents Witness that Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for himself and his successors Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being (as to the covenants agreements and stipulations hereinafter contained on his and their parts) doth hereby covenant and agree with the Company and their successors and the Company for themselves their successors and assigns (as to the covenants agreements and stipulations hereinafter contained on their part) do hereby covenant and agree with the Postmaster-General and his successors Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the time being in manner following that is to say :—

1. For all the purposes of these presents the term "Mails" shall be understood to comprehend all boxes bags or packets of letters post cards newspapers books or printed papers and all other articles which under the Regulations of the Post Office are for the time being transmissible by the post without regard either to the place to which they may be addressed or to that in which they may have originated and also all empty bags empty boxes baskets and other receptacles and other stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the Post Office Service which shall be sent by or to or from any Post Office to or from which any mails are to be conveyed. "Mails" defined.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement the Company shall and will at all times during the continuance of this Agreement convey by means of vessels of the Company plying between Brindisi (via the Suez Canal) and the several ports or places in Australia hereinafter mentioned once in every fortnight in each direction within such periods and in such manner as herein provided all such mails as the Company may from time to time and at any time or times be required to convey in either direction between Brindisi and King George's Sound Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney respectively Provided always that the word "Adelaide" as used throughout this Agreement shall not mean the City of Adelaide in South Australia but shall mean the signalling station at or off the port of that city known as Adelaide Semaphore. Company to convey mails once a fortnight each way between Brindisi and Australia.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement one of the vessels to be provided by the Company under this Agreement shall once in every fortnight upon such days and at such hours respectively as the Postmaster-General shall appoint (either by a time-table or time-tables to be from time to time approved by him or otherwise as he shall think fit) and immediately after the mails are embarked put to sea from Brindisi and proceed (via the Suez Canal) to Adelaide and one of the said vessels shall at like periods and times and in like manner put to sea from Adelaide and proceed (via the Suez Canal) to Brindisi and each of such vessels shall on each outward and homeward voyage respectively proceed to start from and call at the several other ports or places hereinbefore mentioned respectively and the Company shall convey in such vessels respectively to from and between and cause to be delivered and received at such of the ports or places aforesaid from or at which the said vessels respectively are to start arrive and call in the performance of the services under this agreement all such mails as shall or may be tendered or delivered to or received by the Company or any of their officers servants or agents for conveyance under this agreement by or from the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents or with the consent of the Postmaster-General by or from the postal authorities of the several Colonies of Western Australia South Australia Victoria and New South Wales respectively their respective officers or agents. One vessel to leave Brindisi for Adelaide and another to leave Adelaide for Brindisi once a fortnight on days and at times appointed by Postmaster-General.

4. Each of the said vessels respectively when employed under this Agreement on the outward voyage in the conveyance of mails from Brindisi to Adelaide as aforesaid shall in every case after the due delivery at Adelaide of the mails intended to be delivered at that port continue the said voyage to Melbourne and thence to Sydney and each of the said vessels respectively intended to convey mails from Adelaide to Brindisi as aforesaid shall in every case commence the homeward voyage at Sydney (calling at Melbourne on the route to Adelaide) whether any mails may or may not be required to be conveyed in any such vessel to or from Melbourne or Sydney respectively on any such voyage. Outward vessel to go on to Melbourne and Sydney and homeward vessel to start from Sydney and call at Melbourne.

5. Each period of transit of the said vessels in either direction between Brindisi and Adelaide (including the passage through the Suez Canal and such calling as aforesaid at King George's Sound for the purpose of landing and embarking mails and all or any other stoppages or stoppage) shall be completed within 32 days and 12 hours from the commencement of such voyage from Brindisi and Adelaide respectively except during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon when the entire voyage from Adelaide to Brindisi as aforesaid shall be completed within 33 days and 12 hours from the commencement of such last-mentioned voyage from Adelaide which said several periods of 32 days and 12 hours and 33 days and 12 hours are hereinafter called periods of transit. Duration of voyages.

6. Each period of transit of each of the said vessels to be employed in the conveyance of the mails between Brindisi and Adelaide as aforesaid shall be deemed to commence so soon after the time appointed by the Postmaster-General for the departure of such vessels from Brindisi and Adelaide respectively or after the completion of the embarkation of the mails intended to be thereby conveyed whichever shall last happen as (having regard to practical considerations) the anchor of such vessel can be weighed or the vessel can be loosed from its moorings and each such voyage shall be deemed to be completed when the vessel has arrived and been anchored or moored at some position in the port of destination from which the mails can be conveniently disembarked and in any case in which any outward or homeward voyage between the said last-mentioned places may be performed by more than one of such vessels as aforesaid the period of transit shall be reckoned from the commencement of the voyage of the vessel by which the first part of the conveyance shall be performed to the completion of the voyage of the vessel by which the last part of the conveyance shall be performed Provided always that the times of the commencement and completion of every such period of transit shall be ascertained and recorded by officers of the Postmaster-General in pursuance of arrangements to be from time to time made by him for such purpose and the decision of the Postmaster-General as to all questions relating to periods of transit shall be final and conclusive. Voyages when commenced and completed.

7. The Company shall be at liberty at their option to convey in and by the vessels employed in the conveyance of mails under this Agreement any other mails which the Company may in pursuance of their agreement for the conveyance of the India and China mails with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General be required to convey and the Company shall be at liberty to cause the said vessels respectively when so employed as aforesaid to call at such ports and places as the Company may think fit on their respective outward and homeward voyages between Brindisi and Adelaide in correspondence with the Power to convey certain other mails than those contracted for herein.

the India and China mail service. Provided nevertheless that the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the conveyance of mails under this Agreement and particularly as to the several and respective periods of transit hereinbefore prescribed in respect of the said voyage between Brindisi and Adelaide shall not in any case be in anywise altered or affected by or in consequence of the exercise by or on the part of the Company of any of the powers contained in this clause. And provided also that notwithstanding the power in this clause firstly before conferred upon the Company and any and every exercise thereof the Company shall always run a steam-vessel other than the vessel employed under this Agreement once in every fortnight each way between Suez and Colombo whether the said additional vessel shall or shall not carry any mails of the Postmaster-General.

Power to substitute Naples for Brindisi.

8. The Company shall also be at liberty at any time on giving three calendar months' previous notice in writing of their desire so to do to substitute Naples for Brindisi as the port or place for the commencement and termination of the outward and homeward voyages of the said vessels to be employed in the conveyance of mails under this Agreement and from and after the expiration of such notice the port of Naples shall for all the purposes of this Agreement be substituted for the port of Brindisi and the several provisions of this Agreement shall be read and construed as if the word "Naples" appeared throughout the same in lieu of the word "Brindisi."

Mails to be conveyed from and to United Kingdom in certain cases.

9. And whereas the company work in connection with the services under this Agreement a line of steam-vessels to and from the United Kingdom. Now it is hereby agreed that the Postmaster-General his officers and agents shall at all times be at liberty at his and their option to embark or cease to be embarked on board any of the vessels of the Company working in connection with the services under this Agreement at the last port from which the said vessel shall depart on her outward voyage any mails for conveyance under this contract to King George's Sound Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney instead of embarking the same mails at Brindisi as hereinbefore provided and the Postmaster-General his officers and agents may likewise require any mails from King George's Sound Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney to be conveyed by any of the vessels of the Company to the United Kingdom and delivered at any port in the United Kingdom at which the said vessel or any vessel of the Company in correspondence therewith shall first arrive on such voyage or at the usual place of arrival of the said vessels in the port of London instead of being conveyed to and delivered at Brindisi as hereinbefore provided and in the event of the exercise by the Postmaster-General his officers or agents of such option as aforesaid all the provisions of this agreement with respect to the embarking and delivery at and the conveyance from and to any of the ports or places hereinbefore mentioned shall in every case respectively apply to the embarking delivery and conveyance of such mails as aforesaid at from and to the said respective ports and places in the United Kingdom and King George's Sound Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney hereinbefore mentioned or referred to as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if such ports and places respectively had been specifically named for that purpose in this agreement but so nevertheless that the times at which the vessels shall arrive at or depart from the said respective ports or places in the United Kingdom and the rate of speed of the same vessels shall be fixed by the Company at their discretion but not so as to affect the periods of transit between Brindisi and Adelaide.

Power to delay departure of vessels.

10. If at any time or times during the continuance of this Agreement it should be deemed by the Postmaster-General his officers or agents necessary for the public service that any vessel to be employed in the conveyance of mails as herein provided should delay her departure from any port from which the mails are to be conveyed under this Agreement beyond the time appointed for her departure therefrom the Postmaster-General or any of his officers or agents shall have power to order such delay (not however exceeding twenty-four hours) by letter addressed to the master of any such vessel or person acting as such which letter shall be deemed a sufficient authority for such detention and in any such case an equivalent addition shall be made to the period of transit during which such detention shall take place.

Power to alter times of departure and arrival.

11. If at any time or times the Postmaster-General shall either on account of any alteration in the ports of call or for any other reason whatever desire to alter the particular days times or hours appointed for the departure from and arrival at Brindisi and Adelaide respectively of the said vessels respectively so conveying mails as aforesaid he shall (but subject and without prejudice to the provisions of clause 7 hereof) be at liberty so to do on giving to the Company three calendar months' notice in writing of such desire provided such alteration does not in any case decrease the period of transit between the said last-mentioned places hereinbefore described.

Power to require vessels to go via Cape of Good Hope in certain cases.

12. (1.) If at any time or times the Postmaster-General shall in consequence of the state of the Suez Canal deem it necessary or expedient in the public interest that the mails intended to be conveyed under this Agreement shall be conveyed from the United Kingdom to Adelaide by way of the Cape of Good Hope instead of by way of the Suez Canal the Company on receiving notice in writing in that behalf signed by the Postmaster-General shall in lieu of the services hereinbefore contracted to be performed convey the mails by means of the vessels to be employed under this Agreement from such port in the United Kingdom as may be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the Company or determined by arbitration to Adelaide by way of the Cape of Good Hope and from Adelaide to such port or place as aforesaid by way of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn at the discretion of the Company.

(2.) In such case the mails shall be conveyed between the United Kingdom and Adelaide at such rates of speed as may be agreed between the Postmaster-General and the Company or in default of agreement may be determined by arbitration.

(3.) All the provisions of this Agreement with reference to the services to be performed by the Company shall so far as the same are applicable apply to the embarking conveying and landing of the mails under the provisions of this clause.

(4.) The Postmaster-General shall not in respect of the substituted service in this clause mentioned make any additional payment to the Company unless by reason of the performance of such substituted service and on no other account the Company shall sustain a loss of general revenue or incur expenses exceeding the expenses incurred in the conveyance of the mails to and from Brindisi under the provisions of this Agreement.

(5.) Should any such loss or additional expense as last aforesaid be sustained or incurred by the Company the Postmaster-General shall pay to the Company in addition to the said subsidy such sum of money as may be agreed upon between him and them or failing such agreement as shall be determined by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided and upon such arbitration due regard shall be had to the respective interests of the Company and the Postmaster-General in the performance of the voyage or voyages of any vessel or vessels by which the mails shall have been conveyed under the provisions of this clause.

Company to provide steam-vessels.

13. The Company shall and will at all times during the continuance of this Agreement provide keep seaworthy and in complete repair and readiness to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General for the purpose of conveying as herein provided all mails which shall at any time be required to be conveyed as herein provided a sufficient number of good substantial and efficient steam-vessels of adequate power and speed and supplied with first-rate appropriate steam engines and in all respects suited to the performance of the services herein agreed to be performed within the respective times herein stipulated.

Equipment and manning of vessels.

14. The vessels to be provided under this Agreement shall be always furnished with all necessary and proper tackle stores boats fuel lamps oil tallow provisions machinery engines anchors cables fire pumps and all other proper and requisite means for extinguishing fire lightning conductors charts chronometers proper nautical instruments and all other furniture and apparel and whatsoever else may be requisite and necessary for equipping the said vessels and rendering them constantly efficient for the said services and shall be manned with legally qualified and competent officers with appropriate certificates granted pursuant to the Act or Acts in force for the time being relative to the granting certificates to officers in the Merchant Service and also with competent engineers and a sufficient crew of able seamen and other men and with a competent surgeon to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Power to declare vessels unfit for services.

15. If the Postmaster-General shall at any time consider any of the Company's vessels unfit for the conveyance of mails he may by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office require the Company to show cause why such vessel should not be withdrawn from the service and unless within six weeks after such requisition the Company shall show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General he may at any time after the expiration of the said period of six weeks by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant-Secretaries of the Post Office declare such vessel to be unfit for the conveyance of mails and after such declaration shall have been made it shall not be lawful for the Company to employ such vessel in the performance of this Agreement and in order to determine whether the Postmaster-General shall be justified in declaring any vessel unfit for the conveyance of mails or whether the Company shall be able to show cause to the contrary a special examination shall be made of the hull and machinery of any such vessel by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Postmaster-General.

16. The equipment of officers engineers and crew of each vessel when such is in any British port shall be subject at all times to the inspection of the Postmaster-General or of such other person or persons as he shall at any time or times authorise to make such inspection. Equipment &c to be subject to inspection.

17. The Company shall at their own cost provide on each of the vessels to be employed in the services under this agreement a separate and convenient room or rooms for the convenient and secure deposit of the mails under lock and key and the services of the crew of every such vessel shall from time to time be given in the conveyance of the mails to and from such mail room or rooms. Rooms for deposit of mails to be provided on each vessel.

18. The master or commander of each of the said vessels employed in the performance of this agreement shall whenever required by the Postmaster-General or his agents without any remuneration other than the subsidy hereinafter provided to be paid to the Company take charge of the mails conveyed or intended to be conveyed by every such vessel and shall adopt all necessary measures and precautions for the safety of the said mails to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General his officers and agents. Master of vessel to take charge of mails.

19. Each of such masters or commanders shall make the usual declaration or declarations required or which may hereafter be required by the Postmaster-General in such and similar cases and furnish such journals returns and information to and perform such services as the Postmaster-General or his agents may require and every such master commander or officer duly authorised by him having the charge of mails shall himself immediately on the arrival at any of the ports or places to or from which any mails are hereby agreed to be conveyed of any such vessel deliver all mails for such port or place into the hands of the postmaster of such port or place or of such other person at such port or place as the Postmaster-General shall authorise to receive the same and shall in like manner receive all the return or other mails to be forwarded in due course. Masters to make declarations &c.

20. The Company and all commanding and other officers of the vessels employed in the performance of this Agreement and all agents seamen and servants of the Company shall at all times punctually attend to the orders and directions of the Postmaster-General his officers or agents as to the mode time and place of landing delivering and embarking the mails and shall at all times protect the mails to the utmost of their power. Company to attend to orders.

21. It shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General at any time to delegate any of the powers vested in him by virtue of these presents to such person or persons as he shall think fit and thereupon all the provisions of this Agreement with respect to the exercise of such powers shall be read and construed as if such person or persons had been specifically named in this Agreement and as if such powers respectively had been thereby expressly vested in such person or persons respectively. Postmaster-General may delegate his powers.

22. The Company shall not nor shall any of the masters or commanders of any of the vessels employed under this Agreement receive or permit to be received on board any of the vessels employed under this Agreement for conveyance thereby any letters other than those which they are required or expressly permitted to convey under this Agreement and any such letters as are not required by law to pass through the Post Office nor shall the Company or any such master or commander receive or permit to be received on board any of such vessels for conveyance thereby any mails on behalf of any Colony or foreign country without the consent of the Postmaster-General and the entire postage of all mails conveyed by such vessels respectively under this contract shall in all cases belong to the Postmaster-General and shall be absolutely free from all claims or demands whatsoever of or by the Company under or by virtue of this Agreement or otherwise. Company not to convey mails except pursuant to contract.

23. The Company shall not convey in any vessel employed by them in pursuance of this Agreement any nitro-glycerine or any other article which shall have been legally declared specially dangerous. Dangerous articles not to be conveyed.

24. The Company shall undertake and make all necessary and proper arrangements relative to quarantine which may be required in respect of the vessels employed under this agreement and no deduction shall be made from the subsidy hereinafter mentioned nor shall the Company be otherwise liable for or by reason of any delay in the landing embarkation delivery or conveyance of any mails arising from the imposition of quarantine. Quarantine arrangements to be undertaken by Company.

25. The Postmaster-General will use his good offices with the Governments of the several Australian Colonies with a view to secure that the Company shall not be compelled to pay in respect of any vessels employed in such conveyance of mails as aforesaid to or from any of the Colonial ports or places hereinbefore mentioned any port or light dues or other charges of a public nature other than or in excess of the dues or charges for the time being payable at the like port or place in respect of any other vessel of a like character whether employed in the conveyance of mails or not. Company not to pay excessive port dues at Australian ports.

26. In consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained and on the part of the Company to be observed and performed and of the due and faithful performance by the Company of all the services under this Agreement (but subject and without prejudice to the provisions of clause 12 hereof) there shall be payable to the Company during the continuance of this Agreement (out of such aids or supplies as may from time to time be appropriated by Parliament for that purpose) a yearly subsidy or sum after the rate of £85,000 per annum or (in the event of any such default or failure as hereinafter mentioned) so much of the said subsidy or sum as shall remain payable in respect of any year after making such deductions therefrom (if any) as hereinafter in that behalf mentioned in respect of any such default or failure. Subsidy.

27. If at any time the Company shall fail to provide an efficient vessel at Brindisi or Adelaide ready to put to sea on and at the appointed day and hour or if any vessel provided by the Company as aforesaid shall not in fact put to sea and proceed on her voyage at the time appointed for that purpose then and so often as either of such cases shall happen there shall be deducted from the subsidy which would in the absence of any such default be payable to the Company for the current year the sum of £250 and also the further sum of £50 for every complete period of twenty-four hours which shall elapse until such vessel actually proceeds to sea on her voyage in pursuance of this Agreement. Provided always that the total amount of the sums deducted as last aforesaid shall not in the aggregate exceed by more than £1,000 that part of the said subsidy of £85,000 for the current year which shall be applicable to the voyage in respect of which default shall have been made. The provisions contained in this clause shall not apply to the services which may be required under clause 12 hereof. Deductions from subsidy for not providing vessel.

28. If at any time or times the mails required to be conveyed by the Company under this Agreement between Brindisi and Adelaide shall not be conveyed from Brindisi to Adelaide or from Adelaide to Brindisi within the respective periods of transit hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf then and so often as the same shall happen there shall be deducted from the subsidy which but for this provision would be payable to the Company for the current year a sum of £100 for every complete period of twenty-four hours by which the time actually occupied in the conveyance of such mails from Brindisi to Adelaide or from Adelaide to Brindisi as the case may be shall have exceeded the period of transit hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf. Provided always that the total amount of the sums deducted in respect of any such default or failure as hereinbefore mentioned in the delivery of mails shall not exceed that part of the said subsidy of £85,000 for the current year which shall be applicable to the voyage or voyages which has or have been performed or which ought to have been performed in the conveyance of such mails. Provided also that no deductions shall be made from the said subsidy by reason of any such default or failure as in this clause mentioned which may be proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General to have arisen wholly or in part from any cause or causes altogether beyond the control of the Company. Deductions from subsidy for delay.

29. Each of the deductions hereinbefore mentioned and hereby agreed to be made shall be made and the yearly subsidy of £85,000 be reduced accordingly although no damage or loss shall have been sustained by reason of or in connection with such default and (except in such case as in the last preceding clause hereof expressly provided) from whatever cause or causes any such failure or default shall have arisen and although such failure or default may have arisen wholly or in part from any cause or causes beyond the control of the Company and no such deductions shall in any case be deemed to be a penalty or in the nature of a penalty and the payment by the Postmaster-General of what shall from time to time remain due in respect of the said subsidy of £85,000 after making any such deduction as aforesaid shall in no case prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to treat the failure of the Company to provide an appropriate vessel at any appointed place or time or to perform any service at or within the appointed period as a breach of this Agreement. Deductions not to be deemed penalties.

30. All accounts in relation to the said subsidy and any deductions therefrom as hereinbefore provided shall be made out and settled up to and on or as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st day of March the 30th day of June the 30th day of September and the 31st day of December in each year and the amount or balance (if any) which shall be justly due to the Company on each such quarterly account shall be paid by the Postmaster-General out of such aids or supplies as aforesaid upon the settlement thereof and for the purposes of such accounts the said yearly subsidy of £85,000 shall be deemed to accrue from day to day subject to the liability of the same to be reduced by such deductions as aforesaid. Subsidy to be payable quarterly.

31. This Agreement shall commence on or as from the 1st day of February 1888 and shall continue in force until the 31st day of January 1895 inclusive and shall then determine. Commencement and duration of contract.

Sums payable by Company for failing to commence services as provided.

32. If the Company shall fail to commence the performance of the services hereby agreed to be performed on the 1st day of February 1888 or on the first day thereafter which the Postmaster-General shall fix as the day for the commencement of the performance of such services the Company shall pay to her Majesty her heirs or successors as stipulated or ascertained damages in respect of such default the sum of £100 and also the further sum of £100 for every complete period of twenty-four hours which shall elapse before the Company shall commence the performance of such services Provided always that the total amount which shall become payable by the Company in respect of such default as aforesaid shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of £20,000 Provided also that the payment by the Company of the aforesaid sums by way of stipulated or ascertained damages in respect of any default in the commencement of the performance of the said services shall not prejudice the right of the Postmaster-General to insist on any deduction from the said subsidy of £55,000 to which he may be entitled in respect of the same default under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Voyages not completed at expiration of contract to be completed.

33. If on the determination of this Agreement any vessel or vessels shall have started or shall start on any voyage or voyages with the mails on board in conformity with this Agreement such voyage or voyages shall be continued and performed and the mails be delivered and embarked during and at the termination of the same and all the provisions of this Agreement be observed as if this Agreement had remained in force with regard to any such vessels and services and with respect to such vessels and services as last aforesaid respectively this Agreement shall be considered as having terminated when such respective vessels shall have reached their port or place of destination and such respective services shall have been performed but the Company shall not be entitled to receive any payments or compensation for the same.

Notices.

34. All notices or directions which the Postmaster-General his officers agents or others are hereby authorised to give to the Company their officers servants or agents other than any notice of termination of this Agreement may at the option of the Postmaster-General his officers agents or others either be delivered or sent by post to the master of any of the said vessels or any other officer or agent of the Company in the charge or management of any vessel employed in the performance of this Agreement or left for the Company at or sent by post to the Company's office or house of business in London or any other place and any notices or directions so given left or sent by post shall be binding on the Company Provided always that any notice of termination of this Agreement shall be served on the Company at their office or last known office in London or sent by post to such office.

Contract not to be assigned.

35. The Company shall not assign underlet or dispose of this Agreement or any part thereof without the consent of the Postmaster-General signified in writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office.

Power to determine contract summarily on breach.

36. In case this Agreement or any part thereof is assigned underlet or otherwise disposed of and in case of any great or habitual breach of this Agreement or of any covenant matter or thing herein contained on the part of the Company their officers agents or servants it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General if he shall think fit and notwithstanding there may or may not have been any former breach of this Agreement by writing under his hand or under the hand of one of the Secretaries or Assistant Secretaries of the Post Office to determine this Agreement without any previous notice to the Company or their agents and the Company shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of such determination and such determination shall not deprive the Postmaster-General of any right or remedy to which he would otherwise be entitled by reason of such breach or of any prior breach of this Agreement and in case any difference shall arise between the parties hereto as to the sufficiency of any such breach as aforesaid to justify the Postmaster-General in determining this Agreement such difference shall be referred to and determined by arbitration in manner hereinafter provided Provided always that in case within seven days after service (as aforesaid) on the Company of a notice determining this Agreement on the ground of any great or habitual breach thereof the Company give a notice in writing to the Postmaster-General (by delivering the same or sending the same by post to one of the Secretaries of the Post Office) that they dispute the sufficiency of such breach to justify the Postmaster-General in determining this Agreement such dispute shall be referred to arbitration in manner hereinafter provided and in such case this Agreement shall notwithstanding such notice of determination continue in force unless and until an award shall be made to the effect that such breach or breaches was or were sufficient to justify the Postmaster-General in giving such notice of determination as aforesaid.

Arbitration.

37. All matters which in pursuance of the provisions hereinbefore contained are to be determined by arbitration shall be referred to two arbitrators or their umpire pursuant to and so as with regard to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to conform to the provisions in that behalf contained in "The Common Law Procedure Act 1854" or any then subsisting statutory modification thereof and upon every or any such reference the arbitrators and umpire shall respectively have power to examine the parties and witnesses upon oath or affirmation and every or any such reference may be made a rule or order of any division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the application of either party and such party may instruct counsel to consent thereto for the other party.

No Member of Parliament to benefit by contract.

38. In pursuance of the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the 22nd year of the reign of King George the Third intitled "An Act for restraining any person concerned in any Contract Commission or Agreement made for the public service from being elected or sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons" no Member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Act.

Contract subject to approval of House of Commons.

39. This Agreement shall not be binding until it has been approved by a resolution of the House of Commons.

Bond clause.

40. And lastly for the due and faithful performance of all and singular the covenants conditions provisoes clauses articles and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part and behalf of the Company are or ought to be observed performed fulfilled and kept the Company do hereby bind themselves and their successors unto our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the sum of £20,000 of lawful money of the United Kingdom to be paid to our said Lady the Queen Her heirs and successors by way of stipulated or ascertained damages hereby agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the Company in case of the failure on the part of Company in the due execution of this Agreement or any part thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof the said Henry Cecil Raikes Her Majesty's Postmaster-General hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovesaid Henry Cecil Raikes }
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General in the presence of, — } HENRY CECIL RAIKE. (L.S.)
ALICE T. RAIKES Spinster Llwynegryn Mold. }

The Common Seal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation } [The Seal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam }
Company was affixed in the presence of, — } Navigation Company.]

J. R. ENGLEDER. }
J. S. GODFREY. } Directors.
F. D. BARNES. }
A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND
AUSTRALIA, VIA SUEZ.
(MESSAGE No. 42.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 March, 1888.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 42.

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 the Mail Service between Great Britain and Australia *via* Suez.

Government House,
Sydney, 28th March, 1888.

1887-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRANSIT CHARGES ON MAILS THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1888.

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No. 1.

Extract from Intercolonial Agreement.

EXTRACT from agreement made 21st day of August, 1885, by the Honorables JAMES NORTON, Postmaster-General, New South Wales; JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General, Victoria, and JOHN A. COCKBURN, Minister of Education, Controlling Postal Department, South Australia.

"It is also agreed that the contracting Colonies shall urge upon Great Britain the desirability of taking all possible steps to reduce the exorbitant rates now paid for the land transit of the Australian mails across Italy and France, namely, 16s. 50c. per kilo. of letters, &c."

No. 2.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 2 April, 1886.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a joint despatch addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Agents-General on the 27th ultimo, urging Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to secure a reduction in the territorial transit rates of mail matter to and from the Colonies across France and Italy.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Office of Agent-General for South Australia,

8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, 27 March, 1886.

My Lord,

In pursuance of the suggestion contained in Mr. Bramston's letter of the 18th February, we have the honour to bring under your notice the high rates charged for the territorial transit of mail matter to and from the Colonies across France and Italy, and to request that Her Majesty's Government will endeavour to secure a reduction of such rates.

The amounts now charged are :—

	Letters.	Other matter.
France	10fcs. per kilo.	50c. per kilo.
Italy	6.50fcs. „	37½c. „
Total	16.50fcs. per kilo.	87½c. per kilo.

The ordinary charges fixed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union would be for the two countries, 4 francs, instead of 16.50 francs per kilo, for letters, and 50c. instead of 87½c. per kilo, for the other matter.

Hitherto the Imperial Post Office has paid these territorial transit rates both ways, and the Australian Colonies and New Zealand have been only indirectly affected; but under the new mail arrangements, to come into force on the termination of the present contract with the Peninsular and Oriental and the Orient Steamship Companies, those Colonies will become directly affected, inasmuch as they will have to pay for the transit of their own mail matter to England across Italy and France.

We are aware that endeavours have already been made by the Imperial Post Office, resulting in a partial success, to secure a reduction, but submit that the reduction granted is insufficient in amount and defective in principle.

We most respectfully call your Lordship's attention to the sixth paragraph of the agreement made between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a copy of which was forwarded to you on the 20th of October last, as showing the strong feelings of the Colonies on this point, and to the memorandum from the Secretary of the Post Office to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the _____, in which detailed information is given of the history and present position of this question.

We have, &c.,

R. C. BAKER,

Acting in postal matters under instructions from the Colonies of South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria.

ARTHUR BLYTH,

Agent-General for South Australia.

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

F. DILLON BELL,

Agent-General for New Zealand.

ROBERT MURRAY SMITH,

Agent-General for Victoria.

J. F. GARRICK,

Agent-General for Queensland.

The Postmaster-General.—P.A.J., 11/5/86. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 11/5/86.
B.C. Read.—F.B.S., 18/5/86.

No. 3.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 28 May, 1886.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of the proposed Ocean Mail Service, I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, covering a communication from the General Post Office, having reference to a letter dated 27th March last, sent to the Colonial Office by the Agents-General of the Australasian Colonies in regard to the rates charged on postal matter between Brindisi and Calais, a copy of which communication I forwarded to you on the 2nd April last.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 22 May, 1886.

In reply to the letter of the 27th of March, signed by yourself and the Agents-General for the other Australasian Colonies, respecting the rates charged on postal matter between Brindisi and Calais, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office on the subject.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

[Sub-enclosure.]

General Post Office, London, 11 May, 1886.

I am directed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you were so good as to enclose a copy of a joint letter, recently addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Mr. Baker, and the Australian Agents-General in London, on the subject of the rates charged for the transit through France and Italy of correspondence exchanged between the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies.

In reply I am to state for the information of Earl Granville that the matter shall receive full attention, and that at the proper time efforts will be made by this Department to obtain a reduction of the foreign transit charges on the correspondence in question.

I am, &c.,

H. JOYCE.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

The Postmaster-General.—G.R.D., 6/7/86. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S. B.C., 7 July, 1886.
Place with other papers.—F.B.S., 22/7/86.

No. 4.

The Hon. R. C. Baker to The Postmaster-General, New South Wales.

Sir,

Vienna, 13 April, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that, acting in pursuance of the convention entered into between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, I have endeavoured, and am still endeavouring to secure better terms for the Australian Colonies for the transit of their mail matter across France and Italy.

A concession has been obtained. France agrees to take the year 1883 as a basis, and will charge 2f. instead of 10f. per kilo., and 25c. instead of 50c. per kilo, for other mail matter, on all the excess over the weight carried in that year.

Italy

Italy agrees to take the year 1884 as a basis, and will charge 2*l.* instead of 6*l.* 50*s.* per kilo. for letters, and 25*s.* instead of 37½*s.* per kilo. for other mail matter on all the excess over the weight carried in that year. As this concession is made on the total weight of the mails to India, China, and Australia, &c., the British Post Office agrees to allow the Australian Colonies to share in the concession, provided there is an increase in the combined mails, and so far only as such increase extends. As, however, the mails have increased, and no doubt will increase year by year, this proviso may be looked upon as inserted *ex abundante cautela* merely.

Of course it must be understood that this arrangement, so far as the Colonies are concerned, will only come into force on the termination of the present mail contracts with the P. & O. and Orient Companies, and will only apply to those Colonies who pay for the transit of their own mail matter in the manner provided by the convention before mentioned.

The concession obtained appeared to me insufficient in amount and objectionable in character, and I have therefore drawn up a formal protest, which has been signed by the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, and myself, and which will shortly be signed by the Agent-General of Queensland.

The signature of this document in this manner was suggested by Earl Granville, and it has been arranged that when an opportune time arrives this protest will be used as a means to re-open the question, the present solution being, as the British Post Office admits, of a temporary and unsatisfactory character.

I may add that in the event of the French Government refusing to grant fair terms, it will be possible to avoid France (passing through Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland) not only without any sacrifice as to time, but with an actual gain of two hours.

I would respectfully ask that you would communicate the contents of this letter to the Government of Queensland, in accordance with the agreed upon course of procedure.

I remain, &c.,
R. C. BAKER.

This letter might be published, and a copy sent to Queensland as requested.—S.H.L., 26/5/86. Approved.—F.B.S., 26/5/86. Copy sent to the newspapers and to General Post Office, Brisbane, 31/5/86. Accountant.—J.D., 4/6/86. Read.—W.L.C., 4/6/86.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary to the Post Office, Brisbane, to The Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney.

Sir, Post and Telegraph Department, Brisbane, 25 June, 1886.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. B 86-6,368, of the 31st ultimo, forwarding a copy of one received by your office from the Hon. R. C. Baker, relative to the concession which he has obtained in the matter of charges levied on Australian mails in transmission through France and Italy, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that, in his opinion, the concession referred to cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
JOHN McDONNELL,
Under Secretary.

No. 6.

The Honorable R. C. Baker to The Postmaster-General, Sydney.

Sir, Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, Adelaide, 23 September, 1886.

I have the honor to enclose for your information a paper in reference to postal matters, which was, on the 7th September, ordered by the House of Assembly of this Colony to be printed. Most of the information therein contained has already been forwarded to you, but it may be useful to your Department to have the details of the present arrangements between Great Britain and France and Italy for the conveyance of the Brindisi mails. These details are contained in the memorandum from Mr. Blackwood to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, printed as part of such paper, and have not, so far as I am aware, been yet communicated to you.

I remain, &c.
R. C. BAKER.

[Enclosure.]*

RETURN to the Order of the House of Assembly, South Australia, on August, 1886, being copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Government between the Hon. R. C. Baker, C.M.G., and the Government; the Hon. R. C. Baker, C.M.G., and the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and the Hon. R. C. Baker, C.M.G., and the British Post Office authorities, relating or referring to the carrying of mail matter for the Australian Colonies across France and Italy. Also, all correspondence relating or referring to the Postal Union Conference at Lisbon.

Re Australian Postal Union.

27, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, London, S.W., 2 February, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith—

- i. Copy of letter from myself to Mr. Blackwood, dated the 12th January, 1886.
- ii. Copy of letter from myself to Mr. Blackwood, dated the 18th January, 1886.
- iii. Copy of letter from Mr. Blackwood to myself, dated 1st January, 1886.
- iv. Copy of advertisement calling for tenders.
- v. Copy of conditions of tendering; by which you will see that the whole matter has been concluded satisfactorily, all the demands of the Colonies having been attended to.

The advertisement does not confine the tendering to British ships; and although it is hardly possible that the tender of any foreign company would be accepted, the fact that they are not expressly excluded may tend to moderate the demands of the British companies; and if a lower tender from a foreign company is not accepted, the extra subsidy payable by the Colonies will be known, and may be looked upon as a contribution towards the preservation of the integrity of the Empire.

The Post Office authorities state that they have never issued any advertisement expressly excluding foreign competition.

The time for receipt of tenders is the 30th April next; and, as I leave England in the middle of May, and as the Postmaster-General has to report on the tenders to the Treasury, who have to again investigate them from a financial point of view, it is certain that no recommendation as to the acceptance or otherwise of any tender will be made by the British authorities until after my departure; and I have now to ask that your Government will be pleased to relieve me, from and after that date, from the further conduct of this affair, and send such instructions to your Agent-General, or otherwise arrange as they may think best.

* NOTE.—Matter relating to Universal Postal Union omitted as not affecting the subject of this set of papers.

I will, however, in the meantime press upon the British authorities the advisability of taking the notion asked for in clause 6 of the agreement between the colonies, viz.:—"Securing the reduction of the exorbitant charges made by the French and Italian Governments for the territorial transit of the mails to Brindisi and Naples, and there are grounds for anticipating some measure of success."

Thanking you for the confidence your Government has reposed in me, and hoping that the negotiation carried on and the arrangement made with the British Government are such as will meet with your approval.

The Hon. The Minister for Education, Adelaide.

[Copies of this despatch were also sent to the Postmasters-General of New South Wales and Victoria.]

I have, &c.,

R. C. BAKER,

Sir,

27, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, S.W., 6 February, 1886.

I have the honor to draw your attention to the last paragraph of my letter of October 20th, and to clause 6 of the agreement entered into by the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia (a copy of which was enclosed in such letter).

By the Paris Postal Convention it was provided that the two extra territorial transits, of which the Australian Colonies make use, viz., from San Francisco to New York, and from Brindisi or Naples to Calais, should be exempted from the operation of Union rules, and the rates now fixed for such transits are, in the one case, three times, and, in the other case, over four times the ordinary Union rates. It is remarkable that these two are the only exceptions made. The practical effect of this is that, if the colonies unreservedly join the Union, they would be debarred from obtaining any of the advantages ordinarily obtained by countries becoming members of such Union, and suffer all the disadvantages.

It may be argued that these transits are abnormal in length and celerity, and this is no doubt true; but this is also true of the sea transit to Australia, and if a similar exception was to be made in respect of such sea transits, the colonies would, even if they nominally joined, not do so in reality.

Irrespective, however, of any reference to the Union, £80,000 per annum for the running of a weekly train appears excessive, and this view of the case has, I understand, been recognized by the British post office, who have already asked the French and Italian Governments to reduce their charges. I venture to suggest that a further representation on behalf of the Australian Colonies may have a cumulative effect, and that hereafter the colonies may be invited to join the Union on more equitable terms.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I remain, &c.,

R. C. BAKER.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 February, 1886.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, calling attention to the heavy rates charged on postal matter between San Francisco and New York, and Brindisi and Calais, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that he will be happy to receive any such representation as that which you suggest on the subject, and to forward it, with a request that steps may be taken to obtain for it the earnest consideration of the French and Italian, and of the United States Governments.

Lord Granville presumes that the representation would be made by means of a joint letter by the Agents-General and yourself.

The Hon. R. C. Baker.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir,

General Post Office, Melbourne, 24 March, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd ult., in further reference to arrangements for the future conveyance of the Australian mails, and forwarding copies of correspondence on the subject, and the advertisement calling for tenders, together with the conditions of tendering.

I trust you will be successful in your endeavours to obtain a reduction in the French and Italian charges for territorial transit of the mails to Brindisi and Naples.

The Tasmanian authorities have not yet given their decision regarding the agreement, and they have been again written to on the subject. Should they reply in time, I will certainly advise you by telegraph of the nature of the answer received.

In compliance with your request to be relieved from further conduct of the business after your departure from London, I beg to state that other arrangements will be made for carrying on any further negotiations that may be necessary after you leave; and I have to tender you the warmest thanks of the Government of Victoria for your valuable services in connection with this matter.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. T. DERHAM,

Postmaster-General.

The Hon. R. C. Baker, 27, Ashley-place, Victoria-st., London, S.W.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 March, 1886.

With reference to your letter of the 6th ultimo, and to the reply from this Department of the 18th ultimo, respecting the rates charged on postal matter between San Francisco and New York, and Brindisi and Calais, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the General Post Office (16th March) enclosing a memorandum on the subject.

The Hon. R. C. Baker.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Secretary, Post Office, to The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 16 March, 1886.

In reply to your letter of the 6th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, a memorandum respecting the arrangements at present in force between this Department and the post offices of France and Italy for the special conveyance of the Eastern mails by express services between Calais and Brindisi.

As stated in the memorandum, endeavors have recently been made, but with only partial success, to obtain a reduction of the special transit rates paid for these mails; and I am to add that the effort will be renewed as soon as the new contracts for the Eastern mail services are settled by Her Majesty's Government.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

Memorandum respecting the Arrangements for Transmitting the Eastern Mails through France and Italy.

FROM the time when the Indian mails were first transmitted by what is known as the "overland mail route" through France, about forty years ago, the service has always been regarded as a special one, quite apart from the ordinary mail services, and paid for accordingly.

Owing to the great bulk of the mail, consisting as it does now of nearly a thousand large sacks of correspondence every week, it would be impossible for the transit countries to provide for its conveyance by their ordinary mail trains, and it is therefore necessary to maintain a special accelerated service throughout, a special boat being provided every Friday night for the conveyance of the mail from Dover to Calais, and a special train for its conveyance from Calais to Brindisi.

It is also accompanied, as no other mail is, by a British officer in charge all the way from London to Brindisi.

Naturally such a service is expensive, and the cost has always been arranged between the British and foreign post offices from time to time on such terms as were obtainable, and quite apart from the ordinary mail services through France and Italy.

In these circumstances, when the General Postal Union was constituted by the treaty of Bern, in 1874, the provisions of that treaty were distinctly pronounced to be not applicable to the Indian mail, and as the mails conveyed across the territory of the United States of America by the railways between New York and San Francisco are also carried under highly abnormal conditions as to distance and speed, the exception was naturally applied to that service also. It was agreed that these services should continue to form the object of special arrangements between the post offices concerned. A like condition was introduced into the Convention of Paris, June, 1878, and is again perpetuated by the additional Act of Lisbon, March 1885.

As

As regards the conditions of payment settled by mutual agreement between the British post office and post offices of France and Italy, it is not necessary to go back beyond the year 1880; suffice it to say that up to that time the Brindisi route formed a kind of express service to India, &c., starting a week or ten days after the departure of the regular mail packet from England, via the Straits of Gibraltar, and overtaking the packet at Suez. Only a proportion of the letters went by the express service, and for them an additional charge for postage (amounting at the least to 3*l.*) was made over and above the ordinary postage.

In 1880, on the renewal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, Her Majesty's Government determined to make no provision for a service between Southampton and Suez, but to send the whole of the Eastern mails by the special weekly service between Calais and Brindisi.

This alteration rendered necessary a new compact with the French and Italian post offices, because payment being made according to the weight of correspondence transmitted, those offices could obviously afford to make a material reduction in the rate charged in consideration of the large increase in the bulk of the mails.

After much negotiation the French post office agreed to reduce its transit rates from 15 francs 52 cents. per kilo. for letters; 60½ cents. per kilo. for newspapers; 1 franc 21 cents. per kilo. for books, &c.; 10 francs per kilo. for letters; 50 cents. per kilo. for other articles.

The Italian office also reduced its charge of 10 francs per kilo. for letters and 50 cents. per kilo. for other articles, by about 35 per cent.

These concessions brought down the foreign transit charge on the Indian mails to 16½ francs per kilo. for letters and 37½ centimes per kilo. for other matter; but they were coupled with the condition that the whole of the British correspondence exchanged with countries beyond Suez by the Eastern route should be forwarded by the weekly Brindisi mail.

After an experience of four years the British post office, in January, 1884, thought the time had arrived for demanding a reconsideration of these heavy transit rates, on the ground that the amount of the correspondence constituting the Eastern mails had augmented year by year since the last settlement, and that if the transit rates fixed in 1880 were then sufficiently remunerative to the transit countries, they must now be excessive and ought to be reduced. Moreover, it was argued that the institution of a weekly mail to Australia, instead of a fortnightly one, had materially helped to facilitate the arrangements of transit, while the diversion of a large proportion of the mail matter from the San Francisco route to the Suez route, by the new agreement between New South Wales and the Orient Steamship Company, would still farther tend to augment the profits on the continental transit.

The French postal administration, while recognizing the equity of the demand thus made, urged that costly alterations had been made more than once since 1880 in order to accelerate further the transit of the Eastern mails through France and Italy, so that the profits derived from the greater weight of correspondence had really been absorbed in additional railway expenses; but having regard to the growth of this extraordinary service, the French were willing to agree to a prospective reduction, which should have effect in the event of the aggregate weight of correspondence exceeding that sent during the year 1883. Up to that point the British post office was to go on paying the same transit rates as fixed in 1880, but for any excess over the figures of 1883 it was to pay the ordinary Union transit rates. Italy agreed to make a like concession, taking as a basis the aggregate of the year 1884, and accepting the reduced rate for any excess over the figures of that year.

These concessions were not considered adequate to the occasion; and, moreover, the method described was thought to be a clumsy way of meeting the demand of the British post office, which would have much preferred a simple reduction of the special transit rates, payable all the year round, to such an extent as would yield the same financial results. But it was found impossible to obtain any further concession at the time; and the French and Italian terms were accepted as a temporary solution of the question, rather than as a definite adjustment such as would satisfy the British post office.

The question, therefore, may be re-opened at any time; and it will be opportune to do so soon as the new contracts for the Eastern mail service are settled, more particularly in the event of the Australian mail service being separated, as is proposed, from the service of the India and China mails.

It may be mentioned here that the result of the French concession has been to reduce the payment to France by about £7,000 for the first year, or nearly 12 per cent. on the payment of the year 1884; but as the weight of the correspondence since 1884 has been rather falling off, no great results are expected from the concession made by Italy.

As regards the route of Naples, no special trains have, up to the present time, been required for the conveyance of the homeward mails which are landed at that port from the Orient company's packets, and consequently the ordinary Union rates are paid upon the Australian mails thus forwarded. No outward mails are sent by the route of Naples.

Sir,

27, Ashley-place, Victoria-street, 20 March, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, written by direction of Earl Granville, dated February 18th and March 18th, and of the memorandum from the secretary of the post office to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies included in such last-mentioned letter.

As arranged between us, I have delayed sending any answer to the letter of February 18th until receipt of the memorandum above referred to.

I have now the honor to ask that, should no better terms be obtained in the meantime, when the new mail arrangements between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies come into force (one of the terms of which is that the colonies shall pay for the transit of their own mail matter across France and Italy), they (the colonies) may obtain advantage of the concessions referred to in the memorandum, so that they will pay Union rates only on all mail matter in excess of that carried from the colonies to Great Britain in 1883 so far as regards France, and in 1884 so far as regards Italy.

If this request is granted, it would appear necessary, in order to carry into effect the spirit of the new mail arrangements, that the mail matter of each colony should be calculated separately, and that the post office should charge Union rates only to each colony on the excess of their respective mail matter over 1883 and 1884, as the case may be. As the mails from each colony will certainly be never less than in those years, no loss could accrue to the British post office.

It is stated in the memorandum that the present arrangement is only a "temporary solution of the question," and that it "may be re-opened at any time;" and it is suggested "that it would be inopportune to re-open it until the new contracts for the Eastern mail service are settled."

The information given in the memorandum will enable the Agents-General and myself to consider this aspect of the question, and after consultation with them I will have the honor of again addressing you.

John Bramston, Esq., Colonial Office, Downing-street.

I remain, &c.,
R. C. BAKER.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 March, 1886.

With reference to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that he communicated that letter to the General Post Office, and I am to enclose a copy of the reply which has been returned.

Hon. R. C. Baker.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

Post Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 25 March, 1886

The Postmaster-General has had before him your letter of the 23rd instant, enclosing copy of a further communication from Mr. R. C. Baker, with reference to the special transit rates charged on postal matter forwarded between San Francisco and New York, and between Brindisi and Calais.

Mr. Baker asks that, when the new mail arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Australian colonies come into force, the colonies may share in the advantage of the concessions obtained by the Department from France and Italy in respect to the special transit rates payable for the conveyance of the Eastern mails by the route of Brindisi; and on this point I am to request that you will be good enough to inform Earl Granville that, in the event of a separate contract

or

or contracts being entered into for the conveyance of Australasian mails, on the terms proposed by the Australasian colonies, the Postmaster-General would certainly consider the colonies entitled to participate in any reduction that might be made in the special train rates by France and Italy.

As regards the suggestion made in the fourth paragraph of Mr. Baker's letter, I am to state that it would no doubt be necessary, in the contingency referred to, to keep a separate record of the mail matter of each colony, in order to carry into effect the spirit of the new mail arrangements, but that it seems premature at present to consider the mode in which effect could best be given in the accounts of each colony to the reduction in the transit charges.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Sir,

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., which, he apprehends, will conclude your relations with this office prior to your return to Australia, so far as relates to the subject of the mail service; and I am directed by his lordship to convey to you an expression of his cordial thanks for the assistance afforded by you, as well to the officers of this Department as to the inter-departmental committee, in the discussions and arrangements which have resulted in calling for tenders for the Australian mail service on the condition of payment by weight, and upon terms agreeable both to the colonies and the mother country.

Should this proposed joint service come into operation, it will form another proof that the interests of England and her colonies are in many respects identical, and it will doubtless be matter of gratification to yourself that you have taken so active a part in Australia and in England in bringing the service into existence.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Hon. R. C. Baker.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that, acting in pursuance of the convention entered into between the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, I have endeavoured, and am still endeavouring, to obtain better terms for the Australian Colonies for the transit of their mail matter across France and Italy.

A concession has been made. France agrees to take the year 1883 as a basis, and will charge 2 francs instead of 10 francs per kilo. for letters, and 25 cents, instead of 50 cents, per kilo, for other mail matter on all excess over the weight carried in that year.

Italy agrees to take the year 1884 as a basis, and will charge 2 francs instead of 6 francs 50 cents, per kilo, for letters, and 25 cents, instead of 37½ cents, per kilo, for other mail matter on all excess over the weight carried in that year.

As this concession is made on the total weight of the mails to India, China, Australia, &c., the British post office agrees to allow the Australian Colonies to share in the concession, provided there is an increase in the weight of the combined mails, and so far only as such increase extends.

As, however, the mails have increased, and no doubt will increase year by year, this proviso may be looked upon as inserted *ex abundante cautela* merely.

Of course, it must be understood that this arrangement, so far as the colonies are concerned, will only come into force on the termination of the present mail contracts with the P. & O. and Orient Companies, and will only apply to those colonies who pay for the transit of their own mail matter in the manner provided by the Convention before mentioned.

The concessions obtained appeared to me insufficient in amount, and objectionable in character; and I have, therefore, drawn up a formal protest, which has been signed by the Agents-General of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, and by myself (and which will shortly be signed by the Agent-General of Queensland). The signature of this document in this manner was suggested by Earl Granville, and it has been arranged that when an opportune time arrives this protest will be used as a means to re-open the question, the present solution being, as the British post office admits, of a temporary and unsatisfactory character. I may add that, in the event of the French Government refusing to grant fair terms, it will be possible to avoid France (passing through Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland), not only without any sacrifice as to time, but with an actual gain of two hours.

I would respectfully ask that a copy of this letter be sent to the Government of Western Australia, in accordance with the agreed-upon course of procedure.

I remain, &c.,

R. C. BAKER.

The Hon. the Minister of Education.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the protest from the Australian Colonies in reference to the high charges made by France and Italy for the carriage of mail matter, suggested by your lordship in the letter of the 18th February, written by Mr. Bramston by your lordship's direction. I have, with the consent of the various Agents-General, arranged with Mr. Blackwood that the time at which this protest is to be made use of as a means to secure the reconsideration of the present temporary and unsatisfactory solution of the question is to be in the discretion of the post office authorities.

I also have the honor to acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of the letter of the 7th April, written by Mr. Bramston, by your lordship's direction, thanking me for my services in connection with Australian mail services.

I have, &c.,

R. C. BAKER.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Submitted. Might be acknowledged, with thanks.—S.H.L., 29/9/86. Approved.—E.B.S., 30/9/86. Acknowledged, 1 October, 1886. Accountant to see.—S.H.L., 13/10/86. Seen. It is impossible to estimate what advantage will accrue to this Colony on account of the concessions in transit rates, for conveyance of mails through France and Italy, to be made on the termination of the present contracts with the Orient and P. & O. Companies. (See marked portion of Mr. Baker's letter of 13th April last on page 6).*

It might be pointed out that, although the United Kingdom, according to the marked portion of Memorandum on page 5,† has only to pay the ordinary Union rates (4 francs per kilogramme of letters, &c., and 50 centimes per kilogramme of other articles) on mails landed at Naples *per* Orient vessels (on account of no special train being required), this Colony only receives the same credits on correspondence landed at that port as it does on correspondence landed at Brindisi, and for which England has to pay the special transit rates for extraordinary service, viz.:—16 francs 50 centimes per kilogramme of letters, &c., and 87½ centimes per kilogramme of other articles.

W.L.C., Accountant, 14 10/86.

No. 7.

Extract from proceedings of Postal Conference at Melbourne, in November, 1886.

TRANSIT CHARGES ON MAILS THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.

The question of the present high transit charges on Australian mails forwarded through Italy and France by the accelerated mail service received consideration at this Conference, and the following resolution was agreed to:—

"That the present transit charges on India, China, and Australian mails forwarded through Italy and France by the accelerated train service are exorbitant, and that the prospective concession promised, applying as it does only to mail matter in excess of that forwarded in 1884 and 1883 respectively, is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

"That

* For the marked portion referred to see page 6, paragraph commencing at "A concession has been made."

† For marked portion referred to see page 6, paragraph commencing "It may be mentioned here."

- "That the rate of 30 centimes per single rate letter now levied by Italy on mails for the continent of Europe, forwarded through the Italian Post Office, is excessive.
- "That the maintenance of these exceptional charges operates to the prejudice not only of Great Britain and the colonies, but of the countries of Europe generally, as they involve high and variable rates of postage, and prevent the adoption of a lower and uniform scale, which would lead to a rapid growth of correspondence.
- "That the colonies collectively seek the co-operation of the Imperial Government in obtaining as early as possible a substantial reduction in these high transit rates, and in consideration of this being effected agree to adopt a uniform postage of 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on letters to all the countries of Europe."

JNO. W. DOWNER.
F. B. SUTTON.
FRED. T. DERHAM.

Melbourne, 26 November, 1886.

No. 8.

Extract from Telegram.

EXTRACT from telegram, dated 16 December, 1886, from the Governor of Victoria to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarded in accordance with last paragraph of above extract.

"Governments urge strong representations be made for reduction of transit charges through Italy and France by accelerated train service, and of the rate 30 centimes single rate levied by Italy. If these rates reduced colonies will adopt uniform rate 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on letters to all countries of Europe."

No. 9.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 24 June, 1887.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter received by me this morning from the Postmaster-General, stating that Mr. Buxton Forman, the Principal Clerk of the Post Office for Foreign and Colonial business, has been instructed to proceed to Paris and Rome in order to negotiate with the French and Italian Post Offices for a reduction of the transit rates at present charged to the General Post Office for the conveyance of mails to and from Australia, through France and Italy by special train service, and suggesting that Mr. Buxton Forman should be accompanied by Sir Graham Berry and myself in order to carry out the proposed negotiations.

Sir Graham Berry and myself have conferred together in regard to this matter, and it appears to us very desirable that, under the circumstances, we should accompany Mr. Buxton Forman to bring about the most favourable arrangement possible.

I therefore telegraphed to you this morning, as under:—

"Postmaster-General asks Sir Graham Berry and myself to accompany Buxton Forman to Paris and Rome to negotiate for lower transit rates for mails. Request your authority. Please telegraph reply as soon as possible."

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 23 June, 1887.

The Postmaster-General has instructed Mr. Buxton Forman, the Principal Clerk for Foreign and Colonial business in this Department, to proceed to Paris and Rome in order to negotiate with the French and Italian Post Offices for a reduction of the transit rates at present charged to this Department for the conveyance of the mails to and from Australia and the East through France and Italy, by special train services.

As the Australian Colonies are likely in the near future to be as much interested as the mother country in obtaining moderate terms for this service, Mr. Raikes thinks it possible that you may wish to be associated with Mr. Forman in the proposed negotiations. If so, perhaps you will be so good as to let me know how soon it would be convenient for you to proceed to Paris.

It is desirable that the negotiations should be opened with as little delay as possible; and I am therefore to request the favour of a reply at your earliest convenience. I am to add that a letter similar in terms to this has been addressed to Sir Graham Berry.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.G.M.C., C.B.

I am, &c.,

S. A. BLACKWOOD.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 6/8/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S.
B.C., 6 August, 1887. Secn.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 10.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

25 June, 1887.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL asks Sir Graham Berry and myself to accompany Buxton Forman to Paris and Rome to negotiate for lower transit rates for mails. Request your authority. Telegraph reply as soon as possible.

Approved.—H.P., 25/6/87. Reply sent 27 June, 1887.

No. 11.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 1 July, 1887.

Referring to my telegram of the 24th ultimo, and to your reply thereto of the 27th idem, as follows:—"Approve of your proceeding to Paris and Rome, *re* mail rates," I have the honor to inform you that Sir Graham Berry and myself have arranged to leave for Paris and Rome on the 7th inst., in company with Mr. Buxton Forman, an officer of the General Post Office, to endeavour to negotiate for a reduction in the transit charges for the conveyance of the Indian and Australian mails through France and Italy to Brindisi and Naples, and other matters in connection with the service.

I will report to you at the earliest possible moment the result of our negotiations.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 10/8/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S.,
11 August, 1887. Read.—C.J.R., 13/8/87.

No. 12.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

12 July, 1887.

MAIL SERVICE.—Had long interview with postal authorities. They resist reduction in transit charges on account of convention with railway company. Promised to consider our arguments, and see us again on Tuesday; no objection to division of mails. If cannot obtain any reduction here will possibly visit Berne to ascertain if better terms can be obtained *via* Ostend and Saint Gothard.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 12/7/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S.,
B.C., 12 July, 1887. Place with other papers.—C.J.R., 14/7/87.

No. 13.

The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary, New
South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 29 July, 1887.

In continuation of my letter of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that Sir Graham Berry, Mr. Buxton Forman (representing the British Post Office), and myself, left for Paris on the 7th idem.

On the day following our arrival in Paris we had an interview with Lord Lyons, who received us very courteously, and promised to aid us all in his power in promoting the object we had in view; but as it was a Departmental matter, and had not arrived at a stage where he could interfere,—though he promised to see the Minister of Finance (under whose Department the French Post Office is)—he suggested that we should at once seek an interview with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, which we accordingly did, and the same afternoon met that gentleman, who, after a very courteous reception, appointed to meet us at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

At that interview there were present, besides ourselves, the Director-General of Posts, M. Ansault, and M. Recoing, the Chef and Sous-Chef of the Bureau of Foreign Correspondence. At the end of a long discussion and able arguments by Mr. Buxton Forman, M. Coulon, the Director-General asked us to give him until Monday, the 11th, to consider the matter.

On Monday, M. Coulon appointed Tuesday to see us again on the subject.

During our interviews we urged that the amount being paid to the French Government, for the transit of the mails over that portion of the line running through French territory, was excessive, and that it ought to be reduced very considerably. We also insisted upon the condition that we should be permitted to send a portion of the Australian Mails direct from England, under our contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies. M. Coulon requested to know, before further considering the matter, whether the same condition would be required with regard to the India and China mails. As, however, Mr Forman was not in possession of definite instructions on this point, a reference to the Postmaster-General in London became necessary in regard to it, and also to the question of the amount to be offered to the French Government for the conveyance of the mails. After such reference to England, which occasioned a delay of about eight days, Mr. Forman was instructed to make a definite offer to the French Government of 5 francs per kilo. for letters, and 35 centimes per kilo. for other mail matter, with freedom for long sea and North American routes to all destinations; but with obligation to send all trans-continental mails through France, with a minimum annual payment of £25,000, the maximum time through France, twenty-two hours, and the contract to be for two years certain, terminable by six months' notice. The whole to be subject to ultimate agreement with Italy.

The rate at present paid to France is 10 francs per kilo. for letters, and 50 centimes for other mail matter.

The French Post Office officials required time to consider the offer of the British Postmaster-General; Mr. Buxton Forman, therefore, decided to proceed to Rome *via* Berne. As we felt that this would require more time than we could conveniently spare, and that the negotiations with the Italian Government would be ably conducted by Mr. Buxton Forman, Sir Graham Berry and myself decided to return to London, which we did on the 21st instant.

I am sanguine that Mr Buxton Forman's negotiations will result in a considerable reduction in the continental transit rates, and that we shall be enabled, as you desire, to send letters and mail matter by the direct sea service at a reduced rate of postage.

In

In order that you may thoroughly understand the position of this question, I give you the following particulars with regard to the previous arrangements between the British Post Office and the French and Italian Governments:—

Since the inauguration of the overland mail route through France, when the Indian mails were first transmitted about 40 years ago, the service has always been regarded as a special one, apart from the ordinary mail services, and paid for accordingly.

Owing to the great bulk of the mails consisting, as it does now, of nearly 1,000 large sacks of correspondence every week, it would be impossible for the transit countries to provide for its conveyance by their ordinary mail trains; and it is, therefore, necessary to maintain a special accelerated service throughout, a special boat being provided every Friday night for the conveyance of the mail from Dover to Calais, and a special train for its conveyance from Calais to Brindisi. It is also accompanied, as no other mail is, by a British officer in charge, all the way from London to Brindisi.

Naturally such a service is expensive, and the cost has always been arranged between the British and Foreign Post Offices from time to time, on the best terms obtainable, apart from the ordinary mail services through France and Italy.

In these circumstances, when the General Postal Union was constituted by the Treaty of Berne, in 1874, the provisions were pronounced to be not applicable to the Indian mail, or the mails conveyed across the territory of the United States of America by the railway between New York and San Francisco. It was agreed that those services should continue to form the object of special arrangement between the post offices concerned. A like condition was introduced into the Convention of Paris (June, 1878), and is again perpetuated by the Convention at Lisbon in March, 1885.

Up to 1880 the Brindisi route formed a kind of express service to India and Australia, starting a week or ten days after the regular mail packets from England, and overtaking the packet at Suez; only a portion of the letters went by the express service, and for those an additional charge for postage, amounting at the last to 3d., was made over and above the ordinary postage.

In 1880, on renewal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, Her Majesty's Government determined to discontinue their service between Southampton and Suez, and to send the whole of the Eastern mails by the special service between Calais and Brindisi.

This alteration rendered necessary a new compact with the French and Italian Post Offices, because payment being made according to the weight of correspondence transmitted, those offices could obviously afford to make a considerable reduction, in the rate charged, in consideration of the large increase in the bulk of the mails. After much negotiation the French Post Office agreed to reduce its transit rates from:—

	15 francs 52 centimes per kilo, for letters
	60½ centimes " " newspapers
	1 francs 21 centimes " " books
to	
	10 francs " " letters
	50 centimes " " for other mail matter.

The Italian Office also reduced its charge of 10 francs per kilo. for letters and 50 centimes for other mail matter, by about 35 per cent.

These reductions brought down the foreign transit charge on the Indian mails, to 16½ francs per kilo. for letters, and 87½ centimes per kilo. for other mail matter; but they were coupled with the condition that *the whole* of the British correspondence exchanged with countries beyond Suez, by the Eastern route, should be forwarded by the weekly Brindisi mail.

In 1884, the English Post Office asked the continental post offices for further reductions on account of increase in mails. The French Post Office, whilst recognizing the reasonableness of the demand urged that costly arrangements had been made more than once since 1880, in order to accelerate further the transit of the Eastern mails, through France and Italy by special trains provided expressly for the purpose—so much so, that the profits accruing in consequence of the greater weight of the mails, had really been absorbed in additional railway expenses; but having regard to the growth of this extraordinary service the French were willing to agree to a prospective reduction, which should have effect in the event of the aggregate weight of correspondence exceeding that sent during the year 1883, and up to that point, the British Post Office was to go on paying the same transit rates as fixed in 1880, but for any excess over the figures of 1883, it was to pay the ordinary Union transit rates. Italy agreed to make a like concession, taking as a basis the aggregate of the year 1884, and accepting the reduced rate for any excess over the figures of that year. The result of the French concession has been to reduce the payment to France by about £7,000 for the first year, or nearly 12 per cent on the payment of the year 1884, but as the weight of correspondence since 1884 has been falling off, no great results are expected from the concessions made by Italy.

The mails by the Orient Company's Steamers from the colonies, which are landed at Naples, are sent by the ordinary trains and are charged for conveyance at the ordinary Union rates of two francs per kilo. No mails are sent from England by the Naples route.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 5/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 5 Sept., 1887. This correspondence might be prepared for Parliament with the remainder on the subject.—S.H.L., 6/9/87. Yca.—C.J.R., 6/9/87.

No. 14.

The Agent-General, New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 3 August, 1887.

I have the honor to state that in my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, S. 258/87, on the subject of the transit of mails through the Continent under the new mail service contracts, I omitted to mention that in the event of the British Post Office not being able to make satisfactory arrangements with the French Government for the conveyance of the mails through France to join the Italian Railways, it will be open to the former to send the mails *via* Ostend and Switzerland, through the St. Gothard Tunnel.

Tunnel. This would necessitate the mails being carried through Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; but it is believed that this would not be a more costly service or occupy more time than the service through France.

There is also another route which will be available, not passing through either France or Italy, and that would be by the "Peninsular and Oriental Company's" steamers, receiving and delivering the mails at Salonica, in European Turkey, instead of at Brindisi, as at present. The probable cost of conveying the mails by this route is not at present known, but it would not probably exceed the charge for transmission of mails by the other routes mentioned, so that under all circumstances the British Post Office is not depending on any one route through the Continent. However, I have little doubt that a favourable arrangement will be concluded with France and Italy.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 22/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C.,
22 Sept., 1887. Read.—C.J.R., 26/9/87.

No. 15.

Telegram from The Agent-General for New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

London, 11 August, 1887.

MR. BUXTON FORMAN concluded satisfactory arrangements with France and Italy, the former to receive 6 francs per kilo. for letter, 40 centimes for other mail matter, £30,000 minimum. Italy, 4 francs 80 for letter, 32½ other mail matter, minimum, £25,000. This reduces transit charge on letters about one-third; freedom to send mails by sea and American route, the whole subject to ratification, which is certain.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 13/8/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C.,
13 August, 1887. Read.—C.J.R., 17/8/87. The Accountant should see these papers.—S.H.L., 24/8/87.

Read. Assuming that the minimum amounts to be guaranteed to Italy and France respectively in each case reached, and this Colony has not to pay anything beyond the reduced rates of transit herein mentioned, the saving to this Colony will be about £2,000 per annum on the weight of correspondence at present despatched through Italy and France.—W.L.C., Accountant, 26/8/87.

No. 16.

The Agent-General, New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

5 Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 19 August, 1887.

On the 11th instant I had the honor to inform you, by telegram, that Mr. Buxton Forman had concluded a fresh agreement with France and Italy for the transit charges on Australian mails, outwards and homewards, passing through those countries, and I attach hereto a copy of my message.

That information was communicated to me unofficially, and in the same way I have been further informed that the arrangement is for two years certain, terminable at six months' notice; and that it also included an agreement with Italy for a reduction of the postal charge between that country and the Australasian Colonies, to an amount equivalent to 6d. per letter—each country retaining its own postages. There are some other details of which you will be fully informed when the conventions are ratified. In the meantime I may however mention, for your information, that the arrangements concluded by Mr. Buxton Forman for the reduction of the transit rates, amounts to about one-third of the sum paid at the present time—say, one half-penny per letter—the present charge being equivalent to three half-pence per letter. The reduction of the charge on other mail matter will not be proportionately so great; but, in the aggregate, with the present number of letters and quantity of mail matter despatched both ways, will amount to about £22,000 per annum. In the advantage of this reduction the Colonies will participate, for, in the new arrangement between the Imperial Post Office and the Colonies, each is to pay its proportion of the mail subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, according to the amount of postages received by England and the Colonies respectively; and in the same way each will pay transit rates on its own mail matter conveyed by the Brindisi route.

The reduced Continental transit rates will not, I fear, admit of any reduction in the postage rate between England and the Colonies, or *vice versa*, via Brindisi, as the receipts by that route, it is said, will not be sufficient to cover the cost of the service.

I have reason to believe that the Postmaster-General here will not object to the reduction of the postage to 3d. per letter by the direct sea route; and as your Government assents to this change, all that will be required is that the other Colonies interested should agree to the same rate. The Postmaster-General of Victoria has already intimated his willingness to agree to a fourpenny rate.

These changes of course will not come into operation until the commencement of the new contracts with the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steam Navigation Companies, in February, 1888. You will, however, be duly informed officially of these proposed arrangements later on.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure—see No. 15.]

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 28/9/87. The Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., 28/9/87.
Read.—C.J.R., 30/9/87.

No. 17.
Report.

REPORT of the Accountant of General Post Office, Sydney, on confidential telegram, dated 15th December, 1887, from Secretary of State for Colonies to the Governor of New South Wales.

1. From the attached copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State it would appear that the Imperial Government has made an arrangement for the exchange of mails between Australasia and Italy, similar to that at present in force between Australasia and France.

The following is a comparison of the rates under existing arrangements with Italy, and those that would be accounted for under an arrangement similar to that now in force between France and the Australasian Colonies, viz. :—

		<i>Credit of Italy.</i>			
		Under present arrangement.		Under an arrangement similar to that with France.	
		s.	d.		
On letters for Italy		6	0	Nil.	
" other Countries of Europe ...		12	0	Different rates according to distance, but none exceeding	
				2s. 3½d. per lb.	
On other articles for Italy		0	3½	Nil.	
" for other Countries of Europe		0	10	Not exceeding 3½d. per lb.	

Under present arrangements the postage on letters from this Colony to Italy, *via* Suez, is 7d. per half-ounce, of which 1½d. is paid to Italy for that country's inland rate. On letters for other Continental countries (excepting France), *via* Italy, the postage is 9d. per half-ounce, of which 3d. is accounted for to Italy for land transit.

Under the new arrangements made with Italy it appears to be intended to reduce the postage to Italy and other European countries, *via* Suez and Italy, to 6d. per half-ounce; and of this postage nothing is to be credited to Italy on letters for that country, and not more than ½ths of a penny on letters for other Continental countries.

As regards mails from Italy the sea rates at present accounted for to this Colony will be greatly reduced, as shown below, viz. :—

		<i>Credit of Colony.</i>			
		Under present arrangement.		Under arrangement similar to that with France.	
		£	s.	d.	
On letters from Italy		1	1	2	per lb.
On other articles from Italy		0	1	1½	"
				9	5½
				0	4½

2. The reduction of transit rates on closed mails sent *via* Brindisi, previously advised by the Agent-General, appears to have been ratified, viz., the transit rates on letters reduced from 6s. 3d. to 4s. 1d. per lb., and on other articles from 4d. to 3½d. per lb.

W.L.C., Accountant, 3/1/88.

No. 18.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to The Governor of New South Wales.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 December, 1887.

With reference to my telegram of the 15th instant, respecting the arrangements for the conveyance of the Australian Mails across France and Italy, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, a copy of a letter from the General Post Office on the subject.

I have, &c.,

H. T. HOLLAND.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, London, 13 December, 1887.

With reference to your letter of the 12th of July last and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state, for the information of Sir Henry Holland, that the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails to and from Australia and the East by special trains across France and Italy, after the close of the current year, have at length been completed.

The matter has long been settled with the French Post Office, but the Italian Post Office had not until now given its final reply to one of the proposals of this Department.

The Secretary of State is aware that the object of the negotiations now concluded was not only to obtain a substantial reduction in the rates at present paid for this service, but also to recover the liberty of the Post Office to use other routes than that of France and Italy for the transit of the mails in question; and further, in the case of Italy, to arrange for a reduction of the rate payable by the Colonies to that country for correspondence sent to Europe *via* Brindisi.

In regard to these several objects the negotiations have been attended by complete success.

Taking first the most important question of the transit rates for the special service, I am to remind the Secretary of State that the rates per kilogramme at present in force for that service are:—

For Letters and Post-cards.		For Printed Papers, &c.	
To France ...	10 francs	...	50 centimes.
To Italy ...	6 " 50 centimes	...	37½ "
Total ...	16 francs 50 centimes	...	87½ centimes.

But in pursuance of an arrangement made since these rates were settled, they are only charged for a certain fixed amount of the correspondence, and the remainder is paid for at the ordinary Postal Union transit rates of two francs per kilogramme for letters and post-cards, and 25 centimes per kilogramme for printed papers, &c.

The result of this arrangement is that, according to the latest figures, the average rates actually paid are as follows:—

For Letters and Post-cards.		For Printed Papers, &c.	
To France ...	8 francs 66 centimes	...	43 centimes.
To Italy ...	6 " 15 "	...	36 "
Total ...	14 francs 81 centimes	...	79 centimes.

The

The rates which it has now been arranged to pay for the next two years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1888, are:—

For Letters and Post-cards.		For Printed Papers, &c.	
To France ...	6 francs	...	40 centimes.
To Italy ...	4 „ 80 centimes	...	32½ „
Total ...	10 francs 80 centimes	...	72½ centimes.

Thus the actual reduction of rates is to be expressed as 4 francs 1 centime for letters and cards, and 6½ centimes for other articles; but it is possible that, in application, the reduction may be greater still; for an undertaking has been exacted from the French and Italian Post Offices that, if the weight of the correspondence sent in 1888 or 1889 should exceed the weight of that sent in 1886, only the ordinary Union rates of 2 francs and 25 centimes shall be paid for the excess.

Assuming that the weights for the next two years are about the same as for 1886, the saving resulting from the reduction of rates may be estimated at £22,000* a year; and there seems to be no reason for anticipating any considerable diminution of weights.

But, as the Post Office has resumed the liberty to divert correspondence to other routes, it has been necessary as a pledge of good faith to guarantee a minimum annual payment of £30,000 to France, and £5,000 to Italy.

Total £35,000

It is of course understood that during the currency of the new arrangement this department will not set up a rival continental route *via* Suez, to the detriment of the French and Italian route; but, so far as regards the western routes to Australia and the East, and direct communication by sea, the British and Colonial Post Offices will be at liberty to send such correspondence as they please to send, and so far as letters and post-cards are concerned, even to charge rates of postage lower than those charged for correspondence sent *via* Brindisi. As regards newspapers, books, patterns, &c., there is no reason to apprehend that any differential rates will be found necessary, at all events during the next two years; and the Postmaster-General's delegate found in the course of his final negotiations with the French Post Office that a certain half franc per kilogramme, which it was most important to get taken off the price for letters and cards as an ultimate concession would, in fact, be taken off if he could guarantee that, so far as newspapers, books, &c., were concerned, the Franco-Italian route should not be undersold during the next two years, by charging the public a lower rate for such correspondence when sent by the long sea route. The Postmaster-General, therefore, authorised him to give that assurance. At the same time the Post Office will be perfectly free to send that class of correspondence, as well as letters, by other routes if it be found advantageous to do so.

The present arrangements have been entered into for only two years certain. If it be found desirable to reopen the question the year after next, the Postmaster-General will be in a position to terminate the agreement with the close of that year by giving notice to that effect on the 30th of June, 1889.

In connexion with the reduction of the rates payable by the Australasian Colonies to Italy for correspondence passing between those Colonies and Europe *via* Brindisi, it is hardly necessary for Mr. Baikes to remind Sir Henry Holland of what passed at the Colonial Conference. The Secretary of State will remember that it was proposed to execute with the Italian Post Office an agreement similar to that which the Postmaster-General executed in 1883 with the French Post Office, for regulating the postal relations between France and the Australasian Colonies; and the negotiation of such an agreement at Rome was to be conducted together with the negotiation of the larger matter of the special train service. The Postmaster-General's delegate was empowered accordingly to deal with the two questions together; and, having obtained from the Italian Post Office certain important concessions for the offer of his good offices in the matter of the agreement, he settled the terms of a draft instrument, which was accepted by both parties, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

A copy of the draft agreement is sent herewith for Sir Henry Holland's consideration, and I am also to enclose a print of the Franco-Australian agreement, in case it should be required for reference. Mr. Baikes does not doubt that the Secretary of State will at once assent on the part of the Colonies to the execution of the agreement with the Italian Post Office, which has been submitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their sanction.

As the Italian Post Office is desirous that this part of the understanding now arrived at should be carried out without delay, Mr. Baikes would be glad to meet the Director-General in the spirit of conciliation that has been shown at Rome in these negotiations; and I am, therefore, to suggest that the concurrence of the Colonies concerned may be obtained, if necessary, by telegraph, unless it has already been received by post.

I am to take this opportunity of mentioning that the Postmaster-General's delegate was accompanied as far as Paris by Sir Saul Samuel and Sir Graham Berry, the Agents-General for New South Wales and Victoria, and received their cordial co-operation and advice in settling a basis of negotiation with the French Post Office; and of this service the Postmaster-General wishes to place his appreciation on record.

I am, &c.,
S. A. BLACKWOOD.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ITALY AND AUSTRALASIA.

DRAFT agreement for regulating the postal regulations between (i) Italy and the rest of Europe, *via* Italy; and (ii) Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands.

AGREEMENT regulating the exchange of correspondence between Italy and the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, as well as the cost of conveyance of mails sent from Italy or any other European country *via* Italy to the above-mentioned British Colonies, and *vice versa*.

The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the one part, and the Minister of Public Works of Italy of the other part,—

Having regard to the Universal Postal Union Convention signed at Paris the 1st of June, 1878, and the additional act to that Convention, signed at Lisbon on the 21st of March, 1885,—

Have agreed as follows:—

Article I.

There shall be paid to the British Post Office for the conveyance by sea of correspondence forwarded by British packets either from Italy or from other European countries *via* Italy for Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, the sum of 25 francs for each kilogramme of letters and (if any) of post-cards, and 1 franc for each kilogramme of other articles.

In case Italian packets calling at Australasian ports are established, such packets shall be at the disposal of Great Britain and of the Colonies in question on the same terms.

Article II.

The Italian postal administration and the postal administration of each of the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, shall be at liberty to hand over to each other reciprocally, either *à découvert* or in closed mails, correspondence for those countries in regard to which they can reciprocally make use of each other as intermediaries.

In such case the despatching office will have to pay the cost of the further conveyance, which shall be determined by the intermediary office as far as possible in accordance with the rates of the Universal Postal Union, whenever the service employed is not an extraordinary one.

As to mails from or for the same British Colonies carried by the service known as the Indian Mail Service, their conveyance through Italy will continue to be governed by the special conditions arranged for that purpose.

Article III.

There may be exchanged between Italy and the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands:—

Ordinary letters prepaid to destination or unpaid, according to the wish of the senders.

Commercial papers, trade patterns without value, and printed papers of all kinds, prepaid to destination. Such articles shall not be forwarded unless prepaid at least in part.

* The proportion of this reduction which would apply to mails to and from Australia may be roughly estimated at £14,000, of which £8,000 would be for the outward mails and £6,000 for the homeward.

The postage payable on the correspondence in question shall be levied in accordance with the Table A annexed to the present agreement.

On correspondence prepaid in accordance with this tariff no postage can be levied from the addressees.

Unpaid letters shall be charged on delivery with double the postage at the prepaid rate.

Insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds shall be charged with double the deficient postage.

Article IV.

Correspondence of every kind shall be transmissible as registered, on payment by the sender of a fixed registration fee, which each Administration shall determine for itself, in addition to the postage payable on an ordinary article of correspondence of the same nature and the same weight.

No special condition as to the shape or method of closing is prescribed for registered articles.

Registered articles must be clearly marked by the despatching office with a special stamp or mark.

The corresponding Administrations shall notify to each other the registration fee which they adopt, and shall furnish specimens of the impression of the special stamp applicable in their service to registered articles.

Article V.

Prepayment of postage on all descriptions of correspondence can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin.

Each Administration shall bear the whole cost of the intermediary conveyance of the correspondence which it shall hand over to the other Administration, and shall keep entirely the postage which it collects on despatch, for prepaid correspondence, and on arrival, for unpaid and insufficiently prepaid correspondence.

Article VI.

The present agreement shall come into force on the 1st of February, 1888, and shall abrogate from that date all earlier stipulations which are contrary to it.

It shall remain binding until one of the parties interested shall have announced to the other, six months in advance, its intention to terminate it.

Nevertheless, the adhesion of one of the Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, or the Fiji Islands to the Convention of the Universal Postal Union shall entail, as a matter of course, the abrogation of the regulations of the said agreement as regards the mails to or from that Colony, from the time of its entry into the Union.

Done in duplicate, and signed at London, the _____, and at Rome, the _____, 1888.
The Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom. _____ The Minister of Public Works of Italy.

DRAFT AGREEMENT to Regulate the Postal Relations of Italy and the Australasian Colonies.

A.

RATES of Postage for the Prepayment of Correspondence sent from Italy to Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands, and vice versa.

Nature of the Correspondence.	Rates of Prepayments.		Special Conditions to be fulfilled.
	In Italy.	In Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Fiji Islands.	
Ordinary letters.....	60 centimes per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.	6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	.....
Commercial papers, not enclosing any letter or manuscript note of a personal character.	60 centimes up to 300 grammes; above 300 grammes 10 centimes per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.	6d. up to 12 ounces; above 12 ounces, 1d. per ounce or fraction of an ounce.	Maximum weight, 2 kilogrammes.
Patterns of merchandize, without commercial value.	10 centimes per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.	1d. per ounce or fraction of an ounce.	Maximum weight, 350 grammes. Maximum dimensions— 30 centimetres in length. 20 " breadth. 10 " depth.
Newspapers and printed papers of all kinds.	" " "	1d. per 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces.	Maximum weight, 2 kilogrammes.

NOTE.—Commercial papers, patterns, newspapers, and other printed papers must be placed in movable wrappers, in open envelopes, in bags, boxes, or cases easily opened, so as to render it possible to verify the contents. Such articles must not be closed with wax, with gum, or in any other way.

Correspondence of this kind must not have on it, either outside or inside, other manuscript writing than the names and addresses of the sender and the addressee, the date of despatch, numbers and prices, and a simple dedication by the author. Passages in a printed text may be underlined.

The Colonial Secretary.—C., 10/2/88. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 14/2/88. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 14/2/88.—C.W., P.U.S. I see no objection to this Colony's concurrence in the agreement made between the Postmaster-General of Great Britain and the Minister of the Public Works of Italy.—S.H.L., 17/2/88.

Perhaps the Colonial Secretary will be good enough to take the necessary steps to inform the Imperial Government that this Colony concurs in the agreement herein referred to, and made between the Postmaster-General of England and the Minister of Public Works of Italy.—C.J.R., 22/2/88.

Principal Under Secretary communicated with accordingly, 5/3/88.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF STREET NORTH OF
GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 May, 1888.

J. Jacobs, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

131 William-street, Woolloomooloo, 14 February, 1880.

As a vast number of the most intellectual people of Sydney have seen the picture which is now on view at the Garden Palace, in the gallery of the New South Wales Court, of my proposed plan for the surroundings of the Post Office, and as many of them will not believe my statement that the whole affair can be carried out and finished for the sum of £150,000, I will lay my plans before you. We will commence with George-street—Giles & Co. have a lease of the premises they now occupy, which will expire in about 3 years, therefore you will have to buy the property from the owner, Mr. Perkins, to be handed over at the expiration of Giles's lease, giving them notice that they will have to quit at the end of their term; and, as I have before stated, as they have about 3 years to run, it will give them ample time to dispose of their immense stock, so they will have nothing to complain of; for, if a private individual bought the property, they would have to go out after receiving a fair notice. So by adopting this plan the Government would not have to allow them anything for losses on balance of stock or compensation for losing their business, and the same could be done with the property recently purchased by Walford and Sparke, now occupied by Prince, Ogg, & Co. (who would have to have notice), whose lease expires in about 4 years. That finishes the George-street side. Now for the Pitt-street side—You will have to purchase Mr. Holt's property in Pitt-street, the back of Giles's, now occupied by several persons (and who, I believe, have only short leases), and also to purchase the three houses next to it, being the back of Prince, Ogg's, which also belongs to Mr. Holt. I will now give you my idea how the land should be sold to make the most of it: the first thing to do is to offer a premium of £200 for the best plan for the new buildings to be erected, so that the purchasers of the land would have to build in uniform according to the plans adopted by the Government. Then we will say a month before the leases fall in let the Government advertise for sale the materials of all the houses that are to be pulled down, so that the tenants would have to go out before that time or they would have the houses pulled down about their ears; then when they are all pulled down and cleared away, and the land levelled, then let the sale take place on the spot, and I have no doubt it will bring £400 per foot; except the two corners which would bring £500 per foot, making in all about £170,000. And I do not see how the Government could have to disburse £300,000, as Giles's, which is 80 feet frontage, would only be bought for the land, and cannot be reckoned more than £24,000, viz., £300 per foot. The other properties could be valued by better judges than me, but it could not come to anything like £300,000, for, now the Bill is passed to enforce people to sell property at a fair price for city improvements, it can and must be done, for, to get the thin edge of the wedge in to alter the miserable state of the surroundings of the Post Office, I ran about for seven weeks with a petition, and obtained over 200 signatures of the best people in Sydney—judges, barristers, members of Parliament, the eight City members, the leading merchants and warehousemen to carry out City improvements. The late and regretted Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. Alexander Stuart, Mr. John Macintosh, and several other gentlemen with myself, waited on the then Premier, Mr. Farnell, with the petition, which he accepted and promised to lay it before the Executive. You will bear in mind this was long before Mr. Driver put his City Improvement Bill in. In conclusion, let me state that this grand affair will cause an enormous deal of trouble to carry out, but it will be an honor to have such a place, as no doubt it will be copied in all the illustrated papers in the world, and then it will be said Australia has truly advanced. I beg to apologize for any irrelevant remarks that I have made, it must be put down to my enthusiasm in the cause.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JACOBS.

Submitted.—JAS. D., 21/2/80.

J. Jacobs, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

131, William-street, Woolloomooloo, 26 February, 1880.

As I promised, I now send you my second plan for the surroundings of the Post Office. After this, if the Government do not like to expend £150,000, which they ought to, as they have the opportunity to make it one of the the grandest places in the world, and future historians of this country will say the same, let them adopt my first plan by taking Giles & Co.'s place when the lease expires, which will be in about three years, and Holt's property in Pitt-street, leaving out Prince, Ogg's premises altogether; then sell the land as I advised, which will bring not less than £160,000. Let the architect make his plan so that there will be a promenade 100 feet wide, leaving between 40 and 50 feet for the houses. As a matter of course the pavement will run flush from the houses to the Post Office steps. Even then it will be noble-looking, and will not cost the Government one guinea.

Whether my advice is taken or not, I have done my duty as a citizen of over forty years to aggrandize this noble city, and save the country vast sums of money.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN JACOBS.

Submitted.—Jas. D., 28/2/80. Seen.—S.S., 28/2/80.

J. Jacobs, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir,

131, William-street, 28 July, 1880.

As there seems to be nothing done regarding the surroundings of the Post Office, and the public still twit me about my absurd idea, I have made up my mind to give them the benefit of it through the press, but not if you should think it would injure the Government from a financial point of view.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN JACOBS, *Per Sec.*

Anything on record to explain this? I do not understand it.—S.H.L., 29. Papers attached.—E.S.T., 29/7/80. Acknowledge receipt of letter.—S.S., 2/8/80. Mr. John Jacobs.—T.S.J.R., 3/8/80.

Extracts from Votes and Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1883.

Mr. WRIGHT laid upon the Table,—

Notifications of resumption of land under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act."

For works in connection with the General Post Office, Sydney.

Ordered to be printed.

Read.—Jas. D., 10/10/83.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

18. Purchase of Land in George and Pitt Streets:—Mr. Suttor asked the Colonial Secretary,—Have the Government purchased any land in George and Pitt Streets, near the Post Office; if so, what are the names of the owners of the properties so purchased, and the amount paid in each case? Mr. Stuart answered,—The Government are at present in negotiation for the purchase of various pieces of land in George and Pitt Streets, partly for the purpose of enlarging the Post Office itself, and partly for the purpose of enlarging the access to the Post Office. In the present stage of the negotiations, it would not be convenient to mention the properties or the names of the owners. No amount has been stated.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1883.

4. Land resumed by the Government in George-street:—Mr. McElhone asked the Colonial Secretary,—In reference to Paling's Property, lately resumed by the Government, in George-street,—Is it not a fact that land and other property in George-street, bought of Walford and Sparke by Mr. McCulloch, M.L.A., and others, that Mr. Wright, Secretary for Works, and Mr. Humphrey, M.L.A., were two of the syndicate or parties who bought the property of Walford and Sparke; and if not at the time of purchase, were they not part owners afterwards? Mr. Stuart answered,—So far as I have been able to make inquiry, it is not the fact as stated here with regard to Paling's property, to which only the question refers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1883.

8. Purchase of Paling's Property:—Mr. Suttor asked the Colonial Secretary,—
 (1.) Have the Government purchased the property in George-street known as Paling's; if so, what is the price to be paid to the owner, and from what fund at the disposal of the Government is the amount to be drawn?
 (2.) Has the property been purchased subject to existing leases; and if so, what length of time have the leases to run?
 (3.) Is it a condition of sale that Mr. Paling is to have a lease of the portion of the premises now occupied by him; and if so, what is the length of his lease, and the amount of rent to be paid by that gentleman and the other persons having leases of portions of the property?

Mr.

Mr. Stuart answered,—The Government has purchased the property alluded to for the sum of £66,000—£30,000 on approval of title, and £36,000 in three years. The main portion of the property was subject to a lease of seven years; but four years of that was cancelled in the price, so that it is subject now to a three-years lease. Some minor portions have leases varying from three to five years. The total rental is £3,805 per annum, or nearly 6 per cent. on the purchase. The portion of the purchase money now payable will be paid from the Treasurer's Advance Account, and probably, although this matter, involving as it does some legal points, is at present under consideration, it will be requisite to introduce a Bill for the purpose of dealing with this and the adjoining properties, in order to make a wide street alongside of the Post Office, and to resell the remainder. It is believed that this great improvement to the city will thus be carried out without any permanent expense to the country.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1883.

10. MR. SUTTON to move, That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all letters, papers, and other documents having reference to the purchase by the Government of the property in George-street known as Paling's.

I suppose the Works Department will see to this motion.—JAS. D., 7/12/83. Read.—S.H.L., 8/12/83. Papers are with the Colonial Secretary or Minister for Works.—W.J.T., 11/12/83.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1883.

7. PURCHASE OF PALING'S PROPERTY (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Wisdom, for Mr. Sutton, moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all letters, papers, and other documents having reference to the purchase by the Government of the property in George-street known as Paling's.

Question put and passed.

Read.—S.H.L., 17/12/83.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—FRIDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1884.

8. Resumption of Land between George and Pitt Streets:—Mr. Burns asked the Secretary for Public Works,—

(1.) Whether he is aware that the proprietors of the land between George and Pitt Streets, opposite the General Post Office, proposed to be resumed by the Government, have recently commenced erecting new buildings at the rear of Messrs. Thompson & Giles's premises?

(2.) Have the Government given notice to the owners and proprietors of such land and premises of their intention to resume the same; or what steps do the Government intend taking in reference thereto?

Mr. Wright answered,—

(1.) No.

(2.) The Government has intimated their intention to the parties concerned, and the mode of carrying out the same is now under consideration.

Read.—S.H.L., 4/2/84.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—THURSDAY, 17TH JULY, 1884.

5. Purchase of Paling's Property:—Mr. Barbour asked the Colonial Secretary,—

(1.) What progress has been made in the purchase of the land in George-street from Mr. Paling?

(2.) When will the matter be completed?

(3.) Is it intended to pay the purchase money out of the Treasurer's Advance Account, or will the amount be placed on the Estimates; and if the latter, will it be placed on the Additional Estimates of the present year?

(4.) Has notice been given to the Government that the vendor will demand 8 per cent. interest on the purchase money?

Mr. Stuart answered,—This matter will be brought before the House at as early an opportunity as can be.

Read.—S.H.L., 18/7/84.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—THURSDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1884.

1. MR. STUART to move, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Read.—S.H.L., 15/8/84.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1884.

6. RESUMPTION OF LAND BETWEEN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS:—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by Mr. Stuart, and read by Mr. Speaker:—

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
GOVERNOR.

Message No. 80.

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 resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the city of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Government House,

Sydney, 13th August, 1884.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Bill.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1884.

3. RESUMPTION OF LAND BETWEEN GEORGE AND PITT STREETS (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Stuart moved, pursuant to Notice, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to authorize the resumption of certain portions of land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.
Question put and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1884.

12. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL:—

(1.) The Order of the Day having been read,—on motion of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, on motion of the Chairman (*with concurrence of the House*), that the report be *now* received. The Chairman then reported the Resolution, which was read a first time, as follows:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, the Resolution was read a second time, and agreed to.

(2.) Mr. Stuart presented a Bill, intituled "*A Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, and for other purposes in connection therewith*,"—which was read a first time. Ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday, 3rd September.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1884.

2. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL:—Mr. Burns presented a Petition from Thomas Holt, lately of Sydney, but now resident in England, Esquire, by his Attorney, F. Ellis Holt, praying that the General Post Office (Approaches Improvement) Bill may not pass into law as it now stands, and that Petitioner may be heard by Counsel against such of the clauses of the Bill as affect his rights and interests.
And the same having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker,—
Petition received.

Read.—S.H.L., 28/8/84.

Sir William Manning to The Postmaster-General.

My dear Norton,

Warraroy, 29 August, 1884.

I am glad to see that the Government intend to resume some more land in front of the new Post Office, but I am afraid that the cost will now be too great for so large a plan as I proposed to two successive Premiers not long after the commencement of the new building.

I wish you would try to get my letters and plan, which I was told some time afterwards were not to be found. I cannot believe this, especially with reference to the plan, which was a large paper prepared for me by *Mr. Barnett* according to my suggestions.

My scheme was to open up the ground *between the long front of the new building and the northern line of a continuation of Wynyard-street to Pitt-street*, and to resume also from *George-street to Pitt-street*, say, 80 feet, so as to utilize for the public benefit the new *Wynyard-street frontage (350 feet)* which would be thus created.

I calculated that the prices to be some day obtained for the allotments in that frontage would go a long way towards payment for the whole resumption.

It was a grand scheme, and would have effected a noble improvement in the city; but I hardly got an acknowledgment from Ministers.

Yours, &c.,

W. M. MANNING.

The

The plan was very complete in all its details, and was drawn in the best style of the Colonial Architect's office from a rude sketch of my own. That sketch, or the draft made in Mr. Barbet's office from the finished plan, may be forthcoming if the plan as sent to the Colonial Secretary should be really lost.—W.M.M.

I shall be glad to see the papers referred to by Sir Wm. Manning, if they can be found.—J.N., 29/8/84. I cannot trace this paper.—E.S.T., 9/9/84.

The Record Officer tells me he has been to both the Colonial Architect's office and to the Works Department. At Colonial Architect's, the information obtained was that the plan referred to was sent to Works Department; and the latter office states that it was sent on to the Post Office, about July, 1877. I have no recollection of seeing any proposal on which the name of Sir W. Manning appeared.—Jas. D., 9/9/84.

I feel sure that no such plan as described by Sir William Manning was ever sent to this office, or there would have been some record of it.—S.H.L., 9/9/84. Seen by P.M.G. Put away.—S.H.L., 19/2/85.

Extracts from Votes and Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1884.

6. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL:—Mr. Hammond presented a petition from Clarissa Perkins and Henry Australia Perkins, as Executors and Legatees under the Will of the late Thomas Perkins, praying that this Bill may not pass into law as it now stands. And the same having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker,—
Petition received.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1884.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY:—

1. General Post Office (Approaches Improvement) Bill; second reading.

Read.—S.H.L., 27/8/84.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1884.

5. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL (No. 2):—Mr. Stuart moved, pursuant to Notice, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the desirableness of bringing in a Bill to authorize the resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, for the disposal of the residue of such Land after such improvement, and for other purposes in connection therewith.
Question put and passed.

7. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL (No. 2):—The following Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by Mr. Stuart, and read by Mr. Speaker:—

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,
Governor.

Message No. 89.

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 Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, for the disposal of the residue of such Land after such improvement, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

*Government House,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1884.*

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Bill.

8. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL:—The Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill having been read,—Mr. A. G. Taylor objected to the Bill being proceeded with, on the ground that it contained a provision not authorized by the order of leave. And Mr. Speaker sustaining the objection made by Mr. Taylor,—
On the motion of Mr. Stuart, the Order of the Day was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

7. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL:—The Order of the Day having been read,—on motion of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the desirableness of bringing in a Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, for the disposal of the residue of such Land after such improvement, and for other purposes in connection therewith. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Chairman reported that the Committee had come to a Resolution.
Ordered, that the reception of the Resolution stand an Order of the Day for to-morrow.

Read.—S.H.L., 5/9/84.

LEGISLATIVE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1884.

6. GENERAL POST OFFICE (APPROACHES IMPROVEMENT) BILL (No. 2):—

(1.) The Order of the Day having been read,—on motion of Mr. Dibbs, the following Resolution from a Committee of the whole House was received, and read a first time:—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office, for the disposal of the residue of such Land after such improvement, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

On motion of Mr. Dibbs, the Resolution was read a second time, and agreed to.

(2.) Mr. Stuart then presented a Bill, intituled “*A Bill to authorize the Resumption of certain portions of Land situate between George and Pitt Streets, in the City of Sydney, for improving the Approaches to the General Post Office for the disposal of the residue of such Land after such improvement and for other purposes in connection therewith*,”—which was read a first time.

Ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday next.

Read.—S.H.L., 19/9/84.

Extracts from the *Echo*, *S. M. Herald*, and *Daily Telegraph*.

The Echo, 26 March, 1886.

A PETITION is in course of preparation requesting the Government to open a street in front of the new Post Office, which is now nearly completed. It is the intention of the Government to do this, but they will experience a difficulty in deciding the course that should be taken in fulfilling the intention. The Stuart Administration resolved that the proper thing to do was to resume a large block of property on the northern side of the Post Office, form a wide street out of a portion of the land, and sell the remainder for the purpose of recouping a part of the cost of resuming the property. They went so far as to prepare a Bill to authorize the resumption. Against that proposal some of the owners of the property vehemently protested; and whether it was because of their protest or for some other reason, the Government did not go on with the Bill. It is obvious to everybody that a wide street must be opened in the locality. Many thousands of pounds have been expended in ornamenting the front of the Post Office, but that money will have been practically thrown away if that portion of the edifice is allowed to be hidden by buildings. The cost of resuming the quantity of land that is needed for a proper thoroughfare will no doubt be great, but it must be faced. And it may be pointed out that the longer the delay in effecting the resumption, the greater the cost will be. The present Ministry should decide as soon as possible what they will do in regard to this important matter.

In reference to the above matter, I hold the same view that I ventured to express about nine years since, which view, as will be seen by the printed papers, was adopted by the Government of the day, namely, that so far as regards opening the lane for public traffic, there is no reason why this should not at once be done, or at any rate so soon as the Railway Department's Inquiry Office could conveniently be removed. The Government have already land sufficient for a street or lane 55 feet 8 inches wide, and all that is necessary to do is to erect either a brick wall or iron fence along the whole edge of our boundary from George to Pitt street, and at once form the road. It will then be for the owners of the property adjoining to come to terms with the Government in regard to giving up whatever land may be deemed sufficient to widen the street, in consideration of their being allowed to make use of the valuable frontage to this new street. I would suggest that in view of the near approach to completion of the new portion of the building, this matter should receive early attention, as it would be very desirable that when (or even before) this new part is open to the public, this lane connecting George and Pitt streets should be open for traffic. It might be possible to meet the convenience of the Railway Department as regards their Inquiry Office by giving the use (temporarily, at any rate) of a portion of the resumed property on the south side of the Post Office, as to which there has already been some correspondence.—S.H.L., 29/3/86.

S. M. Herald, 1 April, 1886.

THE APPROACHES TO THE POST OFFICE.

A DEPUTATION consisting of Messrs. W. Neill, E. Wrench, and T. A. Dibbs, representing owners of property in George-street, Pitt-street, and the immediate neighbourhood, waited upon the Colonial Secretary yesterday with reference to the necessity for the opening up of a street on the northern side of the General Post Office.

Mr. Neill presented Mr. Dibbs with a numerously signed petition in favour of the proposed new road. This petition appeared in last Friday's *Herald*. It pointed out that it was absolutely necessary a new street should be opened up without delay, and that it should be of sufficient width to provide for the large traffic which it would be required to accommodate, and also to enable the magnificent new building to be seen to advantage.

In introducing the deputation, Mr. Neill said that now the Post Office building was complete it was imperatively necessary that the Government should resume so much of the land on the north side as would be necessary not only for the convenience of the great passenger traffic ever passing between George and Pitt Streets, but also to give proper effect to the new building, which now combined the postal and telegraph arrangements of the Colony. The petition had been confined to the most representative of owners of property in the immediate neighbourhood, but if it had been thought necessary the signatures of the citizens generally would have gladly been given, so much was the street required as a public convenience. It was also most desirable that the present temporary railway booking-office in George-street should be removed without delay. He need only point out that the longer the resumption of the necessary land was delayed, the more it was likely to cost the Government.

Mr. Wrench thought that instead of the miserable lane through which people now had to pass, a handsome square should be formed. The cost would no doubt be considerable, but still it was a much-needed

needed improvement, and one which would have to be carried out sooner or later. He understood that some difficulty existed with respect to the resumption of required land, but this could be easily overcome by the passing of a short special Act of Parliament for the purpose.

Mr. T. A. Dibbs pointed out that while the necessary arrangements were being made for resuming the land the Government could remove the unsightly wooden buildings and scaffoldings which now existed, and thus give greater accommodation and space to the crowd of people continually passing to and fro between George and Pitt Streets.

The Colonial Secretary (Mr. G. R. Dibbs) said there was no doubt the land necessary for the new street should have been resumed years ago, and the land could then have been obtained at a comparatively small cost. Personally, he was in favour of a wide street being made through from George to Pitt Street at the point indicated by the deputation, because the Post Office was the centre of the commerce of Sydney, and because there was not at present sufficient accommodation for the enormous traffic passing to and fro in business hours. He would bring the subject before the Cabinet at an early date, and endeavour to get a Bill through Parliament, not only empowering the Government to resume the land, but also to sell any portions of the resumed land which was not required. So far as he could judge, there would be no difficulty in getting this Bill passed, because the work was one which was imperatively necessary and which must be carried out. The railway booking-office and the offices opened in Pitt-street for the sale of stamps and the receipt of telegrams were only of a temporary character, and would be removed as soon as possible, but at present they were a great convenience to the public. The deputation might rest assured, however, that these offices would not remain in their present position any longer than was absolutely necessary.

The deputation then withdrew.

I would suggest that this important matter receive consideration as early as possible. The Honorable the Colonial Secretary contemplates the necessity for resuming the land, but if my plan be approved and adopted we shall get what we require without cost, and the lane could be opened as soon as the Railway Department remove their Inquiry Office.—S.H.L., 1/4/86.

Daily Telegraph, 16 April, 1886.

POST OFFICE: PLACE, PIAZZA, OR STREET.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.

Sir,—Your columns recently reported that a deputation of gentlemen interested in properties in the vicinity of the General Post Office had waited upon the Hon. Colonial Secretary with a petition stating:—

1. That the opening up of a street "on the northern side of the new building is an acknowledged necessity."

2. That the opening of the new street has been delayed, owing to the building operations.

3. "That it is important that the new street should be of sufficient width to provide for the large traffic which it will be required to accommodate, and also to enable the magnificent building to be seen to advantage."

4. "That in the opinion of your petitioners steps ought to be at once taken to secure the land necessary to widen the street and to open it without delay as a public thoroughfare."

The deputation, we are told, was received by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, with his usual winning courtesy, and he was so impressed with the urgency of the case that, notwithstanding our financial troubles and the fact that the requirements of the petitioners would necessitate a large outlay of money, he declared himself as ready and willing to introduce a measure, at an early date, to secure the desired (so-called) advantages. The question, Sir, is a large one, and will no doubt be well ventilated both in the press and in our Parliament; and with your permission I will offer a few remarks upon what has been said, and upon what I think should be done for the convenience of the letter-posting and letter-receiving public. Three of the paragraphs of the petition here alluded to call for notice, viz., Nos. 1, 3, 4.

1. As calling for the clearing of the roadway between George and Pitt streets may be assented to.

3. Asserting that the new street should have sufficient width for heavy traffic, and for the viewing of the architectural beauties of the building, is not to many at all acceptable.

The opposition to this paragraph, putting aside its financial aspect, if to be carried out by any Ministry, may be based upon the fact that the thoroughfare should not, nor will be required for heavy traffic, as it is not, nor ever can be, a portion of any main line of road. No sane person will argue that a road from Darling Harbour to Macquarie-street should be opened in order to take in Post-office-place. This point admitted, we then have only the call for a ready means of communication for pedestrians between George and Pitt streets, with easy access to the Post-office for all classes. Further, if the wide street is necessary on architectural grounds, hardly any distance short of half way to Hunter-street would satisfy admirers.

4. Calling for the purchase of the land necessary, as the petition declares, for the building to be seen to advantage, suggests the certainty that if the land not wanted for the width is to be sold as building sites facing the proposed street, the price such frontages would bring would cause the erection of lofty structures, perhaps higher than the stores of Messrs. Hoffnung in Pitt-street, so really preventing the building being seen anywhere but in the petitioners' new street—in fact, the building, portion of tower excepted, would be blocked in.

Having so far touched upon the idea of having a wide Post-office street and shown that such an arrangement is uncalled for by the actual circumstances, and would be unwise in the light of financial and public convenience, I think a few words may be said in explanation of my own views, which I will offer for consideration as suggestions.

1. It seems that perhaps by accident we have secured what may be considered great advantages. The building has three fronts—the largest one, intended specially for postal work fortunately runs the entire length of what would have been in the absence of the Post-office a side street, but which under the present circumstances can be devoted to the protected convenience of the ever-increasing number of pedestrians who will throng the approaches to the offices.

2. I therefore suggest that instead of a street being formed, the approach to the Post Office takes the form and the name of a Piazza or Place, the northern side being bordered by a narrow plantation of choice shrubs within iron palisading, and the remainder of the area either flagged or asphalted, and in time ornamented by a fountain and statuary.

All vehicular traffic being excluded, visitors in carriages will have the option of two main streets from which to make their choice. Meanwhile the thronging crowd of the present, and the still greater one of the future, will have a safe approach to any branch of the Department. Contrast this security with the danger and inconvenience of heavy traffic constantly turning from George to Pitt-street and *vice versa*.

Sir, I shall thank you to give this letter publicity in your columns, as I think that my suggestions, carried out, will afford a permanent public convenience, secure an attractive, artistic locale for the city, and save the Government from further financial complications as buyers and vendors of city street frontages.

The Government's land from the building to Messrs. Thompson & Giles's boundary-wall will, I think, be found sufficient for the object I have suggested.

Yours, &c.,

CIVIS.

I concur in the opinion of "Civis" as to making the new street one for pedestrian traffic, but do not like his idea of planting trees on the northern side. This would at once make the place a resort for loungers, who would throng the arcade during showers of rain and at other times, and inconvenience the public and the Department.—S.H.L., 16/4/86. Read.—F.B.S.

Petition.

To the Honorable G. R. Dibbs, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned owners and occupiers of city property,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That the foundation-stone of the first portion of the present General Post Office was laid on the 11th April, 1866, and that from that time to the present the necessity for the opening-up of a street on the northern side of the new building was an acknowledged necessity.

2. That the opening of the new street was delayed in consequence of the vacant land being required for the reception of building material for the second section of the building just completed, and also for the accommodation of the workmen engaged thereon.

3. That it is important that the new street should be opened without delay, and that it should be of a sufficient width to provide for the large traffic which it will be required to accommodate, and also to enable the magnificent building to be seen to advantage.

4. That in the opinion of your Petitioners steps ought to be at once taken to secure the land necessary to widen the street, and to open it without delay as a public thoroughfare.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

Wm. Neill, Manager of the City Bank, Pitt-street.	Walter Church, Manager, Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society	Wm. Henderson & Co., 173 Pitt-street.
R. A. Joseph, Merchant, 4 O'Connell-street.	Withers & Callaghan	Washington H. Soul, 177, 268, and 266 Pitt-street.
T. A. Dibbs, General Manager, Commercial Bank.	James L. Ogilvy, Manager, Commercial Bank of Australia.	Thomas Collier & Sons, 132 Pitt-street.
David Jones & Co., George and Barrack Streets.	Prince, Ogg, & Co., Pitt-street.	Lark Sons & Co., 3 Moore-street.
Jno. Tait & Co., 7 Barrack-street.	J. Palmer, 135 Pitt-street.	Feldheim, Gotthelf, & Co., Moore-street.
E. E. Smith, Wm. Howard Smith & Sons (Limited.)	E. Vickery, 78 Pitt-street.	Crawshaw & Co., Moore-street.
R. Gray, Son, & Co., York-street.	D. Finlayson, Manager, Union Bank.	Davenport, Miles & Co., for Sydney Meat-preserving Co.; John B. C. Miles, Secretary.
A. Lee, <i>pro</i> Enoch Taylor & Co., York-street.	James Balfour, Manager, National Bank of Australasia.	J. C. Bull & Co., Pitt-street.
Stewart & Co., Clarence-street.	Went, Johnson, & Co., 60 Pitt-street.	Boyd & King, Pitt-street.
D. Mitchell & Co., Clarence-street.	H. Wise, Managing Trustee, Savings Bank of New South Wales.	Chas. Moore & Co., Pitt-street.
Richardson & Wrench, Pitt-street.	John Frazer & Co., 73 York-street.	Mansfield Bros., Pitt-street.
Levy & Hemsley, Pitt-street.	Petersen, Boesen, & Co., 77 York-street.	C. Newton Bros. & Co., 82 Pitt-street.
James Fitzhardinge, 98 Pitt-street.	A. Finlayson & Co., 14 York-street.	Dalton Brothers, 115 Pitt-street.
J. Mullens, 92 Pitt-street.	Farleigh, Netheim, & Co., 16 York-street.	Myers & Cantor, 76 Pitt-street.
John Dawson & Son.	Tompsett, Ewens, & Co., <i>per</i> Thos. Butterfield, 8a Barrack-street.	Nathan Cohen, 74 Pitt-street.
Batt, Rodd, & Purves, 88 Pitt-street.	Kellett & Alford, 14 Barrack-street.	Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., 70 Pitt-street.
Hill, Clark, & Co.	John Sands, 374 George-street, Sydney.	William Perry & Co., 117 Pitt-street.
Hardie & Gorman, 133 Pitt-street.	Flavelle Bros. & Roberts, 340 George-street.	Lazarus Aronson & Co., 86 Pitt-street.
Ross, Morgan, & Robertson, 108 Pitt-street.	Alex. Dean, 54 Castlereagh-street.	R. M. S. L. Barker, 86 Pitt-street.
Huntley & Barnard, 161 Pitt-street.	S. Hoffnung & Co., <i>pro</i> Louis N. Nathan.	Soutar & Hoare, 137 Pitt-street.
Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited), W. Clarke, Manager.		J. C. Remington, General Manager, Mutual Life Association.
William Clarke, M.P.		
Mills & Pile, 130 Pitt-street.		
E. Macdonald, Manager, Federal Bank of Australia (Limited.)		
J. F. Gunster & Co.		

Postmaster-General.—G.R.D., 17/4/86.
F.B.S., 7/6/86.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 20/1/86.

Place with other papers.—

Minute

Minute Paper for the Cabinet.

Question of opening the new street in front of the Post Office.

THE time has arrived when it will be necessary to take some action with a view of opening the street between George and Pitt Streets, to the north of the General Post Office, and I shall be glad if my colleagues will be kind enough to give consideration to this subject, which is now becoming somewhat urgent.

It will be recollected that during the administration of Sir Alexander Stuart that gentleman opened up negotiations with the proprietor of the property known as Paling's, with the intention of purchasing it on behalf of the Government, and it was also intimated at the same time that the Government intended to resume the properties immediately adjoining this street, generally known as Giles's and Holt's properties, Sir A. Stuart's idea being, in the event of the properties being purchased, to retain a portion of the land with a view of widening the street, and reselling some of that having frontage to the new street then formed; thus hoping to recoup the Government the greater proportion if not the whole of the expense incurred in the purchase.

After a time, the negotiations for the purchase of Paling's property fell through, and no steps were taken to obtain parliamentary authority for the resumption of the properties adjoining the street already referred to; and therefore, so far as the purchase or resumption of land adjoining is concerned, matters are at present at an end.

I do not desire now to recommend that steps be taken either for the purchase or resumption of the properties mentioned, because I do not think it is wise for a Government to enter into these speculative purchases, nor do I think it now necessary to secure any of this land by purchase on valuation. In my opinion, the proper course to adopt would be to open the street at its present width. I would then erect either a galvanised iron fence or a wall along the whole frontage on the north side from George to Pitt-street, exercising a right which I presume the Government has. This being done, I think negotiations might then fairly be opened between the proprietors of the land adjoining the new street and the Government, with a view of the Government purchasing at a nominal price sufficient land (say) a depth of not more than 20 feet, for the purpose of widening the street and making it a uniform width its whole distance. Considering the very great advantage it will be to the proprietors of this land to have a frontage to the new thoroughfare, making their property unquestionably amongst the most valuable in the City—I think the Government will not be asking too much in expecting them to sell it at a nominal rate, especially as the widening of the street will not only improve it, but the fact of its increased width will enhance the value of the frontages to it.

If the proprietors are prepared to meet the Government in this way, I would make a further stipulation that the plans of any buildings proposed to be erected on this frontage should be submitted to the Government for approval. I am in hopes, if this be done, that the Government may be successful in securing a uniform style of building right through from George to Pitt-street.

I may point out that if we get from the proprietors of the property commonly known as Giles's, a depth—*i.e.*, back from the frontage of the new street of (say) 20 feet, it would still leave that property with a depth from this street of 45 feet, its present depth being 65 feet. The depth of 45 feet would be greater than that of some of the large buildings lately erected in Sydney, notably, Messrs. Farmer & Co.'s new premises in Market-street, which only have a depth of 35 feet.

In the event of the proprietors declining to meet the views of the Government within a reasonable time (say, six months), I would suggest that the matter be put an end to by the erection of a permanent wall upon the present boundary, and the street be continued open at its present width. Although, unfortunately, the street, if opened as it is bounded at present, would not be a uniform width throughout—its average width from the Post Office wall to Giles's wall, *i.e.*, including the arcade (which may be fairly considered as part of the thoroughfare, and, no doubt, will be extensively used as such) would be about 71 feet, or 5 feet more than George-street in front of the Post Office—the actual width of George-street at this point, including pavements, being 66 feet. The opening of the new street from the points already mentioned would be 75 feet across; and its width at the Pitt-street entrance from wall to wall would be nearly 68 feet. If the arcade be excluded, and the measurement taken from the bottom of the steps to the wall on the northern side of the street, the average width will then be 59 feet, or 7 feet less than George-street at this particular part.

My impression is, that, for the present at any rate, it would not be desirable to open this street for any except pedestrian traffic, as, being so short, it will do little to relieve the traffic either in George or Pitt Street. In fact, I think the vehicles turning into this street would rather retard than facilitate the traffic in its present crowded state.

Steps can be at once taken, if my suggestions be approved of, to carry them out. Accommodation for the Inquiry, Ticket, and Parcel Office of the Railway authorities can be found in the premises some time since resumed to the south of the Post Office, which are now used by some of the clerks employed in the Money Order Branch, but who can be removed at a few hours' notice, as this Branch is being gradually sent over to the Pitt-street portion of the new building, now nearly complete.

F. B. SUTTON.

Read.—The Works Office should now be written to with a view to giving effect to P.M.G.'s minute.—S.H.L., 8/5/86. Under Secretary for Works.—J.B., 12/5/86. Cabinet Approved.—P.A.J., 6/5/86.

H. N. Perkins, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir,

Barangah, Homebush, 3 August, 1886.

With a view of facilitating the opening of the avenue along the northern front of the General Post Office, Sydney,

I beg to state I am willing to transfer to the Government of New South Wales a strip of land for the purpose of widening and making an even width the said avenue as far as the property owned by me extends, and which is now held by Messrs. John Thompson and Francis Giles under a building lease, and the consent of Messrs. Thompson and Giles to surrender this piece of land must be obtained by the Government before the transfer can be made.

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The conditions of transfer are that the Government in return convey to me by deed the right of frontage to the avenue, so that in the buildings about to be erected by the lessees, the necessary openings for light and entrance may be made accessible, and that the said right of frontage be held by me and my heirs for ever.

I would feel obliged by your replying to this matter as soon as possible, as I shall be leaving this Colony shortly for a lengthened period.

The description of this strip of land I offer is as follows: Commencing at a point on the George-street frontage of Denison House 3 feet to the northward of the south-west corner of the said premises; and bounded by a line parallel with the exterior of the northern front of the General Post Office extending easterly to the tank stream; thence by the tank stream southerly to the land owned by the Government; thence on the south by that land westerly to George-street; thence on the west by the George-street frontage northerly 3 feet, to the point of commencement.

I have, &c.,

HENRY A. PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins may be informed that I must decline to entertain his proposal to accept 3 feet of his George-street frontage on condition that a frontage to the Post Office avenue is given to him.—F.B.S., 5/8/86. H. A. Perkins, Esq., informed.—A.B., 6/8/86.

Thos. Holt, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

George's River, 15 December, 1886.

I have the honor at your request to address you with reference to our conversation regarding the proposed new street in front of the General Post Office. It is, I understand, the wish of the Government to open, as soon as possible, the thoroughfare from George-street to Pitt-street,—to widen it, and to ensure that buildings along its northern line shall be worthy of the situation, and not out of harmony with the Post Office itself.

Messrs. Thompson & Giles have under consideration a plan, with which you have been made acquainted, and in accordance with which it may be possible to accomplish all these objects to the satisfaction of the Government. They have a long lease of the land they occupy at the George-street end, and a conditional promise of a new lease of that portion of their Pitt-street holding, south of a line to which they desire to build in accordance with plans to be approved by you.

You will notice that the proposed new building line would take 11 feet, or about 20 per cent. from the frontage of my property to Pitt-street, and 3 feet or about 5 per cent. of the George-street frontage Messrs. Thompson & Giles lease from Mr. Perkins.

I do not desire to sell one inch of this land, nor would I dispose of it to any private person, but I am willing now, as I always have been, to meet the Government liberally, in order to promote the public convenience. I would not object therefore to consider for this purpose (and for this purpose only) that my land should be valued at the price the Government agreed to pay for an adjacent freehold of much less depth, and which did not contain buildings so valuable. I allude to the purchase made by the late Sir Alexander Stuart, of Mr. Paling's property for £66,000, or at the rate of £1,320 per foot frontage. At this valuation 11 feet would be worth £14,520, of which I am willing to accept one half, or £7,260 for the fee-simple subject to the cancellation of the existing lease to Mr. Woolcott, and to the conditions, if any, in the certificate of title, and to the completion of the provisional agreement made by me with Messrs. Thompson & Giles; and also to the further condition that this offer be accepted by the Government, and a transfer be sent to me for my signature on or before the 31st January, 1887.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS HOLT,

(By his Attorney, F. J. ELLIS HOLT.)

Acknowledge and submit with papers.—F.B.S., 17/12/86.

Acknowledged, 18/12/86.

Memo. by The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Postmaster-General.

ASSUMING, for argument's sake, that the 11 feet frontage to Pitt-street is worth the extraordinary sum per foot named in this letter, the question would then seem to be whether the right of a large frontage, to what will certainly be the principal thoroughfare of the City, is worth an equal sum. In order to effectually test this, I suggest that the long-talked of iron fence along our own boundary be no longer delayed. The cost of this will be comparatively trifling, and it will then remain with the owners or lessees, or both, to make terms with the Government for the right to this valuable frontage, if they desire to possess it. It has always seemed to me that in offering this frontage in exchange for the small portion of extra land required to widen the new street, the Government was giving at least a fair equivalent, and should not be asked to pay anything.

I would, therefore, suggest that the owners, namely, Messrs. Perkins and Holt, be informed that, unless they notify, by 31st January, that they are prepared to give the land required to widen the proposed street, in exchange for the right of frontage to such street, the fence described will be forthwith erected, and the street opened for traffic at the width of our present land.

I do not think that the precise quantity of extra land required has yet been finally determined on.

S.H.L., 20/12/86.

Mr. Holt's offer may be declined, and steps taken to open the street as recommended in my minute approved by the Cabinet.—F.B.S., 15/1/87. T. Holt, Esq., and Under Secretary for Public Works informed, 18/1/87.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

7 March, 1887.

Referring to my letter of the 12th May last, I am directed to enclose a printed copy of a minute which was submitted by the Postmaster-General to the Cabinet, and approved on the 4th instant, and I am to request that you will be so good as to move the Secretary for Public Works to cause the necessary steps to be promptly taken for the erection of the fence referred to in the Cabinet minute in question.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

[Enclosure.]

Opening of proposed new Street—Minute for the Cabinet.

In view of the approaching completion of the new portion of this building, I think it is very important that the land intended to be used as a street between George and Pitt Streets should be opened for public use with as little delay as possible.

It will be seen by a minute submitted by my predecessor (Mr. Suttor), and approved by the late Cabinet in May last, that it was then decided to open this street at its present width, unless within six months' time, the proprietors of the adjoining land chose to sell to the Government at a nominal price sufficient land (estimated by Mr. Suttor to be an average of about 20 feet) to enable this street to be opened at an uniform width of about 75 feet; and if the owners of the land did not within six months come to terms with the Government, then a fence or wall should be erected along but within our own boundary.

It would seem that one of the proprietors (Mr. Perkins) has offered the Government a small portion (3 feet) of the George-street frontage, whilst the other (Mr. Holt) asks the sum of £7,260 for 11 feet frontage to Pitt-street, which would be the quantity necessary to make the street an uniform width of about 66 feet, if only 3 feet of Mr. Perkins' land were taken.

I suggest, however, that the question of the additional land wanted be deferred for the present. Public convenience demands in my opinion that the street be opened without further delay, and I accordingly recommend that this be done, and that the Railway Department be requested to remove into the premises which have been reserved for them on the south side of the present building; also, that the Colonial Architect be instructed to proceed with all possible speed with the erection of the iron fence already referred to.

The matter of negotiating with the owners of the land can thus be left to be dealt with hereafter. It seems to be a matter for them, on the one side, to consider what the frontage to this new street is worth, and for the Government, on the other side, to determine what width that street should be. But, as before stated, I do not think the opening of the thoroughfare need be delayed for decision on either of these points.

Of course, great care should be taken to keep the fence, which should be a neat one of corrugated iron about 8 feet high, well within our own boundary.

The proclamation of the street should not be made until the question of the additional land is settled; pending this, it is presumed that the cost of construction and maintenance of the street would have to be borne by Government, and in connection with that, the question of whether vehicular traffic should be excluded will have to be settled; but neither of these questions need, I think, be considered at the present moment.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS, 4/3/87.

Cabinet approve. The proprietors to be informed by the Colonial Secretary.—H.P., 4/3/87. Works Department informed, 7/3/87.

Minute by The Secretary, General Post Office.

General Post Office, Sydney, 7 March, 1887.

THE Works Department has been requested to take the necessary steps for the erection of the fence referred to in the attached minute, submitted by the Postmaster-General to, and approved by, the Cabinet, concerning the opening of the new street to the north of the General Post Office. Papers are forwarded to the Principal Under Secretary for the purpose of informing the proprietors of the adjoining property, in accordance with the Cabinet approval of 4/3/87.

It will be seen from the papers herewith that these proprietors are Mr. Henry A. Perkins, whose address is "Barrangah," Homebush; and Mr. Thomas Holt, who is at present in England, but who is represented by his attorney, Mr. F. J. E. Holt, "Sutherland House," Sylvania.

There are leaseholders of these properties, but it is intended to deal only with the proprietors.

S. H. LAMBTON.

B.C., 7th March, 1887.

Inform accordingly.—C.W., 7/3/87.

Informed, 8/3/87.

Mr. R. Selby to The Postmaster-General.

Honored Sir,

Darley Road, Manly Beach, 31 March, 1887.

There have been many suggestions made to the Government from time to time re the new street—permit a practical plan, simple, yet effective. As the Government ought not incur heavy expenses by purchasing land at exorbitant prices, but carry out your proposal of a wall; in addition to which build partition walls, about 7 or 8 feet in depth, from the wall, and at equal distances to form offices or shops, which will realize a good return as rent, and would look well with plate-glass fronts, making the street for foot passengers only. Vehicular traffic would be most objectionable, as the lives of persons would be in great danger. And may I further add that those shops would supply a want which has been felt for many years, viz., pastry-cooks, for the accommodation of ladies, which could be near the centre, near the old Tank Stream; also news agencies, fruiterers, land offices, &c. Hoping I am not too late with these ideas,

I remain, &c.,

R. SELBY.

P.S.—Such shops as those are in the Royal Exchange, London.

Read.—C.J.R., 1/4/87.

1/4/87. Mr. R. Selby, 2/4/87.

The Secretary will please acknowledge receipt of this letter.—C.J.R.,

Minute

Minute by The Secretary, General Post Office.

THE following is the position of this matter:—The Works Department has been requested to take prompt steps for carrying out the decision of the Cabinet of the 4th ultimo, and the Railway Department has been communicated with. Officers of the latter Department have called here several times, and plans have been prepared of the necessary alterations to the building on the south side, so as to render it suitable for Railway Parcel Office, and this work can be proceeded with at any moment. We, however, cannot move out from the present Inquiry Office until the new one is ready for us (and it will be seen amongst the earlier papers that this was made a condition of our vacating the George-street office.) So far as I can see, there is no reason why this Inquiry Office could not be got ready for our use within the next few days. We have communicated frequently with the Works Department and the Colonial Architect, inquiring when this new office would be ready for our occupation, and I have to-day written another letter to the Works Office:

S.H.L., 18/4/87.

Read. If no steps are taken to get this Inquiry Office ready for us forthwith let me know, as I am most anxious to cause the street to be opened.—C.J.R., 19/4/87. No reply from Works.—E.S.T., 25/4/87. I would suggest that Postmaster-General ask Mr. Barnet to call and see him.—J.D., 25/4/87. Perhaps this would be the best way of expediting matters.—S.H.L., 25.

Extracts from Votes and Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1887.

20. New Street in front of General Post Office:—Mr. Withers asked the Postmaster-General,—
- (1.) When will the awnings, premises, &c., in front of the northern elevation of the General Post Office, be removed?
 - (2.) Have the Government determined as to what action they intend to take with a view to widening the thoroughfare on the northern frontage of the General Post Office?
 - (3.) Is it the intention of the Government to form and pave the same, or hand it over to the City Council?
- Mr. Roberts answered,—I have given instructions to have the hoardings removed, and the arcade and footpath on the north side of the Post Office opened, if possible, to-morrow. The railway premises cannot be moved until provision has been made for the business elsewhere. I ask my honorable friend to postpone questions 2 and 3 for a week.

Read.—S.H.L., 28/4/87.

26. Mr. Withers asked the Postmaster-General,—
- (1.) When will the awnings, premises, &c., in front of the northern elevation of the General Post Office, be removed?
 - (2.) Have the Government determined as to what action they intend to take with a view to widening the thoroughfare on the northern frontage of the General Post Office?
 - (3.) Is it the intention of the Government to form and pave the same, or hand it over to the City Council?
- Mr. Roberts answered,—
- (1.) The premises, &c., can be removed in about a fortnight by which time arrangements will be completed for giving office accommodation to the Railway Department now occupying the premises referred to.
 - (2 and 3.) I am unable to furnish information respecting these matters.

Minute by The Secretary, General Post Office.

Opening of street on north side of General Post Office.

THE Colonial Architect states that our new inquiry office can be opened at once, and I believe the alterations being made by the Railway Department to the premises on the south side for the purpose of a railway inquiry office are nearly completed. There seems, therefore, nothing to prevent the necessary steps being taken to open the street, and the Colonial Architect might be asked to submit, with as little delay as possible, a rough sketch, with estimated cost, of the iron fence already decided on.

The matter of using the new street for vehicular traffic, and of the width—questions as to which were asked in the Assembly by Mr. Withers on 5th July—might still remain for further consideration, as it will be most desirable to get the street opened and the unsightly fence and buildings we hear so much about removed, and until this is done it will be difficult to avoid in wet weather the nuisance to which Inspector Seymour drew our attention a short time since.

S.H.L., 16/9/87.

The Minister for Justice to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Sir,

26 October, 1887.

Will you send to the Department of Justice to-morrow morning (Thursday) the plans and papers in your office having reference to the new street north of General Post Office, addressed to me.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Dear Sir,—All the papers in this case are with the Postmaster-General.—Yours, CRITCHETT WALKER. Forward them to the Minister for Justice.—C.J.R., 27/10/87. Return papers to the Postmaster-General.—W.C., 16/11/87. The Secretary, General Post Office.—A.C.F., B.C., 16/11/87. Submitted.—J.D., 21/11/87.

The Minister of Justice to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Roberts,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 4 April, 1888.

The enclosed is a condensed report of what has taken place *in re* Post Office. You can now act on same.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CLARKE,

NEGOTIATIONS for the purchase of 7 feet 3 inches of land in George-street north of the road fronting the northern side of the General Post Office, and 14 feet 3 inches in Pitt-street, with the through depth of about 355 feet in a line parallel with and distant from Post Office 70 feet, were commenced by the Government in May, 1887, and resulted as follows:—

Mr. Perkins, the owner of the George-street frontage, agreed to convey to the Government the said 7 feet 3 inches of land, with through depth in a straight line to land owned by Mr. Holt, free of cost, on condition that the Government arranged with the lessees of the land, Messrs. Thompson & Giles, for the surrender of their lease.

Mr. Cook, as agent for Mr. Holt, agreed to give a similar frontage to Pitt-street, with through depth to land owned by Mr. Perkins, free of cost, provided the Government arranged with the lessees of the land, Messrs. Thompson & Giles, for the surrender of their lease of the frontage required of 14 feet 3 inches, and to pay to Mr. Holt the value of the balance of 7 feet, such value to be decided by arbitration.

Messrs. Thompson & Giles (as per letter herewith) offered to accept the sum of £35,000.

This claim was considered exorbitant, and was not entertained by Government, but it was intimated to Messrs. Thompson & Giles that the Government were prepared to close the transaction if the owners of the land and the lessees would accept a sum of £15,000.

This sum, after considerable delay, the parties hereto have agreed to accept, and the Government have consented to give subject to approval of Parliament.

W. CLARKE, 4/4/88.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Denison House, 3 June, 1887.

After due consideration of the proposal of the Government to resume seven (7) feet of the frontage of the premises leased by us from H. A. Perkins, Esq., in George-street, and fourteen (14) feet of the frontage of the premises leased by us from the Colonial Mutual Life Association, we have arrived at the following conclusions as to the compensations we shall require:—

Mr. Perkins' property, George-street:

- For loss of space,
- For depreciation in value of stock being removed to other premises,
- For loss of profit through falling off of trade in consequence of the business being so much divided,
- For being hampered by obstructions in making fresh erections for the protection of our present premises,
- For rent of other premises,
- For loss of fixtures and cost of new,
- For removal to new premises;

Twenty-five thousand pounds.

For Pitt-street property:

- For loss of rents through pulling down buildings,
- For alterations to buildings and making lane,
- For loss of space through the shifting of thoroughfare northward from present site, say 14 x 175, being one-fourth of entire space,

Ten thousand pounds.

The above compensation of thirty-five thousand is contingent on the Government making arrangements with Messrs. Perkins and Hon. Thos. Holt for a frontage to the proposed new street.

We are, &c.,

THOMPSON & GILES.

W. H. Jennings, Esq., to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 11 April, 1888.

As representing Messrs. Thompson and Giles, the leaseholders, who have entered into an agreement for new leases with Mr. H. A. Perkins and Mr. Holt, the freeholders of the property facing the proposed new Post Office-street, and occupied by Messrs. Thompson and Giles, I beg to inform you that I am prepared to accept from the Government the sum of fifteen thousand pounds (£15,000) in payment for sufficient land both on the George-street and Pitt-street ends to make the proposed new street seventy (70) feet wide. This payment to be in full of all claims, &c., of each and all parties whether for interruption of business arrangements or for any cause whatsoever arising.

I am, &c.,

W. H. JENNINGS.

As I think it desirable that the proposed new street should be opened, without further delay, I recommend that the offer made by Mr. W. H. Jennings, on behalf of the owners of the adjoining property and the lessees thereof, be accepted, subject to the approval of Parliament, but it should be understood that the designs for the buildings to be erected on the northern side of the new street are to be subject to the approval of the Government. I think the street should be open for vehicular traffic.—C.J.R., 11/4/88. App.—H.P. (for Cabinet), 11/4/88.

Minute by The Secretary, General Post Office.

Subject:—Resumption of land on the north side of the General Post Office.

17 April, 1888.

The idea of resuming additional land on the north side of the General Post Office appears to have been originated as far back as 1864, when the present building was about to be commenced—sufficient land being thereupon secured from Mrs. Hughes for a lane 32 feet wide, proposed to be designated St. Martin's-lane. How the Government land was extended from 32 feet to its present width of about 63 feet 7 inches to George-street and 55 feet 8 inches to Pitt-street there are no papers in this office to show, nor were any negotiations for resumption of the extra land conducted by this Department. Some twelve months since I took considerable trouble to try and get the information from the Works Department, but without success.

The

The new Post Office was occupied in September, 1874, and in the month of November following negotiations appear to have taken place with Mr. Perkins' and with Mr. Holt's agent, with a view to acquiring more land on the north side. These papers were laid before the Assembly on the 7th August, 1877. The negotiations came to nothing, and the printed set of papers mentioned conclude with a suggestion by Mr. (now Sir Saul) Samuel that the Government should obtain an Act of Parliament to resummon possession of the whole of the land on the north side belonging to Messrs. Perkins and Holt, for the purpose of widening the street; the remainder to be sold in building lots, for the purpose of erecting buildings on an architectural design to be approved by the Government. Plans of such buildings were submitted. The proceeds of the sale of the remainder of the land to be applied to recouping the Government what they paid for the whole.

The next set of papers (part 2) tabled on the 4th October, 1878, open with a remonstrance from Messrs. Holt and Perkins, dated 27th August, 1877, against the proposal of Mr. Samuel, and state that they had never objected to cede whatever land may be required for widening the new street, or to submit their claims for compensation to arbitration.

Several interviews appear to have taken place between Messrs. Holt and Perkins, or their agents, and the Postmaster-General, but with no result; and in October, 1877, Mr. John Davies, who was then Postmaster-General, submitted a minute to the Cabinet dealing with the whole question of additional land in the neighbourhood of the Post Office, the following being an extract of the portion relating to Messrs. Holt and Perkins' property:—

I do not see any objection to the owners, Messrs. Perkins and Holt, being allowed to retain their land with a right of frontage to the new street, and to make what they can out of it, on condition that they stipulate for the erection of buildings upon a design to be first approved by the Government, and give up sufficient land to enable the new street to be made a uniform width of 63 feet 7 inches, our present George-street frontage.

This was approved of by the Cabinet and communicated to Messrs. Holt and Perkins, but nothing definite resulted; and on the 23rd November 1877, Mr. Davies arrived at the conclusion "that it will be useless to expect these gentlemen to comply with the conditions required, either as regards the giving up of the small piece of land or the submission of the plans of the new buildings for the approval of the Government." Mr. Davies goes on to advise that the proposal of the owners or lessees to submit the claims to arbitration is one that should not be entertained, adding, that if the owners did not consider a frontage of 355 feet 5 inches to a street in the very heart of the city as sufficient compensation for giving up the small portion of land asked for, that was a matter which concerned themselves. Mr. Davies concluded by advising that the street be at once opened, limited to the width of land we then possessed, as a thoroughfare for pedestrians; and that a wall be erected within our own boundary from George-street through to Pitt-street. This was approved by the Cabinet.

On the 4th May, 1878, Mr. Burns, then Postmaster-General, wrote the following minute:—

Inform Messrs. Perkins and Holt that the Government propose to widen the street, so as to make it have an even width of 70 feet all through, and that if they are inclined to refer to arbitration any question of the compensation to which they think they would be entitled for the additional land belonging to them which would be required for such extension. I wish they would be pleased to advise us accordingly, and to nominate their arbitrators. Inform also, that in the event of our failing to come to terms with them, we shall conceive it to be our duty to open the street limited to the width of the land which we at present possess, in which case it will be necessary to erect a wall on the northern boundary of our land.—
J.F.B., 4/5/78.

The question of arbitration, however, fell through, owing to the illness of Mr. Perkins.

The matter then seems to have slumbered until 1883, one reason for the delay probably being that to meet the exigencies of the Railway Department a Railway Inquiry Office had been erected on the George-street frontage of our land. On the 25th September, 1883 (see printed papers tabled 24th September, 1884), Mr. Joseph Thompson inquired of the Colonial Secretary, at the request of Messrs. Thompson and Giles, whether there was any intention on the part of the Government to take any action in the matter of the resumption of the land—their reason for inquiring being that they contemplated renewing the lease of their premises from Mr. Perkins, and making extensive additions thereto.

Upon this the late Sir Alexander Stuart recommended, and the Cabinet approved, that the Government should purchase or resume not only Thompson and Giles's but Paling's, and he furnished an estimate of the probable cost of purchase, and of the proceeds of the sale of what we should not require. Sir A. Stuart's proposal provided for a street 100 feet wide, which, after allowing for the resale of surplus land, would have cost about £131,000. It turned out, however, that Sir A. Stuart was under a misapprehension as to the nature of the buildings at the back of Prince, Ogg, & Co.'s, these being more extensive than he thought, and attached to and worked with other buildings, and the compensation for severance would be very large.

The whole matter was therefore reconsidered and a fresh survey made, after which notices of resumption were given to the owners, and a conditional purchase was actually made of Paling's property for £66,000; and correspondence took place between the Government and Mr. Holt's agents and others as regards the remainder, but the Bill brought in to legalize these resumptions was abandoned.

In December, 1883, Hardie & Gorman opened negotiations with the Government for the sale of Mr. Holt's land "for public purposes only," and a valuation was obtained from Mr. Mills, but nothing resulted. Appended to this set of papers is a plan of the various properties, showing that a line parallel with and distant from the Post Office 70 feet would involve the taking of about 6 feet 3 inches from George-street frontage of Mr. Perkins' property, and about 14 feet 4 inches from the Pitt-street frontage of Mr. Holt's property.

The matter seems to have again rested until 1886, when Mr. Suttor (then Postmaster-General) submitted the following minute to the Cabinet, which was approved:—

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE—OPENING OF THE PROPOSED NEW STREET.

THE time has arrived when it will be necessary to take some action with a view of opening the street between George and Pitt Streets, to the north of the General Post Office, and I shall be glad if my colleagues will be kind enough to give consideration to this subject, which is now becoming somewhat urgent.

It will be recollected that during the administration of Sir Alexander Stuart, that gentleman opened up negotiations with the proprietor of the property known as Paling's, with the intention of purchasing it on behalf of the Government, and it was also intimated at the same time that the Government intended to resume the properties immediately adjoining this street, generally known as Giles' and Holt's property, Sir A. Stuart's idea being, in the event of the properties being purchased, to retain a portion of the land, with a view of widening the street and reselling some of that having frontage to the new street then formed, thus hoping to recoup the Government the greater portion if not the whole of the expense incurred in the purchase.

After

After a time the negotiations for the purchase of Paling's property fell through, and no steps were taken to obtain Parliamentary authority for the resumption of the properties adjoining the street already referred to; and therefore, so far as the purchase or resumption of land adjoining is concerned, matters are at present at an end.

I do not desire now to recommend that steps be taken either for the purchase or resumption of the properties mentioned, because I do not think it is wise for a Government to enter into these speculative purchases, nor do I think it now necessary to secure any of this land by purchase or valuation. In my opinion the proper course to adopt would be to open the street at its present width. I would then erect either a galvanised iron fence or a wall along the whole frontage, on the north side from George to Pitt Streets, exercising a right which, I presume, the Government has. This being done I think negotiations might then fairly be opened up between the proprietors of the land adjoining the new street and the Government, with a view of the Government purchasing, at a nominal price, sufficient land, say a depth of not more than 20 feet, for the purpose of widening the street and making it a uniform width its whole distance. Considering the very great advantage it will be to the proprietors of this land to have a frontage to the new thoroughfare—making their property unquestionably amongst the most valuable in the city—I think the Government will not be asking too much in expecting them to sell it at a nominal rate, especially as the widening of the street will not only improve it, but the fact of its increased width will enhance the value of the frontages to it.

If the proprietors are prepared to meet the Government in this way, I would make a further stipulation, that the plans of any buildings proposed to be erected on this frontage should be submitted to the Government for approval. I am in hopes, if this be done, that the Government may be successful in securing a uniform style of building right through from George to Pitt Streets.

I may point out that, if we get from the proprietors of the property commonly known as Giles', a depth—i.e., back from the frontage of the new street—of (say) 20 feet, it would still leave that property with a depth from this street of 45 feet, its present depth being 65 feet. The depth of 45 feet would be greater than that of some of the large buildings lately erected in Sydney, notably Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s new premises in Market-street, which only have a depth of 35 feet.

In the event of the proprietors declining to meet the views of the Government within a reasonable time, say six months, I would suggest that the matter be put an end to by the erection of a permanent wall upon the present boundary, and the street be continued open at its present width. Although, unfortunately, the street, if opened as it is bounded at present, would not be a uniform width throughout, its average width from the Post Office wall to Giles' wall—i.e., including the arcade, which may be fairly considered as part of the thoroughfare, and no doubt will be extensively used as such—would be about 71 feet, or 5 feet more than George-street in front of the Post Office, the actual width of George-street at this point, including pavements, being 65 feet. The opening of the new street from the points already mentioned would be 75 feet across, and its width at the Pitt-street entrance from wall to wall would be nearly 68 feet. If the arcade be excluded, and the measurement taken from the bottom of the steps to the wall on the northern side of the street, the average width will then be 59 feet, or 7 feet less than George-street at this particular part.

My impression is that, for the present at any rate, it would not be desirable to open this street for any except pedestrian traffic, as, being so short, it will do little to relieve the traffic either in George or Pitt Streets. In fact I think the vehicles turning into this street would rather retard than facilitate the traffic in its present crowded state.

Steps can be at once taken, if my suggestions be approved of, to carry them out. Accommodation for the inquiry, ticket, and parcel office of the railway authorities can be found in the premises some time since resumed to the south of the Post Office, which are now used by some of the clerks employed in the Money Order Branch, but who can be removed at a few hours' notice, as this branch is being gradually sent over to the Pitt-street portion of the new building now nearly complete.

6th May, 1886.

F. D. SUTTON.

The result of this minute was an offer from Mr. Perkins to transfer 3 feet of the George-street frontage, subject to the consent of Thompson & Giles, the lessees, and to his (Mr. Perkins) being granted the right of frontage to the new street, Mr. Holt's attorney, in his turn, offering 11 feet frontage to Pitt-street for the sum of £7,260. The acceptance of these offers would, however, have provided for the new street being only about 67 feet wide. The offers were declined, and no further action was taken until March, 1887, when the present Postmaster-General, Mr. Roberts, took up the question and submitted the following minute:—

In view of the approaching completion of the new portion of this building, I think it is very important that the land intended to be used as a street between George and Pitt streets should be opened for public use with as little delay as possible.

It will be seen by a minute submitted by my predecessor (Mr. Sutton), and approved by the late Cabinet in May last, that it was then decided to open this street at its present width, unless within six months' time the proprietors of the adjoining land chose to sell to the Government at a nominal price sufficient land (estimated by Mr. Sutton to be an average of about 20 feet) to enable this street to be opened at an uniform width of about 75 feet; and if the owners of the land did not within six months come to terms with the Government, then a fence or wall should be erected along, but within, our own boundary.

It would seem that one of the proprietors (Mr. Perkins) has offered the Government a small portion—3 feet—of the George-street frontage, whilst the other (Mr. Holt) asks the sum of £7,260 for 11 feet frontage to Pitt-street, which would be the quantity necessary to make the street an uniform width of about 66 feet, if only 3 feet of Mr. Perkins' land were taken.

I suggest, however, that the question of the additional land wanted be deferred for the present. Public convenience demands, in my opinion, that the street be opened without further delay, and I, accordingly recommend that this be done, and that the Railway Department be requested to remove into the premises which have been reserved for them on the south side of the present building; also, that the Colonial Architect be instructed to proceed with all possible speed with the erection of the iron fence already referred to.

The matter of negotiating with the owners of the land can thus be left to be dealt with hereafter. It seems to be a matter for them, on the one side, to consider what the frontage to this new street is worth; and for the Government, on the other side, to determine what width that street should be. But, as before stated, I do not think the opening of the thoroughfare need be delayed for decision on either of these points.

Of course great care should be taken to keep the fence—which should be a neat one of corrugated iron about 8 feet high—well within our own boundary.

The proclamation of the street should not be made until the question of the additional land is settled; pending this, it is presumed that the cost of construction and maintenance of the street would have to be borne by Government, and in connection with that, the question of whether vehicular traffic should be excluded will have to be settled; but neither of these questions need, I think, be considered at the present moment.

March 4, 1887.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

This was also approved by the Cabinet, but the Minister for Works (Mr. Sutherland), the Minister for Justice (Mr. Clarke), and the Postmaster-General (Mr. Roberts), were subsequently deputed to negotiate with the owners. Negotiations were commenced in May, 1887, and resulted as follows:—Mr. Perkins, the owner of the George-street frontage, agreed to convey to the Government the said 7 feet 3 inches of land, with through depth in a straight line to land owned by Mr. Holt, free of cost, on condition that the Government arranged with the lessees of the land, Messrs. Thompson and Giles, for the surrender of their lease.

Mr. Cook, as agent for Mr. Holt, agreed to give a similar frontage to Pitt-street, with through depth to land owned by Mr. Perkins, free of cost, provided the Government arranged with the lessees of the land, Messrs. Thompson and Giles, for the surrender of their lease of the frontage required, of 14 feet 3 inches, and Thompson and Giles were to pay to Mr. Holt the value of the balance of 7 feet, such value to be decided by arbitration.

Messrs.

Messrs. Thompson and Giles (as per letter) offered to accept the sum of £35,000.

This claim was considered exorbitant, and was not entertained by Government; but it was intimated to Messrs. Thompson and Giles that the Government were prepared to close the transaction if the owners of the land and the lessees would accept a sum of £15,000.

This sum, after considerable delay, the parties hereto have agreed to accept, and the Government have consented to give, subject to approval of Parliament.

S.H.L., 17/4/88.

Read.—C.J.R., 17/4/88.

Minute by The Postmaster-General.

Prior to the meeting of the House to-day, as the resolution to go into Committee to consider the question of purchasing certain frontages to George and Pitt Streets, with the view of securing an uniform width of 70 feet in the formation of the street north of the General Post Office, was to be discussed, I again submitted for the consideration of other members of the Government the question as to whether the proposed new street should be open to vehicular traffic or not, and it was unanimously decided by those present that it should not be so open, but that it should be for pedestrians only. My reason for reopening the question was that upon reconsideration I thought it would be better to prohibit vehicular traffic.

C.J.R., 18/4/88.

Cabinet approve.—H.P., 18/4/88.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Under Secretary for Lands.

My dear Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1888.

Mr. Roberts would be glad to know (this afternoon, if possible) whether the land through which the old "Tank Stream" passed has ever been alienated? I think there is little doubt that it has not, but Mr. Roberts wishes to be quite sure on the point, and he wants the information in connection with the enclosed "Order of the Day" for this evening.

I send you a copy of printed papers containing plans showing the Tank Stream and the adjoining properties.

Yours, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

9. Formation of Street north of the General Post Office; consideration in Committee of the Whole of the following Resolutions:—

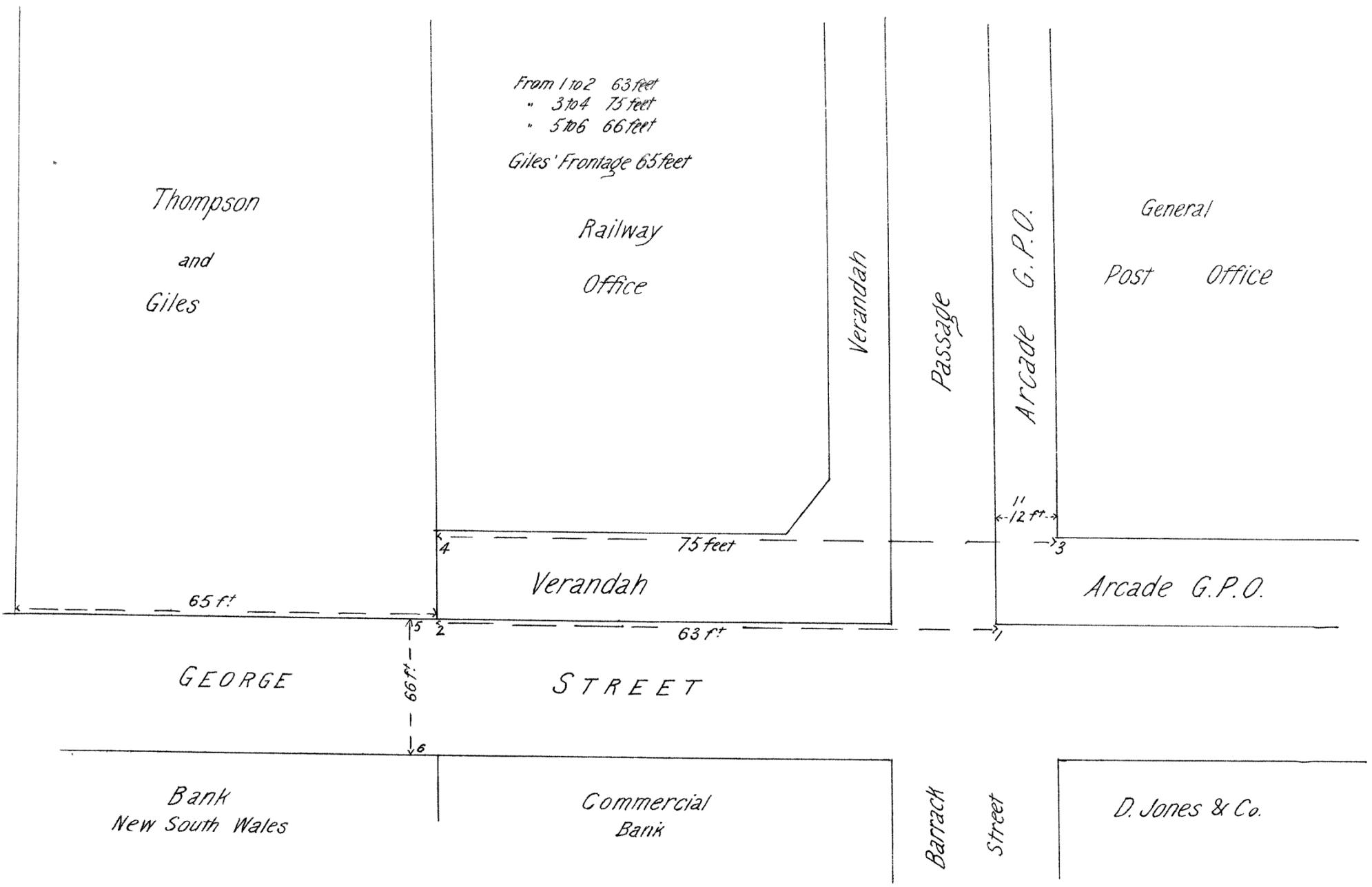
- (1.) That this House approves of the expenditure of the sum of fifteen thousand pounds (£15,000) for the purpose of purchasing certain frontages to George and Pitt Streets, and of making compensation to the lessees of said land, with the view of securing an uniform width of 70 feet in the formation of the street north of the General Post Office, the designs of the buildings to be erected on the northern side of the new street to be subject to the approval of the Government.
- (2.) That the foregoing Resolution be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. W. Deering will perhaps supply the necessary information.—S.F., 26/4/88.

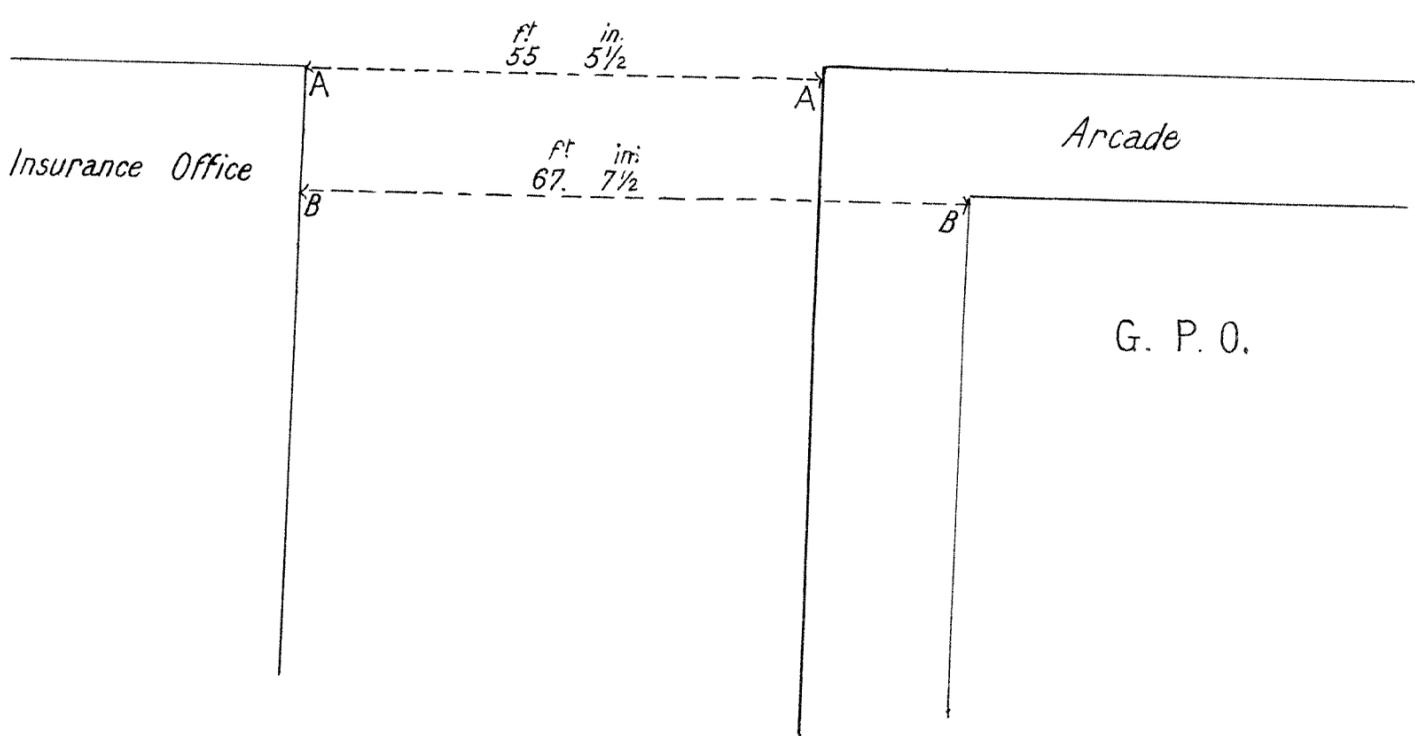
The land covering the Tank Stream has never been alienated. The grants do not go right down to the stream, but stop within a few feet upon both sides. The question of riparian proprietorship—claiming to centre of stream—cannot possibly be set up, even if present owners entertained any such thought.—JOHN W. DEERING, Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor, 26 April, 1888. The Secretary to Postal Department.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 26/4/88.

[Plan.]



PITT STREET



Frontage of Farmer's New Building to Pitt Street, 35 ft.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FORMATION OF STREET NORTH OF THE GENERAL
POST OFFICE.

(MESSAGE No. 44.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1888.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 44.

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 the purchasing of certain frontages to George and Pitt streets, and of making compensation to lessees of said land, with the view of securing an uniform width of 70 feet in the formation of the street north of the General Post Office.

Government House,
Sydney, 16th April, 1888.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TELEGRAPHS.

(LINE TO MILPARINKA OR MOUNT BROWNE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 December, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 27th September, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence and petitions, together with all reports thereon by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, and by any other officers, in reference to the construction of a telegraph line from Wanaaring to Milparinka, or to Mount Browne, or from Wilcannia to those places, or to either of them.”

(Mr. Abbott.)

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No. 1.

W. A. Brodribb, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

No. 133, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 8 November, 1881.

I have just received the following letter from Messrs. Cramsie, Bowden, & Woodfall, Wilcannia:—

Dear Sir,

We beg to call your attention to the necessity for the construction of a line of telegraph between here and the Mount Browne Diggings; this would do more than anything we could suggest to restore to Wilcannia the trade that South Australia has had direct with this important part of New South Wales territory (when the river opens). Until then we are of course only too glad to get supplies from South Australia. Please do your utmost to impress upon the Government the importance of immediate action in this matter.

Yours, &c.,

CRAMSLIE, BOWDEN, & WOODFALL.

Would you kindly make some immediate inquiries into the suggestions of the above gentlemen, and if possible grant their desire.

I have, &c.,

WM. A. BRODRIBB.

Acknowledged, 11/11/81. The Supt. of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 11/11/81.

No. 2.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

I CANNOT recommend that a line of telegraph be extended to Mount Browne; the distance is 190 miles, and would cost at least £12,000, without the slightest probability of its paying for battery power; besides the diggings are not established, and may not last six months.

E.C.C., 1/2/82.

The Secretary, G.P.O., B.C. Submitted.—S.H.L., 4/2/82. Approved.—S.C.B., 6/2/82.

No. 3.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to W. A. Brodribb, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 7 February, 1882.

Adverting to my communication, dated the 12th November last, acknowledging receipt of your letter covering copy of one from Messrs. Cramsie, Bowden, and Woodfall, Wilcannia, applying for the erection of a telegraph line between that place and Mount Browne, I am directed to state that reference having been made to the Telegraph Department, the Superintendent reports that he cannot recommend the construction of such a line, the distance being 190 miles, and the cost estimated at £12,000; while there is not the slightest probability of its paying for battery power. The Mount Browne diggings, moreover, cannot be regarded as established, and may last but a very short time.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the Postmaster-General cannot approve of the erection of the line applied for at present.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 4.

No. 4.

The Hon. Secretary, Wilcannia Progress Committee, to The Postmaster-General.

[Presented by E. Quin, Esq., M.P., 1/3/82.]

Sir,

Wilcannia, 21 Feb., 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Wilcannia Progress Committee, held on the 14th instant, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Government be asked to construct a line of telegraph from Wilcannia to the Mount Browne Gold-field without delay."

This gold-field was discovered in December, 1880, and the yield of gold up to 31st December, 1881, was over 10,000 ounces. Owing to the want of water and scarcity of provisions, mining was proceeded with under the most trying circumstances, most of the gold being obtained by the tedious process of dry-blowing. This yield must convince people that the field will be permanent; when heavy rain falls the returns will be large. Several reefs have been discovered and four companies have recently been floated in Adelaide for the purpose of working them. Two crushing machines will be erected after rain falls.

Apart from mining, the pastoral interest alone is sufficient to warrant the expenditure; a list of the stations that would be inconvenienced by its construction is attached, and you must admit that the receipts would be considerable.

Mount Browne is roughly estimated as 200 miles distant from Wilcannia and the committee believe the work would not cost more than £50 a mile. At this price the line would realize a handsome rate of interest upon the outlay.

The committee have been informed that the Government lately expressed an opinion on the matter to the effect that the returns would not be sufficient to pay an operator's salary of £104 per annum. If the Government still adhere to this opinion it plainly shows how ignorant they are respecting the importance of this large yet neglected district. The committee feel justified in asserting that the receipts would not be less than £750 per annum, were the line open now, and the trade and business of the district will increase rapidly every year.

Trusting the Government will see fit cause to have this very important and necessary work constructed without delay.

I have, &c.,

T. J. HAYDON,

Hon. Secy.

P.S.—Were the line constructed it would be necessary to open an office at Morden, half-way between the two places.

List of stations that would be inconvenienced by the construction of the telegraph line from Wilcannia to Milparinka.

Owners.	Name of Station.	Owners.	Name of Station.
Crozier & Co.	Fort Grey.	W. L. Wren & Co.	Kayranuera.
McBryde & Co.	Depôt Glen.	Reid & Shaw	Yancannia.
E. & C. Andrews	Warratta.	A. Macrean	Bootra.
Scott Brothers... ..	Wittabreana.	J. Brewer	Yantara.
Thomson & Anderson... ..	Mt. Stuart.	Dennelly Brothers	Boultna.
Lang & Sons	Mt. Poole West.	Wm. Macrean	Monclan.
Donnelly Brothers	Cobham Lake.	W. L. Morton	Salisbury Downs.
Gayer & Hamilton	Morden.	E. W. Donnelly & Co.	Gnalta.
Robert Kennedy	Wounaminta.	A. Wallace	Sturt's Meadows.
W. & E. Kennedy	Nuothurungel.	H. Patterson	Corona.

No. 5.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

THIS line will cost £12,000. The distance is 192 miles, and it appears to me that there is scarcely sufficient ground to warrant such an expenditure at present, although I am assured by Mr. Slee, the Government Inspector of Mines, that there are 2,000 people on the gold-field, and that 10,000 ounces of gold have been sent down to Sydney. It appears to be entirely a matter for the Government to decide whether this line should be carried out at once, or remain in abeyance until it can be determined whether the gold-field will be really permanent.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 15/3/82.

E.C.C., 14/3/82.

No. 6.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

HAVING reconsidered the matter in view of the facts brought forward by the applicants, I think the line ought to be constructed, and Mr. Quin may be informed. The Superintendent should take the necessary steps to ascertain the best route, but it would, however, be prudent not to call for tenders in the present state of the country.

S.C.B., 31/3/82.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 1/4/82.

No. 7.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 1 April, 1882.

Referring to the letter presented by you on the 1st ultimo, from the Honorary Secretary to the Progress Committee, Wilcannia, transmitting copy of a resolution agreed to at a meeting of the committee held on the 14th February, urging the construction of a line of telegraph from Wilcannia to Mount Browne Gold-field, I am directed to inform you that the Postmaster-General having reconsidered the adverse decision arrived at on a similar request made in November last, in view of the facts brought forward in the letter under reply, is of opinion that the line ought to be constructed, and he has accordingly issued instructions to the Superintendent of Telegraphs to take the necessary steps to ascertain the best route for the line to follow.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 8.

Extract from a letter from Edward Quin, Esq., M.P.

Tarella, Wilcannia, 15 June, 1882.

I HAVE the honor to enclose a letter received by me from the Secretary of the Tibooburra Progress Committee for presentation to you for your consideration * * * * *

The committee also request that the telegraph line may be extended to Tibooburra.

I trust that you will give the foregoing your favourable consideration.

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable the Postmaster-General, Sydney,—

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Tibooburra Progress Committee it was resolved to address a letter to you asking * * * * * that the telegraph line be extended to this place.

I have, &c.,

H. WALLACE VOGG,

Secretary.

Tibooburra, 9 June, 1882.

Referred to the Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 26/6/82.

No. 9.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

In the first place I shall be glad to be informed how far this place is from an existing telegraph line or station, and what the population is as regards numbers on the spot?

E.C.C., 25/7/82.

No. 10.

Telegram from The Station-master, Wilcannia, to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

28 July, 1882.

DISTANCE of Tibooburra from Wilcannia, which is nearest office, 220 miles. Present population, about 600; great number left lately on account of scarcity of water.

Will this take in Mount Browne?—E.C.C., 31/7/82. Telegram from Station-master, Wilcannia, to Supt. of Telegraphs, 31/7/82, re distance to Tibooburra.—Yes, takes in Mount Browne.

No. 11.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 May, 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of notice for publication in the *Government Gazette*, inviting tenders for the erection of a telegraph line from Wilcannia to Mount Browne, and I shall be glad if you will cause the matter to receive early attention.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CRACKNELL.

[Enclosure.]

Specification for Telegraph Line.

General Post Office, Sydney, 1882.

TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon on _____, the _____ day of _____, 1882, from persons desirous of contracting for the erection of a telegraph line from "Wilcannia to Mount Browne," an estimated distance of 230 miles, according to the terms, general conditions, and specification, appended hereto.

No. 6 extra best best galvanized wire to be used, and the work to be completed and handed over to the Government within _____ months from the date of the acceptance of tender.

The tenders, which must state the price per mile completed, to be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Telegraph Line, Wilcannia to Mount Browne and Tibooburra."

GENERAL

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Payments will be made in monthly instalments to the extent of £90 per cent. on the value of the work certified for by the officer appointed to inspect the work as having been completed, and the remaining £10 per cent. when the entire contract is completed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs or other authorised officer.

The contractor will be responsible for claims for compensation for damage to fences or other property caused during the execution of the line, and all fallen timber must be cleared from private property when so required by the owners; if such claims are not defrayed, the Superintendent or other authorised officer will pay the same from any moneys due to the contractor.

Should the contractor fail to proceed in the execution of, or to complete the work in the manner and at rate of progress required by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs or other authorised officer, it shall be at the option of the Government either to make use of all labour and materials which such Superintendent may deem necessary for the prosecution thereof, deducting the cost of such labour and material from the money that may be then due or thereafter to become due to the contractor, or on the notification to that effect being inserted in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, to consider the contract void so far as relates to the work remaining to be done; and all sums of money that may be due to the contractor, together with all materials and implements in his possession on the ground, and all sums of money, whether named in the bond to be entered into by the contractor or otherwise as penalties for the non-fulfilment of the contract, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the amount shall be considered as ascertained damages for breach of contract.

Attached to each 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 at the Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs in Sydney, within one week from the notification of the acceptance of the tender, a bond to Her Majesty for securing such performance, in a sum equal to £10 per cent. on the amount of tender.

SPECIFICATION.

Posts, which may be heavy rough saplings with the bark removed, to be provided of the best hardwood procurable in the neighbourhood—white gum, apple-tree, oak, and all inferior timber not allowed,—to be approved of by the inspecting officers, and to be not less than ten (10) inches in diameter at a distance of five (5) feet from the base, and five (5) inches at the top, of twenty-eight (28) feet length; the base to be slightly charred over a space of six (6) feet, and well coated with a boiling mixture of best Stockholm tar, the top to be firmly bound at one (1) inch from its extremity with good galvanized hoop-iron not less than one (1) inch wide; a hole of proper size to receive the insulating pin to be bored vertically into the centre of the top of the post to the depth of five (5) inches, and the top of each post to be covered with a thick coating of white lead.

Insulators to be of well baked and highly glazed porcelain of a uniform pattern, fitted with screws, samples of which can be seen on application at the office of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs; insulating pins, according to patterns, turned with a thread to fit insulators, to be of well seasoned hardwood, and to be submitted for the approval of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs before being worked up, and prepared by soaking in a boiling mixture of equal parts of gun-shalloe, resin, and Venice turpentine, and to be firmly fixed at the tops of the posts.

The conducting wire to be of extra best best galvanized wire, to be so stretched that the deflection shall not exceed two (2) feet in any length of wire between any two poles, and to be securely fastened to the insulators with annealed charcoal galvanized wire, No. 15 gauge. The metallic connections or joinings of the main wire to be made in the best manner, and according to directions which will be given by the inspecting officer.

The posts to be not more than seventy (70) yards apart, or twenty-five (25) to a mile, unless by special permission. They must be fixed in the ground to a depth of five (5) feet, and firmly wedged and embedded in a perpendicular position.

An extra price should be quoted for struts, which must be ten (10) inches in diameter, and eight (8) feet above the ground, notched into the poles and firmly nailed.

CLEARING.

Special attention is directed to this portion of the work. All timber, underwood, and scrub must be cut down for a distance of forty (40) feet on each side of the line; in addition to which all trees and branches beyond this limit, which, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, may endanger or be likely to endanger the wire are to be removed; the fallen timber will be allowed to remain on the line, except on private property, but twenty (20) feet must be thoroughly cleared and removed around each pole.

All roads and tracks which may become blocked by fallen trees, must be thoroughly cleared by the removal of the timber to the original width of such roadway or track.

All staking or marking out of the line, that may be necessary in the judgment of the inspecting officers, to be performed for its proper direction, must be done by the Contractor at his own cost, under the direction of the inspecting officers.

Brackets, angle-insulators, cross-arms, and terminals, according to the patterns approved by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs or other authorised officer, are to be provided where required.

All materials used in the construction of this work, or any part of it, are to be of the best quality, and must be approved of, together with the workmanship, by the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs or other authorised officer, before it leaves Sydney.

The wire may be of any brand, but must test up to the Postal Telegraph Standard of Great Britain, and in every respect equal to Johnson's extra best best, and must be inspected in bulk by an officer of the Department before being sent on to the work.

Ask Station-master, Wilcannia, whether the country is now in such a state that this work can be constructed in an inexpensive manner.—E.C.C., 12/8/82.

No. 12.

Telegram from The Station-master, Wilcannia, to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

12 August, 1882.

Re construction of line to Mount Browne. This would be one of the most expensive lines in the Colony; no timber suitable for posts within 25 miles of the road, and teams would be very difficult to procure.

No. 13.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

I THINK the calling of tenders for this work should be still further delayed, as it is quite clear no eligible tender is likely to be submitted. When tenders are called they could include Tibooburra.

E.C.C., 15/8/82.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 17/8/82. I concur.—S.C.B., 17/8/82. The Supt. of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 19/8/82. Read.—E.C.C., 21/8/82.

No. 14.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1882.

Referring to the request made by you through the Department of Public Works, at the instance of the Milparinka Progress Committee, that the construction of the proposed telegraph line between Wilcannia and Milparinka be commenced as soon as possible, I am directed to inform you that, in view of the report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, that no eligible tender is likely to be submitted at present, the Postmaster-General considers that calling for tenders for the work should be still further delayed.

I may mention that it has been determined to carry the line as far as Tibooburra, instead of to Milparinka only, as previously decided.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 15.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Tarella, Wilcannia, 18 July, 1882.

I have the honor to enclose, for your perusal, a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Progress Committee, Milparinka, and trust that the want stated therein will receive your serious consideration.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD QUIN.

The Secretary to the Post Office.—J.R., B.C., 28 July, 1882. The Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 29/7/82.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

6 July, 1882.

At the last meeting of the Local Progress Committee the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

“That Mr. Quin be asked to use his influence to have the promised telegraph line between Wilcannia and Milparinka commenced as soon as possible.”

With reference to the promised telegraph line, the committee think that now water is along the track it would be an opportune time for commencing the work as the road may be as dry again next summer as it was last.

I am, &c.,

A. S. DAWSON.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

No. 16.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Parliament House, 28 September, 1882.

I respectfully beg to call your attention to the enclosed letter received by me from the Secretary of the Progress Committee at Milparinka, to which I trust you will give your careful consideration.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD QUIN.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Milparinka, 19 September, 1882.

Referring to a communication from the Secretary, G.P.O., dated 17th August last, with reference to the construction of the proposed telegraph line between Wilcannia and Milparinka, my committee have instructed me to ask you to try and get the work commenced as soon as possible. There is good water along the road now, and I think that eligible tenders would be submitted if called for. I would respectfully mention that if we had had telegraphic communication here last summer during the starvation panic it would have saved the Government a good deal of unnecessary expense and anxiety.

I am, &c.,

A. L. DAWSON,

Hon. Sec.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., Sydney.

Acknowledged, 2/10/82. Referred to the Superintendent of Telegraphs for report.—S.H.L., B.C., 30/9/82.

No. 17.

Memorandum by The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

ASK station-master at Wilcannia on the line to send down a sketch of the country proposed line to Milparinka will go through, showing line of route, also extension to Tibooburra.

E.C.C., 6/10/82.

No. 18.

Telegram from The Station-master, Wilcannia, to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

6 October, 1882.

Re proposed line to Milparinka, a sketch will be sent next mail.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Memorandum of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

When the plan arrives the notice can be sent on to the Secretary, G.P.O., for publication.

E.C.C., 21/10/82.

No. 20.

The Station-master, Wilcannia, to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Sir,

Telegraph Office, Wilcannia, 9 October, 1882.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 7th inst., and now forward a sketch of country between Wilcannia and Milparinka as requested. I cannot see any chance of telegraph poles being obtained near the road. To cart iron ones from Terowie, S.A., to Cobham, and also from Wilcannia, for this end of the line, carriage of material can be obtained at from £8 to £20 per ton from Terowie or Wilcannia to Milparinka, according to the season. At present it is about £10 per ton.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT DAVIES.

[Enclosure.]

WILCANNIA.

Mulga Valley (9 miles)—Sandy road; small Government tank.
 Dry Lake (20 miles)—Very sandy; water plentiful.
 Mena Murtes (48 miles)—Good road; scrubby; water.
 Terella (53 miles)—Good road; water; good feed.
 Patterson's (76 miles)—Water at present plentiful.
 Millard's (89 miles)—Good road; water very scarce.
 Kayrunnera (95 miles)—Good road; splendid well; good water.
 Morden (109 miles)—Sandy road; water scarce.
 Maxwell's (119 miles)—Stony road; water scarce.
 Cobham (144 miles)—Very sandy; S.A. and Queensland roads meet here; water obtainable 8 miles from track; at present dry.
 Milparinka (189 miles)—Stony road; water very scarce.

From Wilcannia to Morden the country is one vast plain, sandy and scrubby at intervals, with little or no timber near the track fit for telegraph poles. Cobham is a succession of sand hills, and about half-way through there is an immense lake, which has only been known by old residents to be dry three times in sixteen years.

A.D.

No. 21.

[See Sketch.]

No. 22.

The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

See Superintendent's minute of 15th August last. I think the matter had better be further postponed for another month.

P.B.W., 6/11/82.

Submitted.—S.H.L. Approved.—A.C., 14/11/82. The Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 17/11/82. This can stand over for the present.—E.C.C., 23/11/82.

No. 23.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1882.

Adverting to my communication, dated the 2nd ultimo, acknowledging receipt of yours, enclosing a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Milparinka Progress Committee, relative to the construction of a telegraph line between Wilcannia and Milparinka, I am directed to inform you that, from reports obtained from the Telegraph Department, showing that no timber is obtainable near the line, and carriage is very expensive, the Postmaster-General deems it advisable to further postpone the work in this matter for at any rate another month.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 24.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Melbourne, 24 November, 1882.

I am requested by the Hon. Secretary of the Wilcannia Progress Committee to hand you the enclosed letter, having reference to the erection of a telegraph line to Mount Browne Gold-field, to which I trust you will give your most favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD QUIN.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Wilcannia, 16 October, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that at the last meeting of the Wilcannia Progress Committee the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:—"That a letter be written to the General Post Office, Sydney, urging upon the Department the advisability of immediately inviting tenders for the erection of the telegraph line between Wilcannia and Tiboooburra via Milparinka." Your Department wrote on the 17th August to Mr. E. Quin, M.L.A., stating that no tenders for the above work would be invited at present, as it appeared unlikely that any eligible ones would be submitted.

My committee desires to inform you that there are in this district several contractors owning valuable plants of drays and horses who are in a position to carry out the work.

Owing to the scarcity of timber on the line it is thought advisable to have iron posts instead of wood; if the former, they would have to come up by steamer.

Tenders could therefore be invited at once, the successful tenderer being bound to begin work immediately the rivers became navigable between Wilcannia and Echuca or Morgan. Everything would then be ready by the time the rivers rose, which might occur within the next two or three months. Every advantage should be taken to push forward such an important work.

I remain, &c.,

T. J. HAYDON.

The Secretary, General Post Office.

Acknowledged. Referred to the Superintendent of Telegraphs for report.—S.H.L., 29/11/82. Place with other papers and resubmit.—E.C.C., 30/11/82. As a month has now elapsed since the P.M.G. approved of Mr. Cracknell's suggestion of 6/11/82 on paper B-11/9/77, herewith, the papers are again referred to Telegraph Department.—S.H.L., 14/12/82. This line might now be advertised and carried out if tenders are not too extravagant. Rewrite specification.—E.C.C., 4/1/83.

No. 25.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 5 January, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, a copy of notice inviting tenders from persons desirous of contracting for the erection of a telegraph line from Wilcannia to Mount Browne and Tiboooburra, and I shall be glad if you will cause the matter to receive early attention.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CRACKNELL.

[Enclosure.]

[Similar to notice submitted on 4 May, 1882. Vide Enclosure to No. 11, p. 4.]

Submitted.—S.H.L., 9/1/83. Resubmit in a month.—F.A.W., 9/1/83. Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 11/1/83. May be noted, and resubmit as directed.—E.C.C., 13/1/83. For Cabinet.—F.A.W., 13/2/83. Resubmit in three months.—F.A.W., 20/2/83. Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 21/2/83. Resubmit when three months expire.—E.C.C., 22/2/83.

No. 26.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 February, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal a letter received by me from the Secretary of the Albert Progress Committee, asking that when the promised telegraph line from Wilcannia to Tiboooburra be constructed, that it may pass through the town.

To go from the town of Milparinka to Tiboooburra via Albert entails a detour of about 4 miles, but it would serve a large population by its being carried that way and very little additional cost.

Trusting that you will give the matter your most favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD QUIN.

[Enclosure.]

Dear Sir,

Albert, Albert Gold-field, 28 December, 1882.

It having transpired that the townships of Milparinka and Tiboooburra are to be connected by telegraph, my committee instruct me to request that you will bring under notice of the Government the facts,—that Albert is midway between these two places; that a receiving office is already established here; that the mail will, after the present month, call here on its way from the one to the other; that owing to the nature of the operations being inaugurated here, a large and permanent population is likely to be gathered; also, that it is the nearest point of departure for the South Australian Government Gums line of rail, the road from which is now being opened up; and urge upon them the desirability of their constructing or appointing a Telegraphic Station here.

There are five public companies in existence besides several private parties engaged in roofing; one complete crushing plant is on the ground and about to be erected, another is upon its way up from Wilcannia and is to be erected immediately, and a large store has been erected upon the township in anticipation of the business which will, without doubt, be gathered here immediately more active operations shall commence.

Trusting that you will from your personal acquaintance with these facts be able to successfully urge our plea.

I am, &c.,

ALFRED ARNOLD,

Honorary Secretary.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Acknowledged—Referred to Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 14/2/83. It is not intended to carry this line out at present.—E.C.C., 17/2/83. The Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. Submitted.—S.H.L., 19/2/83. Approved.—F.A.W., 20/2/83.

No. 27.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1883.
 Adverting to my communication, dated the 15th instant, acknowledging the receipt of yours, covering a letter from Mr. Alfred Arnold, Honorary Secretary to the Albert Progress Committee, dated the 28th December last, requesting that on construction of the telegraph line from Milparinka to Tiboooburra it may be connected with the Albert Gold-field, and a station may be established there, I am directed to inform you that it is not intended to proceed with the erection of the line at present.

Inquiries will, however, be made in the meantime as to the desirableness of placing the Albert Gold-field in telegraphic connection and of establishing a station there, when the line in question is being constructed.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 28.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

I THINK this extension might still stand over for the present.

E.C.C., 21/5/83.

The Secretary, G.P.O., B.C.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 22/5/83.

Approved.—F.A.W., 23/5/83.

No. 29.

The Hon. Secretary, Milparinka Progress Committee, to The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Sir,

Milparinka, 12 February, 1883.
 I have the honor, on behalf of the Milparinka Progress Committee, to write to you in reference to the delay in the construction of the telegraph line to this town, and beg that you will cause the work to be proceeded with with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.,

H. WALLACE FOGG,

Hon. Secretary.

No. 30.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

THE construction of a telegraph line to this place has not been sanctioned, and I have no instructions to proceed with the work.

E.C.C., 19/3/83.

No. 31.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to A. W. Fogg, Esq.

Sir,

22 March, 1883.
 In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that the construction of a telegraph line to connect the township of Milparinka has not been authorised, and therefore instructions have not been issued for the work to be proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CRACKNELL.

No. 32.

E. Quin, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

11 July, 1883.
 I have the honor to enclose for your perusal a letter received by me from the Secretary of the Wilcannia Progress Committee, asking that the telegraph line may be erected between Wilcannia and Mount Browne or Tiboooburra.

I trust you will give the matter your favourable consideration.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD QUIN.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

2 July, 1883.
 I have been requested by my committee to ask you to remind the Department of their promise last year to erect a telegraph between Wilcannia and Tiboooburra. I am sure it is quite unnecessary for me to write fully on this subject, as you, I feel satisfied, are of the same opinion as my Committee as to the necessity of a line being established as requested.

Kindly give this matter your valuable attention.

I am, &c.,

HENRY T. WARD,

Hon. Sec. W.P.C.

No. 33.

Memorandum re "Promise."

APPLICATION having been made for the extension of telegraph line from Wilcannia to Mount Browne Gold-field, it seems the matter was at first regarded unfavourably, but on the 1st April, 1882, Mr. E. Quin, M.P., was informed (on Mr. Brown's minute B 82-2,635) that the Postmaster-General having reconsidered the adverse decision arrived at on a similar request made in November last, in view of the facts brought forward in the letter under reply, is of opinion that the line ought to be constructed, and he has accordingly issued instructions to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs to take the necessary steps to ascertain the best route for the line to take.

This is not a definite promise. On the 17th August, 1882, in reply to an application for line to Milparinka, Mr. Quin was told (B 82-8,627) that as no eligible tender was likely to be obtained, the calling for tenders would be delayed for a time; but, it was added, "I may mention that it has been determined to carry this line as far as Tibooburra instead of to Milparinka only, as previously stated."

This would doubtless be construed as a promise.

No. 34.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 17 July, 1883.

With reference to your communication of the 11th instant, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Wilcannia Progress Committee, asking for the erection of a telegraph line between Wilcannia and Tibooburra, I am directed to inform you that tenders have already been called for the erection of a telegraph line from Wilcannia to Mount Browne and Tibooburra.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 35.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

THIS line will cost about £25,000, and now that the diggings at Mount Browne have died out, I cannot recommend that this work be proceeded with at present.

E.C.C., 24/7/83.

Secretary, General Post Office, B.C. Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 30/7/83. The Superintendent,
Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 4/8/83. Read.—P.B.W., 6/8/83.

No. 36.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to E. Quin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1883.

Adverting to my communication, dated the 17th ultimo, acknowledging receipt of yours of the 11th idem, covering a letter from Mr. Henry T. Ward, Honorary Secretary to the Wilcannia Progress Committee, desiring that the promised line of telegraph between Wilcannia and Tibooburra may be proceeded with, I am directed to inform you that when, in my letter to you of the 1st April, 1882, it was stated that the Postmaster-General (Mr. Brown) was of opinion that the line ought to be constructed, it was understood that the yield of gold from the Mount Browne diggings was considerable, and likely to increase, and the field to become permanent—the population being then 2,000. It was represented that the cost of constructing the line would not be more than £50 per mile, and that the receipts might be calculated to amount to £750 a year.

It since appears, however, that the Mount Browne diggings have nearly died out; while, on the other hand, it is found that the cost would, owing to the scarcity of timber and permanent water, and the difficulty of procuring teams, greatly exceed the original calculation. The Superintendent of Telegraphs, from information he has obtained, now estimates that the line would cost about £25,000 to erect.

Under these circumstances, and considering the improbability of the line proving remunerative, the Postmaster-General does not think he would be justified in sanctioning its construction at present.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 37.

The Municipal Council, Bourke, to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Municipal Chambers, Bourke, 26 March, 1886.

I have the honor, by direction of the Municipal Council of Bourke, to apply respectfully that you would cause a line of telegraph to be erected from Bourke to Milparinka gold diggings.

Milparinka does a large trade, almost entirely with South Australia *via* Wilcannia, and were a line of telegraph erected and the road cleared, a great portion of such trade would go to Sydney *via* Bourke, owing to the facilities now given by railway communication.

Trusting you will be convinced of the necessity for the above line, and give the matter your earliest and most favourable consideration,—

I have, &c.,
WM. FORDYCE,
Town Clerk.

Presented by Messrs. Savers and Barton, M's.P., 30/3/86. Furnish report.—F.B.S., 30/3/86.
Acknowledged. Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 31 March, 1886.

11

No. 38.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

LET me see a map with Milparinka marked on it. I was under the impression that it was nearer Silverton than Bourke.

E.C.C., 5/4/86.

No. 39.

Minute of Mr. Postal-Inspector J. B. Bossley.

I CANNOT give the correct distances, but by scale in a direct line the distances are about as follows, viz., from Bourke to Milparinka, about 250 miles; from Wilcannia to Milparinka, about 160 miles.

J. B. BOSSLEY,

The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Postal Inspector.

No. 40.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

THIS request should be refused; a line to this place is not necessary and would be taken, if required, from Wilcannia, and not from Bourke, which is 80 or 90 miles longer.

E.C.C., 14/4/86.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 16/4/86.

Inform.—F.B.S., 16/4/86.

No. 41.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to W. B. S. C. Sawers, Esq., and Russell Barton, Esq., M's.P.

Gentlemen,

General Post Office, Sydney, 20 April, 1886.

With reference to my communication of the 2nd instant, acknowledging receipt of one from the Municipal Council of Bourke, which you presented at this Department, urging the construction of a telegraph line between Bourke and Milparinka, I am directed to inform you that the Superintendent of Telegraphs, to whom the matter was referred, reports that such a line is not required, and if it should become necessary to extend the telegraph system to Milparinka, a line from Wilcannia would be some 80 or 90 miles shorter than one from Bourke.

Under these circumstances the Postmaster-General regrets that he cannot accede to the application under notice.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 42.

J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 May, 1887.

I have the honor to forward to you a letter from the Secretary of the Progress Committee at Milparinka, asking that that district may be connected with the telegraph system of the Colony, and most heartily I support the application, and would urge that the line be extended from Bourke *via* Wanaaring to Milparinka. I may mention that the most north-westerly part of the Colony would be then connected, and I am sure very great benefit to trade would be the result, for with the roads that are to be opened from Bourke to Wanaaring, and thence to Milparinka, a great deal of the trade will flow to Bourke, which at present goes from this Colony and the southern part of Queensland to Adelaide.

I have, &c.,

J. P. ABBOTT.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Milparinka, 17 May, 1887.

Again I am directed by my committee to ask you to consider a want long felt by the inhabitants of this the most western portion of New South Wales, viz., a telegraph line of communication. At present the nearest telegraph station is Wilcannia, 175 miles south, and there is no telegraph office within 200 miles of the border of Queensland. A line *via* Wanaaring would be much the shortest, and it would have the effect of attracting a considerable number of the inhabitants of Southern Queensland into New South Wales.

I have, &c.,

P. BARR,

Hon. Sec.

The Postmaster-General.

Presented by J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P., 30/5/87. Superintendent of Telegraphs for report.—C.J.R., 30/5/87. Acknowledged. Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 30/5/87.

No. 43.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

At the very lowest estimate this line would cost, if taken from Wanaaring, the nearest place to Milparinka, at least £6,500, which I cannot recommend be incurred at present, as there cannot be sufficient business to pay even a small interest on the outlay.

E. G. CRACKNELL, 27/6/87.

Submitted.—JAS. D., 30/6/87.

No. 44.

No. 44.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

WHAT amount of interest does Superintendent of Telegraphs suppose it would pay ?

C.J.R., 2/7/87.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 4 July, 1887.

No. 45.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

IN my opinion this line will not pay for battery power, saying nothing about interest on cost of construction, salaries, rent, stores, &c.

E.C.C., 6/7/87.

Secretary, G.P.O., B.C. Inform accordingly.—C.J.R., 9/7/87.

No. 46.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to J. P. Abbott, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 11 July, 1887.

With reference to my communication of the 31st May last, acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 26th idem, covering one from the Secretary of the Progress Committee of Milparinka, asking for the erection of a telegraph line to that place, I am directed to inform you that it would appear from the reports furnished by the Superintendent of Telegraphs in the matter that for such a line, if constructed from Wanaaring, the nearest place to Milparinka, the cost, at the very lowest computation, would be at least £6,500, while the amount of business transacted is not likely to be nearly sufficient to pay more than a very small proportion of the working expenses.

In view of this report the Postmaster-General regrets that he does not feel justified in sanctioning the construction of the line asked for, at any rate, at present.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 47.

The Municipal Council, Wilcannia, to The Minister of Mines.

Re Telegraph Line to Milparinka.

THE question of telegraphic communication with this outlying and distant portion of the Colony is one that should receive the careful attention of the authorities; where mail communication cannot be carried on so expeditiously and with such certainty as in the more thickly populated portions of the country, telegraphic communication becomes almost a necessity; this question will be urged by representatives from the Mount Browne Gold-field; this Council only adds its voice to the need there exists for this work to be done.

[Presented by Hon. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.]

C.J.R., 24/8/87. Acknowledged, 26/8/87. Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 24/8/87.

No. 48.

Minute of The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

I SEE no reason for making any departure from Superintendent's minute on paper 4,700, wherein it is shown that this line would cost £6,500. I am quite sure that it would not pay working expenses, and therefore cannot recommend compliance with the request of the inhabitants.

P.B.W., 2/9/87.

Inform accordingly.—C.J.R., 6/9/87. Read.—P.B.W., 8/9/87.

No. 49.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Hon. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1887.

With reference to the memorandum from the Municipal Council of Wilcannia, which you forwarded to this Department on the 24th ultimo, urging the establishment of telegraphic communication with Milparinka, I am directed to inform you that it would appear, from the reports furnished in the matter by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, that the construction of a line from Wanaaring to Milparinka (the shortest route) would, at the very lowest computation, cost about £6,500, and there is no likelihood of a sufficient amount of business to cover the interest on the outlay—putting aside the question of working expenses altogether.

In view of these reports the Postmaster-General regrets that he does not see his way to accede to the application now under notice at present.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 50

No. 50.

Memo.

Request for extension of telegraphic communication to Tibooburra from the residents. Presented by Hon. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., 24/8/87.

THIS is a much needed want. Over four years ago a promise was made that a line should be constructed, but up to the present nothing appears to have been done. As the correspondence for a large area of country radiates from here, the committee are of opinion that a telegraph office would pay a good deal more than working expenses, and interest on the money expended in constructing the line, besides which it would be an estimable boon to the residents, and a large portion of travellers and others dealing with stock from Queensland.

Superintendent of Telegraphs for report.—C.J.R., 24/8/87.

No. 51.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Postmaster-General.

It will be seen on reference to paper (B 2,264) that the line to Tibooburra will cost £25,000. The committee may be of opinion that the large area of country which radiates from this place will produce sufficient revenue to make the station pay, but from experience it has been found that these outlying districts take a very long time before they yield sufficient revenue to even cover the working expenses, and in the majority of cases they result in a considerable loss to the Department.

31 August, 1887.
In absence of Superintendent,
P. B. WALKER.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 3/9/87. Inform accordingly.—C.J.R., 6/9/87.

No. 52.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Hon. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1887.

With reference to the memorandum which you presented at this Department on the 24th ultimo, urging the extension of the telegraph system to Tibooburra, I am directed to inform you that it would appear from the reports received in the matter from the Telegraph Department, that the construction of a line from Wilcannia to Tibooburra would cost at least about £25,000, and the experience of the Department has been, that telegraph stations in outlying districts take a very long time before they yield a sufficient amount of revenue to cover the working expenses, and in the majority of cases they result in a considerable loss.

In view of this report the Postmaster-General regrets that at present he does not see his way to grant the accommodation asked for.

I have, &c.,
S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 53.

Request for the extension of Telegraphic communication to Milparinka. (Presented by Hon. F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.)

THE committee have already made application for the extension of the line from Wanaaring to Milparinka; but, seeing that Wilcannia is applying for the wires to be run from that town to Milparinka and Tibooburra, the committee wish to express their approval of that route, the intermediate country having, in the opinion of the committee, a prior claim to that lying between Wanaaring and Milparinka. The committee regard this and the prospecting vote as two of the most important requirements of the district.

Supt. of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 8 Sept., '87.

No. 54.

Report.

Report of the Under Secretary for Mines *re* Telegraphic communication with Tibooburra.

IN support of the request of the inhabitants of Tibooburra that telegraphic communication be extended from Wanaaring to that town, I may be permitted to mention that I made some few inquiries concerning the trade in that remote portion of the Colony, and found that the trade of Tibooburra amounts at present to about £150,000 per annum. Much, if not the whole, of this trade would be done with Sydney *via* Bourke if the line of telegraph were extended from Wanaaring to Tibooburra, a distance of miles; and if some little clearing were done to open up the road between these towns, much of the traffic would go to Bourke, and thence to Sydney, in preference to going to Adelaide *via* Silverton. The auriferous deposits around Tibooburra are sufficiently extensive to give profitable employment to from 1,000 to 2,000 miners if a sufficient water supply can be obtained—and there is the strongest reason to believe, from the cretaceous beds around the gold-field, unlimited supplies of artesian water may be obtained by boring. The number of miners employed upon this gold-field at present is about 250, and the increase which would certainly follow, upon the securing of a water supply, would, of course, largely increase the trade of the town. Tibooburra is the business centre, not only of the extreme north-west corner of this Colony, but also of a large extent of country across the Queensland border, the trade of which would, under favourable conditions,

conditions, gravitate to Sydney, and increase the traffic on the Bourke line of railway. While at Tibooburra I met a squatter, who had come into that town intending to order his year's supply. If he could have ascertained the state of the rivers between Bourke and Tibooburra, he would probably have sent his order for some 8 or 10 tons of goods to Sydney; but, in the absence of telegraphic communication, he could not obtain the required information; he therefore sent the order to Adelaide.

Mr. Downie, the principal storekeeper, will undertake, on behalf of the townspeople, to guarantee the salary of the operator if a telegraph office be established at Tibooburra.

I explained to the Progress Committee that I could simply place these facts before the Minister for Mines for such action as he might be pleased to direct.

H.W., 5/10/87.

For the consideration of the Hon. Postmaster-General.—F.A., 6/10/87. The Secretary, General Post Office.—H.W., B.C., 6/10/87. Supt. Telegraphs.—S.H.L., B.C., 7/10/87.

[Enclosure.]

Tibooburra, 16 September, 1887.

Telegraphic Communication.

THIS is another matter which, we think, deserves the immediate attention of the Government, as we feel convinced that by the opening of this part of the Colony by wire would be very much more remunerative to the Government than they anticipate, communication by mail to these parts taking so long. The telegraph would be used so much more in comparison to other parts nearer the centres of trade; it would also be largely availed of by the squatters in the district, as well as for some hundreds of miles in S.W. Queensland.

H. Wood, Esq., Under Secretary for Mines, N.S.W.

No. 55.

The Chairman, Milparinka Progress Committee, to The Minister for Mines.

Re telegraph communication.—This is a matter and need of equal local interest to that of water supply, and is likewise of more general importance because of the growing value of the gold-fields and the trade of the large extent of country comprising the south-west portion of Queensland, which really demand that this great boon should be extended to us, and through us to benefit the whole Colony. The deputation expressed the hope that during the visit of inspection now being made, the information acquired on this subject would convince your party that the importance of this matter had not been exaggerated, and, although not connected with the Mines Department, you would nevertheless feel it incumbent on your return to Sydney to interview the proper authorities on our behalf with a view, if possible, of getting the recent application made by Milparinka and Tibooburra to be connected with the telegraph system of the Colony reconsidered.

This might be sent to the Postmaster-Genl.—F.A., 18/10/87. The Secy., G.P.O.—H.W., U.S., B.C., 18/10/87. Supt. Telegraphs for report.—S.H.L., B.C., 21/10/87.

No. 56.

Report of Mr. Inspector Tucker.

Sir,

7 December, 1887.

Respecting the renewed application for telegraphic communication from Wanaaring Telegraph Office to Milparinka, Mount Browne, or Tibooburra, a distance of about 130 miles to Milparinka and about 180 miles to Tibooburra,—although I have not actually visited these places, I have obtained most reliable information when recently at Bourke and in the Western District, &c., and am forced to the conclusion that the cost of constructing a line to either of those places would be very high (probably £7,000, or more), considering the nature of country and absence of suitable timber for poles, and cost of carriage if "iron poles" were used; and that the revenue likely to be received would not cover interest on cost of construction, leave alone the necessary heavy charges for rent and working expenses of offices in such a climate. Moreover, the many difficulties met with by miners, &c., in that district have caused a great falling off in population.

I may state, in support of the above, that the recently opened office at Wanaaring, the line to which place has cost the Department about £3,000, returns a revenue of about £3 15s. per week, and shows no sign of increasing.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER TUCKER,

Inspector, Telegraph Lines and Stations.

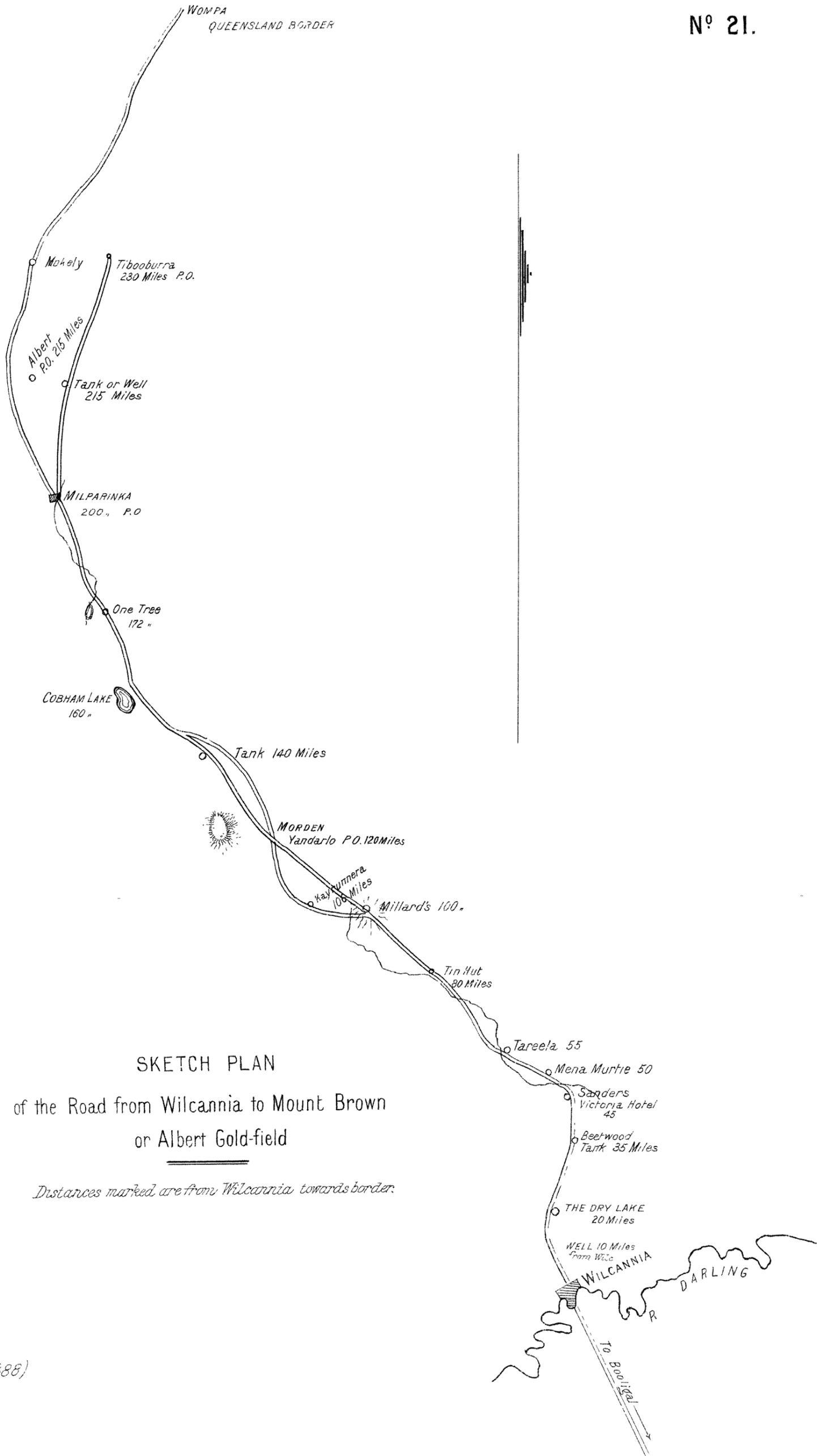
No. 57.

The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

THE further particulars furnished by Mr. Inspector Tucker show that this line is not likely to be one of a paying description; and from inquiries which have been made from time to time, it does not seem to be desirable that such a heavy expenditure should be incurred; I am therefore of opinion that it would be better to postpone the erection of this line for the present.

P.B.W., 7/12/87.

[Plan.]



SKETCH PLAN
of the Road from Wilcannia to Mount Brown
or Albert Gold-field

Distances marked are from Wilcannia towards border.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TELEGRAPH RATES BETWEEN THE COLONIES OF NEW
SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.

(PROPOSED REDUCTION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1887.

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2.	The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to the Colonial Secretary, Queensland. 3 December, 1885	1
3.	The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales. 18 December, 1885	2
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No. 1.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 November, 1885.

Mr. C. A. Lee, Member for Teunterfeld, asked the Postmaster-General in the Legislative Assembly, on the 19th instant, the following question:—"Is it his intention to reduce the charge for the transmission of telegraphic messages between this colony and that of Queensland to the same scale as that existing between this colony and Victoria?" And Mr. See answered,—“The Government has not had an opportunity of considering the subject as yet; but the reduction could only be effected with the concurrence of the Queensland Government, with whom I purpose communicating.”

I am therefore directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Colonial Secretary to communicate with the Queensland Government, with a view of obtaining an expression of its views on the subject.

I am to state that the scale referred to, existing between New South Wales and Victoria, is, for ten words or under, 1s.; each additional word, 2d.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 2.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1885.

I have the honor, at the instance of my colleague the Postmaster-General, to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the views of your Government with reference to the reduction of the charge for the transmission of telegraphic messages between New South Wales and Queensland, to the same scale as that existing between this Colony and Victoria, *i.e.*, for ten words or under, 1s.; each additional word, 2d.

I have, &c.,

P. A. JENNINGS.

No. 3.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 18 December, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting to be made acquainted with the views of this Government with reference to the reduction of the charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between New South Wales and Queensland to the same scale as that existing between the former Colony and Victoria, and to inform you that, having regard to the long distances over which telegrams pass in this Colony, the Government are not at present disposed to make any reduction in the present charges between New South Wales and Queensland.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH.

May be acknowledged and referred to the Post Office.—JOHN R., 7/1/86. Acknowledged, 9/1/86.
The Secretary to the Post Office.—C. W., P.U.S., B.C., 9/1/86.

No. 4.

Question.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 5 APRIL, 1887.

10. Telegraphic Communication between New South Wales and Queensland:—Mr. WADDELL asked the Postmaster-General,—Is it the intention of the Government to try and arrange with the Government of Queensland that the rates paid for telegrams between this Colony and Queensland should be the same as those charged between this Colony and Victoria?

Mr. ROBERTS answered,—This question has not yet been considered by the Government.

No. 5.

T. Waddell, Esq., M.P., to The Postmaster-General.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 18 May, 1887.

With reference to the question I recently asked in the House as to whether the Government intended trying to arrange with the Queensland Government to make the rates charged for telegrams the same between this Colony and Queensland as between this Colony and Victoria, and to which your reply was that the Government had not yet considered the matter, I have again the honor to solicit your consideration of the matter.

A very large number of people in this Colony have also property in Queensland, and in conducting the management of far-off properties most of the correspondence must be done by wire, so that the high rates of messages by telegraph become a serious tax.

We also have a large and growing commerce with South-western Queensland, which comes in *via* Bourke and Brewarrina. Owing to the great distance to these parts, and the fact that intervening rivers are often flooded, and prevent mails being carried, many of the orders for merchandise have to be given by wire, so that the high rates now charged become most oppressive, and must act injuriously to the interests of this Colony.

This matter has been brought before me repeatedly by storekeepers in Thargomindah and other towns in Western Queensland.

The first effect of a reduction might be a slight loss of revenue; but I feel confident this would only be temporary, and the great gain to large numbers in both Colonies, and the increase of commercial transactions would, I feel sure, fully repay both Colonies for any slight temporary loss.

Again soliciting your favourable consideration of this matter,

I have, &c.,

T. WADDELL.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 19/5/87.

Ask Colonial Secretary if he will be good enough to communicate with the Government of Queensland requesting to be made acquainted with the views of that Colony with reference to the reduction of charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between Queensland and New South Wales to the same scale as that existing between Victoria and ourselves. Mention may be made in the letter of the fact that Mr. Waddell, M.P., has questioned me in the Assembly about this subject, and has subsequently written. I would like a portion of Mr. Waddell's letter quoted.—C.J.R., 21/5/87.

No. 6.

The Secretary to the Post Office, to T. Waddell, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 May, 1887.

With reference to your communication of the 17th instant respecting the reduction of the charges for telegrams between this Colony and Queensland to the rates on messages between this Colony and Victoria, I am directed to inform you that the reduction could only be effected with the concurrence of the Government of Queensland; and the Colonial Secretary has been asked to invite an expression of opinion in the matter.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,

Secretary.

No. 7.

The Secretary to the Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 23 May, 1887.

With reference to the communication of the 18th December, 1885, from the Colonial Secretary of Queensland, which you forwarded to this Department on the 9th January, 1886, intimating that the Government of that Colony was not then disposed to reduce the charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between New South Wales and Queensland to the same scale as that on messages between New South Wales and Victoria, I am now directed to inform you that the matter has again been brought under notice by Mr. Waddell, M.P., who asked in the Legislative Assembly, whether it is the "intention of the Government to try and arrange with the Government of Queensland that the rates paid for telegrams between this Colony and Queensland be the same as those charged between this Colony and Victoria."

Mr. Waddell subsequently communicated with the Department in the following terms upon the subject:—

"A very large number of people in this Colony have also property in Queensland, and in conducting the management of far-off properties most of the correspondence must be done by wire, so that the high rates of messages by telegraph become a serious tax.

"We have also a large and growing commerce with South-western Queensland, which comes in *via* Boucke and Brewarrina. Owing to the great distance to these parts, and the fact that intervening rivers are often flooded, and prevent mails being carried, many of the orders for merchandise have to be given by wire, so that the high rates now charged become most oppressive, and must act injuriously to the interests of this Colony.

"This matter has been brought before me repeatedly by storekeepers in Thargomindah and other towns in Western Queensland.

"The first effect of a reduction might be a slight loss of revenue, but I feel confident this would only be temporary, and the great gain to large numbers in both Colonies, and the increase of commercial transactions would, I feel sure, fully repay both Colonies for any slight temporary loss."

In view of these representations the Postmaster-General would be glad of a further expression of opinion in the matter, and I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to move the Colonial Secretary to communicate with the Queensland Government again on the subject.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

No. 8.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary, Queensland.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 June, 1887.

Referring to the correspondence that has taken place with reference to the reduction of the charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between New South Wales and Queensland, to the same scale as that on messages between New South Wales and Victoria, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a further communication on the subject from the Post Office Department, and to request that you will be so good as to bring the same under the consideration of your Government.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

No. 9.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 8 August, 1887.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of June last, enclosing a communication addressed to your Department, by direction of your honorable colleague, the Postmaster-General, in continuation of previous correspondence relative to the reduction of the charges for the transmission of telegraphic messages between New South Wales and Queensland, to the same scale as that existing between the former Colony and Victoria.

I regret that I am unable in reply to do more than point out that the consideration which influenced this Government in coming to the decision intimated in my letter of the 18th December, 1885, viz., the long distances over which telegrams pass in this Colony, still renders it impracticable to regard the telegraphic services of the two Colonies as susceptible of analogous treatment in the matter of charges, and this Government is therefore still unable to meet the wishes of the Government of New South Wales with regard to the proposed reduction.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH.

Acknowledge. The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 27/8/87.
Secretary to the Post Office.—C.W., P.U.S., B.C., 29 August, 1887.
Read. Prepare copies for Parliament.—C.J.R., 5/9/87.

Acknowledged, 29/8/87. The
Submitted.—S.H.L., 31/8/87.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REDUCTION IN PRESS RATES TO NEW ZEALAND AND REGULATION REGARDING MESSAGES IN CYPHER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic., No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the New South Wales proportion (namely, 8s. per 100 words) of the rate now charged for the transmission of Press Telegrams to and from New Zealand, being reduced to three shillings (3s.) for the first one hundred words and one shilling and sixpence (1s. 6d.) for each additional fifty words or fraction thereof. To date from 1st proximo.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

General Post Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Regulation relative to the transmission of Telegraphic Messages in cypher being substituted for the one hitherto in operation:—

Telegrams may be transmitted in cypher on payment of half rate extra. Cypher messages will be repeated back in their entirety from station to station. Cypher rate is only charged in the case of artificially constructed words or groups of figures, a group of five letters or figures counting as one word, but one such group making the whole message chargeable at cypher rate, *i.e.*, 50 per cent. over ordinary rate. Proper names or plain dictionary words, whether they have a connective meaning or not, are accepted at ordinary rates.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REDUCTION IN RATES FOR TELEGRAMS FROM SILVERTON AND BROKEN HILL TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic., No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 6th October, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the rate for the transmission of telegrams from Silvertown and Broken Hill to South Australia being reduced to 1s. for the first ten words, the rate for each additional word remaining as at present, viz., 2d.,—to date from the 1st instant.

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REGULATION REGARDING MESSAGES IN CYPHER)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office, Sydney, 6 July, 1888.

In accordance with the provisions of the 6th section of the Electric Telegraph Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Regulation being adopted, in lieu of that which at present provides for a telegraphic message partly composed of cypher words being charged the same rate as a message wholly in cypher (namely, 50 per cent. above the ordinary rate) :—

“Every message in secret language, or consisting of words in any admitted language (English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, and Latin), having no connective meaning, groups of letters or figures, shall be regarded as a cypher message, and be subject to an additional charge of 50 per cent. ; and in a message containing one or more words in cypher, every such word shall be counted as two words and the extra charge be added to the minimum rate for a message, provided that such extra charge shall not exceed 50 per cent. on the ordinary rate which would be payable on account of the said telegram. Groups of five letters or five figures shall count as one cypher word.”

CHARLES J. ROBERTS.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(ARTICLES SUPPLIED TO DEPARTMENT BY KINGSBURY & CO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st May, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the character and cost of all articles supplied to the Electric Telegraph Department by Kingsbury & Co., of this City, either by public tender or without competition, for the four years ending the 30th of April, 1887, such Return to show separately such articles as were purchased without competition, and those supplied on accepted public tender.”

(Mr. Wall.)

RETURN of articles purchased from Kingsbury & Co., from 1st May, 1883, to 30th April, 1887.

Date of supply.	Particulars.	Amount.		Remark.
		Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.	
14 May, 1883	5 4-inch gong skeleton gal. bells for fire brigade telephone lines.	£ 9 7 6	£ s. d.	
12 "	4 doz. telephone cords	4 16 0	.....
12 "	2 gong bells	3 15 0	.....
12 "	100 5-inch gravity battery zincs	0 3 4	.....
11 "	5 4-inch gong bells	9 7 6	.....
12 "	400 insulators and screws	8 10 0	.....
14 "	1 Siemen's dynamometer	9 0 0	.....
30 June,	1 do do	9 0 0	.....
29 "	22 lb. staples	4 8 0	.....
7 May,	500 yards cable	.....	75 0 0	
8 "	6 miles No. 18 copper wire	36 0 0	.....	Authorized by Postmaster-General.
30 June,	200 insulators and screws	4 5 0	.....
30 "	100 gross steel staples	1 5 0	.....
30 "	25 lb. No. 10 wire	5 0 0	.....
30 "	400 insulators and screws	8 10 0	.....
23 Aug.,	2 telephone switchboards (100 Nos.)	200 0 0	.....	Authorized by Postmaster-General, 21/8/83.
22 Sept.,				
27 Oct.,	Installation of electric lighting Houses of Parliament.	1,203 1 0	871 5 0	Authorized by President of Council and Speaker of the Assembly.
9 "	Electrical measuring instruments for electric lighting.	50 0 0	.....	Authorized by Postmaster-General.
7 "	40 lb. E.L. lead leading wire	8 0 0	.....
16 July,	1 pulley	4 10 0	.....
17 Jan., 1884	9 telephone-receivers	9 0 0	.....

240—A

[1,005 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £8 14s. 4l.]

Date of supply.	Particulars.	Amount.		Remarks.
		Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
16 Jan., 1884	3 extension bells	5 5 0		
19 "	6 indicator shutters	7 10 0		
18 "	2 dozen cells Calland's gravity battery	8 16 0		
19 "	60 yards 25-wire cable	9 0 0		
17 "	5 skeleton bells	9 7 6		
21 "	60 yards 20-wire cable	9 0 0		
25 "	9 telephone-receivers	9 0 0		
21 "	12 soft carbons	1 10 0		
21 "	3 hard do	0 7 6		
21 "	5 receiver magnets	1 2 6		
21 "	4 diaphragms (Edison)	0 10 0		
21 "	4 do receiver (Edison)	0 6 0		
21 "	1 nickel-plated push	0 8 0		
21 "	5 lb. tacks	1 0 0		
27 Feb.,	Edison's electrical machinery and 70 lamps, fixtures, &c.		397 15 0	
27 "	25-line switch-board, "Newcastle"	64 17 6		} Authorized by Postmaster-General, 10/6/83.
27 "	do do "W. Maitland"	64 17 6		
27 "	20 extra lamps and fixtures	20 0 0		do do
28 March,	20 candle electric lamps	5 0 0		} Order 11, 28 March, 1884.
28 "	3 lb. staples	0 12 0		
28 "	20 candle lamps	5 0 0		
28 "	12 opal shades	1 7 0		
28 "	11 sockets	3 11 6		
8 April,	48½ lb. No. 18 cotton wire	9 4 0		
28 March,	38 lb. No. 18 copper wire	7 12 0		
28 "	49 lb. No. 10 do do	9 15 0		
5 May,	Exchange switchboard, 50 lines	100 0 0		} Authorized by Postmaster-General, 9/4/84.
5 "	Do do 25 lines	50 0 0		
5 "	3 sounders	6 15 0		
5 "	100 insulators	2 5 0		
6 "	400 do	9 0 0		
10 "	300 do	6 13 0		
10 "	2 telephone switches	3 0 0		
10 "	3 sounders	6 15 0		
10 "	100 insulators	2 5 0		
22 "	12 electric lamps	3 0 0		} Order 19, 22 May, 1884.
22 "	12 opal shades	1 4 0		
22 "	24 safety plugs	0 12 0		
22 "	1½ lb. fusible wire	0 9 0		} Order 16, 22 May, 1884.
22 "	1 countershaft, with blocks and pulleys	9 19 0		
21 "	1 testing instrument	3 0 0		
21 "	1 indicator coil	0 15 0		
21 "	1 switch telephone	4 0 0		
21 "	1 skeleton bell	2 0 0		
21 "	1 doz. soft carbons	1 10 0		
21 "	5 receiving telephones	5 0 0		
21 "	4 cut-outs	3 0 0		
11 Aug.,	17 lb. 2 oz. steel staples	3 8 6		
31 July,	1 20-line switchboard	40 0 0		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 21/7/84.
31 "	24 electric lamps	7 4 0		Order 43, 24 Sept., 1884.
31 "	3 sets dynamo brushes	3 15 0		" 24, 12 June, "
23 "	11½ lb. steel staples	2 6 0		
9 Sept.,	8 springjack plugs	1 16 0		
9 "	73 telephone cords	8 2 0		
20 "	24 switchboard cords	3 6 0		
20 "	1 switchman's telephone	5 0 0		
20 "	24 Edison's B. lamps	7 4 0		Order 34, 1 Aug., 1884.
20 "	6 do A. do	1 16 0		" 33, 31 July, "
20 "	2 dozen electric lamps	7 4 0		} Order 38, 10 Sept., 1884.
20 "	2 dozen opal shades	2 2 0		
20 "	30 Edison's A. lamps	9 0 0		Order 33, 31 July, 1884.
24 "	24 16-C.P. lamps	7 4 0		} Order 42, 24 Sept., 1884.
24 "	2 pairs brushes	2 10 0		
5 May,	6 lamp-sockets, with keys	1 19 0		
5 "	24 safety-plugs	0 12 0		Order 127, 21 Aug., 1885.
5 "	12 electric lamps, A.	3 0 0		
5 "	12 do do B.	3 0 0		" 25, 12 June, 1884.
5 "	6 opal shades	0 12 0		
24 Oct.,	24 electric lamps	7 4 0		} Order 52, 24 Oct., 1884.
24 "	1 dozen brass globe-holders	1 4 0		
1 Nov.,	24 electric lamps	7 4 0		Order 55, 1 Nov., 1884.
1 "	24 do do	7 4 0		" 54, 1 "
10 "	1 switchboard, 50 Nos.	100 0 0		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 28/6/84.
17 "	1,000 feet lead-pipe cable	75 0 0		do 13/11/84.
27 "	600 feet multiple cable, 50 wires	45 0 0		do 24/11/84.
20 "	50 yards switching-cord	4 7 6		
20 "	6 Edison extension-bells	7 10 0		
1 Dec.,	Repairs to Edison resistance-coils	7 0 0		Order 60, 1 Dec., 1884.
21 Nov.,	1 set of resistance-coils for electric light and other testing work.		20 0 0	
10 Oct.,	24 yards table-lamp wire	2 10 0		} Order 47, 10 Oct., 1884.
10 "	24 16 C.P. lamps	7 4 0		

Date of supply.	Particulars.	Amount.		Remarks.
		Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.	
10 Oct., 1884	2 dozen 16 C.P. lamps	£ 7 4 0	£ 7 4 0	Order 25, 12 June, 1884.
24 Sept., "	2 pairs machine brushes	2 10 0		" 43, 24 Sept., "
14 Jan., 1885	8 complete sets quadruple instruments		720 0 0	
14 " "	20 neutral differential wound relays		100 0 0	
14 " "	20 differential wound No. 1 polarized relays.		150 0 0	
14 " "	12 condensers		240 0 0	
14 " "	50 sounders, nickel-plated, 3 ohms		81 5 0	
14 " "	50 do do 4 ohms		83 15 0	
27 " "	7 extension bells	8 15 0		
2 " "	30 16 C.P. lamps	9 0 0		Order 65, 2 Jan., 1885.
2 " "	30 16 C.P. do	9 0 0		" 66, 2 Jan., "
24 " "	1 switchboard, 5 lines	8 10 0		
24 " "	1 extension bell	1 5 0		
26 Feb., 1884	1 set Edison bell telephones	9 0 0		
15 " "	1 do do	9 0 0		
27 " 1885	6 extension bell switches	6 0 0		
18 March, "	46 improved Crossley telephones		339 5 0	
18 " "	11 latest pattern blakes		65 0 0	
24 " "	920 feet lead pipe cable, 100 wires	130 9 6		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 23/3/85.
24 " "	1,550 feet do do	116 5 0		
28 " "	5 miles 368 yards cotton paraffined No. 18 copper wire.		26 0 9	
28 " "	87 lb. steel staples		9 15 9	
28 " "	1 resistance coil	8 0 0		Order 61, Dec., 1884.
28 " "	20 lamp sockets	6 10 0		
12 " "	49 lb. No. 18, and No. 18 E.L. wire	9 16 0		Order 67, 2 Jan., 1885.
12 " "	Staples	0 3 6		" 80, 12 Mar., "
14 Jan., "	50 neutral relays		150 0 0	" 12 " "
25 Feb., "	33-16 C.P. Edison lamps	9 15 0		Order 76, 26 Feb., 1885.
20 April, "	20 backboards and battery boxes	9 10 0		
20 " "	12 3-light brackets	8 0 0		Order 78, 2 March, 1885.
20 " "	12 2-light "	9 14 0		" 78, 2 " "
20 " "	12 1-light "	9 14 0		" 78, 2 " "
11 May, "	33 16 C.P. Edison lamps	9 18 0		" 100, 11 May, "
11 " "	33 16 "	9 18 0		" 104, 8 June, "
14 April, "	1 lb. No. 25 German-silver wire	1 17 6		" 86, 14 April, "
5 " "	40 lb. heavily insulated silvered electric light cable, No. 10 gauge, 220 yards.	9 4 0		
26 May "	99 telephone cords	9 18 0		
4 " "	6 extension bells	7 10 0		
30 April, "	1,392 yards C.C. annealed wire		3 19 1	
30 " "	25 lb. staples		2 16 3	
26 May, "	114 yards telephone switching cord	9 19 6		
30 April, "	10 sets Blake telephones complete		60 0 0	
2 June, "	25 latest pattern, Blake's		150 0 0	
20 May, "	2,000ft. insulated cotton, tarred copper wire	8 10 0		
13 June, "	880 yards 25 core cable	82 10 0		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 30/7/85.
13 " "	4 sets Crossley telephones		23 10 0	
13 " "	4 sets Blake telephones		24 0 0	
13 " "	100 extension bells		87 10 0	
13 " "	5 miles S.C.C. wire		15 0 0	
13 " "	1/2 ton sal ammoniac		32 10 0	
13 " "	500 porous pots, No. 2		40 12 6	
13 " "	35 sets Blake telephones		201 5 0	
19 " "	1 32-shutter switchboard		39 10 0	
11 " "	99 switch cords		9 18 0	
6 " "	21 backboards and battery boxes		9 19 6	
3 " "	1,737 feet 50-wire Patterson cable	130 5 6		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 30/7/85.
12 Aug., "	1 mile 25-wire cable		130 0 0	
12 " "	60 sets Blake telephones		315 0 0	
31 July, "	6 pairs dynamo brushes	7 10 0		
31 " "	3 1/2 lb. steel staples	0 10 6		Order 118, 31 July, 1885.
31 " "	34 do do	0 10 6		
15 June, "	20 yards pliable wire	2 0 0		
15 " "	12 globe holders	1 4 0		Order 106, 15 June, 1885.
15 " "	12 lamp sockets	3 18 0		
7 Sept., "	1 mile 14-wire cable		70 0 0	
1 Oct., "	5 Blake telephone sets		28 15 0	
1 " "	21 Blake backboards and battery boxes	9 19 6		
15 Sept., "	2 No. 3 switchboards	12 0 0		Purchased for telephone subscriber.
7 July, "	3 Blake transmitters	9 0 0		
20 Sept., "	100 incandescent lamps, 16 C.P.	30 0 0		Authorized by Postmaster-General, 3/11/85.
30 Oct., "	1 5 No. switchboard	10 0 0		Purchased for telephone subscriber.
22 Sept., "	1 10 No. do	20 0 0		
22 " "	33 Edison 16 C.P. lamps	9 18 0		Order 91, 20 April, 1885.
22 " "	33 do do	9 18 0		" 105, 8 June, "
13 Oct., "	1 coil (110 yards) 7-wire No. 14 cable	8 5 0		" 134, 13 Oct., "
28 " "	1 4 No. switchboard	8 0 0		Purchased for telephone subscriber, 22/9/85.
10 Nov., "	1 do do	8 0 0		
18 Dec., "	220 yards No. 13 insulated tinned wire	5 10 0		

Date of supply.	Particulars.	Amount.		Remarks.			
		Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.				
		£	s.	d.			
23 Dec., 1885	2 complete sets quadruple telegraphic apparatus, W.E. manufacture.	180	0	0	Authorized by Postmaster-General, 19/12/85.		
27 Feb., "	Running wires for clock G.P.O.: making and fitting fixtures for 4 lamps.	7	10	0			
27 " "	Altering pendants over desk G.P.O.	1	10	0			
27 " "	Fixing division cases in despatch-room, labour and material.	8	0	0			
17 Nov., 1884	24 Edison lamps, 16 C.P.	7	4	0	} Order 58, 17 Nov., 1884.		
17 " "	2 dozen opal globes	2	0	0			
29 Dec., "	2 switchman's telephones	9	18	0			
29 " "	18 backboards, and battery boxes.	9	9	0			
30 " "	To altering E.L. arrangement throughout operating-rooms, as per agreement.	29	15	0	} Authorized by Postmaster-General, 14/1/86.		
3 Jan., 1886	5 simplex telephones	36	17	6			
3 " "	3 safety-blocks with special plugs and covers, complete.	2	12	6	Order 139, 5 Nov., 1885.		
28 " "	1 5 No. switchboard	10	0	0	} Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
19 Feb., "	1 do	10	0	0			
5 " "	2 head telephones	3	0	0			
5 " "	2 Lister trumpets	2	15	0	do do.		
30 Jan., "	32 Crossley telephones, 2 coils, backboards, and battery boxes.			236	0	0	
30 " "	25 Blake sets			156	5	0	
30 " "	33 Crossley sets			206	5	0	
30 " "	25 6-point switches			26	5	0	
30 " "	10 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lb. sal ammoniac			32	3	4	
30 " "	112 lb. staples			9	2	0	
30 " "	37 Edison soft carbons			6	9	6	
30 " "	33 do 16 C. P. lamps	9	18	0	} Order 57, 13 July, 1886.		
30 " "	33 do do do	9	18	0			
30 March, "	5 sounders, nickel-plated	8	7	6	" 58, 13 " "		
20 Feb., "	1 2 No. switchboard	4	0	0	} Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
18 " "	1 3 No. do	6	0	0			
18 " "	6 Lister trumpets	6	17	8			
31 March, "	1 Edison dynamo machine with resistance box complete.	170	0	0	Authorized by Postmaster-General.		
23 " "	3 Lister trumpets	4	2	6	} Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
23 " "	1 do do	0	17	6			
23 " "	1 3 No. bell indicator	2	10	0			
23 " "	4 bell pushes	0	10	0			
23 " "	1 3 No. switchboard	6	0	0			
23 " "	15 Telephone magnets	3	15	0			
23 " "	12 switchboard plugs	2	14	0			
23 " "	1 case tools (small)	1	10	0			
12 April, "	18 sets of Crossley magnets			132		15	0
5 " "	26 soft carbons			4		11	0
5 " "	50 hard carbons			7	10	0	
5 " "	8 doz. rubber bands			0	6	0	
5 " "	7 switchman's magnets			4	7	6	
7 " "	200 telephone cords			15	0	0	
16 Sept., "	114 lightning arresters	9	19	8			
11 " "	1 3 No. switchboard	6	0	0	Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
16 " "	5 switchman's magnets	3	2	6			
16 " "	37 soft carbons	6	9	6			
3 Oct., "	250 Edison lamps A	75	0	0	Authorized by Postmaster-General.		
5 May, "	2 coils No. 12 patent insulated wire	8	15	0			
12 " "	30 telephone receiver magnets	7	10	0			
12 " "	96 yards Callendar wire	2	8	0			
11 " "	6 sets Edison dynamo brushes	7	10	0	Order 34, 5 April, 1886.		
4 June, "	25 3-point slide switches	9	7	6			
26 May, "	1 4 No. switchboard	8	0	0	Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
16 June, "	20 sets telephones complete			137	10	0	
16 " "	300 telephone cards			22	10	0	
16 " "	9 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lb. sal ammoniac			30	14	2	
5 May, "	1/2 mile Callendar wire	9	19	6			
16 July, "	1 5 No. switchboard	10	0	0	Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
23 Aug., "	Multiple switchboard	264	12	10	1,475	0	0
23 " "	33 Edison 16 C.P. incandescent lamps	9	18	0	Authorized by Postmaster-General, 10/12/86.		
23 " "	33 do do do	9	18	0	Order 13, 4 Feb., 1886.		
24 Sept., "	75 sets Crossley's micro. telephones			575	13	6	
24 " "	38 comb. Blake do			214	10	0	
24 " "	25 skeleton bells			31	5	0	
22 " "	86 1/2 ft. copper wire rope, 15 ft. conductor rod, holdfasts and nails for fixing.	9	3	6			
8 June, "	2 reels E.L. wire, 16 lb. 4 oz.	3	5	0	Order 45, 8 June, 1886.		
16 Nov., "	1/2 mile cable, 4 wires			10	10	0	
16 " "	1 do 7 do			35	0	0	
6 Dec., "	1 3 No. switchboard	6	0	0	} Purchased for telephone subscriber.		
7 " "	1 2 No. do	4	0	0			
18 Oct., "	6 special longnose pliers	0	15	0			
22 " "	6 reels wire	8	15	9			

Date of Supply.	Particulars.	Amount.		Remarks.
		Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.	
16 Dec., 1886 ...	13 No. switchboard	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d.	Purchased for telephone subscriber.
10 Feb., 1887 ...	6 sounders	9 0 0	.....
10 " " ...	24 sockets for Edison lamps	7 4 0	.....	Order 127, 21 Aug., 1885. Authorized by Postmaster-General.
5 March, " ...	3,000 brush carbons	31 10 0	.....
18 " " ...	15 No. switchboard	10 0 0	.....	} Purchased for telephone subscriber.
18 " " ...	1 Lister trumpet	1 5 0	.....
30 " " ...	200 Edison lamps .....	.....	58 6 8	Order 16, 1 Jan., 1887.
30 " " ...	33 do do	9 18 0	.....
29 " " ...	3 electric bells	2 5 0	.....	Order 24, 12 June, 1884. Authorized by Postmaster-General for use in the Sudan expedition.
23 April, " ...	114 lightning arresters	9 19 6	.....
7 Dec., 1884 ...	31 backboards and battery boxes	9 19 6	.....	Order 24, 12 June, 1884. Authorized by Postmaster-General for use in the Sudan expedition.
7 " " ...	24 opal shades for operating room	4 4 0	.....
26 Feb., " ...	4 complete sets of compact telephone instruments, specially mounted for adaptability to field service.	28 0 0	.....	Order 24, 12 June, 1884. Authorized by Postmaster-General for use in the Sudan expedition.
25 Sept., 1886 ...	17 combination Blake telephones.....	.....	110 10 0	
27 May, 1885 ...	14 lb. steel staples	1 11 6	.....	Order 24, 12 June, 1884. Authorized by Postmaster-General for use in the Sudan expedition.
27 " " ...	7 do do	0 15 9	.....
5 Nov., " ...	9 6-point switches	9 0 0	.....
		£ 4,478 16 2	8,148 14 6	

SUMMARY.

Particulars.	Amount.	
	Purchased without competition.	Supplied on accepted public tender.
Supplied on accepted public tender	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 8,148 14 6
Authorized by President of Legislative Council and Speaker of Assembly	1,303 1 0	.....
Authorized by Postmaster-General	2,123 0 4	.....
Authorized by Postmaster-General for Sudan	28 0 0	.....
Purchased for telephone subscribers; amounts reimbursed to Department	162 17 6	.....
Authorized Departmentally on requisition of officers in charge of respective branches ...	961 17 4	.....

Note.—It should be mentioned in connection with this Return that the Superintendent of Telegraphs is authorized to expend sums not greater than £10 without the special authority of the Minister.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(ARTICLES SUPPLIED BY H. H. KINGSBURY AND COMPANY—RETURN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 February, 1888.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 3, Votes 48, 7th February, 1888.]*

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	The articles supplied by, and the amount paid to, H. H. Kingsbury and Company during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, without competition	1
2.	The amount of such goods supplied to the order of Mr. Cracknell, without Ministerial authority.....	1
3.	The amount of such goods supplied on accepted public tender.....	1
4.	The amount of such goods supplied under Ministerial authority, without competition	1
5.	The largest amounts expended in one day for period specified	5
6.	The consecutive dates of orders and other particulars of articles supplied by Kingsbury and Company for four years ending April, 1887, authorised departmentally, and purchased for telephons subscribers	5
7.	The consecutive dates of orders and other particulars of articles supplied by Kingsbury and Company for four years ending 30th April, 1887, authorised departmentally	6

Nos. 1 to 4.

RETURN showing—1. The articles supplied by, and the amount paid to, H. H. Kingsbury & Co. during the years 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, without competition. 2. The amount of such goods supplied to the order of Mr. Cracknell without Ministerial authority. 3. The amount of such goods supplied on accepted public tender. 4. The amount of such goods supplied under Ministerial authority without competition.

Date of Supply.	Particulars.	Supplied without competition.	Order of Mr. Cracknell without Ministerial authority.	Ministerial authority.	
				With Tender.	Without Tender.
1883.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 May	500 yards cable			75 0 0	
8 "	6 miles No. 18 copper wire	36 0 0			36 0 0
11 "	5 4-inch gongs	9 7 6	9 7 6		
12 "	4 dozen telephone cords	4 16 0	4 16 0		
12 "	2 gong bells	3 15 0	3 15 0		
12 "	100 5-inch gravity battery zincs	9 3 4	9 3 4		
12 "	400 insulators and screws	8 10 0	8 10 0		
14 "	5 4-inch gal. bell (skeleton) for Fire Brigade tele- phone line.....	9 7 6	9 7 6		
14 "	1 Sieman's dynamometer.....	9 0 0	9 0 0		
20 June	22 lb. staples	4 8 0	4 8 0		
30 "	1 Sieman's dynamometer.....	9 0 0	9 0 0		
30 "	200 insulators and screws	4 5 0	4 5 0		
30 "	100 gross steel staples	1 5 0	1 5 0		
30 "	25 lb. No. 10 wire.....	5 0 0	5 0 0		
30 "	400 insulators and screws	8 10 0	8 10 0		
16 July	1 pulley	4 10 0	4 10 0		
23 Aug.					
22 Sept.	2 telephone switch-boards (100 numbers)	200 0 0			200 0 0
7 Oct.	40 lb. E.L. lead leading wire	8 0 0	8 0 0		
9 "	Electrical measuring instruments for electric lighting	50 0 0			50 0 0

Date of Supply.	Particulars.	Supplied without competition.	Order of Mr. Cracknell without Ministerial authority.	Ministerial authority.	
				With Tender.	Without Tender.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883. 27 Oct.	Installation of electric lighting, Houses of Parliament.	1,203 1 0	.....	*871 5 0	1,203 1 0
1884. 16 Jan.	3 extension bells	5 5 0	5 5 0	.....	.....
17 "	9 telephone receivers	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
17 "	5 skeleton bells	9 7 8	9 7 8	.....	.....
18 "	2 doz. bells, Calland's gravity battery	8 16 0	8 16 0	.....	.....
19 "	6 indicator shutters	7 10 0	7 10 0	.....	.....
19 "	60 yds. 25 wire cable	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	60 yds. 20 wire cable	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	12 soft carbons	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....
21 "	3 hard Carbons	0 7 6	0 7 8	.....	.....
21 "	5 receiver magnets	1 2 8	1 2 8	.....	.....
21 "	4 diaphragms (Edison)	0 10 0	0 10 0	.....	.....
21 "	4 diaphragms receiver (Edison)	0 6 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 nickel plated push	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
21 "	5 lbs. tacks	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
25 "	9 telephone receivers	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
15 Feb.	1 set Edison bell telephones	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
26 "	1 do do	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
26 "	4 complete sets of compact telephone instruments, specially mounted for adaptability to field service	28 0 0	.....	.....	28 0 0
27 "	Edison's electrical machinery, 70 lamps, fixtures, &c.	.....	.....	397 15 0	.....
27 "	25 line switchboard (Newcastle)	64 17 6	.....	.....	64 17 6
27 "	25 do (W. Maitland)	64 17 6	.....	.....	64 17 6
27 "	20 extra lamps and fixtures	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
28 March	20 candle electric lamps	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
28 "	3 lbs staples	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
28 "	20 candle lamps	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
28 "	12 opal shades	1 7 0	1 7 0	.....	.....
28 "	11 sockets	3 11 6	3 11 8	.....	.....
28 "	38 lb. No. 18 copper wire	7 12 0	7 12 0	.....	.....
28 "	49 lb. No. 10 do	9 15 0	9 15 0	.....	.....
28 "	48½ lb. No. 18 cotton wire	9 4 0	9 4 0	.....	.....
8 April	Exchange switchboard, 50 lines	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
5 May	Do do 25 do	50 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
5 "	3 sounders	6 15 0	6 15 0	.....	.....
5 "	100 insulators	2 5 0	2 5 0	.....	.....
5 "	6 lamp sockets with keys	1 19 0	1 19 0	.....	.....
5 "	24 safety plugs	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
5 "	12 electric lamps A	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
5 "	12 Do B	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
5 "	6 opal shades	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
6 "	400 insulators	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
10 "	300 do	6 15 0	6 15 0	.....	.....
10 "	2 telephone switches	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
10 "	3 sounders	6 15 0	6 15 0	.....	.....
10 "	100 insulators	2 5 0	2 5 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 testing instrument	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 indicator coil	0 15 0	0 15 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 switch telephone	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 skeleton bell	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	1 doz. soft carbons	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....	.....
21 "	5 receiving telephones	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
21 "	4 cutouts	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
22 "	12 electric lamps	3 0 0	3 0 0	.....	.....
22 "	12 opal shades	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
22 "	24 safety plugs	0 12 0	0 12 0	.....	.....
22 "	1½ lb. fusible wire	0 9 0	0 9 0	.....	.....
22 "	1 countershaft, with block and pulleys	9 19 0	9 19 0	.....	.....
22 July	11½ lb. steel staples	2 6 0	2 6 0	.....	.....
31 "	1 20-line switchboard	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
31 "	24 electric lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
31 "	3 sets dynamo brushes	3 15 0	3 15 0	.....	.....
11 Aug.	17 lb. 2 oz. steel staples	3 8 6	3 8 6	.....	.....
9 Sept.	8 springjack plugs	1 16 0	1 16 0	.....	.....
9 "	72 telephone cords	8 2 0	8 2 0	.....	.....
20 "	24 switchboard cords	3 6 0	3 6 0	.....	.....
20 "	1 switchman's telephone	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
20 "	24 Edison's B lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
20 "	6 do A do	1 16 0	1 16 0	.....	.....
20 "	2 doz. electric lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
20 "	2 do opal shades	2 2 0	2 2 0	.....	.....
20 "	30 Edison A lamps	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....
24 "	24 16-C.P. lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
24 "	2 pairs brushes	2 10 0	2 10 0	.....	.....
24 "	2 do machine brushes	2 10 0	2 10 0	.....	.....
10 Oct.	24 yds. table lamp wire	2 10 0	2 10 0	.....	.....
10 "	24 16-C.P. lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
10 "	2 doz. 16-C.P. lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
24 "	24 electric lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
24 "	1 doz. brass globe holders	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....
1 Nov.	24 electric lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
1 "	24 do	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
10 "	1 switchboard, 50 numbers	100 0 0	.....	.....	100 0 0
17 "	1,000 ft. lead pipe cable	75 0 0	.....	.....	75 0 0
17 "	24 Edison lamps, 16-C.P.	7 4 0	7 4 0	.....	.....
17 "	2 doz. opal globes	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....
20 "	50 yds. switching cord	4 7 6	4 7 6	.....	.....

* Authorised by President of Council and Speaker of Assembly.

Date of Supply	Particulars	Supplied without competition.	Order of Mr. Craiknell without Ministerial authority.	Ministerial authority.	
				With Tender.	Without Tender.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884.					
20 Nov.	6 Edison extension belts	7 10 0	7 10 0		
21 "	1 set resistance-coils for electric light and other testing work.			20 0 0	
27 "	600 ft. multiple cable, 50 wires	45 0 0			45 0 0
1 Dec.	Repairs to Edison resistance-coil	7 0 0	7 0 0		
7 "	21 backboard and battery-boxes	9 19 6	9 19 6		
7 "	24 opal shades for operating room.	4 4 0	4 4 0		
29 "	2 switchman's telephones	9 18 0	9 18 0		
29 "	18 backboards and battery-boxes	9 9 0	9 9 0		
30 "	To altering electric light arrangements throughout operating-room, as per agreement.	29 15 0			29 15 0
1885.					
2 Jan.	30 16-C.P. lamps	9 0 0	9 0 0		
2 "	30 do	9 0 0	9 0 0		
14 "	8 complete sets quadruple instruments.			720 0 0	
14 "	20 neutral differential wound relays			100 0 0	
14 "	20 differential wound No. 1 polarized relays			150 0 0	
14 "	12 condensers			240 0 0	
14 "	50 sounders, nickel-plated, 3 ohms			81 5 0	
14 "	50 do do 4 do			33 15 0	
14 "	50 neutral relays			150 0 0	
24 "	1 switchboard, 5 lines	8 10 0	8 10 0		
24 "	1 extension bell	1 5 0	1 5 0		
27 "	7 do	8 15 0	8 15 0		
25 Feb.	33 16-C.P. Edison lamps	9 18 0	9 18 0		
27 "	6 extension bell switches	6 0 0	6 0 0		
27 "	Running wires for clock G.P.O.; making and fitting fixtures for 4 lamps.	7 10 0	7 10 0		
27 "	Altering pendants over desk, G.P.O.	1 10 0	1 10 0		
27 "	Fixing division cases in despatch room, labor and material.	8 0 0	8 0 0		
12 March	49 lb. No. 18 and No. 10 E.L. wire	9 16 0	9 16 0		
12 "	Staples	0 3 6	0 3 6		
18 "	46 improved Crossley telephones			339 5 0	
18 "	11 latest pattern Blake's telephones			66 0 0	
24 "	920 ft. lead pipe cable, 100 wires	130 9 6			130 9 6
24 "	1,550 ft. do do 50 wires	116 5 0			116 5 0
28 "	5 miles 368 yds. cotton paraffined No. 18 copper wire			26 0 9	
28 "	87 lb. steel staples			9 15 9	
28 "	1 resistance coil	8 0 0	8 0 0		
28 "	20 lamp sockets	6 10 0	6 10 0		
5 April	40 lb. heavily insulated silvered electric light cable, No. 10 gauge, 220 yds.	9 4 0	9 4 0		
14 "	1 lb. No. 25 German silver wire	1 17 6	1 17 6		
20 "	20 backboard and battery boxes	9 10 0	9 10 0		
20 "	12 3-light brackets	8 0 0	8 0 0		
20 "	12 2-light do				
20 "	12 1-light do	9 14 0	9 14 0		
30 "	1,392 yds. C.C. coppered wire			3 19 1	
30 "	25 lb. staples			2 18 3	
30 "	10 sets Blake telephones, complete			60 0 0	
4 May	6 extension bells	7 10 0	7 10 0		
11 "	33 C.P. Edison lamps (16-C.P.)	9 18 0	9 18 0		
11 "	33 do do (16-C.P.)	9 18 0	9 18 0		
20 "	2,000 ft. insulated cotton tarred copper wire	8 10 0	8 10 0		
26 "	99 telephone cords	9 18 0	9 18 0		
26 "	114 yds. telephone switching cord	9 19 6	9 19 6		
27 "	14 lb. steel staples	1 11 6	1 11 6		
27 "	7 lb. do	0 15 9	0 15 9		
2 June	25 latest pattern, Blake's			150 0 0	
2 "	1,737 ft. 50-wire pattern cables	130 15 0			130 15 6
6 "	21 backboard and battery boxes			9 19 6	
11 "	99 switchboards			9 18 0	
13 "	880 yds. 25-core cable	82 10 0			82 10 0
13 "	4 sets Crossley telephones			29 10 0	
13 "	4 sets Blake's telephones			24 0 0	
13 "	100 extension bells			87 10 0	
13 "	5 miles S.C.C.C. wire			15 0 0	
13 "	3 ton sal-ammoniac			32 10 0	
13 "	500 porous pots, No. 2			40 12 6	
13 "	35 sets Blake telephones			201 5 0	
15 "	20 yds. pliable wire	2 0 0	2 0 0		
15 "	12 globe holders	1 4 0	1 4 0		
15 "	12 lamp sockets	3 18 0	3 18 0		
19 "	1 32-shutter switchboard			39 10 0	
7 July	3 Blake transmitters	9 0 0	9 0 0		
31 "	6 pairs dynamo brushes	7 10 0	7 10 0		
31 "	3½ lbs. steel staples	0 10 6	0 10 6		
31 "	Do do	0 10 6	0 10 6		
12 August	1 mile 25-wire cable			130 0 0	
12 "	60 sets Blake telephone			345 0 0	
7 Sept.	1 mile 14-wire cable			70 0 0	
15 "	2 No. 3 switchboards	12 0 0	12 0 0		
20 "	100 incandescent lamps, 16 C.P.	30 0 0			30 0 0
22 "	*1 No. 10 numbers switchboard	20 0 0	20 0 0		
22 "	33 Edison 16-C.P. lamps	9 18 0	9 18 0		
22 "	Do do	9 18 0	9 18 0		
1 Oct.	5 Blake telephone sets			28 15 0	
1 "	21 Blake backboards and battery boxes	9 19 6	9 19 6		
13 "	1 coil (110 yards) 7 wire, No. 14 cable	8 5 0	8 5 0		

* Purchased for a subscriber, who repaid the amount.

Date of Supply.	Particulars.	Supplied without competition.	Order of Mr. Cricknell without Ministerial authority.	Ministerial authority	
				With Tender.	Without Tender.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885.					
28 Oct.	1 4-number switchboard	8 0 0	8 0 0		
30 "	1 5 do	10 0 0	10 0 0		
5 Nov.	9 6-point switches	9 0 0	9 0 0		
10 "	1 No. 4 switchboard	8 0 0	8 0 0		
18 Dec.	220 yards No. 12 insulated tinned wire	5 10 0	5 10 0		
23 "	2 complete sets quadruple apparatus, W. E. manufacture.	180 0 0			180 0 0
1886.					
3 Jan.	5 simplex telephones	36 17 6			36 17 6
3 "	3 safety blocks, with special plugs and covers complete.	2 12 6	2 12 6		
28 "	1 5-number switchboard	10 0 0	10 0 0		
30 "	32 Crossley telephones, 2 cells, backboard, and battery boxes.			236 0 0	
30 "	25 Blake's sets			156 5 0	
30 "	30 Crossley sets			206 5 0	
30 "	25 6-point switches			26 5 0	
30 "	10 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lbs. sal-ammoniac			32 3 4	
30 "	112 lbs. staples			9 2 0	
30 "	37 Edison soft carbons			6 9 6	
30 "	33 Edison 16-C.P. lamps	9 18 0	9 18 0		
30 "	23 do	9 18 0	9 18 0		
5 Feb.	2 head telephones	3 0 0	3 0 0		
5 "	2 Lister trumpets	2 15 0	2 15 0		
18 "	1 3-number switchboard	6 0 0	6 0 0		
18 "	5 Lister trumpets	6 17 6	6 17 6		
19 "	1 5-number switchboard	10 0 0	10 0 0		
20 "	1 2 do	4 0 0	4 0 0		
23 March	3 Lister trumpets	4 2 6	4 2 6		
23 "	1 Lister trumpet	0 17 6	0 17 6		
23 "	1 3-number bell indicator	2 10 0	2 10 0		
23 "	4 bell pushers	0 10 0	0 10 0		
23 "	1 3-number switchboard	6 0 0	6 0 0		
23 "	15 telephone magnets	3 15 0	3 15 0		
23 "	12 switchboard plugs	2 14 0	2 14 0		
23 "	1 case tools (small)	1 10 0	1 10 0		
30 "	5 sounders, nickel-plated	8 7 6	8 7 6		
31 "	1 Edison dynamo machine, with resistance box complete.	170 0 0			170 0 0
5 April	26 soft carbons			4 11 0	
5 "	30 hard carbons			7 10 0	
5 "	8 dozen rubber bands			0 6 0	
5 "	7 switchman's magnets			4 7 6	
7 "	200 telephone cords			13 0 0	
12 "	18 sets Crossley magnets			132 15 0	
5 May	2 coils No. 12 patent insulated wire	8 15 0	8 15 0		
5 "	½-mile callendar wire	9 19 6	9 19 6		
11 "	6 sets Edison dynamo brushes	7 10 0	7 10 0		
12 "	30 telephone receiver magnets	7 10 0	7 10 0		
12 "	96 yards callendar wire	2 8 0	2 8 0		
26 "	1 4-number switchboard	8 0 0	8 0 0		
4 June	25 3-point slide switches	9 7 6	9 7 6		
8 "	2 reels electric light wire, 16 lb. 4 oz.	3 5 0	3 5 0		
16 "	20 sets telephones complete			137 10 0	
16 "	300 telephone cords			22 10 0	
16 "	9 cwt. 3 qr. 2 lb. sal-ammonia			30 14 2	
16 July	1 5-number switchboard	10 0 0	10 0 0		
23 Aug.	Multiple switchboard	234 12 10		1,475 0 0	234 12 10
23 Aug.	33 Edison 16-C.P. incandescent lamps	9 18 0	9 18 0		
23 "	33 do do	9 18 0	9 18 0		
11 Sept.	1 3-number switchboard	6 0 0	6 0 0		
16 "	114 lightning arresters	9 19 6	9 19 6		
16 "	5 switchman's magnets	3 2 6	3 2 6		
16 "	37 soft carbons	6 9 6	6 9 6		
22 "	86½ feet copper wire rope, 15 feet conductor rod, holdfasts, and nails for fixing.	9 3 6	9 3 6		
24 "	75 sets (micro) Crossley's telephones			575 12 6	
24 "	33 combination Blake do			214 10 0	
24 "	25 skeleton bells			31 5 0	
25 "	17 combination Blake telephones			110 10 0	
3 Oct.	250 Edison lamps A	75 0 0			75 0 0
18 "	6 special longnose pliers	0 15 0	0 15 0		
22 "	6 reels wire	8 15 9	8 15 9		
16 Nov.	½ mile of cable, 4 wires			10 10 0	
16 "	1 do 7 do			35 0 0	
6 Dec.	1 3-number switchboard	6 0 0	6 0 0		
7 "	1 2 do	4 0 0	4 0 0		
16 "	1 3 do	6 0 0	6 0 0		
1887.					
10 Feb.	6 sounders	9 0 0	9 0 0		
10 "	24 sockets for Edison lamps	7 4 0	7 4 0		
5 March	3,000 brush carbons	31 10 0			31 10 0
18 "	1 5-number switchboard	10 0 0	10 0 0		
18 "	1 Lister trumpet	1 5 0	1 5 0		
29 "	3 electric bells	2 5 0	2 5 0		
30 "	200 Edison lamps			53 6 8	
30 "	33 do	9 15 0	9 15 0		
22 April	114 lightning arresters	0 19 6	0 19 6		
		£ 4,478 16 2	1,104 4 10	8,149 14 6	3,374 11 4

No. 5.

SUMMARY showing largest amounts expended in one day for period specified.

Date.	Amount.
12 May, 1883	£26 4 4
29 June, 1883	32 8 0*
19 January, 1884	23 4 0
28 March, 1884	25 5 6
30 December, 1884	26 9 0
2 January, 1885	24 10 0
2 March, 1885	27 4 0

* Three different branches of the Department.

No. 6.

RETURN showing consecutive dates of orders and other particulars of articles supplied by Kingsbury & Co., for four years, ending April, 1887, authorized Departmentally, and purchased for telephone subscribers. All the amounts herein specified have been repaid to the Department.

Date ordered.	Date supplied.	Particulars.	Amount.
1885.	1885.		£ s. d.
15 September	15 September	2 No. 3 switchboards	12 0 0
22 "	22 "	1 No. 10 switchboard	20 0 0
28 October	28 October	1 No. 4 "	8 0 0
30 "	30 "	1 No. 5 "	10 0 0
10 November	10 November	1 No. 4 "	8 0 0
1886.	1886.		
23 January	23 January	1 No. 5 "	10 0 0
4 February	5 February	2 Lister trumpets	2 15 0
17 "	18 "	1 No. 3 switchboard	6 0 0
17 "	18 "	5 Lister trumpets	6 17 6
20 "	19 "	1 No. 5 switchboard	10 0 0
20 "	20 "	1 No. 2 "	£ 0 0
23 March	23 March	3 Lister trumpets	4 2 6
23 "	23 "	1 Lister trumpet	0 17 6
23 "	23 "	1 No. 3 bell indicator	2 10 0
23 "	23 "	4 bell pushes	0 10 0
23 "	23 "	1 No. 3 switchboard	6 0 0
23 "	23 "	1 No. 3 "	6 0 0
26 May	26 May	1 No. 4 "	8 0 0
15 July	15 July	1 No. 5 "	10 0 0
6 December	6 December	1 No. 3 "	6 0 0
6 "	7 "	1 No. 2 "	4 0 0
16 "	16 "	1 No. 3 "	6 0 0
1887.	1887.		
17 March	18 March	1 No. 5 "	10 0 0
17 "	18 "	1 Lister trumpet	1 5 0

No. 7.

RETURN showing consecutive dates of orders and other particulars of articles supplied by Kingsbury & Co. for four years ending 30th April, 1887, authorized Departmentally.

Date ordered.	Date supplied.	Particulars.	Branches.			Remarks.
			Telephone.	Electric lights.	Mechanical.	
1883.	1883.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 May	14 May	5 bells	9 7 6			
12 "	12 "	4 dozen tel. cords	4 16 0			
12 "	12 "	2 gong bells	3 15 0			
12 "	12 "	160 zincs			9 3 4	
12 "	12 "	400 insulators			8 10 0	
14 "	11 "	5 gong bells	9 7 6			
14 "	14 "	1 dynamometer		9 0 0		
29 June	30 June	1 do		9 0 0		
29 "	29 "	22 lb. staples	4 3 0			
29 "	30 "	200 insulators			4 5 0	
29 "	30 "	100 gr. staples	1 5 0			
29 "	30 "	25 lb. wire		5 0 0		
29 "	30 "	400 insulators			8 10 0	
6 July	16 July	1 pulley		4 10 0		
7 Aug.	7 Oct.	40 lb. E.L. wire		8 0 0		
1884.	1884.					
14 Jan.	16 Jan.	3 bells	5 5 0			
16 "	18 "	2 dozen batteries			8 16 0	
16 "	19 "	60 yards cable	9 0 0			
15 "	17 "	5 bells	9 7 6			
17 "	17 "	9 receivers	9 0 0			
18 "	19 "	8 indicators	7 10 0			
19 "	21 "	60 yards cable	9 0 0			
19 "	23 "	9 receivers	9 0 0			
19 "	21 "	12 carbons	1 10 0			

Date ordered.	Date supplied.	Particulars.	Branches.			Remarks.
			Telephone.	Electric lights.	Mechanical.	
1884.	1884.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19 Jan.	21 Jan.	3 carbons	0 7 6			
19 "	21 "	5 magnets	1 2 6			
19 "	21 "	4 diaphragms	0 10 0			
19 "	21 "	4 recvr. diaphragms	0 6 0			
19 "	21 "	1 nickel push	0 8 0			
19 "	21 "	5 lb. tacks	1 0 0			
26 Mar.	8 April	48½ lb. wire	9 4 0			
28 "	28 "	38 lb. copper wire		7 12 0		
28 "	28 "	49 lb. wire		9 15 0		
28 "	28 "	20-candle electric lamp		5 0 0		
28 "	28 "	3 lb. staples		0 12 0		
28 "	28 "	20-candle lamp		5 0 0		
28 "	28 "	12 opal shades		1 7 0		
28 "	28 "	11 sockets		3 11 6		
5 May	5 May	3 sounders			6 15 0	
5 "	5 "	100 insulators			2 5 0	
5 "	6 "	400 do			9 0 0	
8 "	10 "	300 do			6 15 0	
8 "	10 "	3 switches	3 0 0			
8 "	10 "	3 sounders			6 15 0	
8 "	10 "	100 insulators			2 5 0	
22 "	22 "	12 electric lamps		3 0 0		
22 "	22 "	12 opal shades		1 4 0		
22 "	22 "	24 safety plugs		0 12 0		
22 "	22 "	14 lb. wire		0 9 0		
22 "	22 "	1 countershaft		9 19 0		
12 June	31 July	3 acts brushes		3 15 0		
12 "	5 May	12 lamps		3 0 0		
12 "	5 "	6 opal shades		0 12 0		
12 "	10 Oct.	2 doz. lamps		7 4 0		
12 "	7 Dec.	24 opal shades		4 4 0		
18 July	21 May	1 testing instrument			3 0 0	
18 "	21 "	1 indicator coil	0 15 0			
18 "	21 "	1 switch, telegraphic	4 0 0			
18 "	21 "	1 skeleton bell	2 0 0			
18 "	21 "	12 soft carbons	1 10 0			
18 "	21 "	5 recvg. telephones	5 0 0			
18 "	21 "	4 cutouts	3 0 0			
31 "	20 Sept.	6 lamps		1 16 0		
31 "	20 "	30 lamps		9 0 0		
1 Aug.	20 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
9 "	11 "	17 lb. staples	3 8 6			
21 "	5 May	6 lamp sockets		1 19 0		
21 "	5 "	12 lamps		3 0 0		
21 "	5 "	24 plugs		6 12 0		
21 "	23 July	11½ lb. staples	2 6 0			
9 Sept.	9 Sept.	3 swg. plugs	1 16 0			
9 "	9 "	72 tel. coils	8 2 0			
10 "	20 "	24 opal shades		2 2 0		
10 "	20 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
20 "	20 "	24 S.B. cords	3 6 0			
26 "	20 "	1 S. telephone	5 0 0			
24 "	24 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
24 "	24 "	2 pairs brushes		2 10 0		
24 "	24 "	2 pairs brushes		2 10 0		
24 "	31 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
10 Oct.	10 Oct.	24 yards wire		2 10 0		
10 "	10 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
24 "	24 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
24 "	24 "	12 G. holders		1 4 0		
1 Nov.	1 Nov.	24 lamps		7 4 0		
1 "	1 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
17 "	17 "	24 lamps		7 4 0		
17 "	17 "	24 O. globes		2 0 0		
20 "	20 "	6 E. E. bells	7 10 0			
20 "	20 "	50 yds. S. cord	4 7 6			
1 Dec.	1 Dec.	Repairs to coil		7 0 0		
29 "	23 Mar., '85	1 res. coil		8 0 0		
30 "	29 Dec.	2 S. telephones	9 18 0			
30 "	29 "	18 backboards, &c.	9 9 0			
30 "	27 Feb.	Running wires for clock, G.P.O.		7 10 0		
30 "	27 "	Altering pendants		1 10 0		
30 "	27 "	Fixing cases		8 0 0		
1885.						
2 Jan.	2 Jan.	30 lamps		9 0 0		Excessive breakages in General Post Office.
2 "	2 "	30 lamps		9 0 0		
2 "	2 "	20 sockets		6 10 0		
27 "	24 "	1 sh. board	3 10 0			
27 "	24 "	1 ex. bell	1 5 0			
28 "	27 "	7 ex. bells	8 15 0			
25 Feb.	25 Feb.	33 lamps		9 18 0		
27 "	27 "	6 ex. B. switches	6 0 0			
2 Mar.	20 April	12 three-light brackets		8 0 0		
2 "	20 "	12 two-light brackets		9 14 0		

NOTE.—On February 15 and 26, 1884, two telephones were supplied for railway purposes at Maitland, but appear to have been paid for by this Department.

Date ordered.	Date supplied.	Particulars.	Branches.			Remarks.
			Telephone.	Electric lights.	Mechanical.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1885.	1885.					
2 Mar.	20 April	12 one-light brackets		9 14 0		
11 "	12 Mar.	20 backboards, &c.	9 10 0			
12 "	12 "	49 lb. wire		9 16 0		
12 "	12 "	Staples		0 3 6		
5 April	14 April	4 lb. silver wire		9 4 6		
14 April	11 May	1 lb. silver wire		1 17 6		
20 "	22 Sept.	33 lamps		9 18 0		
7 May	7 July	3 transmitters	9 0 0			
7 "	4 May	6 Ex. bells	7 10 0			
11 "	11 "	33 lamps		9 18 0		
20 "	20 "	2,000 ft. wire	8 10 0			
26 "	26 "	99 tel. cords	9 18 0			
26 "	26 "	114 yds. S. cord	9 19 8			
8 June	11 "	33 lamps		9 18 0		
8 "	22 Sept.	33 lamps		9 18 0		
15 "	15 June	20 yds. wire		2 0 0		
15 "	15 "	12 globe holders		1 4 0		
15 "	15 "	12 lamp sockets		3 18 0		
31 July	31 July	6 pairs brushes		7 10 0		
31 "	31 "	3½ lbs. staples		0 10 6		
31 "	31 "	3½ lbs. staples		0 10 6		
21 August	10 Feb., '87.	24 sockets		7 4 0		
1 Oct.	1 Oct.	21 backboards, &c.	9 19 6			
5 Nov.	3 Jan., '86.	3 safety blocks		2 12 6		
5 "	5 Nov.	9 switches	9 0 0			
4 Dec.	7 Dec.	21 backboards	9 19 6			
18 "	18 "	220 yds. wire			5 10 0	
1886.	1886.					
4 Feb.	5 Feb.	2 Hd. telephones	3 0 0			
4 "	23 Aug.	33 lamps		9 18 0		Used in Parliament House, and General Post Office.
14 "	23 "	33 lamps		9 18 0		
1 Mar.	30 Mar.	5 sounders			8 7 6	
23 "	23 "	15 tel. magnets	3 15 0			
23 "	23 "	12 S.E. plugs	2 14 0			
23 "	23 "	1 case tools	1 10 0			
5 April	11 May	6 sets brushes		7 10 0		
30 "	5 "	2 coils wire			8 15 0	
5 May	5 "	½ mile C. wire			9 19 6	
12 "	12 "	50 tel. magnets	7 10 0			
12 "	12 "	96 yds. wire	2 8 0			
3 June	4 June	25 S. switches	9 7 6			
8 "	8 "	2 reels wire		3 5 0		
13 July	30 July	33 lamps		9 18 0		Used in Parliament House, and General Post Office.
13 "	30 "	33 lamps		9 18 0		
26 "	16 Sept.	114 L. arresters	9 19 8			
30 Aug	22 "	86½ ft. wire rope.			9 3 6	
		15 ft. conductor rod				
16 Dec.	18 Oct.	6 pliers	0 15 0			
16 "	22 "	6 reels wire	8 15 8			
1887.	1887.					
1 Jan.	30 Mar.	33 lamps		9 18 0		
10 Feb.	10 Feb.	6 sounders			9 0 0	
29 Mar.	29 Mar.	3 elect. bells	2 5 0			
29 "	22 April	114 L. arresters	9 19 6			

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(COST OF HORSES SUPPLIED THERETO IN YEARS 1881-6 INCLUSIVE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1888.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with reply made to Question No. 3, Votes No. 78, 17 April, 1888.]*

STATEMENT showing amount paid for Horses supplied to the Electric Telegraph Department.

Date of purchase.	From whom purchased.	No. of Horses.	Amount paid.		Remarks.
			Authorized by Minister.	Authorized by Superintendent.	
1881.					
14 January	H. H. Brown	4	£ s. d.	£ 40 0 0	£10 each.
30 September	do	4	.....	40 0 0	£10 each.
	Total	8	.....	80 0 0	
1882.					
14 March	H. H. Brown	4	.....	40 0 0	£10 each.
1 September	Dr. Brown	1	.....	10 0 0	
2 December	H. Moyse	1	.....	10 0 0	
	Total	6	.....	60 0 0	
1883.					
10 February	J. Frost	1	.....	10 0 0	
16 "	do	1	.....	10 0 0	
18 "	do	1	.....	10 0 0	
22 "	do	1	.....	10 0 0	
28 "	do	1	.....	10 0 0	
3 April	T. Hobby	1	.....	10 0 0	
10 "	do	1	.....	10 0 0	
14 "	Brunker and Wolfe	1	.....	14 10 6	
16 May	F. Schroder	1	.....	9 10 0	
3 July	G. Kiss	1	.....	10 0 0	
23 "	C. C. Rush	1	.....	9 0 0	
12 October	J. Frost	4	.....	40 0 0	£10 each.
21 December	L. P. Smith	1	.....	10 0 0	
	Total	16	.....	163 0 6	
1884.					
17 May	H. Pottie	2	.....	20 0 0	£10 each.
16 July	do	2	.....	20 0 0	£10 each.
23 "	Brown Bros. & Co.	2	.....	20 0 0	£10 each.
3 November	H. Pottie	1	.....	10 0 0	
4 "	Brown Bros. & Co.	1	24 0 0	.....	Line repairer.
10 "	do	3	.....	30 0 0	£10 each.
20 "	H. Pottie	1	.....	10 0 0	
	Total	12	24 0 0	110 0 0	
1885.					
17 April	H. Pottie	1	10 0 0	.....
2 June	Brown Bros. & Co.	3	36 0 0	.....	£12 each.
16 July	do	2	24 0 0	.....	£12 each.
17 "	do	1	10 0 0	.....
18 August	S. W. Knight	1	18 0 0	.....	Line repairer.
10 September	Brown Bros. & Co.	1	15 0 0	.....	Line repairer.
21 "	do	2	24 0 0	.....	£12 each.
9 October	do	4	46 0 0	.....	3 at £12, 1 at £10.
11 November	do	2	20 0 0	.....	£10 each.
15 December	do	3	36 0 0	.....	£12 each.
	Total	20	239 0 0	.....
1886.					
19 January	Brown Bros. & Co.	2	23 0 0	.....	1 at £12, 1 at £11.
5 February	do	1	30 0 0	.....	Drayht horse.
9 March	do	4	48 0 0	.....	£12 each.
30 September	M. A. Jennings	1	10 0 0	.....
15 October	H. H. Brown	1	13 0 0	.....
8 November	do	5	60 0 0	.....	£12 each.
	Total	14	184 0 0	.....

SUMMARY.

Year.	Number of Horses.	Amount paid.	
		Authorized by Minister.	Authorized by Superintendent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	8	.....	80 0 0
1882	6	.....	60 0 0
1883	16	.....	163 0 6
1884	12	24 0 0	110 0 0
1885	20	239 0 0	.....
1886	14	184 0 0	.....
Total	76	447 0 0	413 0 6

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer—1888.

[3d.]

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING MULTIPLE CABLE PURCHASED FOR TELEPHONIC PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 February, 1888.

[Laid upon the Table, in accordance with promise made, in answer to Question No. 6, Votes 51, 10 February, 1888.]

THE QUANTITY OF CABLE SUPPLIED SINCE 1 JANUARY, 1884.

	920 feet	...	...	...	...	...	100 wires.
5 miles	4,887 "	...	...	...	...	...	50 "
3½ "	"	...	...	...	...	...	25 "
	8,037 feet	...	...	...	...	...	21 "
½ mile	"	...	...	...	...	...	15 "
1 "	"	...	...	...	...	...	14 "
½ "	"	...	...	...	...	...	10 "
1 "	830 feet	...	...	...	...	...	7 "
½ "	"	...	...	...	...	...	4 "

H. H. Kingsbury & Co. :—

17 Nov., 1884.	1,000 feet lead pipe cable, 50 wires, £75	0	0	} Ministerial authority.
27 "	600 "	50	"	45	0	0	
24 Mar., 1885.	920 "	100	"	130	9	6	
24 "	1,550 "	50	"	116	5	0	
2 June, "	1,737 "	50	"	130	15	6	
13 "	880 yards	25	"	82	10	0	
12 Aug., 1885.	1 mile, braided, 25 wires, £130	0	0	} Contract.
7 Sept., "	1 " " 14 "	70	0	0	...	...
13 Oct., "	110 yards, 7 "	8	5	0	} Superintendent.
16 Nov., 1886.	½ mile, braided, 4 "	10	10	0	...	...
16 "	1 " " 7 "	35	0	0	} Contract.
15 Dec., "	8,037 feet, metal coated, 21 wires, £284	12	0	

John Slater & Co. :—

16 Oct., 1885.	1 mile lead pipe cable, 25 wires, £130	0	0	} Contract.
28 Nov., "	1 " " 50 "	200	0	0	

Callender Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Co. :—

7 Dec., 1885.	1½ mile cable, 50 wires, £615	0	0	Ministerial authority.
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India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co. :—

13 Jan., 1886.	1½ mile cable, 50 wires, £603	0	0	} Ministerial authority.
23 Dec., "	½ " lead pipe cable, 10 wires, £48	0	0	...	...	...
23 "	½ " " 15 "	64	0	0	} Contract.
23 "	1 " " 25 "	180	0	0	...	...
23 "	1 " " 50 "	205	0	0	...	...

Cables on hand :—

1 mile, braided, 25 wires	} In store, Clarence-street.
1,750 yards, " 14 "	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,750 " " 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	...
815 " " 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 drum, lead pipe, 50 wires	} In telegraph yard, Bathurst-street.
1 " " 25 "	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 " " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 " " 10 "	
Sundry lengths, 25 and 50 wires, about ½ mile	

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CABLE FOR TELEPHONIC FRIEZE-WORK.
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1888.

[Return of further information in connection with the Questions asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th October last, by Mr. O'Sullivan, for Mr. Wall, and on the 8th November, by Mr. Farnell, for Mr. Thompson, respecting the Cable for use on the Iron Frieze-work erected in George-street.]

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Secretary to the Post Office to the Principal Under Secretary, covering letter from the Postmaster-General to the Agent-General for New South Wales, London, with enclosures	1
2. The Agent-General for New South Wales, London, to the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, with enclosures	2
3. The Acting Agent-General for New South Wales, London, to the Colonial Secretary, Sydney, with enclosure	3

No. 1.

The Secretary to the General Post Office to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 14 November, 1887.

Certain information respecting the telephonic cable for the frieze-work in George-street having been asked for in Parliament, which this Department is not in a position to furnish, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to move the Colonial Secretary to cause the accompanying letter, written by the Postmaster-General, to be forwarded to the Agent-General with its enclosures, in order that Mr. Roberts may be enabled to furnish the information required to be laid before the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

General Post Office, Sydney, 14 November, 1888.

With reference to the cable for use in the telephonic frieze-work erected in George-street, Sydney, which was ordered on the 30th June, 1884, and forwarded by you, certain questions have been asked in the Legislative Assembly, which the department is not in a position to answer. I have the honor, therefore, to enclose copies of these questions (No. 8 on 5th October, 1887), and to request that you will be so good as to furnish me with the information which is required.

I also forward two sample pieces of the cable under notice, respecting the price of which question has been raised (*vide* No. 23 on 8th November, 1887), and would be glad if you could obtain the opinion of experts upon its value, and apprise me of the result at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES J. ROBERTS,

Postmaster-General.

The Agent-General for N. S. Wales, London.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Answers to Questions, Wednesday, 5th October, 1887.

- (8.) Cable for Telephonic Frieze:—Mr. O'SULLIVAN (for Mr. WALL) asked the POSTMASTER-GENERAL,—
- (1.) Was the cable for the frieze in George-street purchased on the recommendation of Mr. Preece, Chief Electrician of the General Post Office of England; if so, will he state the reason that Mr. Preece's certificate is not attached to the invoices given in answer 17 on 18th April last?
 - (2.) Did Mr. Preece recommend that the price paid per mile should be given for this cable?
 - (3.) What was the nature of the instructions forwarded to the Agent-General regarding the purchase of this cable?
 - (4.) Did the Agent-General call for tenders for the supply of this cable; if not on what ground?
 - (5.) Did he cause inquiries to be made of other manufacturers than those supplying this cable?
- MR. ROBERTS answered,—The Superintendent of Telegraphs has furnished me with the following replies:—
- (1.) Yes; I cannot say why Mr. Preece's certificate is not attached to the invoices. The Agent-General would be better able to explain this.
 - (2.) There are no papers from the Agent-General to enable me to answer this question; but as Mr. Preece was called in to advise, there can be but little doubt that he recommended the prices in question should be paid.
 - (3.) The Agent-General was instructed by letter, dated 30th June, 1884, to order 3 miles of 50 core multiple cable, Callender's Bitumen and Waterproof Patent at £480 per mile from the makers No. 101, Leadenhall-street.
 - (4.) It may be presumed that he did as the cable was procured from two different firms.
 - (5.) In the absence of correspondence it is impossible to answer this question, but the Agent-General might be requested to give the desired information.

[Sub-Enclosure

[Sub-Enclosure No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Answers to Questions, Tuesday, 8th November, 1887.

10.) Telegraph Material supplied by H. H. Kingsbury & Company:—Mr. FARNELL (for Mr. THOMPSON) asked the POSTMASTER-GENERAL,—

- (1.) When will the Return as to material, supplied to the Telegraph Department by H. H. Kingsbury & Company, promised on the 6th October to be laid upon the Table in about a week or a fortnight, be forthcoming?
- (2.) When will the Return as to iron telegraph poles, which was promised in a similar way on the 12th October, be laid upon the Table?
- (3.) Has he (as promised) forwarded to England the samples of cable for use on the fricze-work in order to ascertain the opinion of experts as to its value?
- (4.) What experts were suggested by the telegraph authorities here as the best to be consulted?
- (5.) How long a time will probably elapse before the information as to the value of this cable can be obtained?
- (6.) How far has the work proceeded, as to fittings, towards bringing into use the fricze-work in George-street, and when will it be put into use?
- (7.) If the fittings are not yet completed, will he ascertain and state reasons for delay?

Mr. ROBERTS answered,—

- (1.) I will lay this Return upon the Table presently.
- (2.) I am informed that it has been found impossible to complete this Return, which covers a period of eighteen years, as soon as was expected; but I hope to be able to lay it upon the Table in about another fortnight, or sooner if possible.
- (3.) Not yet; but will be forwarded to the Agent-General by the next mail steamer.
- (4.) None have been suggested.
- (5.) I am inclined to think that we shall have the information in about four months.
- (6 & 7.) I am informed that the iron fittings referred to are now being cast and will probably be placed in position during next week; afterwards the fricze-work will be brought into use with as little delay as possible.

No. 2.

The Agent-General for New South Wales, London, to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 6 January, 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17 November last (87-12,668), covering a despatch from the Honorable the Postmaster-General, dated 14th idem (B 87-13,443), enclosing certain questions asked in the Legislative Assembly in regard to the telephonic cable for the fricze-work erected in George-street, Sydney.

I attach hereto my answers to the questions on sheet No. 8, and I will cause the samples of the cable forwarded to me to be submitted to experts with the view to obtain their opinion as to its value, the result of which I will communicate to you without delay.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosure.]

REPLIES BY AGENT-GENERAL.

Questions.

1.—Was the cable for the fricze in George-street purchased on the recommendation of Mr. Preece, Chief Electrician of the General Post Office of England; if so, will he state the reason that Mr. Preece's certificate is not attached to the invoices given in answer 17 on 13th April last?

2.—Did Mr. Preece recommend that the price paid per mile should be given for this cable?

4.—Did the Agent-General call for tenders for the supply of this cable; if not, on what ground?

5.—Did he cause inquiries to be made of other manufacturers than those supplying this cable?

Answers.

1.—Mr. Preece did recommend the purchase of the cable. Mr. Preece did certify the invoices, which were retained by the Agent-General, but are now forwarded herewith?

2.—Mr. Preece did recommend that the price paid for this cable should be given. A copy of his recommendation is attached.

4.—In the first instance a tender was invited from the Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company (Limited), for the supply of the cable, as instructed by the Honorable the Postmaster-General in letter B 84-7,208 of 30 June, 1884, and was recommended for acceptance by Mr. Preece. The tender was accordingly accepted, but some time after the Company wrote to Mr. Preece and said that they could not make the cable up to his specification (see copy of Mr. Preece's letter to Agent-General, dated 8 January, 1885, herewith). It was then thought desirable to let the matter stand over until after the arrival of Mr. Crucknell. The order to the Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company (Limited) was then cancelled, and fresh tenders were invited, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Preece and Mr. Crucknell, from the Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company (Limited), and the Indianrubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company (Limited), and the order was ultimately placed with these two firms, each to supply 1½ mile.

5.—No; because in the first instance the Agent-General was instructed by the Honorable the Postmaster-General in letter B 84-7,208 of 30 June, 1884, to give the order to the Callender's Bitumen Telegraph and Waterproof Company (Limited), and this Company being unable to make the cable according to specification as previously stated, Mr. Preece and Mr. Crucknell recommended that the order be divided between the two firms before named. (See copy of Mr. Preece's letter to Agent-General, dated 15 April, 1885.)

[Sub-Enclosure]

[Sub-Enclosure No. 1.]

The Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W., bought of Callender's Bitumen, Telegraph, and Waterproof Co. (Limited), per "Centurion,"—

London, 8 July, 1885.

Callender's cable—		£	s.	d.
1½ mile of 50 conductor cable, each wire 21 gauge	... ..	600	0	0
Packed on 3 drums at £5 each	... ..	15	0	0
		615	0	0

Delivered f.o.b. in London in terms of your order F. 1,174—

3 drums, each 76" diameter, weighing each 21 cwt. 2 qrs., each marked $\frac{G.P.O.}{N.S.W.G.}$ No. 4.

The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, N.S.W.

I have duly inspected and passed the work charged for in the invoice, and I have found the quantities correct and complete.—W. H. PREECE. Received cheque, value £615, in settlement for Callender's Bitumen, Telegraph, and Waterproof Co. (Limited).—S. J. LAMBERT, 19th day of August, 1885.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 2.]

The Agent-General for New South Wales bought of the Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company (Limited), per "Cumberland,"—

Silvertown, London, E., 6 August, 1885.

Packed as follows:—		£	s.	d.
1½ mile 50 conductor telephone cable, No. 8,093½, £394 per mile	... ..	591	0	0
1. 1 drum, 4/11 × 4/11 × 2/1	... ..	2	0	0
Gross weight, 12 cwt. 1 qr.				
¼ mile 50 conductor cable.				
2/6. 5 drums at £2 each, each same as No. 1 drum	... ..	10	0	0
		603	0	0

N.S.W.G. The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, N.S.W.

Correct.—W. H. PREECE, 10/8/85.

Received cheque Sept. 18, 1885, £603, for the Company.—F. E. BENNETT.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 3.]

Sir,

New General Post Office, E.C., London, 8 January, 1885.

It will be seen from the enclosed letter, which I have received from Messrs. Callender and Company, that the 3 miles of 50-core multiple cable which they have made for New South Wales under order F. 1,174, will not comply with the tests required by my specification. Some of the wires give an insulation resistance of only 187,000 ohms per mile. I was afraid of this when the cable was ordered, for my experience of bitumen is that while it is very durable when buried under ground, it quickly deteriorates when exposed to the atmosphere. It is therefore most unsuitable for aerial cables; in fact for such cables Indiarubber is the only suitable material, and the Post Office uses nothing else. Unless, therefore, the Colonial authorities in New South Wales will consent to the cable being placed under ground, in which case bitumen might be used, I can only recommend that the order to Messrs. Callender be cancelled, and a cable covered with Indiarubber substituted.

I certainly cannot endorse the statement that "the cable as it stands is in all respects fit for work," inasmuch as the tests of some of the wires are so much below our standard that we should regard them as faulty.

I have, &c.,
W. H. PREECE.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

101 Leadenhall-street, London, 5 January, 1885.

Referring to the conversation we had with you a few days ago on the subject of the order for Sydney, we regret to say that the cable, as made, will not comply with the tests to which you desire to submit it.

We have made the entire 3 miles, but now find the insulation resistance of each of the wires, when stranded, will not come up to your specification of 100 megohms in water. We are very sorry for this, and under the circumstances do not wish to tender it as in execution of your specification.

We may mention that the sample we sent out to Australia consisted of wires very lightly insulated, and was intended to have a very slight insulation resistance, being simply for light overhead work.

It was on this the order was sent home, and we have endeavoured, whilst following our original plan in the manufacture to comply with your conditions as to testing. This we now find we cannot do.

The cable as it stands—though it will not do what you require of it—is in all respects fit for work, and if laid on the plan we adopt, by embedding it in bitumen, would certainly give satisfactory results.

We would be much obliged if you could suggest its use in this way to the Agent-General for New South Wales, and if they would consent to take it for work such as this we would endeavour to meet their views.

We are, &c.,
(For Callender's Bitumen, Telegraph, and Waterproof Co., Ltd.)

W. H. Preece, Esq., General Post Office, London.

JAMES D. SARGENT,
Secretary.

[Sub-Enclosure No. 4.]

Sir,

New General Post Office, E.C., London, 15 April, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant I beg to inform you that since my last report I have had the opportunity of consulting with Mr. Cracknell and obtaining his views on the matter. Samples of cables have been submitted by the Indiarubber and Telegraph Works Company, and by Messrs. Callender & Company, which Mr. Cracknell has approved of, and I beg to recommend that an order be given to each firm for 1½ miles—that of the former Company being made of Indiarubber, and that of the latter of Callender's special compound—the prices being £395 and £490 per mile respectively.

The cables to be made according to the samples submitted, and to be subject to my inspection.

I have, &c.,
W. H. PREECE.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

I think Mr. Preece's recommendation should be carried out, and each tender for 1½ miles of cable accepted, as it will give a better opportunity of deciding which stands the climate the best, and will be a guide for future orders.—E. C. CRACKNELL, 17/4/85.

No. 3.

The Acting Agent-General for New South Wales, London, to The Colonial Secretary
of New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W.,
3 February, 1888.

Sir,

With further reference to your despatch, 87/12,668, of the 17th November last, and to my reply of the 6th January (S. 4), I have now the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Dr. J. Hopkinson, F.R.S.C.E., in which he states that the value of the samples of cable, forwarded under cover of your above-quoted communication, is estimated by him at from £380 to £400 per mile.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL COOPER.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 31 January, 1888.

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I beg to say that cable, to the sample you submitted to me, was worth from £380 to £400 per mile before the recent rise in copper occurred.

I am, &c.,
J. HOPKINSON.

The Postmaster-General.—H.P., 17/3/88. The Secretary to the Post Office, B.C., 19/3/88.—
C.W., P.U.S. Copy of these papers should, I think, be laid on the Table of the Assembly.—S.H.L.,
21/3/88. Prepare copies of these papers that I may lay them upon the Table of the House.—C.J.R.,
21/3/88.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE "GULCHER" ELECTRIC MACHINE.

(PURCHASE OF, BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 December, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th November, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, documents, correspondence, minutes, and memoranda relating to the Gulcher machine for electric lighting, purchased by the Electric Telegraph Department, recently referred to in the answers of the Postmaster-General to questions asked by the Honorable Member for Mudgee, Mr. Wall.”

(Mr. Thompson.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

Mr. J. R. STREET and others have offered, through Mr. George Hardy, an electric telegraph plant, which Mr. Cracknell is said to have recommended to be purchased as suitable for General Post Office corridor. How does the matter stand? J. N., 23 May, 1884.

[NOTE.—Papers not being forthcoming—they having been referred to Works Office in October, 1883, and not returned—the following letter (see No. 2) was sent to Mr. Street by Mr. Norton's direction.]

No. 2.

The Secretary, General Post Office to Mr. J. R. Street.

Sir,

26 May, 1884.

With reference to your interview with the Postmaster-General on the subject of an electric telegraph plant which you offered to the Department, I am directed to inform you that your letter to the Telegraph Department appears to have been mislaid, and that if you will be good enough to renew your offer the matter will be considered.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Mr. J. R. Street to The Postmaster-General.

My dear Norton,

Sydney, 30 May, 1884.

I have just received the accompanying letter from Mr. Hardie, who informs me that the enclosed specification of electric plant and prices are the same as those previously sent to your Department, which appear to have been mislaid.

I shall be glad if you will kindly give your early attention to the matter, and more so if you can see your way to purchase the plant, and so enable me to close a transaction kept open for so long a time awaiting a reply from the Government.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN R. STREET.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

30 May, 1884.

I am informed that it is the intention of the Government to light up some of the public buildings with the electric light. I have the honor to submit particulars of plant of the latest and most improved description for your consideration.

The plant has recently been landed in Sydney, so that immediate delivery can be made.
Prices, £750 and £1,150 respectively, net cash.

I have, &c.,

GEO. HARDIE,
Secretary.

The Postmaster-General.

Superintendent of Telegraphs. B.C.—S.H.L., 6 June, 1884.
recommendation.—E.C.C., 7/6/84.

Previous papers with my

No. 4.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

It is unfortunate that these papers cannot be found. I remember some time ago when this plant was originally offered that I recommended that it be purchased, and that the "Gulcher" lamps should be used for the arcade at the General Post Office.

E.C.C., 26/6/84.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 27/6/84.

No. 5.

Minute of The Postmaster-General.

If Mr. Cracknell thinks the prices asked reasonable these purchases can be completed. I presume that there are funds available.

J.N., 27/6/84.

Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 27/6/84.

No. 6.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

THIS amount could be charged to the vote (£8,000) for instruments, &c.

E.C.C., 2/7/84.

Approved.—J.N., 4/7/84. Superintendent of Telegraphs.—S.H.L., 4/7/84. Voucher forwarded for payment. Pro Accountant.—W.L., 22/7/84.

No. 7.

Minute of The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

THE Storekeeper had better see these papers and furnish an inventory of this plant as received into store.

P.B.W., 23/7/84.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Minute of The Storekeeper, Electric Telegraph Department.

I HAVE never received any information in reference to this plant; it was not received at the store, nor is there any entry in the store books in reference to it.

F.V.H., 30/7/84.

Read.—P.B.W., 30/7/84.

NOTE.—The plant referred to in this memo. was delivered to the Engineer-in-charge of Electric-light Branch, not to the Storekeeper's department.—E.C.C., 15/12/87.

No. 9.

Voucher for Payment.

New South Wales, Pay Voucher No. 21954.

Contingent Expenses.—Department of Telegraphs.

Date or Period of Supply or Service.	Claimant: New South Wales Electric-light Company; George Hardie, Secretary.	Amount.
1884.	For the supply of the undermentioned articles or services:—	£ s. d.
23 July	Electric-light Plant for lighting the General Post Office and other places	1,900 0 0*
	E. Tels. 184-1922. G.P.O. 884-8528.	
	<i>Copy of authority below.</i>	

* This amount is made up as follows:—Gulcher apparatus, £750; 4 Gramma machines and fixtures, 8,688 yards electric-light cable, £1,150.

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 authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

E. C. CRACKNELL,
Head of the Department.

Received on the 25th day of July, 1884, the sum of nineteen hundred pounds. By cheque, 25/7/84.

GEO. HARDIE,
Secretary, N.S.W. Electric-light Company.

New South Wales Electric-light Company,

131, Pitt-street, 30 May, 1884.

The Hon. the Postmaster-General,—
Sir,

I am informed that it is the intention of the Government to light up some of the public buildings with electric-light. I have the honor to submit particulars of plant of the latest and most improved description for your consideration.

The plant has recently been landed in Sydney, so that immediate delivery can be made.

Prices, £750 and £1,150 respectively, net cash.

I have, &c.,
GEO. HARDIE,
Secretary.

If Mr. Cracknell thinks the prices asked reasonable, these purchases can be completed. I presume there are funds available.—J.N., 27/6/84. This amount could be charged to the vote, £8,000 for instruments, &c.—E.C.C., 2/7/84. Approved.—J.N., 4/7/84. True copy.—E.C.C., Superintendent.

No. 10.

The Auditor-General to the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Department of Audit, Sydney, 3 October, 1884.

Treasury Payment, 25 July, 1884.—C.R. Fund.

EXPLANATION is requested as to why it is proposed to charge this expense to the contingent item of £8,000 in the Vote for Electric Telegraph Service, with which it appears to have no connection.

Voucher No. 21,954.—There is a distinct branch of Estimates for Electric Lights, and it is considered that this expense should be provided for under it, and until so provided for must be held to be an irregular payment.

The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

E. A. RENNIE.

As this plant has been purchased on the authority of the Minister for the Postal Department, for the purpose of lighting the premises and offices in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Service, the expense may be fairly chargeable to the vote of the telegraph requirements, under the head of telegraph instruments, telephones, &c., £8,000. There is no item under electric lighting to which it can be charged.—E.C.C., 6/10/84. The Auditor-General, B.C.

The £8,000 does not appear to be available for this item; it should have been provided for under Electric Lights, page, 183, Est. 1884.—D.W.G.

No. 11.

Minute of The Auditor-General.

It is because there is no provision for the expense under the Electric Light vote that this payment is objected to, and that until provision be made for it by a special vote the charge against the £8,000 item under Electric Telegraphs must be considered an irregular one.

E.A.R., 9/10/84.

No. 12.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs to The Secretary, General Post Office.

As the Auditor-General objects to this amount being paid from the vote for instruments, &c., £8,000 it will be necessary to make provision on the next Estimates for the expenditure, I beg therefore to recommend for the approval of the Postmaster-General, that the Colonial Treasurer be communicated with by the Secretary of the General Post Office and asked if he will allow the sum to be charged against the the "Treasurer's advance account" until a vote is taken on the Estimates to cover same.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 16/10/84.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 18/10/84. Approved.—J.N., 20/10/84.

No. 13.

The Secretary, General Post Office, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

21 October, 1884.

I am directed to inform you that on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Telegraphs the Postmaster-General approved of the sum of £1,900 for electric light plant for lighting the premises and offices in connection with this and the Telegraph Department being paid from the Telegraph Vote, £8,000, for instruments, &c., but as the Auditor-General objects to the sum being charged to the vote mentioned, inasmuch as he considers it should be provided for by a special vote, I am to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether the Colonial Treasurer will allow the amount in question to be charged against his advance account pending a vote being taken on the next Estimates.

I have, &c.,

S. H. LAMBTON.

Approved.—G.R.D., 24/10/84. The Secretary, General Post Office, to note and return, B.C.—G.E., 25/11/84. Superintendent of Telegraphs, B.C.—S.H.L., 27/11/84. Accountant to note.—E.C.C., 28/11/84. Noted.—C.S.G., 28/11/84.

No. 14.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Secretary, General Post Office.

Sir,

31 October, 1884.

Referring to your letter of 21st instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has approved of the sum of £1,900 being paid from the advance account for the purpose mentioned therein, pending a vote of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

G. BAGAR.

Referred to the Superintendent of Telegraphs.—B.C., JAS. D., *pro* Secretary, 1/11/84. Inform the Auditor-General and send a copy of this letter.—E.C.C., 3/11/84. Query paper returned to Auditor-General with copies of these papers.—T.S., 4/11/84.

No. 15.

Extract from Votes and Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1887.

7. GULCHER ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS:—MR. WALL asked the Postmaster-General,—
1. Is it a fact that a "Gulcher" Electric Light Apparatus was offered to the Electric Telegraph Department for £850?
 2. Was this apparatus subsequently purchased by the Department for about £1,700?
 3. Was this apparatus condemned by Mr. Metcalfe, the Electric Light Engineer, at the time?
 4. Who offered this to the Department; and was it supplied by order or tender; and upon whose recommendation?

MR. ROBERTS answered,—

1. A Gulcher Electric Light Apparatus and Plant were offered to the Department for £750.
2. No; it was purchased for £750.
3. No.

4. (a) By Mr. J. Street, Mr. Geo. Hardie, and others. (b) By order authorised by the then Postmaster-General, Hon. J. Norton, M.L.C. (c) Superintendent of Telegraphs.

No. 16.

No. 16.

Extract from Votes and Proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—TUESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER, 1887.

GULCHER ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.—MR. TOOMEY, for Mr. Wall, asked the Postmaster-General:—

1. Is the Gulcher Electric Light Apparatus referred to in question 9 of the 13th October, 1887, now in use; if so, where?
2. If not in use, where is it stored, and why is it lying idle?

MR. BURNS answered.—On behalf of my honorable colleague I have to state:—The Superintendent of Telegraphs states that the Gulcher Electric Light Apparatus referred to is not at present in use. It is stored at the Clarence-street Telegraph Store, was intended for the lighting of the arcade at the General Post Office, and that when it is decided whether the arcade is to be permanently lighted by gas or electricity it will be possible to say to what purpose the Gulcher apparatus will be devoted.

No. 17.

Minute of the Postmaster-General.

UPON looking through these papers I notice that Question 2 of No. 13 on the 18th October last has not been answered as satisfactorily as could be desired, as these documents clearly show, in my opinion, that the sum of £1,900 was, on 25th July, 1884, paid for the Gulcher apparatus and plant, with the appurtenances thereof, and though it may not be absolutely incorrect to say that £750 was paid for a "Gulcher" apparatus, fuller information, I think, should have been furnished by adding that the balance of £1,150 was for the necessary plant connected therewith; at any rate a full explanation should have been given respecting the payment of the sum of £1,900, and I shall be glad if the Superintendent of Telegraphs will explain why my attention was not drawn to these facts at the time that I called for information to enable me to answer the questions.

I must also draw the attention of the Superintendent of Telegraphs to the minute of the storekeeper dated 30/7/84, and will be glad if he will let me know where, as a matter of fact, this Gulcher apparatus and plant now are.—C.J.R., 15/12/87.

No. 18.

Minute of The Superintendent of Telegraphs.

THE difficulty which has arisen in this case appears to have been due to the fact that there were two separate electric light apparatus embodied in one voucher for payment. A reference to the letter of Mr. Hardie (No. 3 in the papers) will show that two plants were offered at £750 and £1,150 respectively. The first of these plants was a "Gulcher," the latter a "Gramme" apparatus, and ministerial authority was duly obtained for both purchases. (See No. 5 in papers).

The questions which have been asked dealt specifically with the Gulcher apparatus only, and in framing my replies it did not seem to me to be necessary to do more than give the particulars required in reference to that apparatus. Of course if it had seemed otherwise to me I could as readily then have furnished the Postmaster-General with the additional information, as I am able to do now.

The minute to the Storekeeper was sent to the wrong officer. It should have been forwarded to the Engineer-in-charge of Electric Light Branch, who would have been able to say that both the plants are in his care, and in perfect working order.

E. C. CRACKNELL, 15/12/87.

Read.—C.J.R., 15/12/87.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE "GULCHER" ELECTRIC MACHINE.

(PURCHASE OF, BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1888.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th November, 1887, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, documents, correspondence, minutes, and memoranda relating to the Gulcher machine for electric lighting, purchased by the Electric Telegraph Department, recently referred to in the answers of the Postmaster-General to questions asked by the Honorable Member for Mudgee, Mr. Wall.”

(*Mr. Thompson.*)

[*Further Return relating to the Gulcher Electric-light Machine, furnished in response to Question No. 15, Votes and Proceedings of the 14th February, 1888.*]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—TUESDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

15. MR. THOMPSON to ask THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,—

(1.) When will he be enabled to complete the Return relating to the Gulcher electric-light machine, ordered by this House on 15th November last, by laying upon the Table the particulars submitted by Mr. George Hardie, the recommendation of the Superintendent of Telegraphs as to the purchase and intended use of the machine, the inventory and certificate of the electric-light engineer who is said to have received it, a report from the person in whose charge it now is as to its present condition, with an inventory; also, an explanation from Lieutenant-Colonel Cracknell as to his reason for recommending the purchase of a machine which has been left unused for nearly four years, and full information as to the Gramme machine which a note (only added to the voucher on 15th December last) says was included in this purchase, and any other papers omitted from the original Return?

(2.) If these papers are now to hand, will he require an explanation from Lieutenant-Colonel Cracknell, and lay it upon the Table with the former missing papers?

Question No. 1—

(a) The particulars submitted by Mr. Hardie are attached hereto, marked “1.”

(b) The recommendation of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, as to the purpose and intended use of the machine, appears in No. 4 of the printed papers, wherein it is shown that the machine was intended to be used in lighting the arcade of the Post Office.

(c) There does not appear to have been any certificate received from the engineer to whom the plant was delivered in the first instance.

(d) A report from the engineer who has charge of the machine is attached; also an inventory from the same, marked “2” and “3.”

(e) The Superintendent of Telegraphs explains that his object in making the purchase was to light the arcade of the General Post Office, as previously stated. If the building had been completed as early as was expected it will be clear that the electric-light apparatus was not purchased too soon.

(f) Full information with regard to the Gramme machine is also furnished herewith (*vide* paper marked 4).

Question No. 2.

The explanation required has been made in reply to question No. 1, section (e). All available papers are submitted herewith, but the original recommendation of the Superintendent cannot be found.

COPY

(1.)

Copy of Inventory of Gulcher gear as received by Mr. Metcalfe.

Specification of Electric-light Plant, ex "Liguria."

J O over E in diamond over L. 201/207, 211/213. 10 cases, containing—

- 1 No. 4 Gulcher dynamo machine, complete.
- 4 sets extra brushes.
- 9 switches.
- 8 Gulcher arc lamps, with globes complete, of 2,300 c.p. each, to burn 8 hours.
- 3 miles $\frac{7}{8}$ copper strand electric-light cable, covered with G.P. second size and braided Wrappers.
- 500 Siemen's German core carbons, quality B 15 $\frac{3}{16}$ x 12 long, 500 feet.
- 250 Siemen's solid carbons, 15 $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 feet long, 500 feet.

Price, £750.

(2.)

Sir,

Electric Light Department, 13 February, 1888.

Appended is a copy of inventory of the Gulcher and Gramme plants which were received by Mr. Metcalfe, and handed by him over to me.

Everything, to the best of my belief, is in good order. I have not been able to test the Fyfeain lamps yet, but intend doing so as soon as possible, but there is no fear of them working badly, as the feeding arrangements are very good and easily adjusted.

During the Centennial celebrations I had the Gulcher and Gramme dynamos working for the illuminations at Parliament House, driving 100 20-c.p. incandescient lamps and four Gulcher arc lamps, and, considering how hurriedly everything was arranged, they worked very satisfactorily.

Also, on last Monday week, I had a trial with the Gulcher dynamo and eight lamps. The trial lasted about one and a half hours, during which time the lamps worked very satisfactorily. They only require a careful adjustment to make them all burn evenly (of course that is required in all systems of arc lighting). The light given out is equal to one and a quarter times that of the Brush. When I get an opportunity they will all come in for a thorough test. I stated some time ago that the Gulcher dynamo would feed about 100 to 120 incandescient lamps, but I find it would feed 150 comfortably. With 100 lamps on the speed is only 570 rev. per min.

I remain, &c.,

JAS. S. FITZMAURICE,

Engineer-in-Charge.

The Superintendent, Electric Telegraph Department.

(3.)

Department of Electric Telegraphs, Electric Light Branch,
Sydney, 12 December, 1887.

Sir,

The following is a list of Gulcher and Gramme apparatus handed over to me by Metcalfe:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Gulcher dynamo. | 2 small Gramme dynamos. |
| 8 " arc lamps. | 17 only large Gramme brushes. |
| 9 " " globes (opal). | 21 " small " " |
| 12,000 carbons. | 4,628 yds. $\frac{7}{8}$ Glover's cable. |
| 14 only brushes. | 3,080 " $\frac{5}{16}$ " " |
| 2 large Gramme dynamos. | SSO " $\frac{1}{16}$ taped. " |

JAS. S. FITZMAURICE,

Engineer-in-Charge.

The Superintendent, Electric Telegraph Department.

(4.)

Copy of Inventory of Gramme gear as received by Mr. Metcalfe.

Specification of Electric-light Plant per "Assam."

J O over E in diamond over L. 62/67, 6 cases; 69/77, 9 cases;—15 cases, containing:—

- 2 Gramme dynamo machines, A 589/90.
- 3 sets extra brushes for each.
- 2 Gramme dynamo machines, E 595, 599.
- 3 sets extra brushes for each.
- 2 galvanometers ampere.
- 2 speed indicators.
- 12 standard (Fyfeain) arc lamps.
- Surplus sections of glass.
- Asbestos paper.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. German silver wire.
- 5 wood cases.
- 1,000 ft. 18 $\frac{3}{16}$ 9' long Berlin core carbon.
- 1,000 " 13 " 12" " solid carbon.
- 3 miles 7 wire No. 16 copper strand gutta-percha and cotton-covered tarred electric-light cable.
- Wrappers.

Price, £1,150.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF MACQUARIE LIGHTHOUSE.
(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 June, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th February, 1888, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between the Colonial Architect, or any Officer of his Department, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs, in relation to the Electric Lighting of the Macquarie Lighthouse at South Head.”

(*Mr. Wall.*)

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No. 1.

The Superintendent Electric Telegraphs to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

24 August, 1882.

I was very much surprised to notice a paragraph in one of the daily papers stating that the electric light at the South Head Lighthouse had been started under the directions of Mr. Baruet, and without reference to the electrical staff connected with the Government service, who, to say the least of it, should have been consulted.

I consider it my duty to point out that the dynamo machines and lamps are exceptionally of a technical character, and require the greatest care and skill in their manipulation and management, and should not be placed in the hands of untrained men, as it is dangerous, and the apparatus will run the risk of being rendered useless by destroying the insulation of the magnet coils and armatures by over-driving and setting up cross currents in the lamps. Should either happen, reference must be made to this Department to put them right.

I scarcely need add that electric lighting for the Public Service in this Colony is a branch appertaining to this Department, and I cannot believe that the Colonial Architect has the time or practical experience to take upon himself a branch electrical establishment in connection with his office. I beg, therefore, to suggest that all matters connected with the electric lighting of the South Head Lighthouse be transferred to this Department, which is the only one capable of successfully working and maintaining it efficiently. Mr. Paterson, who is now in charge of the light, is merely a gas engineer, and does not profess to understand its scientific working.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

Colonial Architect, B.C., 25/8/82.—J.R.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

Sir, Sydney, 1 September, 1882.
 Referring to my B.C. minute of the 25th ult., on the subject of the use of the electric light at Macquarie Lighthouse, South Head, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to expedite your report on this matter.

Requesting your early attention,

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

Report on minute referred herewith, 15/9/82.—J.B.

No. 3.

Minute by The Colonial Architect.

15 September, 1882.

A TRIAL exhibition of the electric light connected with the new lighthouse at South Head was made by my instructions, as stated, on Tuesday, 22 August, which was reported in the daily paper referred to, proved very successful, the gas-light in the lantern having been previously tried on Thursday, 17th of the same month. Why Mr. Cracknell was so much surprised at the exhibition of the electric light I cannot understand, as he must have been aware that provision for such a light was made in the new lighthouse, the daily papers having, in their report upon laying the foundation-stone of the building, given a description of the light in question, this means of lighting being otherwise generally known, since it was suggested by me in my letter of 8 April, 1878, to the Public Works Department respecting the erection of the new lighthouse. Enquiry was also made of the Telegraph Department on 13 April, 1881, as to the necessity of Messrs. Chance Bros., the manufacturers of the lantern, &c., sending out a person to fix the electric machine, gas-engine, &c., as recommended by that firm; but I was informed by that Department it had no one who understood the apparatus, and advised that Messrs. Chance Bros. should send out a mechanic for the purpose.

Mr. Cracknell's statement, therefore, that reference was not made to his Department, is incorrect, the person, however, proposed to be sent out being designated by Messrs. Chance Bros. only as a "superintendent mechanic"; and Mr. Douglas, Engineer to the Trinity Board, in a communication to me, having stated that any ordinarily intelligent lightkeeper could manage the machinery, I decided it was neither necessary nor desirable to have a mechanic sent from England. Moreover, Mr. Douglas, who has the management of all the electric light-houses in England, has only an engine-driver to manage the steam engine used for driving the electric machine, while an ordinary light-keeper attends to the light; and in no case is an electrician employed. The Telegraph Department having, therefore, declined to accept any responsibility in regard to the electric light, I have had the work carried out under my own directions, and judging from the trial made, quite successfully; it appears to me, however, that Mr. Cracknell in this case over-estimates the importance of his department, and raises imaginary difficulties in regard to the management of the electric light connected with this light-house, which, as before shown, on such reliable authority as that of Mr. Douglas, engineer to the Trinity House, is so simple and easily adjusted that it may be undertaken by light-keepers of ordinary intelligence. Messrs. Chance Bros. also name the light-keepers for performance of the necessary duties connected with this light.

Mr. Cracknell incorrectly describes the machine as dynamo, while that used in this case is a magneto, and therefore there are no coils on the magnets to destroy the insulation by over-driving, &c., the danger of which he points out; and even in regard to dynamo machines, Mr. Urquhart, C.E., in his exhaustive work upon electric light, its production and use, states that in the management of these machines skill, or knowledge, or electrical apparatus is not necessary on the part of the intelligent workman to be employed upon the care of a dynamo electric machine; and as the current of the magneto machine used in the present case is generated only by the power of the gas-engine, the light may be rendered a success equally as well by an intelligent mechanic as it could by the superior attainment of the Superintendent of Telegraphs. I consider it scarcely necessary for me to enter into further details respecting this matter, but I should perhaps direct attention to the freedom of Mr. Cracknell's remarks as to the disposal of my time and my practical experience, not that these remarks have any importance, but I think they show very bad taste. I do not pretend to know anything of telegraphy, but I have a knowledge in regard to lighthouses, of lighting by oil, gas, and electricity; and I may also observe that I never undertake duties I am unable to carry out in a satisfactory manner. The comments made by Mr. Cracknell upon the qualifications of Mr. Patterson, who is employed under the contractor, Mr. Elphinstone, probably require no remark from me, although it may be as well to state that I have every confidence in his competency for the management of the electric light and machinery. The contract for this lighthouse provides that the whole of the work is to be completed and the lanternlighted up to the entire satisfaction of the Colonial Architect. When this is done the building will be handed over to the Marine Board, as in the case of all other lighthouses.

J.B.

No. 4.

Minute by The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

13 September, 1882.

I SUBMIT herewith copy of minute of 24th August, 1882, forwarded to the Under Secretary for Public Works.

E.C.C.

No. 5.

Minute by The Postmaster-General.

13 September, 1882.

LET this be forwarded to Mr. Rae at once and perhaps he will be good enough to bring the matter before Mr. Secretary Lackey without delay in order that it may be dealt with.

A.C.

No. 6.

No. 6.

The Secretary for Public Works to The Colonial Architect.

13 September, 1882.
I QUITE concur in what is contained in this memo, as the electric lighting has always been done in the Postal Department. I am of opinion that no exception should be made in this instance. Independently of this the Colonial Architect must have in his hands quite as much work as he can satisfactorily perform without encumbering his Department with duties of an extraneous nature, such as this. I think it will be well therefore that the work of dealing with this light be handed over to the Superintendent of Telegraphs without any delay. Let Mr. Barnett be informed.

J.L.

Colonial Architect, B.C.—J.R., 13/9/82.

No. 7.

Minute by The Colonial Architect.

19 September, 1882.
In returning this paper, and with reference to the instructions conveyed by the Minister's minute, I should, perhaps, state that Mr. Cracknell's original minute, of which this is a copy, was received by me on the 28th ult., but its tone being so uncourteous throughout I did not intend to notice it, and not being asked for a report I considered the document was forwarded to me merely for information as to Mr. Cracknell's peculiar ideas. In compliance however with the request conveyed by a letter from the Under Secretary for Works, subsequently received by me on the 5th inst., I have furnished a report upon the minute before referred to, which I forward herewith, and I regret that the Minister should have considered it necessary to have acted upon this copy of Mr. Cracknell's minute before receiving my report. Mr. Laekey is no doubt aware that in my report of 8 April, 1878, respecting the erection of a new lighthouse, I recommended that it should be lighted with gas, and that provision be made by means of a gas-engine for an electric light to be used in thick and stormy weather, which recommendation was supported by the Marine Board and approved of by the then Government.

In October, 1879, a contract was entered into for the erection of the new lighthouse, in which provision was made for the electric light, the contract also providing that the whole of the work shall be completed and the lantern lighted up to the entire satisfaction of the Colonial Architect. The building would then, in accordance with the practice hitherto adopted in regard to this kind of buildings, be handed over to the Marine Board in the present case. After the Board referred to has approved of and received the new lighthouse the contractor is bound by his contract to take down and remove the old building. The work so far, including providing and fixing all apparatus and machinery required for lighting and for the electric light, has been done under my directions, assisted by instructions received from Mr. Douglas, the Engineer for Trinity House, in charge of all electric lights connected with the lighthouses on the English coast, which were so clear that no difficulty whatever has been experienced in placing the machinery, &c., in working order; and the successful trial of the light is a sufficient proof that the work has been properly carried out. I would therefore inquire whether it is intended by the Minister's minute that the new lighthouse, when completed according to contract, be handed over to the Postal Department, or whether the building in its present incomplete state is to be given over to the Superintendent of Telegraphs for merely attending to work required in connection with the light, which, according to the highest authorities, quoted in my report upon Mr. Cracknell's original minute, and from my own practical knowledge in the present case, may be properly attended to by a mechanic or light-keeper possessing ordinary knowledge or intelligence.

J.B.

No. 8.

Minute by The Secretary for Public Works.

27 September, 1882.
FORWARD to Postmaster-General. I still think that the light and the buildings are entirely different works.

J.L.

Secretary Post Office, B.C., 28/9/82.—J.R.

No. 9.

The Superintendent Electric Telegraphs to The Secretary General Post Office.

22 September, 1882.
I UNDERSTAND that the electric light at the South Head light was tried again last night, under the direction of Mr. Barnett, in spite of the directions to that gentleman, conveyed by minute from Mr. Laekey, date 13th September, 1882.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

Submitted.—S.H.L., 22/9/82.

No. 10.

The Superintendent Electric Telegraphs to The Secretary General Post Office.

5 September, 1882.
I DO not intend to reply fully to all the remarks made by Mr. Barnett as excuses for refusing to carry out Mr. Laekey's minute of the 13th September, but I cannot pass without contradiction the statement made by that gentleman, that I said there was no one in my department who understood the apparatus, and advised that some one should be sent out by Messrs. Chance Bros. from England. I distinctly deny that any communication of the kind ever reached me, and it would have been an insult to the electrical staff of my Department to have made such an answer, nor did I decline to accept the responsibility, but, on the contrary, was surprised I was not consulted. It

It does not appear to me to be a question as to the status of the man who is to be placed in charge of the electrical or magneto apparatus at the South Head light, whether he be termed an electrician or "superintendent mechanic"; but it is a matter of importance to have a person who is competent to give directions and be responsible for the proper working of the machines, whether dynamo or magneto, and that person, in my opinion, should be the head of the Government Department, whose duty it is to advise in all matters relating to electricity, and who in all cases of the kind referred to by other branches of the Public Service.

I do not desire in any way to detract from Mr. Barnet's position as architect for the building and anything appertaining thereto, but I must request that my position be upheld in all matters connected with my particular branch of the Service.

I did not incorrectly describe the machine as dynamo, nor could I possibly describe a machine I have never been permitted to see, but the latest improvement for working electric lights is the dynamo, hence my accidentally using that term; but even with a magneto machine there must be coils for the armatures both in the machine itself and the automatic apparatus of the lamps; but this is merely quibbling about terms, and has no bearing on the main question at issue, and I hope Mr. Barnet will now see his way to comply with Mr. Lackey's directions without further delay.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

No. 11.

Minute by The Postmaster-General.

5 October, 1882.

THE papers may now be returned to the Minister of Works, with whom the decision rests as to the control of the electric light at South Head; and I will take an early opportunity of conferring with Mr. Lackey on the subject, should he so desire it.

A.C.

The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C., 5/10/82.—S.H.L.

No. 12.

Minute by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

27 September, 1882.

MR. LACKEY will be glad to confer with Mr. Campbell when he can make it convenient to call.

J.R.

The Secretary G. P. Office, B.C.

No. 13.

Minute by The Postmaster-General.

31 September, 1882.

I HAVE seen Mr. Lackey on this subject.

A.C.

Superintendent Telegraphs for information.—S.H.L., 31/10/82, B.C.

No. 14.

The Postmaster-General to The Secretary for Public Works.

26 February, 1882.

WILL my honorable colleague, the Secretary for Public Works, kindly look over papers herewith.

I think the machinery in connection with the electric light at South Head Lighthouse should at once be placed under the control of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, he being the officer under whose charge all matters in connection with electricity come.

From the papers it will be seen that the late Minister for Works ordered the Colonial Architect to hand over the works in question to the Telegraph Department, and I quite concur with Mr. Lackey that Mr. Barnet's hands are already full enough without his taking this additional duty upon himself.

F.A.W.

The Colonial Architect.—J.R., 28/2/83.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1887.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1888.

In compliance with the regulations, and the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I do myself the honor to furnish, for his information, my Annual Report for the past year, together with the particulars, usually laid before Parliament, of the distribution of the Police Force on the 1st instant.

Besides small additions made to the strength of the Metropolitan District, chiefly in the suburbs, new stations have been formed at the places undermentioned, the total increase to the establishment being twenty-five constables.

District.	Station.
Metropolitan	Helsarmel.
Eastern	{ Riverstone. Gladesville.
Western	{ Mandurama. Cargo.
Bourke	Carinda.
South-western	Eurieswic.

208 appointments were made during the year to provide for the above increase, also to supply vacancies occasioned as under:—

Resignations	91
Discharges	34
Dismissals	23
Superannuations	27
Deaths	9

Amongst the last is included the death of Mr. E. V. Morisset, Superintendent of Police, and Deputy Inspector-General; and I desire to place on record his valuable services for a period of thirty-four years, and the loss the Department has sustained by his death.

Two police pensioners died in 1887 who had been in receipt of pensions of £94 and £127 15s. respectively.

Twenty-six members of the force were superannuated during the year, seventeen receiving pensions of from £68 to £375 per annum, amounting in all to £2,480 per annum, and nine members gratuities upon their discharge, which formed a charge of £1,007 upon the fund.

Ten widows of members of the police force were awarded gratuities amounting to £2,728 in all.

The investments in debentures on account of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds combined amount to £40,200, but the charges for pensions to superannuated members of the force have increased so rapidly that the total income for the year 1887 has only exceeded the expenditure by £588. I have foreseen for some years that the pension list would be so swelled by the number of police becoming old and unfit for duty that it would be improbable that the funds would continue to be self-supporting.

The contemplated alterations in the departmental districts referred to in my report for last year have been carried into effect, and the arrangements so far have proved very advantageous.

Though the criminal statistics for the year are as a matter of course not yet available for reference, I am in a position to state with confidence that throughout the Colony generally crime of a serious character has not been prevalent; indeed the moral condition of the community in that respect has shown gradual signs of improvement for years past.

There is, however, I regret to add, one exception, the crime of incendiarism, which is very prevalent, there having been no less than thirty-nine cases, in addition to fifteen very suspicious cases reported within the past year.

For the Metropolitan District I have been enabled to obtain from the police records the following particulars showing the number of persons apprehended during the past year for drunkenness (or for offences of which drunkenness formed part of the charge); also, the total number of apprehensions, and similar information for the six previous years.

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[1,158 copies—Approximate cost of printing, (labour and material) £12 3s. 3d.]

District.	Station.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Ordinary Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Ordinary Con-stables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Wombat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Young .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	Marengo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Morangarell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Temora .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Barnedman .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Braidwood .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Mongarlowe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Major's Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Emu Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Araluen .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Muraya .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bateman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nelligen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eurobodalla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Arimbo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Michelago .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cooma .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Nimitybelle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Buckley's Crossing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adaminaby .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Kiandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bombala .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Delegate .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Wyndham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pambula .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Merimbula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Bega .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wolumla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Candelo .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Colombo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern.....	Depôt	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Paramatta .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	11
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Graunville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Prospect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Peat's Ferry .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladesville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Riverstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sam Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Katoomba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Pictou .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Berrins .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Clifton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	26-mile Camp .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Otford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fig-tree .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Kiama .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Janberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gerringong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Albion Park .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Terrara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Broughton Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	2	11
	Kalco .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Miltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Mitchell .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantles.	Ord-nary Con-stantles.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantles.	Ord-nary Con-stantles.
Western—con- tinued.	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Hartley Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mount Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Wyngdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Barraga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3
	Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Engowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Grenfell .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Marsden .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Dubbo .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	5
	Wellington .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Coonamble .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Obley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Warren .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Tomingley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dandaloo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nevertire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tinbrabongie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Collie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Gilgandra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Quambone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Orange .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	6
	Stuart Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Cunowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mount Melbourn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Goolgong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Meranburn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Cargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mandurama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mudgee .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cobbarah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Bourke .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	4	
Brewarrina .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Cobar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	
Byerock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gongolgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Louth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Barrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Wansaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Currinyulpah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Eringonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
Nymagee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Nyngan .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Camdenbur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Yantabulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Walgett .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Collarenebri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Angledool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grawin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tatalla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Carinda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-eastern	West Maitland	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	3	9
	Branxton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Lochinvar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Greta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Cessnock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	East Maitland .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Mulbring .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

District.	Station.	Mounted.						Foot.				
		Super-intendants	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantibles.	Ordinary Con-stantibles.	Senior Sur-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stantibles.	Ordinary Con-stantibles.
North-eastern —continued.	Coorabong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pelican's Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Largs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Morpeth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Hinton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paterson .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gresford .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Raymond Terrace .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Clarence Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Dungog .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Stroud .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gloucester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Copeland .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ballahdellah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungwall Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tea Gardens .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Foster .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gosford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Woy Woy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Newcastle .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	18
	Point Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lake Road .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	The Glebe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Charlestown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ballast Pit .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Adamstown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waratah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Carrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	New Lambton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wallsend .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Stockton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wickham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Islington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tighe's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Minni .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wollombi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Killaloug .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Howe's Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Singleton .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Goorangoola .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jerry's Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Muswellbrook .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Demman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merriwa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerrabee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cassilis .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Scots .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Kempsey .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Frederickton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Arakoon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nambucca .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bowraville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tarce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
Cundletown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wingham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tinonec .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Coopersnook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Port Macquarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Camden Haven .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Boat Harbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ferris Mount .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Smithtown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
North-western	Tamworth .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4
	Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrumbidgee .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Sonerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Werris Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Doggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Narrabri .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	
Do West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Wee Wee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kerangby .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 October, 1887.

The Honorable J. M. Creed, M.L.C., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Committee Room, No. 2, 28 September, 1887.

I have the honor to inform you that by a resolution of the Select Committee, appointed by the Legislative Council, to inquire into the state of the law now existing for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery in New South Wales, I am requested to write to you in its behalf to desire that you will have the goodness to direct the Inspector-General of Police to make inquiries through his officers as to the previous places of residence and the personal history of such persons as it may be desirable to examine for the purpose above mentioned, the names of whom will be forwarded to that officer from time to time.

In making this request I beg to say that it is not proposed to make the information so furnished a portion of the proceedings of the Committee, but that it is desired with the object of enabling the Committee to elicit the truth from the witnesses, and to prevent, as far as is practicable, deception by those persons whose interest it might be to give false answers to the questions asked of them.

I have, &c.,

JNO. M. CREED,
Chairman.

The Colonial Secretary to The Honorable J. M. Creed, M.L.C.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 October, 1887.

I have the honor to state that your letter of the 28th of September, addressed to me in your capacity as Chairman of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to inquire into the state of the law relating to the practice of medicine and surgery, has been under my consideration.

2. In this letter you request me "to direct the Inspector-General of Police to make inquiries, through his officers, as to the previous places of residence and the personal history of such persons as it may be desirable to examine for the purpose above-mentioned, the names of whom will be forwarded to that officer from time to time." You thus ask me, as the Minister controlling the Police, to take a step which would virtually empower you to detach officers of the police force to institute inquisitorial investigations into the personal history of persons of whom I have no knowledge, and whose very names are withheld from me and kept within your own power of selection. I do not consider that I should be justified in authorizing the police to be employed as you desire.

The principal ends for which the police are organized are to preserve the peace and good order of society, and to ensure the adequate protection of life and property, including individual liberty and personal security, which, it appears to me, the employment of any members of the Force as you request would seriously invade.

I cannot but think that your proposal to hold the information which you might obtain through the police in some kind of secrecy makes your proposed investigation the more objectionable.

3. With every desire to afford facilities for any inquiry undertaken by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, I must respectfully decline to allow the police to engage in a pursuit which I should regard as an abuse of their proper functions.

I have, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 October, 1887.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you copies of correspondence which has taken place between the Honorable J. M. Creed, Chairman of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council and Sir Henry Parkes, in respect to a request for the employment of the police for the purposes of the Committee's inquiry.

2. You are to act upon the views expressed in the Colonial Secretary's letter should any application be made direct to you in the matter.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

1887.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE PENAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLONY.

(REPORT RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 October, 1887.

The Minister of Justice to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

LET me have report as to any changes you intend to bring about as soon as the Bathurst and Biloela Gaols are ready for occupation.

WILLIAM CLARKE, 7/9/87.

B.C., 8th September, 1887.—A.C.F.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Acting Under Secretary of Justice.

In response to the accompanying minute of the Minister of Justice, I have to report the coming changes in the immediate future, which may be taken to commence with the new year, in the penal administration of the Colony.

The means for carrying these changes into effect will be afforded by the occupation of the new Central Western Prison at Bathurst, the occupation of Biloela for the broken down class of metropolitan vagrants, the completion of additional cells in Parramatta Gaol, and the completion of the huts, now in course of erection, for the reception of the license-holders to be employed on the breakwater works at Trial Bay, in terms of the regulations of 17th December, 1886, estimated to number 100.

The extension of cell room that will become available by this additional accommodation towards the long aimed-at object of dissociation of criminals will be 642 separate cells, and this will enable the Department to overcome the evils of association, which has hitherto so materially frustrated the working of the system, to an extent embracing those classes of offenders for the comparative isolation of whose treatment such isolation is most needed, both to a penal and reformatory end.

It may be observed that the general association which has hitherto of necessity prevailed has been the chief cause of at the same time diminishing the deterrent effects of imprisonment by relegating offenders from the association with an outside community to that of a community within the prisons, constituting a prison society, and thus propagating corrupting influences.

The mode of the intended occupation of Biloela (in large dormitories) I desire to place on record is not to be defended, save in the exigency existing from the absence of a Metropolitan Penitentiary, and should only be regarded as temporary pending the construction of such a prison, the necessity for which in the early future should not be lost sight of. But as the class to be imprisoned there will be restricted to the habitual vagrants and petty offenders, for whom improvement and suppression are alike impossible, the evil will be more seeming than real.

In my annual report I made mention of the great advantage that would arise by means of relieving the pressure upon Darlinghurst Gaol by the 170 persons proposed to be placed upon Biloela, and thus clearing the way for a course of separate treatment of young offenders between the ages of 16 and 25, to which I would look for the most material arrest of crime that can be devised, such arrest in early stages being of far greater value and effect than any mode of treatment for more confirmed criminals. I think it well to embody an extract from my annual report descriptive of the treatment above-mentioned:—

“The treatment referred to, and for the introduction of which I will submit regulations for approval, will consist of separate treatment throughout all sentences of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 25, under sentences up to six months.”

“They will be worked and fed in their cells, have no communication with other prisoners or among themselves, and will have as low a diet as is consistent with health, with due provision for exercise. Such a system I recently saw in work in Victoria, where it has been partly established. I am informed by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments there that out of 200 who have been so treated only 10 have returned. If it should have equal success in this Colony it cannot fail to be of equal benefit to the younger offenders and to the State. It may be found to be practicable to extend the system in a modified form to young female offenders. Under it the evil effects of prison association at an early stage of crime will be arrested. The treatment will chiefly be carried out on young metropolitan offenders, and in Darlinghurst, wherein I can see my way to the necessary arrangements.”

The employment of license-holders at Trial Bay under a modified form of restriction is in some degree experimental, and is the largest departure in that direction that I have heard of anywhere; but I have every hope that with good management the project may be attended with success, and prove a very desirable mode of amelioration of long sentences.

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General of Prisons, 13/9/87.

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 COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND
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I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th day of August, 2001, regarding the above captioned matter.

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is currently processing the records of the [redacted] and will advise you of the results of its search.

If you have any questions, please contact the [redacted] at [redacted].

Very truly yours,
 [redacted]
 [redacted]

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF, FROM FORCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 March, 1888.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th March, 1888, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, minutes, and affidavits which have passed between
“William Stafford, ex-Sergeant of Police, and the Inspector-General of
“Police, since 10th January, 1888, having reference to the said William
“Stafford’s dismissal from the Force.”

(Mr. Walker, for Mr. O’Sullivan.)

Mr. W. Stafford to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 14 January, 1888.

With respect to my two last appeals to you on the subject of my dismissal from the Police Force for an attempted fraud upon the Government, I think I may again do myself the honor of soliciting your inspection of the attached return, copied from the duty-books at Braidwood, Araluen, and Moruya, which will prove to you at a glance that if my original claim for £1 16s., travelling allowance, had been submitted as it is now corrected there would be no grounds left for Sub-Inspector Medley’s and Sergeant Cornett’s collusive reports against me, as you may see it would agree with the books alluded to above. At the same time you can see that the amount claimed in the original return or claim is substantially the same, viz., £1 16s., as the corrected return herewith. This proves beyond suspicion that I had no intention to defraud or mislead any person, and that, as stated before, the slight error I fell into was in hastily making out my claim. Yet the error I thus made, as already proved, made no difference in the amount due to me. Therefore, if you would kindly direct one of your clerks to compare the attached corrected return with the copies of the duty returns sent then to your office weekly from the duty-books alluded to above, the truth of my statements will be verified. It may also be seen that my claim was scrupulously honest, as I never before had to bear such heavy extra expenses without some allowance being made to me. It is needless to say that the travelling-allowance scale was used as a sliding scale, and was, and is, solely intended to recoup extra expenses such as I necessarily had to incur. It is also well known to those—I will instance Mr. Superintendent Orridge—who knew my mode of doing duty and of making inquiry and watching suspected places, &c., that I mostly did my work by night, so as to evade suspicion regarding my business, and this is the secret of my success in detecting crime. Had I got the local investigation I asked for these facts would be proved to the Bench.

I have captured and prosecuted many offenders, but I gave them a fair trial. Thus you may readily understand that it is very hard upon me to be declared one myself without getting a fair local trial, which I was fairly entitled to under the 74th rule of the Police Regulations, which says that offences against the public, or where Magistrates have clear jurisdiction, will be always submitted to a local Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates unconnected with the force.

Indeed, sir, the facts of my case are such that they cannot be altered or construed by neither Judge, Jury, nor by any other conscientious tribunal of honest men, viz.:—There are the duty-books, copies of which are in your office, to prove my claim, and, forsooth, precedents and an authority from Superintendent Zouch to prove that I was justly entitled to claim £4 18s., but this authority was withheld from me by Mr. Sub-inspector Medley. There is the fact that I was put to £27 expenses in travelling, stopping at hotels,

633—A

and

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 8s. 3d.]

and in removing my family and effects, without any fault of my own, without being allowed one penny; while, on the other hand, there are the facts that at the same time Sergeant Cornett's, Constables M'Clelland's and Berry's families and effects were conveyed scores of miles at the expense of the Government, contrary to Police rule 111, which says, "The regulation-box is the only luggage which will be conveyed for sergeants and constables from one station to another at the expense of the Government." Well, sir, I was refused assistance in removing my family, &c. I was obliged to put up at an hotel, and pay outside as well, and I did not even charge the Government for the conveyance of my regulation box, and I was, in the face of these facts, dismissed; seemingly, if I had done so it would not be allowed. I confess, sir, that, looking at these facts in their true light, and the injustice done me has at times almost set me distracted. The attached return, corrected from the books, should convince my most bitter enemy that I was wronged, and that I am entitled to redress. I have proved, and it is admitted on all sides, that my services were exceedingly good, and in spite of all that has been said I have proved that my character on the whole was purely exempt from blame. I have already submitted the late Sir James Martin's opinion and ruling in a similar case. If I had been a prisoner in gaol, upon it being proved that my conviction was wrong my case would get due consideration. Therefore, for the last time, in view of these facts, showing my innocence, which I have now placed before you, I beg that you will acquit me of any fraudulent intention, without putting me to further trouble, as, if this cannot be done, it is my intention to do all in my power to remove that stigma from my character, so as that it will not be cast in my children's faces when I have passed away.

I have, &c.,

WM. STAFFORD.

P.S.—I know you were misled and baffled in my case, and I have nothing to say against your action, beyond that you did not submit my case to the local Bench of Magistrates, and thus afford me a local opportunity of proving my case before the Bench, as I have now particularized it and proved it to you, item by item. If this the only proper course had been adopted it would stop the odious abuse heaped upon me, to support a bad, and, indeed, no case at all. It was only the other day Sergeant Beattie, of Ryde, was cited before the Bench there: strange I was not cited before the Bench upon a criminal charge, or complaint alleged against me by my own officers.

I have, &c.,

WM. STAFFORD.

COMED from duty-books at Braidwood, Araluen, and Moruya. W. Stafford's claim, as under, to which he considered himself entitled for travelling allowance during quarter ending 30th June, 1877. Date, Moruya, 10th July, 1877.

Periods		No. of Nights.	Places to be specified in detail where claimant halted for night.	Nature of duty on which employed.	£ s. d.	Remarks.
From	To					
April and May, '77		3	Reidsdale	Patl. and inquiry	0 9 0	Absent from Braidwood Station.
"	"	"	Bombay	"	"	
May 27	May 28	1	Araluen	Transfer	0 3 0	Returned to station on the mornings of the 2nd, 7th, 11th, and 14th June. Ret. late.
June 1	June 2	1	Bodalla	Patl. and inquiry	0 3 0	
" 6	" 7	1	Merricumbene	Subpoena set.	0 3 0	
" 10	" 11	1	Bergalia	Inquiry & sum. serving	0 3 0	
" 13	" 14	1	Broulee Hds.	Inquiry	0 3 0	
" 17	"	1	Heads	Patrol and inquiry	0 3 0	
" 8	"	1	Araluen Road	Patrol	0 3 0	
" 23	" 24	1	Mogo	Inquiry and patl.	0 3 0	
" 28	" 29	1	Araluen	Returning to Braidwood	0 3 0	
Total		12			1 16 0	

I hereby certify the above claim to be correct,

The Superintendent of Police, Southern District.

WM. STAFFORD.

Now, sir, if I had been asked to correct my original claim, and thus place it before you in this corrected form, would you really dismiss me? If my case had been submitted to the local Bench, or to any other tribunal of conscientious men, what would the result be in the face of these facts? I venture to say it would be scouted as complete nonsense.

WM. STAFFORD.

I will now attach my application for allowance, viz.:—"Moruya Police Station, 21 June, 1877. As Senior-constable Stafford has been put to heavy expense keeping himself at a public-house here (and his rising family at Braidwood) waiting for the quarters occupied by Sergeant Cornett and his family here, thus, under the circumstances, will Captain Zouch be good enough to grant the senior-constable permission to return for night allowance for the time he is kept waiting for the quarters which the senior-constable expected to be vacated by Sergeant Cornett immediately after the senior-constable took charge of this station.—WM. STAFFORD, Superintendent Zouch."

To the above Sub-inspector Medley wrote to Superintendent Zouch:—"I presume if the allowance asked for by Stafford is granted it will also be allowed to Senior-constable M'Clelland, whose family is kept out of the Braidwood quarters by Stafford's family.—J. R. MEDLEY."

Upon these minutes Superintendent Zouch wrote:—"If there is no barrack room at Moruya in which Senior-constable Stafford could have slept in common with men calling at the station he might perhaps be allowed 2s. per night. Senior-constable M'Clelland's claim cannot be entertained.—HY. ZOUCH, Superintendent."

Now there was no room for any non-commissioned officer to sleep in common with other men; thus Superintendent Zouch allowed me 2s. per night, or £4 18s. for the seven weeks I was compelled to put up at the hotel, where I might have slept at the same expense I was under, and thus insist upon being paid

£4

£4 18s., but as I did not sleep at the hotel I applied for the Superintendent's permission to allow me to claim lodging allowance to meet some of my extra expenses. But, forsooth, I never saw the Superintendent's minute until it was printed, and if I had I would have claimed £4 18s. as the Superintendent knew I was sleeping in the barracks, and that there was no room for me to sleep in common with other men in the barracks, there being only one bed for men calling at the station.

These facts prove that I acted straightforwardly throughout in this matter, and that there could be no intention on my part to falsify the books, nor the claim I submitted under the 3s. per night scale; and if Mr. Medley had shown me the Superintendent's minute authorizing me to claim 2s. a night, as there was no place for me to sleep in common with men calling at the station, I would have claimed £4 18s., because I paid as much at the hotel as if I slept there; and as may be seen, I was not necessarily compelled to sleep in the bed set apart for any travelling constable calling at the station. An hotel is a bad place for any constable to stop at, hence it is that I put up with a bad bed, at the same time paid for my board and bed at the hotel; thus any person may see now how Sub-Inspector Medley deprived me of £4 18s., and caused my dismissal for £1 16s., which is honestly due to me in accordance with the scale and precedents innumerable.

WM. STAFFORD.

Mr. W. Stafford to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 14 January, 1888.

Having gone so far in putting you in possession of the particulars of my case, there is something still at the bottom of it that you have not been made aware of yet, which brought about hostilities between Sub-Inspector Medley and myself. It is this: Senior-Constable Wells was stationed at Araluen, Sub-Inspector Medley became intimately acquainted with Mrs. Wells, and Wells became a confidential. Thus, with a view of getting me removed, in order to get Wells to Braidwood in my place, an intrigue was got up against me between Sub-Inspector Medley and Wells. Thus Wells reported me twice; but I proved his reports to be a collusion, and false, and in my doing so, things became very hot for Wells, &c. Thus Wells applied for a transfer to the Northern District. After this I tried to give Mr. Medley no cause for complaint against me. Nevertheless, he had a pique upon me until he had me removed and dismissed. Although I only send you this note for your private information, you are at liberty to use it as a public document should you deem fit.

I am, &c.,

WM. STAFFORD.

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. W. Stafford.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Sydney, 14 January, 1888.

THE Inspector-General is in receipt of Mr. Stafford's further communication of the 14th instant, but regrets that he does not feel justified in reopening the case.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. W. Stafford to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 17 January, 1888.

Before closing my appeals to you, I think there are one or two incidents in my case which require an explanation. About a month after I was dismissed I came to Sydney with full intention of seeing you personally. Then being almost a perfect stranger to you, I solicited my friend Capt. Charles to introduce me to you. He said, "Surely you know the Inspector-General?" I said, "No more than to salute him as my officer once or twice." The Captain said, "Well, that is strange; if I were to go with you he might take it to be a sort of threat, but I will introduce you to Mr. Lackey (the Minister for Justice), and I think he will mediate in the matter." Thus the Captain introduced me to the Minister, who received me very courteously. The Minister said he never heard of such a case, and asked me to leave him a rough memorandum of the facts, said he would settle the matter, and told me to call again. I did so. After waiting a considerable time for an answer, I wrote to the Minister, showing that my case was purely malicious. After this I called again upon the Minister, who told me that he had settled the matter; but my letter annoyed you very much, and that at your desire he had to forward the memorandum I gave him to the Colonial Secretary. After this I spoke to another friend of mine, now the second greatest and the most respected gentleman in the Colonies, and told him exactly how things stood. I told him that I applied to you a month before I left Moruya for an investigation, but that you did not reply to my appeal, that I would like to see you personally. He said, "It was very unlikely that you would speak to me upon a matter which you declined to answer my letter upon; he would see into the matter for me." I said, "Then you would not advise me to call upon the Inspector-General?" "Well, Stafford," he said, "it would be a great insult to you if he declined to speak to you." I said, "Yes, sir, it would be more humiliating to me than my dismissal." Thus, sir, I abandoned my intended interview with you. Of course at this time, nor for a long time after, I had no knowledge of the correspondence then going on between yourself and Superintendent Zouch; therefore from these facts you will perceive now that it was not my desire to take my case out of your hands then nor at any other time, nor was it my intention to give the Minister any written memorandum until he asked me for it, and then I understood his action would be only mediatory. You may perceive that I did not even sign the minute. Nevertheless, at this juncture my case got a very nasty turn without my knowledge or consent. It was at a sudden jump foisted upon the Colonial Secretary, the Minister at the head of the Police Force, and thus upon the Government, who had nothing whatever to do with my dismissal; therefore I am not responsible in any sense for my subsequent actions. It was nonsense to say then, and it is nonsense to say now, that the case is between Stafford and the Government, because the case is not between Stafford and any previous Governments, nor between himself and the present Government. It was and is the case of Sub-Inspector Medley v. Stafford, which should have been fought out face to face before the Local Bench of Magistrates at Moruya. It was Sub-Inspector Medley that reported the case; thus he should have been compelled to prove it in the proper Court, but he should not be allowed to be my accuser.

accuser, prosecutor, and judge in the case. Yet he was so permitted in his office; thus he made up a good case against me for his own purpose, and then managed to get it foisted upon the Government to bear the brunt. The Government did me no harm; and I cannot see for the life of me why the Government took the responsibility of the case at all, at all events, before it had been heard and determined before the Local Bench of Magistrates.

The action I took from first to last was more with a view to clear my character from that infamous charge of "fraud" than from any pecuniary recompense I might derive, because I knew it would injure my family and my own advancement in my credit and callings in life. Thus, sir, it is for the removal of that stigma that I am now appealing to your manhood.

I assure you, sir, that when your dismissal was read to me at Moruya by a constable, and when I realized the fact that you dismissed me for fraud, it nearly stung me to death.

Having already stated my case, I only desire this to be read as an explanation of incidents not touched upon by me before.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Mr. W. Stafford to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 3 March, 1888.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th January last, in which you express "regret" that you "do not feel justified in reopening my case." I thought you would hesitate upon this point, yet the case of the unfortunate "Mount Ronnie men has been reopened" recently. However, I beg to attach herewith four affidavits to be added to my previous statements of the 14th and 17th January last, so as that when the papers are required they may be all read together; besides, I think it only right that you should see all yourself. I think you will agree with me, sir (*vide* Police Regulations, clauses 54 and 67), that the defaulters' sheet is the only recognized record kept of the "misconduct" of men serving in the Police Force. Thus, I think, upon comparing my affidavits with records in your Department, that you will find that during my time in the service (18 years) that there was not one *bond fide* report or complaint made or proved against me. I also think, sir, that from the same source you will find that the entries on my "defaulters' sheet" are a tissue of misrepresentations of facts, which, if only for the credit of the Force, should not appear on my "sheets" at all, because, as I have proved in and by my affidavits that my character and conduct stands eminently clear of even censure. Thus, my case now comes to this, sir: No doubt you have an efficient staff of clerks and detectives, and all records at your disposal. Thus, if my affidavits be true, why not "reopen my case" and acquit me honourably of frauds. On the contrary, if my affidavits be false, why not prosecute me for fraud and perjury? This is a fine chance for some smart officer, like Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley was, to make a couple of good cases. While speaking of Mr. Medley, permit me to say that I never had any difference with any of my superior officers (and very little with the men that served with me) until I met with Mr. Sub-Inspector Medley; but as the cause of our difference is a very delicate one to dilate upon, I shall allow it to rest, as you are now aware of it. In firmly defending myself from the attacks made upon my character, I hope I have not stated anything offensive to any person; if so, it was not from any personal motive on my part, but simply in self-defence.

I have, &c.,

WM. STAFFORD.

P.S.—I hardly think it necessary to allude to poor old Mr. Superintendent Zouch's imbecility in the case; he was proved false by the magistracy, and by the defaulters' sheet he signed against me, by his report that he "investigated the case" when he did not do so, and he had to admit all this in the Court.—
WM. STAFFORD.

[Enclosures.]

AFFIDAVITS upon the history of complaints made against Wm. Stafford, while in the Police Force No. 1. William Stafford maketh oath and saith:—That, with reference to Police "defaulters' sheet," showing that deponent was "severely reprimanded and cautioned for neglect of duty in not selling prisoners' property, as ordered," is wholly untrue, inasmuch as that deponent was never informed directly or indirectly of any such "reprimand." There was no neglect of duty in the case; deponent offered the property for sale, but could not get a buyer. This matter is entered in deponent's defaulters' sheet, "January, 1866," yet it was decided, in or about February, 1867. Thus, according to these dates, deponent was reprimanded about twelve months before the matter was disposed of, in 1867. This reprimand and caution is purely a bogus entry, to show something on deponent's defaulters' sheet against him which should not appear therein.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Taken and made before me, at Leichhardt, this 2nd day of March, 1888,—

WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

No. 2 Entry on Defaulters' Sheet.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, of Leichhardt, maketh oath and saith:—That, with regard to deponent's "reduction" in his defaulters' sheet, dated 1869, the facts are these:—Constable Lynch and his brother (a civilian) came to the barracks, both drunk. Constable Lynch asked deponent to "let his brother sleep in the barracks." Deponent refused, and told Constable Lynch "to go to his room and remain there until he got sober." Thus Constable Lynch violently assaulted deponent, and also assaulted deponent's wife, who tried to pacify Constable Lynch. For these offences, and for the protection of deponent and his wife, deponent locked up Constable Lynch, who set fire to the lock-up, a wooden building, endangered his own life, and destroyed property of the value of £5, and while deponent was extinguishing the fire made his escape from the station. At an investigation these facts were confirmed by deponent and four witnesses (who are now in Sydney), and, without Lynch being prosecuted for these criminal offences, the result was that Constable Lynch was "dismissed," and deponent reduced from the rank of sergeant to senior constable. Deponent cannot understand since how two could be aggressors in this case.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Made and taken before me, at Leichhardt, this 2nd day of March, 1888.—

WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 "not proved."

WILLIAM STAFFORD, of Leichhardt, maketh oath and saith, with reference to the third allegation, entered on deponent's Defaulter Sheet "not proved"—That "Mr. Inspector Sanderson" never "reported" deponent. This report was made by ex-Constable Davies, and the son of a sly grog-seller. It is also falsely stated that upon this report deponent was "removed to be under an officer's immediate observation." The truth is that deponent actually applied for a transfer to Braidwood, it being then a promotion of about £25 a year, arising from the offices of Gold Receiver, Inspector of Slaughter-houses, and of Weights and Measures; in short, the three allegations entered "not proved" were proved by unquestionable evidence to have been "malicious collusions and basely false." Therefore these entries should not appear on deponent's Defaulter Sheet at all. "Constables Wells and Armstrong" were reprimanded for "collusion."

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Made and taken before me, at Leichhardt, this 2nd day of March, 1888,—

WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

No. 6—Alleged "fraudulent claim, and dismissed."

WILLIAM STAFFORD, of Leichhardt, maketh oath and saith:—That deponent corrected his original claim for 36s., travelling and night allowance, dated 10th July, 1877, which corrected claim deponent forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, on the 14th day of January, 1888. That deponent's claim, as now corrected, is in accordance with the allowance scale and with numerous precedents set by officers in similar cases, and also in accordance with claims which were allowed and paid to deponent and others to meet extra expenses. That the only difference between deponent's original claim of 10th July, 1877, and his corrected claim of 14th January, 1888, is, that deponent, for want of time and dates, hastily substituted in his original claim four nights he was absent from his station, in the Braidwood and Araluen districts, as absent from the Moruya Police-station, which did not, nor could not, agree with the Moruya duty book; but this slight error of judgment did not in any way alter the amount of 36s. claimed and still due to deponent, in accordance with the said scale and precedents by which deponent was guided in making his claim. And deponent further saith that, as declarations were made, taken, and accepted (at the same time) from Sergeant Cornett and Constable McClelland as sufficient proof of the correctness of their claims for night allowance, which are still substantially in every respect the same as deponent's claim, deponent thinks his affidavit should be accepted as good proof of the correctness of his claim.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Taken and made before me, this 2nd day of March, 1888, at Leichhardt,—

WILLIAM B. WRAGGE, J.P.

Brief copy of Defaulters Sheet from 1866 to 1877, both inclusive.

No. 1, January, 1866.—Neglect of duty for not having sold prisoner's property as instructed. Decision: "Severely reprimanded and cautioned." (See affidavit 1.)

No. 2, July, 1869.—"Constable Lynch dismissed, and Sergeant Stafford reduced to the rank of Senior-constable." (See affidavit and the evidence taken at the investigation.) The charges against Lynch was—(1) assaulting his superior officer; (2) setting fire to a public building and endangering his own life; and (3) escaping from custody; and all this is designated on the defaulters' sheet "misconduct" when it should be criminal charges.

No. 3, September, 1874.—Drunkenness: reported by Mr. Inspector Sanderson. Decision: "Not proved"; but Senior-constable Stafford removed to Braidwood to be under officer's immediate observation. (Please see attached affidavit.)

No. 4, May, 1876.—Neglect of duty. Decision: "Not proved." (See affidavit.)

No. 5, June, 1876.—Being disguised in drink on duty. Decision: "Not proved." (See affidavit.)

No. 6, August, 1877.—Attempting to defraud the Government by obtaining money by false pretences. Decision: "Reduced and dismissed." (See attached affidavit.)

Now this is the whole history of my misconduct in the force for eighteen years, and when the whole is summed up what does it amount to? Simply nothing; as I have proved by my affidavits, which can be corroborated in every particular by respectable witnesses of standing in the Colony.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

P.S.—When my good qualities are placed against my bad ones I think my conduct and efficiency will excel that of any other man that ever served in the New South Wales Police Force; the fact is, my conduct was too good.

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. W. Stafford.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1888.

THE Inspector-General of Police acknowledges the receipt of Mr. William Stafford's letter of the 3rd instant, and enclosures, respecting which he can take no further action.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. W. Stafford to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 7 March, 1888.

I am in receipt of yours of yesterday; my last communications did not call for any reply from you as my object was simply to complete the papers in my case. On the whole I think you will have nothing to complain of my straightforward action in my appeals to you. Thus I may tell you, sir, that from start to finish, I have only asked for what was reasonable between man and man, and what I was lawfully entitled to get had I not asked for it at all, viz., "to submit my case to a Local Bench of Magistrates, unconnected with the force." If this, the only proper course had been adopted, the Government, myself, and you, sir, would have been spared a deal of expense and trouble.

As I have shown before, I have been no party to putting the Government to expense, who before taking any responsibility in the case should have directed you to prosecute me. This course would satisfy me at the first; I asked for it; it would satisfy me now. When I sued you in the District Court I was nonsuited because I did not sue the Government, and when I sued the Government the Jury was told in the Supreme Court that an "action would not lie against the Government, &c." If this is not harassing a poor man to death, I do not know what is. This does not need a reply, but attach it to previous papers.

I have, &c.,

WM. STAFFORD.

1887-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-SERGEANT OF POLICE.

(PETITION PRAYING FOR AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIS CASE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 May, 1888.

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

The humble Petition of William Stafford,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That he served eighteen years in the New South Wales Police Force, and he also served the Government in other responsible positions, viz:—

2. Your Petitioner joined the old "mounted patrol" in March, 1860; he was promoted senior-constable in 1862; he was promoted sergeant in 1865; he was reduced to the rank of senior-constable in 1869, but in same year he was promoted by the Government to the more responsible positions of mining registrar and warden's clerk for the Mongarlowe and Narriga Gold-fields, which positions he held until 1874, when, at his own request, he succeeded senior-sergeant Duffy, at Braidwood, in charge of that station, where he held the offices of gold receiver, inspector of weights and measures, and Crown Lands bailiff, &c., until 1877, when, owing to gross charges of misconduct, preferred by the Moruya Bench against the sergeant there, your Petitioner was transferred from Braidwood to succeed Sergeant Cornett at Moruya.

3. That your Petitioner, without being harsh or oppressive to any person in discharging his public duties, rendered substantial services to the Government in the disturbed bushranging and horse and cattle stealing days, in recovering stolen property, in tracing evidence, and in pursuing, arresting, and in prosecuting offenders in the Courts. There are no less than 45 arrests and convictions for felonies alone recorded to your Petitioner's name. It was your Petitioner who first arrested the notorious Tommy Clarke, and traced evidence which led to his committal to Braidwood gaol upon four charges of highway robbery under arms, from whence he made his escape in 1865. If this offender had not been allowed to escape then, your Petitioner had ridded the Braidwood and Jagera Districts of all their noted offenders. Afterwards, while in pursuit of Clarke your Petitioner narrowly escaped from being shot by him. Your Petitioner also arrested the notorious Tom Brown, the Beaumonts, and Campbell, and other notorious characters, too numerous to mention here individually, beyond that those services were rendered in the Western and Southern Districts.

4. That notwithstanding those services your Petitioner was dismissed from the said Force on the 7th of September, 1877 (without being called upon to answer any definite charge), for "attempting to defraud the Government, by obtaining money by false pretences," to wit, 36 shillings, travelling and night allowance, upon the mere grounds of a report sent to the Inspector-General of Police against your Petitioner, whereby your Petitioner was deprived of his salary, emoluments, and of all the benefits that would accrue to him from the "Police Reward and Superannuation Fund," to which your Petitioner contributed 3 per cent. of his salary yearly for 18 years (*vide* Police Regulation Act 25 Vic. No. 16, sections 19, 20, and 22), provisions for "rewards, gratuities," and "pensions," for "officers having served 15 years and upwards, &c."

5. That your Petitioner was wrongfully dismissed in direct contravention of the "Rules" passed by the Governor in Council for the "regulating and guidance of the Police Force in New South Wales" is manifest, because under the "74th Police Rule" the Inspector-General should not shrink from doing his duty; thus if he believed your Petitioner to be guilty of "fraud, &c.," that duty was clear, viz., to prosecute your Petitioner or acquit him honorably. Thus, through the Inspector-General of Police and his sub-officers not having done their duty, your Petitioner would most humbly submit to your Honorable House that your Petitioner has had to suffer severely so far, for either the neglect, apathy, or fear of his officers, in their not "submitting" their charge against your Petitioner to "the local Bench of Magistrates," and, forsooth, your Petitioner would further submit to your Honorable House that this has been the difficulty throughout in your Petitioner's case to overcome, because evidently your Petitioner's officers found out, when it was too late, that the sweeping charge of "fraud," upon which your Petitioner was dismissed, would not stand the test of investigation before any "Bench of Magistrates unconnected with the Force."

6. That your Petitioner never lost sight of his case; but, being in the interior, time did not permit him to follow up his claim. Besides, your Petitioner thought that in time the Inspector-General of Police would consider your Petitioner's services, and redress the injustice done to your Petitioner, upon appealing to him in a calm, straightforward manner—which your Petitioner has done—but, forsooth, without success. Thus, as the last correspondence (authenticated by affidavit) on the subject of your Petitioner's dismissal, have been laid on the table of your Honorable House, and printed, your Petitioner would submit that it is not necessary to recapitulate the facts again here—beyond the fact that there was never one *bonâ-fide* report or complaint made or proved against your Petitioner while serving in the Police, to justify his officers to even censure him for any act of his; and that the Magistracy, the Gold-fields Wardens, and other gentlemen of standing have certified to your Petitioner's efficiency and worth.

7. Your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honorable House may make such inquiry into the facts of your Petitioner's case as your Honorable House in its wisdom and sense of justice may deem meet and just.

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

WILLIAM STAFFORD.

Norton-street, Leichhardt, 28th April, 1888.

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1887.)

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, 16 April, 1888.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish my Departmental Report for the past year, accompanied by the usual tabulated statistical information.

The total number of persons confined in the prisons on the last day of the year was 2,382 as against 2,500 in 1886, while the population had advanced from 1,030,762 to 1,042,919.

The entries and discharges for the year show respectively 18,858 and 18,976 as compared with 20,614 and 20,676 for 1886. The labour returns a value of £42,016 13s. 3d, inclusive of work done in the extension and repair of prison buildings, manufactures, and general work, as compared with £40,235 4s. 10d. for the previous year.

A general sanitary improvement may be gathered from the hospital returns.

That for education does not afford matter for comment.

The reconvictions stand:—For the 1st class, the more serious offenders, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, or more frequent, 18, 6, 28; for 1886, 23, 10, 23. 2nd class, 113, 52, 74—108, 43, 115. 3rd, "imprisonment only," 79, 13, 20—93, 31, 51; drunkards and petty offenders, 1,018, 413, 577 as against 1,325, 552, 814.

It is satisfactory to note that there has been a diminution in the number of prisoners of 118 in the face of an advance of 12,157 in the population; and it may be added that this result is notwithstanding the continued operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the longer duration of sentences and creation of new offences, which of necessity have caused the material swelling of the number of persons confined. Further it may be observed that the number of prisoners in proportion to the population was lower at the end of 1887 than at the same period of the last decade.

The entries and discharges, and the reconvictions, which last named constitute a good criterion on the condition of crime in connection with penal administration, exhibit material improvement.

I have in previous reports pointed out the material disadvantages under which the utilisation of prison labor is placed by the practical restriction to work for the purposes of the prisons and other public departments, and the difficulties almost amounting to impossibilities, of obtaining work for prisoners in the lesser country gaols, added to the large proportion of worn out and incapable persons, as also those of too short sentences for instruction, consigned to the prisons.

There are many important features of penal administration which have been treated of in my former reports, and somewhat comprehensively in that for 1886, which I cannot enter upon without undue repetition. In September last, however, I furnished a report of early contemplated changes, largely affecting the administration of the department, and which I think it desirable, in order to render this annual report more complete, to embody herein:—

"In response to the accompanying minute of the Minister of Justice, I have to report the coming changes in the immediate future, which may be taken to commence with the new year in the penal administration of the Colony.

"The means for carrying these changes into effect will be afforded by the occupation of the new Central Western Prison at Bathurst, the occupation of Biloela for the broken down class of metropolitan vagrants, the completion of additional cells in Parramatta Gaol, and the completion of the huts now in course of erection, for the reception of the license holders to be employed on the breakwater works at Trial Bay, in terms of the Regulations of 17th December, 1886, estimated to number 100.

"The extension of cell room that will become available by this additional accommodation towards the long aimed-at object of dissociation of criminals will be 642 separate cells, and this will enable the Department to overcome the evils of association, which has hitherto so materially frustrated the working of the system, to an extent embracing those classes of offenders for the comparative isolation of whose treatment such isolation is most needed, both to a penal and reformatory end.

"It may be observed that the general association which has hitherto of necessity prevailed has been the chief cause of at the same time diminishing the deterrent effects of imprisonment, by relegating offenders from the association with an outside community to that of a community within the prisons, constituting a prison society, and thus propagating corrupting influences.

"The mode of the intended occupation of Biloela (in large dormitories) I desire to place on record is not to be defended, save in the exigency existing from the absence of a metropolitan penitentiary, and should only be regarded as temporary, pending the construction of such a prison, the necessity

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necessity for which, in the early future, should not be lost sight of. But as the class to be imprisoned there will be restricted to the habitual vagrants and petty offenders, for whom improvement and suppression are alike impossible, the evil will be more seeming than real.

"In my annual report I made mention of the great advantage that would arise by means of relieving the pressure upon Darlinghurst Gaol by the 170 persons proposed to be placed upon Biloela, and thus clearing the way for a course of separate treatment of young offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, to which I would look for the most material arrest of crime that can be devised, such arrest in early stages being of far greater value and effect than any mode of treatment for more confirmed criminals. I think it well to embody an extract from my annual report descriptive of the treatment above mentioned.

"The treatment referred to, and for the introduction of which I will submit regulations for approval, will consist of separate treatment throughout all sentences of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 25, under sentences up to six months.

"They will be worked and fed in their cells, have no communication with other prisoners or among themselves, and will have as low a diet as is consistent with health, with due provision for exercise. Such a system I recently saw in work in Victoria, where it has been partly established. I am informed by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments there that out of 200 who have been so treated only ten have returned. If it should have equal success in this Colony it cannot fail to be of equal benefit to the younger offenders and to the State. It may be found to be practicable to extend the system in a modified form to young female offenders. Under it the evil effects of prison association at an early stage of crime will be arrested. The treatment will chiefly be carried out on young metropolitan offenders, and in Darlinghurst, wherein I can see my way to the necessary arrangements.

"The employment of license-holders at Trial Bay under a modified form of restriction is in some degree experimental, and is the largest departure in that direction that I have heard of anywhere; but I have every hope that with good management the project may be attended with success, and prove a very desirable mode of amelioration of long sentences."

I may observe that delays in building preparations have postponed the carrying out of the proposed changes; but they may now be expected to come into operation in the immediate future.

Before leaving this general subject I may be permitted to refer to a recent correspondence initiated by Mr. District Judge Backhouse, respecting treatment of criminals.

In that correspondence I pointed out that effective advance could be obtained from the judicial side of the question, equally, if not in a greater degree, than in the executive.

I desired to create a greater distinction than has hitherto obtained here or elsewhere between crime in its initiatory rather than in its more progressed and habitual stages, and the object could be accomplished by very brief and simple legislation.

The legislation that I propose is to give the Courts discretionary power in all cases of first offenders, having of course due regard to what may be the exceptional character of an offence, to substitute for the existing three or five years' sentence one of nine months under severe conditions of separate treatment duly regulated with regard to preservation of health. There has not hitherto existed the conditions as regards building accommodation to give effect to any such proposition.

The treatment proposed would, while based upon the primary idea of seclusion, be most deterrent in its effects, and at the same time completely avoiding the demoralising and contaminating results of association by an early offender with confirmed criminals. The offender thus treated would leave prison not more, but undoubtedly less, of a criminal than he entered. From my own observation I am convinced that but a very small proportion of offenders, who would carry away a wholesome dread of a repetition of such punishment, and none of the recollection of those ameliorations, that it is necessary to extend to long incarceration, or incitements through the influence of evil associates to a future career of crime, so treated, would return. I have mentioned nine months which is considered the maximum period for which prisoners can be confined entirely without association; and I am fortified in my views by the full concurrence of the Inspector-General of Police, who informed me that he had reported that the proposition in its adoption would be the most important factor yet in operation for the suppression and diminution of crime. I would take this opportunity urgently to press the adoption of the policy indicated upon the Government.

My report for 1886 treated of the Reformatory question. I have nothing thereto to add, excepting that the Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls continues to uphold its reputation as a model and most successful institution.

I can again report favourably of the conduct of the Prison staff, whose efficiency has been considerably promoted by the means under the Civil Service Act of retiring enfeebled officers.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,
Comptroller-General.

(B.)—VALUE OF LABOUR, 1887.

Gaol.	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.		Cost of Material.		Work done for the Prison buildings, extensions &c., repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and other daily work and labour.			Nett Value.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Sydney	21,670	2 10	8,333	17 10	5,966	2 10	13,336	5 0	
Parramatta	15,880	10 4	5,961	10 6	12,455	14 1	10,018	19 10	
Berrima	3,710	3 5	1,146	1 0	1,780	18 3	2,564	2 6	
Maitland	4,019	13 8	925	7 9	3,628	2 10	3,094	5 11	
Bathurst	3,076	12 1	438	7 4	2,976	12 1	2,638	4 9	
Goulburn	9,314	12 11	4,076	10 0	2,856	19 0	6,838	2 11	
Mudgee	708	15 1	154	7 10	456	5 0	554	7 3	
Young	758	1 0	43	14 1	678	2 5	714	6 11	
Armidale	888	4 2	63	18 0	645	6 9	824	6 2	
Albury	979	6 9	177	14 4	708	14 5	801	12 5	
Tamworth	717	5 0	35	6 6	717	5 0	681	18 6	
Dubbo	1,042	14 6	92	12 10	728	18 6	950	1 8	
Total	£ 63,966	1 9	21,949	8 0	33,689	2 2	42,016	13 9	

(C.)—HOSPITAL RETURNS, 1887.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney	788	7,952	18
Parramatta	170	3,042	5
Berrima	39	1,067	1
Maitland	25	1,563	4
Bathurst	57	558	1
Goulburn	140	1,746	3
Albury	22	253	.....
Armidale	3	128	.....
Deniliquin	6	112	.....
Grafton	.....	871	.....
Tamworth	3	125	1
Mudgee	25	52	.....
Yass	2	79	2
Young	2	305	.....
Warga Wagga	.....	93	.....
Wollongong	4	136	.....
Hay	33	454	3
Trial Bay	.....	161	.....
Dubbo	29	192	.....
Police Gaols	40	605	3
Total	£ 1,367	18,984	41

(D.)—EDUCATION, 1887.

Particulars.	Gaol.	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	130	...	81	...	29	...	14	...	15	...
	Parramatta	106	...	93	...	...	...	3	...	10	...
	Berrima	33	...	10	...	7	...	10	...	6	...
	Maitland	33	...	...	...	10	...	8	...	14	...
	Goulburn	79	...	38	...	26	...	10	...	5	...
	Bathurst	15	...	10	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	404	...	232	...	75	...	47	...	50	...	
Number of those uneducated, showing progress made	Sydney	25	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	26	...
	Parramatta	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Berrima	16	...	2	...	9	...	4	...	1	...
	Maitland	14	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	4	...
	Goulburn	38	...	27	...	8	...	3	...	...	...
Totals	113	...	37	...	25	...	18	...	33	...	

(E.)—RECONVICTIONS, 1887.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from the foregoing.		
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.
18	6	28	113	52	74	79	13	20	1,018	443	577

1887-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(LAND RESUMED FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE PARRAMATTA GAOL.)

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 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 construction of an extension of the Gaol at Parramatta, and the Government has sanctioned the carrying out the said extension, for which public funds are lawfully available: 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 "Cumberland Mercury," circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, declare that the land hereinafter described has been resumed for the public purposes hereinbefore mentioned, 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, interests, 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 Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, area 2 acres 3 roods 52 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-western side of Barney-street with the south-western side of Clifford-street; and bounded thence on the south-east by part of the north-western side of Barney-street bearing south-westerly 4 chains 60 links to the north-eastern bank of a small tributary of the Parramatta River; thence on the south-west by that tributary downwards to the south-eastern side of Board-street; thence on the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north-easterly 2 chains 24 links to the south-western side of Clifford-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-east by part of that side of that street bearing south-easterly 8 chains 12 links, to the point of commencement,—being allotments Nos. 1 to 8 of section 74 of the town of Parramatta, as shown on plan catalogued P. 107-750, in the Department of Lands.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereunto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

