Sessional Papers

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT

OF

PETITIONS RECEIVED

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WHEN RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM AND WHENCE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF SIGNATURES.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	ABSTRACT OF PRAYER.
1887. 19 Jan. ..	Robert Deane, Thomas W. Eady, and Michael Metcalfe, Directors of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company	Three	Mr. Henry Clarke	Praying leave to proceed with the Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment Bill, under the 65th Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly.
19 ,, ...	Andrew Armstrong and James Alexander Brown	Two	Mr. Ives	Praying leave to proceed with the Willoughby and Gordon Tramway Bill, under the 65th Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly.
21 ,, ...	People of the District of Monaro	Three hundred and ninety-one	Mr. Dawson.....	Praying the House to make certain amendments in the Crown Lands Act.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 21 January, 1887.

F. W. WEBB,
Acting-Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1887.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Message from Governor recommending.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1°.	Read 2° and committed, reported, Report adopted, read 3°, passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council, without Amendment.	Remarks.
		1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	1887.	
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Sir Henry Parkes	21 January	21 January	21 January	21 January	21 January	21 January	Standing Orders suspended, 21 January, 1887. Assent not reported.
Sydney Corporation Act Amendment	Mr. O'Connor	.....	.....	21 January	.....	.....	.....	Not brought in.

No. 2.

REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1887.

Short Title.	By whom and when Petition presented.		Ordered, presented, and read 1°.	Remarks.
		1887.	1887.	
Illawarra Steam Navigation Act Amendment	Mr. Henry Clarke	19 January	19 January	Stopped by prorogation.
Willoughby and Gordon Tramway	Mr. Ives	19 January	19 January	Stopped by prorogation.

Legislative Assembly Offices,
Sydney, 25th January, 1887.

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

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

No. of Address or Order.	When Passed. Votes. No.	When Passed. Votes. Date.	When Passed. Votes. Entry.	On whose Motion.	Papers applied for. By Address.	Papers applied for. By Order.	Return to Address or Order.	Register Number.	If to be Printed. Date of Order.	If to be Printed. When given to Clerk of Printing Branch.
109	115	1886. 24 August.....	4	Mr. G. A. Lloyd ...	.....	Cost of Printing and Binding Parliamentary Papers and *Hansard*.	1887. 19 January..	87.25	1887. 19 January..	1887. 20 January.
32	97	1877. 6 July	5	Mr. Macintosh.....	Immigration Steamship "Aberdeen"	.....(*Further*)	19 January..	87.39	19 January..	20 January.
108	110	1886. 13 August.....	3	Mr. Harold Stephen	.....	Premises leased for Government purposes in Sydney (*Further in part*)	19 January..	87.26	19 January..	20 January.
126	148	18 October ...	5	Dr. Wilkinson	.....	Randwick Asylum	19 January..	87.38	19 January..	20 January.
77	79	17 June...	8	Mr. Hammond.....	.....	Temporary Appointments to Civil Service .....(*Further in part*)	19 January..	87.37	19 January..	20 January.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 25th January, 1887.

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

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS AND HANSARD.

(COST OF PRINTING AND BINDING FOR SESSION 1883-4.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 24th August, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The number of Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly "printed after each day's sitting."
"(2.) The cost of printing the same."
"(3.) The cost of printing all Parliamentary Papers, *Hansard* excepted, for the "Session ending 1st November, 1884."
"(4.) The number of volumes which that Session comprised."
"(5.) The total number of volumes bound."
"(6.) The cost of binding."
"(7.) The same information with regard to *Hansard*, for the Session ending "1st November, 1884."

(*Mr. G. A. Lloyd.*)

	Number of copies printed after each day's sitting.	Cost of Printing.	Number of volumes the Session comprised.	Total number of volumes bound.	Cost of Binding.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS	1,015	8 11 0 (average)	.....	.....	.....
Session ending 1st November, 1884.					
ALL PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS (*Hansard* excepted)—					
Council	.....	5,361 14 8	4	540	335 6 3
Assembly	.....	13,651 18 6	12	2,312	1,715 9 11
Hansard	.....	4,807 19 0	6	2,700	843 14 0

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 2nd September, 1886.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

[3*d*.] 43—

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 8s 6d.]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic., No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th January, 1887.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following revised Regulations, under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," to take effect from the 1st instant.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE "VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867."

Interpretation.

1. By the term "Corps" is meant a united body consisting of two or more Batteries or Companies formed into a consolidated Regiment, as also a Battery or Company formed separately, or in the country districts forming part of an Administrative Regiment, or connected under an administrative system with a Consolidated Regiment: Provided also that in the case of a Regiment, and the several Corps or Companies composing it, the Officer commanding such Regiment shall, for the purposes of discipline referred to in clause 28, paragraph 1, of the Volunteer Act, be deemed to be the Officer Commanding the Corps, and the word "Corps" in such case be held to mean Regiment.

2. By the term "Recruit" is meant a Volunteer who has not been finally dismissed drill.

Constitution.

3. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic. No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all Regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

4. The Volunteer Military Force shall consist of the following arms:—

Cavalry,
Artillery,
Engineer,
Torpedo,
Mounted Infantry,
Infantry,

which may be formed into Corps partially paid for services rendered, and into Reserve Corps or portions thereof serving gratuitously; but Corps formed under the system of partial payment may be supplemented as to numbers by the affiliation to them, or to any portion of them, of a reserve serving gratuitously.

5. Engineer and Torpedo Corps will be formed of persons who are connected with the profession of Engineers, Electricians, Instrument-makers, and Mechanics generally—and in the case of the latter Corps, a proportion of Boatmen.

Precedence.

6. The different arms of the Volunteer Military Force rank in the following order, viz.:—

Cavalry,
Artillery,
Engineer,
Torpedo,
Mounted Infantry,
Infantry.

7. Every Corps and Regiment receives a title or number indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Corps and Regiments of the same arm. The Corps, Batteries, or Companies in a Regiment take precedence according to their numbering or lettering.

8. On parade, Corps and Regiments are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the Officer in command may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the Service.

9. Officers of the Force rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies as the juniors of their respective ranks, and with the Officers of the Permanent Forces of the Colony according to dates of commissions; but Officers of the Reserve Force shall in all cases rank with the rest of the Forces as juniors of their respective ranks.

10. The relative precedence of Officers is determined solely by the ranks and dates of commission in that Force.

11. The relative precedence of Officers of different Corps holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined—

1st. By reference to previous commissions.
2nd. By the relative precedence of the arms or regiment to which they belong.

12. The relative precedence of Officers of one Corps, bearing commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the *Gazette*.

13. Medical Officers will hold relative rank under the same rules as prescribed for medical officers of the army, up to, and inclusive of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

14. The Commissioned Officers are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignations are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

15. All appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals are inserted in the *Gazette*; and such resignations and dismissals shall, unless notified to the contrary, be held to mean absolute withdrawal from the Force.

16. Every Officer is required, on receiving his commission, to take the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

17. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains, Acting Surgeons, and Acting Veterinary Surgeons will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

18. No officer holding an honorary commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any Officer holding a substantive commission, or assume command otherwise than in connection with a Cadet Corps to which he may belong.

19. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his Corps or Regiment, and the administrative duties connected therewith.

20. Any Officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

21. Officers will be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force as to their competency. Officers failing to pass such will not be allowed to retain their commissions.

22. The Officer commanding the Volunteer Force is authorised to appoint such Officers, or other persons, as he may think fit, to be examiners of candidates for commissions and promotions.

23. Medical Officers in the requisite proportion, in addition to a Principal Medical Officer, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Force generally, which will perform such duties as may be required, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

24. All candidates for first commissions must produce a certificate of having passed the Civil Service Examination of the Colony, or an examination of a higher degree; exceptions, however, may be made on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, subject to the approval of the Governor, in the Country Corps, where it is frequently found that persons are candidates for commissions, who, although holding responsible positions, may not have passed the Civil Service Examination; and for commissions in the Reserve Corps the educational qualification necessary should, if possible, be as high as that of the Civil Service Examination, and must be such as in the opinion of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is sufficient to entitle the applicant to appointment, which may be made upon recommendation of that Officer, subject to approval of the Governor, and except in the case of persons possessing special military experience, will not be eligible for appointment as Subalterns if over thirty years of age in the Volunteer Force, and thirty-five in the Reserve, or as Captains or Field Officers if over forty in the Volunteer Force, and fifty in the Reserve. Officers who are above sixty years of age will be called upon to resign their commissions unless they be specially recommended by the officer commanding the Volunteer Force, as capable of retaining their appointments with advantage to the public service.

25. Subalterns must, within one year from the date of appointment, present themselves for examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects :—

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY OR RIFLES.

(*a.*) Drilling a Troop or Company in the prescribed evolutions, including dismounted service.
(*b.*) Riding.
(*c.*) Sword exercise, as also carbine or short rifle drill.
(*d.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

(*a.*) Company drill in close order.
(*b.*) Duties of guards.
(*c.*) Carbine or rifle exercises, and drill of one description of gun used by the Corps.
(*d.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

ENGINEER CORPS.

(*a.*) Company drill in close order.
(*b.*) Duties of guards.
(*c.*) Rifle exercises.
(*d.*) Military engineering (Sapper's Manual) :—
1. Hasty defences.
2. Defence of posts. Field-works.
3. Throwing up earth-works.
4. Revetting materials.
5. Revetments.
(*e.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

TORPEDO CORPS.

(*a.*) Company drill in close order.
(*b.*) Duties of guards.
(*c.*) Rifle exercises.
(*d.*) Signalling—flags, lights, electric telegraph, &c., &c.
(*e.*) Electricity in connection with submarine warfare, and how applied—batteries required, how constructed, and kind generally used.
Magneto-electricity for exploding submarine mines.
Galvanometers.
(*f.*) Torpedoes—electro, contact mines, ground mines, mechanical mines, circuit closers—how arranged and exploded.
Aggressive Torpedoes—Harvey's Whitehead's outrigger for boats.
Fuzes and detonators—how constructed and applied—charges: powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, and lithofracteur—relative values.
Cases—Sizes of cases for certain quantities of explosives and for different depths.
Firing by observation, and cross-bearings by shutter apparatus.
Testing table.
Cables for submarine mines.
Testing the same.
(*g.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

Examination for the rank of Captain and Field Officer will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns, with the addition of—

(*a.*) Battalion drill in close order, and proper mode of route marching.
(*b.*) Standing Orders of the Force.

INFANTRY CORPS.

(*a.*) Squad and Company drills.
(*b.*) Duties of guards and outposts.
(*c.*) Rifle exercises.
(*d.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

26. Captains appointed direct must within one year from date of appointment present themselves for examination, and Subalterns prior to promotion to the rank of Captain must pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects :—

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY OR RIFLES.

(*a.*) Drilling a Troop or Company in the prescribed evolutions, including dismounted service.
(*b.*) Riding.
(*c.*) Sword exercise, as also carbine or short rifle drill.
(*d.*) Formation of advanced and rear guards, and reconnoitring an enemy.
(*e.*) Aiming drill, and orders at the firing point.
(*f.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

(*a.*) Company drill and command of a company in battalion in close order.
(*b.*) Duties of guards.
(*c.*) Service of description of ordnance worked by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong.
(*d.*) Exercise with or without machines with the same guns.
(*e.*) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong, as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, care of magazines and shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.
(*f.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.

ENGINEER CORPS.

In addition to the subjects specified in examination for Subalterns :—

(*a.*) General knowledge of battalion drill and proper mode of route marching.
(*b.*) Military engineering :—
1. Defilade and obstacles, &c.
2. Batteries.
3. Execution of the work in connection with throwing up earth-works.
4. Detail of Batteries.
5. Field kitchen. Boning and levelling. From instruction.
6. Trenches. From instruction.
(*c.*) Standing Orders of the Force.

Examination for rank of Field Officer will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns and Captains.

INFANTRY CORPS.

(*a.*) Company drill and command of a company in battalion.
(*b.*) Duties of guards and outposts, and proper mode of route marching.
(*c.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.

27. Field Officers appointed direct must within one year from date of appointment present themselves for examination, and Captains prior to promotion to the rank of Field Officer must pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects :—

CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY OR RIFLES.

(*a.*) Evolutions of a Regiment of Cavalry, the examination being as far as possible practical in the field.
(*b*, *c*, and *d.*) As laid down for Captains, unless the Officer has already passed in these subjects.
(*e.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

(*a.*) Battalion drill in close order, the command of a battalion in brigade.
(*b.*) Duties of guards and proper mode of route marching.
(*c.*) Drill of guns in use in the Corps, and exercise with or without machines with the same.
(*d.*) General knowledge of the ordnance used by the Corps—ammunition, stores, carriages, &c., care of magazines, shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.
(*e.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.
(*f.*) Riding.
(*a.*) Battalion drill.
(*b.*) Knowledge of movements of battalion in brigade—field manœuvres and tactics.
(*c.*) Duties of guards and outposts, proper mode of route marching.
(*d.*) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.
(*e.*) Riding.

They must further be in all respects eligible to take command of the Corps or Regiment in the absence of the Commanding Officer.

All Officers will be expected to be practically acquainted with the exercises in which they have been theoretically examined.

28. If any Officer appointed as above fails to pass examination he will be examined again within six months, and in the event of a second failure he will be required to resign his commission.

29. In estimating the eligibility of Officers for promotion the examinations passed will be considered in conjunction with the reports made by their Commanding Officers and Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

30. The promotion of Officers up to the rank of Captain will be made, as far as practicable, by seniority, and to the higher grades by selection, subject to the passing of such tests as may from time to time be required, but no Officer belonging to a Corps connected under an administrative organization with a consolidated regiment can claim promotion in such regiment; and no Officer of a Reserve Corps or Company can claim promotion outside such Corps or Company : Provided, however, that in the case of a vacancy in a Corps, and no Officer of that Corps having qualified to fill the same, it shall be incumbent on higher authority, in the interests of the Service, to complete the establishment by the promotion or transfer of a duly qualified Officer from another Corps, or in some other manner.

31. Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors who have served twenty years as Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Forces may, whilst serving, be recommended for a step of rank. Subaltern Officers will not be granted a step of honorary rank whilst serving. Officers after twenty years' commissioned service may be recommended for a step of honorary rank on retirement (if not already granted whilst serving), with permission to retain their rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps to which they belonged. No second step of honorary rank will in any case be given, either whilst still serving or upon retirement.

32. It shall be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and other responsible Officers, to bring to the notice of higher authority any misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of any Officer, and also to draw attention to any case in which the necessity for the maintenance of discipline may not have been borne in mind by those exercising authority under the Volunteer Act.

33. Names of Officers for appointment, promotion, and retirement shall be forwarded through Officers Commanding Corps or Regiments, stating whether they assent or dissent.

34. In special cases the Governor may waive or vary the xaminations referred to in foregoing paragraphs.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

35. The Non-commissioned Officers of a Corps, other than Permanent Staff, shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer from among the members, subject to such orders as may be issued from time to time regarding examinations. Lance Sergeants and Lance Corporals, not exceeding one Sergeant and two Corporals for each troop, battery, and company, may be appointed by the Commanding Officer when the duties of the Corps or Regiment require it.

36. When a Non-commissioned Officer is reduced by the Commanding Officer of his Corps or Regiment, for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, a report shall be forwarded to the Brigade Office, for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

37. Non-commissioned Officers may be required to attend a course of such special instruction as their position may require.

MEMBERS.

38. No person below the age of eighteen or above the age of forty years is to be enrolled as a Volunteer in any Corps except the Reserve, in which the maximum limit shall be fifty years.

39. Boys of twelve years of age and upwards may be enrolled for the purpose of being trained as musicians, buglers, and trumpeters, subject to special examination as to probable fitness.

40. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

41. No member of a Corps is to be enrolled in another Corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former Corps.

42. A member of a Corps can only be transferred to another Corps with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

43. Persons discharged from a Corps, for any cause whatever, are not to be re-enrolled in any Corps without the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

44. Enrolled members are classed as efficients and non-efficients.

45. In order to be reckoned as "efficient" Volunteers must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

46. The normal standard height for Volunteers is 5 feet 6 inches for Cavalry, Mounted Infantry or Rifles, Infantry, Engineer, and Torpedo Corps, and 5 feet 7 inches for Artillery. But it shall be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, when he deems it desirable, to reduce the standard to 5 feet 4 inches for Cavalry, Mounted Infantry or Rifles, Infantry, Engineer, and Torpedo Corps, and to 5 feet 6 inches for Artillery.

47. The minimum chest measurement shall not be less than 32 inches.

48. Exceptions to the standard of height may be allowed with approval of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force,—in the Artillery, in case of Drivers; in the Torpedo Corps, in the case of men who are known to possess special scientific acquirements; in the Infantry where men are shown to have exceptional skill with the rifle; and generally in the case of musicians, buglers, trumpeters, or persons who from previous experience are likely to make particularly good Non-commissioned Officers.

49. In the inspection of recruits for that portion of the Force serving under the partial payment system, examining Surgeons must be guided by their judgment and experience in determining whether the men possess the physical capacity requisite for discharging the military duties of Volunteers.

50. The principal points to be attended to are—
(*a.*) That the recruit is of healthy aspect, and does not present an appearance of feeble health or impaired constitution from existing or previous disease.
(*b.*) That he is intelligent.
(*c.*) That his vision is good, or at least sufficiently good to enable him with the right eye to discern objects clearly at not less than 300 yards.
(*d.*) That the capacity of the chest is fairly proportioned to his stature, and that the heart and lungs are healthy.
(*e.*) That he is not ruptured.
(*f.*) That the limbs are properly formed and developed, and the motions of the joints are satisfactory.

51. Recruits desiring enrolment will be first examined by the Officers Commanding Corps, and in Regiments by the Officers Commanding, their Staff, or such other persons as may be ordered, to see that they come under the conditions of age, height, &c., required by the Regulations. The recruits being found suitable for enrolment, and entry having been made of the abovenamed particulars on the attestation sheets, they will, if not of the Reserve, be brought before Medical Officers or medical gentlemen duly authorized to inspect recruits, who will sign certificates in the following form certifying to the fitness of service of such recruits, which certificates will appear on the attestation sheets :—

Form.

I, A. B., do certify that does not appear to be over the age noted in this attestation sheet, that he is healthy, has good eyesight, is of proper chest measurement, is not ruptured, and is capable of bearing the fatigue incident to the performance of military duty.

52. Care must be exercised in the enrolment of men for the field batteries, that a certain proportion are able to ride, and are possessed of knowledge as to management of horses.

53. Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments are required to bring forward from time to time for discharge such Volunteers as may be unfit for the performance of their military duties, through age, infirmity, special inefficiency, or other cause—as also such Volunteers as may be below the standard or requirements of these Regulations.

PERMANENT STAFF.

54. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers, Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, storemen, caretakers, and others, and is generally under the orders of the Officers Commanding Volunteer Force, notwithstanding such Officers, Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, or others may be attached to Corps or Regiments.

55. The appointment, promotion, reduction, and discharge of Warrant Non-commissioned Officers and other subordinates of the Permanent Staff rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and all such persons serving for pay shall take the oath of allegiance and subscribe a declaration of voluntary service, and be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

56. Warrant Officers rank senior to, and Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff rank with, Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers in the different grades according to the dates of their appointments in the Force, and the ranks in which they may have been detailed to act when specially attached to Corps or Regiments.

57. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to classify, from time to time, the Warrant Non-commissioned Officers and others of the Permanent Staff, according to the zeal, experience and general conduct—such classification to carry with it the relative rates of pay approved by the Government.

58. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to place any Non-commissioned Officer or other subordinate of the Permanent Staff under stoppages of pay for any offence—such as irregularity of conduct, or want of attention to his duties—which may be proved against him, such stoppage for any such offence not to exceed one month's pay; and no Non-commissioned Officer or other subordinate shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

59. Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers, when attached to a Corps or Regiment, are for the time being under the direction of the Officer Commanding that Corps or Regiment, who will report to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of these Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers.

ORGANIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED REGIMENTS.

60. The Officer Commanding a consolidated Regiment is responsible for the discipline, drill and instruction of the various Batteries or Companies composing it, and he will notice any infraction of the provisions of the law or of the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, and the like.

61. Officers Commanding Batteries and Companies and others are in like manner responsible to the Officer Commanding the Regiment for the condition of their Batteries or Companies, and all matters relating to discipline, care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, the payment and messing of their men, and the carrying out generally of such other details as may be necessary for the administration of military business.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

62. The object of an administrative organization is to unite separate Corps in the Country Districts under a common head—as far as practicable with a regimental system—and to secure uniformity of discipline and drill, and to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of a regimental staff.

63. The Field Officer commanding a Regiment will have the general charge of the discipline, drill, and instruction of the several Corps under his command. He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, &c.

64. Officers Commanding Corps in a Regiment are required to bring to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Regiment all infractions of discipline, misconduct, neglect, or inefficiency on the part of those under their command, and, subject to such orders as may be issued, to take charge of all arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other stores issued to their Corps, as well as to see to the payment and messing of their men, the execution of all orders, and the maintenance of discipline.

65. No officer of a Corps forming part of a Regiment, other than the Regimental Commanding Officer and his authorized staff, has any authority over the other Corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several Corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill the senior Officer present assumes the command.

DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS.

66. An Adjutant of Volunteers is purely a Staff Officer, and is not allowed to hold a regimental commission, and consequently cannot exercise regimental or Corps command, except as noted in paragraph 122.

67. An Adjutant is appointed to give instruction to the Regiment to which he is attached. He is subject to the orders of his Commanding Officer, and he is required to assist him in carrying on the military duties of the Regiment, but he is not to take any part in non-military affairs. It is his duty to visit the component parts of the Regiment, in accordance with such orders as may be issued.

68. The Adjutant of a Regiment is to keep a muster-roll, and is to have access to the muster-rolls and other official documents of the Corps composing it.

69. Every Adjutant is required to keep a diary, showing the instruction imparted by him, and the hours during which he has been in attendance at his office, as also the duties performed by the Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Regiment.

70. He will prepare and forward all such returns as may be required, as well as keep or superintend the keeping of the books of his Regiment.

71. He will generally perform the duties of Regimental Paymaster.

72. The Warrant and Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Regiment will be specially under his supervision.

73. As a Public Accountant, it will be his duty to exercise a special supervision over all claims submitted against the Government, as also to see to the prompt settlement of all claims submitted on behalf of his Regiment.

DISCIPLINE.

74. Meetings are not to be held in Corps or Regiments for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of a Commanding Officer, or of recommending any particular course of action; nor are memorials to be drawn up to the same effect; and no meetings, except those called together by or under the authority of the Commanding Officer of a Corps or Regiment are to be held. If any Officer or Volunteer has cause to think himself aggrieved, he will represent his case through his Captain to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Regiment; any appeal against the decision of the Officer Commanding the Corps or Regiment will be made through the latter to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and any further appeal will be made through these Officers for transmission to higher authority.

75. Although it is intended that every opportunity shall be given for inquiry into well-founded complaints and the redress of grievances, Officers and Volunteers will be personally responsible if they prefer complaints of a litigious or frivolous character.

76. Officers and Volunteers of a Corps or Regiment are not, individually or collectively, to attend political meetings, or join in public political discussions or demonstrations in uniform. Bands of Corps or Regiments are not to appear in uniform for any purpose without the consent of the Commanding Officers of their Corps or Regiments.

77. When a Volunteer has been discharged for misconduct, a notification of the fact, with the cause of discharge, will be inserted in Corps, Regimental and General Orders.

78. Disobedience of orders or disrespect shown to higher authority will be instantly reported to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Regiment; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon instant obedience that not only must all Commissioned Officers see that it is always duly enfored, but Non-commissioned Officers failing to report any contempt or neglect of their authority will be liable to be instantly reduced. Military custom indicates that obedience should be rendered even when it may be considered justifiable to prefer a subsequent complaint.

79. The arrest referred to in clause 28, paragraph 2, of the Volunteer Act, is held, in accordance with the custom of the Military Service, in addition to such power of custody as is given by the Volunteer Act, to mean a suspension from all military duty and participation in rifle-shooting until the cases leading to such arrests may be disposed of.

80. Duty with a Corps is held to mean not only presence under arms on parade, but the performance of all administrative duties of a military nature, in or out of uniform.

81. Any Volunteer who fails to produce, for inspection or return, as required, any arms, accoutrements, or other property entrusted to his care, within a reasonable time, will be proceeded against under the Volunteer Act, or steps will be taken for fining or discharging him for disobedience of orders. Every Volunteer on becoming non-effective is required to immediately return to the Head-quarters of his Corps all arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, &c., which may have been issued to him.

82. Corps or Regiments are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor; and no attack will be made by any Corps, either by day or night, on any quarters or encampment of troops unless the permission of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force has first been obtained.

83. When Volunteers belonging to one or more Corps or Regiments are brought together under arms at rifle-shooting matches, or on other occasions, the senior Officer present, in uniform, is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline, and the carrying out of any rules formulated to ensure safety.

84. Volunteers in uniform shall give the military salute to His Excellency the Governor, Officers of the Military and Naval Forces of the Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Imperial Service, when in uniform.

85. Volunteers will be careful on all occasions to appear either in the authorised uniform of their Corps or Regiments, or in purely civilian dress—the unsoldierlike appearance of Volunteers dressed partly in uniform and partly in civilian costume bringing discredit not only on themselves, but on the Force to which they belong.

86. Officers Commanding Batteries or Companies and others, in Corps or Regiments, are requested to report, through the proper channel, all breaches of discipline and neglects of duty, to the Officers Commanding their Corps or Regiments.

87. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments, and, during continuous training, the Officers Commanding Administrative Regiments and portions of same in place of Officers Commanding Corps, shall have power to enforce the following fines :—

	s.	d.
(*a.*) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day, or with clothing, arms, accoutrements dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on	2	6
(*b.*) Talking in the ranks	2	6
(*c.*) Inattention, and other minor irregularities ...	2	6
(*d.*) Neglect of duty	5	0
(*e.*) Neglecting to notify to Officer Commanding Battery or Company change of address within fourteen days of such change	7	6
(*f.*) Leaving the ranks without permission	7	6
(*g.*) Minor cases of insubordination and disobedience of orders	10	0
(*h.*) Drunkenness on parade or duty, or in camp, or elsewhere in uniform, will be visited with a fine of 20s. for the first offence, and a repetition of the offence within twelve months will invariably be punished by discharge.		

Fines inflicted under the above will be noted in the quarterly returns, and will be retained by Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps for the purpose of encouraging proficiency in the arm special to their respective branches of the Service.

88. Officers Commanding Corps or Regiments will, immediately after parade, receive the reports of Officers as to any Volunteers who have misconducted themselves, and in case of fine, will cause record of offence and punishment to be made in the Order Book, or in aggravated cases they will report the circumstances to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force in writing, who will, if any additional penalty appear requisite, order a portion of the pay, not exceeding double the amounts above specified, to be stopped, or the case to be dealt with as may seem to him to be necessary.

89. These fines will be deducted from the pay or deferred pay of the Volunteer, whether the same has accrued prior to or subsequent to such fines being awarded.

90. Commanding Officers of Corps or Regiments will report to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force all cases in which fines are inflicted; and if any Volunteer shall feel himself aggrieved, he may address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force on the subject, through the Officer Commanding his Corps or Regiment.

91. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is empowered to issue such standing and temporary orders, from time to time, as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of business.

92. No member of the Force is to be buried with military honors, beyond those due to his rank, and except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the Officer Commanding the Corps.

93. The Queen's Regulations and Customs of the Imperial Military Service will be taken generally as a guide in all matters not specially dealt with in the Volunteer Act and these Regulations.

Courts of Inquiry.

94. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

95. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone direct the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to convene the Court, which in such a case must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

96. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely collecting and arranging evidence, or it may, in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it will have no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called into question to know what he has to answer.

97. It rests with the convening authority to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness on oath, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President direct to the convening authority.

98. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence, if so directed.

Declaration to be made by President and members of Court.

99. I, A.B., do declare upon my honor, that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court: I further declare upon my honor, that I will not on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

100. A record of the above declaration having been taken is to be entered in the proceedings of the Court.

Drill, Training, Exercise, and Efficiency.

101. To test efficiency, every Corps will be inspected annually by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, or other appointed officer.

102. Recruits enrolled in the Force shall attend the Head-quarters of the Corps in which they are enrolled, or at such other place, and at such time as may be directed by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for such preliminary drill as may be necessary to fit them for the ranks.

103. Recruit drill will be conducted by the Permanent Staff, under the direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and recruits shall be passed into the ranks by an officer of the General or Permanent Staff, or other appointed person.

104. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, provided during the previous year he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month for the remaining part of such year, including such continuous training, shot practice, annual inspection, and musketry instruction as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year: Provided that no Reserve recruit shall be required to attend any period of continuous training.

105. No Officer or Volunteer under the system of partial payment shall, except in the case of Medical Officers and Quartermasters, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st January of any year, unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified; provided that Field Officers of the Regimental Staff will not be prejudiced as regards efficiency for non-attendance at night drills, but it is required that a general superintendence and occasional presence at such drills shall be given by them.

Artillery, Engineer, and Torpedo Corps.

(*a.*) Continuous training and exercise for nine or six days respectively at Easter, or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.

(*b.*) Thirteen daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection, also shot practice for Artillery) out of eighteen ordered for training exercise, and instuction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Regiment or Corps belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(*c.*) For Officers and Volunteers attending nine days Continuous Training, six night attendances out of ten, and for others eighteen night attendances out of twenty-five ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Regiment or Corps belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

INFANTRY.

(*d.*) As in (*a*).

(*e.*) Twelve daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Regiment or Corps belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(*f.*) As in (*c*).

(*g.*) Course of musketry as ordered.

CORPS AND REGIMENTS GENERALLY.

(*h.*) If absent from Annual Inspection with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness, duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (*b*) and (*e*). Every daylight attendance (*b*) and (*e*) in excess of number required for efficiency may be counted in place of a night attendence. Lectures will also count as night attendances.

No Officer or Volunteer of the Reserve shall, except as notified in paragraph 23, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified.

(*a.*) Eight daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of twelve ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(*b.*) Fourteen night attendances out of twenty ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.

(*c.*) In addition to the above shot practice for Artillery will be required annually, and a course of Musketry for Cavalry, Mounted Infantry, and Infantry will be required biennially for which attendances as follows will be allowed :—

Shot practice—One attendance under sub-section (*b*).

Musketry—Two attendances under sub-section (*b*) for Volunteers who may qualify for marksmen and 1st class. One attendance under sub-section (*b*) for Volunteers who may qualify for 2nd class.

(*d.*) *If absent from Annual Inspection*, with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (*a*). Every daylight attendance (*a*) in excess of number required for efficiency may be counted in place of a night attendance. Lectures will also count as night attendances.

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill, musketry, instruction, or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

106. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to issue, from time to time, such orders as may be necessary to secure attendance at parades, &c., of Bandsmen, in lieu of the special training required in paragraph 105 ; and, except in the case of the Reserve, at such rates of remuneration as may seem proper.

107. For the purpose of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour and a half by day and an hour by night, but should Corps or Regiments having assembled be dismissed through inclement weather or other cause before the hour specified be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

108. The Field Officers of a Corps or Regiment are not to be absent from Inspection without first having obtained leave from the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

109. When Corps under an administrative system are inspected at their own Head-quarters, the Commanding Officers of such Corps must obtain leave from the Officer Commanding the Regiment. In each case sufficient reason must be assigned for leave being required.

110. Other Officers and Volunteers who desire to be absent from the Annual Inspection for any special reason must apply to the Commanding Officers of Corps, stating reasons for their applications. If such reasons are not satisfactory, leave will be refused. In case of sickness a medical certificate must be transmitted within one week.

111. It shall be competent to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and Officer Commanding Corps and Regiments, to order a course of recruit drill to such individuals as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency ; but such attendance at drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

112. Attendance at Church parades and funerals will not be allowed to count towards efficiency, nor will pay be granted for such attendance.

113. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to order a course of special drill for Corps and individuals whenever, in his opinion, rendered necessary, but such attendance at drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

114. No Officer or Volunteer arriving on the parade ground after a parade has been formed up shall be allowed to fall in. A parade shall be held to be formed up when immediately after assembly the roll has been called, and the Corps has marched on its markers.

115. Commanding Officers of Corps or Regiments are responsible for forwarding the applications of Officers for leave-of-absence from continuous training, through the proper channel to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force ; and in transmitting the same they should express their own opinions as to the granting or withholding of leave, after having obtained full information on the subject. An Officer in asking for leave must not content himself with stating urgent private affairs as the ground of his application, but must give good reason why such leave is absolutely necessary.

116. Any leave from continuous training (except in case of sickness) must be applied for previous to or on the first day of the assembly of the Corps or Regiment for such training.

117. An Officer who applies for leave on account of sickness must forward a medical certificate, as follows :—

, of the Corps or Regiment, having applied for a certificate on which to ground his application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this Officer, and find that [*the nature of the disease, &c., is to be here fully stated, and the period during which the Officer has suffered under its effects*], and that in consequence thereof I conceive him to be incapable of military duty.

118. When the whole or any part of the Force is called out for continuous training it shall be notified, when necessary by the post, through Commanding Officers of Corps, to those concerned, when such training and exercise shall take place, and publication thereof shall also be made in one or more of the newspapers of the district. Any such notice so published shall be deemed a sufficient notice to every Officer and Volunteer to whom the same applies, notwithstanding that he may not have received notice by post.

119. Any Volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness certified, according to these Regulations, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for training, or absents himself from the time and place appointed for the continuous training and exercise of his Corps or Regiment, or, during the time of such training and exercise, shall be discharged, exception however being allowed when, in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, such circumstances may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty.

120. Corps, battery, and company parade states, showing the total number on parade, with names of absentees, must be rendered to the Commanding Officer or Adjutant of the Regiment immediately before the parade is dismissed, and such Officer is held strictly responsible for the correctness as regards numbers present. Officers Commanding Corps, Batteries, and Companies are responsible that a proper record is preserved, for entry in quarterly returns, of the names of those present on parade, as no pleas of error will be entertained after such returns have been rendered to the Military Staff Office.

121. It is competent to the senior Officer on parade to direct any Officer to assume command for the purpose of manœuvring a Corps or Regiment, although other officers senior to him be present.

122. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, or Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments, to detail an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer of the Permanent Staff to assume command, on parade, of any Corps or Regiment for the purpose of exercise and instruction.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

123. The course of instruction for Volunteers will be as laid down in General Orders from time to time.

124. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to :—

1st. To the best shot of a Regiment, an embroidered badge of cross muskets and crown above and below on scarlet cloth ground.

2nd. To the best shot of a Corps or Company, an embroidered badge of cross muskets and crown above on scarlet cloth ground.

3rd. To certain of the first-class shots (to be styled "marksmen"), an embroidered badge of cross muskets on scarlet cloth ground.

125. Every Volunteer must go through the course with his own Corps or Company; the only exceptions will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and unable to go on, duly verified by medical certificate, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force previous to commencing the course.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances, other than those noted in paragraphs 23 and 106, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system,—for example, in the case of gunners, sappers, and privates:—

(*a.*) 10s. for each day of attendance during the period of continuous training.
(*b.*) 5s. for each attendance at daylight drills.
(*c.*) 2s. for each attendance at night drills or lectures.
(*d.*) 10s. for course of Musketry, and classifying as marksmen.
7s. 6d. for course of Musketry, and classifying as 1st class shots.
5s. for course of Musketry, and classifying as 2nd class shots.
(*e.*) Balance unappropriated as above, and equalling one-sixth of annual rate, as bonus for efficiency.

The annual rate of pay of other ranks, other than command pay, will be proportionately distributed in like manner.

127. Recruits enrolled for the first time will be entitled to receive, on being passed into the ranks, a sum equal to that appropriated for efficiency; the amount so earned shall, however, be held as deferred pay, and shall be payable to individuals only at the termination of the period of their Volunteer service. A special account of sums received and paid under this head shall be kept Regimentally, and a statement thereof shall be rendered annually to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, but no recruit will be eligible to receive efficiency money on the 1st of January following. It shall also be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to strike off the pay list any recruit who may have failed to go through shot practice, or musketry instruction when opportunity offered to complete efficiency in respect thereto.

128. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled to receive pay for any time during which he has been in arrest, or under suspension from duty, if adjudged to have been guilty of the matters alleged against him.

129. Any Officer or Volunteer who absents himself, either with or without leave, for any cause whatsoever, from the time and place appointed for attendances at drill, or does not appear at the time and place appointed for continuous training and exercise, or so absents himself during the time of such training and exercise, shall not be entitled to pay for the period of such absence; neither shall command pay be drawn by any Officer who is absent from duty beyond one month, but the proportion of such pay for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties; nor shall forage or horse allowance be drawn by any Officer who is absent on leave beyond three and one month respectively, but the proportion of such allowance for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties.

130. An allowance to regimental messes may be charged at the daily rate of 5s. for every Officer present during continuous training.

131. Officers to whom full forage allowance is granted will be required to keep and use a horse and appointments, which must be their own *bonâ fide* property, and suitable for military purposes. In default they will only be entitled to receive horse allowance for the provision of suitable horse and appointments.

132. Pay accounts will be rendered and settled quarterly.

133. No claim against the Government in respect of pay or allowances will be admitted for any year if not submitted to the Pay Office for adjustment prior to the 1st day of March in the year following, in order that the performance of the public business may be facilitated, and the provisions of the Audit Act observed.

134. It shall be the duty of the Chief Paymaster to see that all claims against individuals or Corps are closed annually, and not later than the 15th of March in every year.

135. An annual capitation allowance of £2 shall be granted for every efficient Officer and Volunteer of a Reserve Corps, and the issue of such allowance shall be based upon the number of efficients shown in the annual returns; but no claim to this allowance shall be admitted at the commencement of any year if the number of efficients in any Corps be less than three-fifths of the authorized establishment of such Corps, and the services of such Corps shall be dispensed with.

136. These capitation allowances are to provide Officers Commanding Reserve Corps with the means of supplying uniform, and of meeting expenses other than those connected with the issue of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, musketry stores, and the provision of instruction; and should a surplus remain at the end of any year after deduction on account of above the same will be handed over to Officers Commanding Corps, for deposit in a Bank, and kept distinct from any private or other account.

137. In case of the disbandment of a Reserve Corps any balance standing to the credit of the capitation fund with the Chief Paymaster shall become the property of the Government, after payment of all expenses sanctioned under these Regulations.

138. A committee shall be formed of the Officers and the two senior Non-commissioned Officers of every Reserve Corps, to audit the accounts and prepare an annual balance-sheet of the funds accruing from these allowances; and such balance-sheet shall be rendered to the Military Staff Office not later than the 1st of March of every year, for the information of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and a copy thereof shall also be published by the Commanding Officer in Corps Orders. The account kept in the books of the bank shall be subject only to the drafts of the Commanding Officer and two members, whom the Committee may conjointly empower to draw cheques.

CLOTHING.

139. Uniforms will be supplied and maintained as under by Commanding Officers of Corps from funds provided for the purpose, and in the case of Reserve Corps out of the capitation grant, except as hereinafter provided.

140. The distinction in uniform and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the ranks of the wearers, are to be observed. Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments are held responsible that the local rules regarding uniforms are strictly adhered to. The several portions of a Regiment must be clothed alike, and according to authorised pattern.

141. Clothing will be issued on the following scale:—

1 tunic, to last five years.
1 jacket, to last two years.
2 pairs trousers, to last three years.
1 forage cap, to last two years.
Helmet, to last five years.
1 great coat, to last six years.
1 pair of leggings, to last three years.

There will be granted to Reserve Corps, on first formation, the following articles:—

1 tunic, 1 pair of trousers, and 1 helmet

to each Volunteer not in excess of fixed establishment.

Recruits will be entitled to clothing on having passed preliminary drill.

142. A chevron of Silver-lace on Regimental or Corps facing cloth (for Reserves clothes in green cloth) will be worn on the left arm immediately above the knot or point of the cuff, for every five years of continuous service. Musketry badges will be worn on the left arm immediately above the service chevron, or in the absence of such immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue, or until the Regiment or Company has gone through a subsequent course of musketry.

143. Volunteers will, for period of continuous training, provide themselves with kit, as follows:—

2 shirts.
2 pair socks.
1 towel.
1 knife, fork, and spoon.
1 comb and brush.
2 brushes.
1 box blacking.
1 piece soap.
1 housewife.
2 pairs boots, suitable to the Service.

144. It shall be competent for Officers Commanding Corps in all cases in which uniform has been damaged, rendered unserviceable, or lost, prior to the expiration of the period during which it was required to last, to cause such individual to repair or renew such uniform at his own cost, or in default to proceed under penal clauses of Volunteer Act in the above respect.

145. Volunteers resigning or being discharged from the Force shall, in cases in which the uniform returned by them has not lasted the prescribed period, be liable to such stoppage from any pay or deferred pay which may be accruing to them at time of such resignation or discharge as will represent the proportionate value of such uniform, with reference to the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally issued. After uniform has lasted the prescribed period, or has been paid for, it will be considered the property of the individual.

146. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct, when he considers it necessary, the issue of articles of uniform to individual Volunteers, and cause same to be supplied by contract, and paid for out of clothing fund.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND STORES.

147. All arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., provided to a Corps or Regiment remain the property of the Government, and the Commanding Officer for the time being is held responsible for their being at all times in a serviceable state, and for their being returned into store when required in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

148. Great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of arms entrusted to Volunteers; and Officers are to point out to those under their command that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished that should rust be permitted to accumulate inside it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and consequently impair the accuracy of the weapon.

149. The establishment of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers for Corps and Regiments is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms and accoutrements and other stores. Neglect must therefore always exist where the arms or accoutrements, &c., are in bad order, or where there is an absence of systematic issue and return.

150. The rifle must invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

151. Volunteers must not, under any circumstances, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorized ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks or any other parts improperly altered or damaged will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the Corps or individual.

152. As the Commanding Officer is responsible for the condition of the arms issued to his Corps or Regiment, it will be his duty to withdraw permission to Volunteers to keep their arms at their own houses whenever such Volunteers fail to keep them in proper order, and he will cause the same to be deposited after drill in armouries, or places set apart for that purpose. In any case in which the arms are neglected the discretionary power granted to the Commanding Officer in this respect will be withdrawn.

153. The repairs of all arms returned by Commanding Officers will be executed in the manner and to the extent laid down for the repair of arms in possession of the regular Army. In the case of the repair of a barrel, or supply of a new barrel, the complete arm, with its bayonet, should be sent in.

154. Commanding Officers are, if necessary, to forward to Head-quarters any Government arms in the possession of their Corps or Regiment requiring repairs, accompanied by a certificate of the cause and extent of damage. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully, or by neglect, or want of due precaution, together with transmission to and fro, will be charged to the Corps or individual.

155. Ammunition will be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

156. Every country Corps is required to provide a secure place for the custody of its small-arm ammunition.

157. When ammunition is provided by Government for the use of a Corps, careful arrangements should be made by the Commanding Officer for its conveyance from the railway-station or place to which it may have been transmitted.

158. The Commanding Officer of a Corps or Regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of a Corps or Regiment.

159. Targets and mooring-tackle are supplied to Artillery Corps.

160. The hire of boats to place and remove the targets is also allowed.

161. All surplus stores—such as empty powder barrels, metal-lined cases, metal cylinders, or empty bursters—are to be forwarded to Head-quarters by the cheapest and most direct conveyance.

162. In case where ammunition is forwarded to a Corps, for instructional purposes, the Officer Commanding such Corps will be held responsible for any unexpended balance; and in case of such balance not being accounted for, the value of the same may be made a charge against such Commanding Officer, to be deducted from his pay and allowance, or, in case of a Reserve Corps, will be made good by deduction from capitation allowance.

163. A certificate must be rendered on the 1st January in each year, by Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments, that, subsequent to the Annual Inspection in the previous year, such arms as were not then seen by the Inspecting Officer had been duly seen by them or their Regimental Staff, and found complete and in good order, or otherwise, as the case may be.

164. It shall be the duty of Officers Commanding Corps and Regiments to require of Officers relinquishing or assuming command of individual Batteries or Companies to sign a mutual certificate of transfer, according to form, Appendix B.

165. Any loss, damage, or destruction of arms, accoutrements, or stores, which may be traced to any Officer or Volunteer, will be required to be made good by stoppage from his pay, or, in default thereof, proceedings against him will be instituted under the Volunteer Act. In the case of Reserve Corps, any such loss, damage, or destruction will be made good by deduction from capitation allowances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

166. All official correspondence from Corps is to proceed from the Officer Commanding, or pass through him.

167. When a Corps forms part of a Regiment wholly or partially under an administrative system, the official correspondence of the Officer Commanding the Corps is to pass through the Field Officer Commanding.

168. Correspondence relating to the personnel, duties, discipline, general efficiency, leave of absence, discharges, recruiting, appointments, and promotion, including confidential reports on qualification of officers for the same, transfers, resignations, examination and instruction of Officers, &c., in addition to official correspondence for the Officer Commanding the Forces will be addressed to the *Assistant Adjutant-General*. That relating to the quartering and encampment of troops, the issue of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, necessaries, stores, rations, contracts, transport, rifle ranges, barracks, canteens, recreation rooms, library, barrack damages, and allowances of fuel and light, &c., will be addressed to the *Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General*.

169. The Chief Paymaster will, as the direct Accountant of the financial department of the Government, correspond direct with the Treasury and Audit Office on matters connected with his financial duties.

170. Commanding Officers of Corps formed separately or of Regiments, and Adjutants of such Corps and Regiments, acting in their capacity of Sub-accountants to the Chief Paymaster, will communicate direct with that Officer on matters of finance.

171. Applications for leave of absence for Officers up to one month, and for Volunteers up to three months, must be made to the Officers Commanding Corps. Beyond these periods, and in the cases referred to in paragraphs 108 and 115 of the Regulations, application must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

172. Correspondence of Artillery Corps will be addressed to the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

173. The following rules will be observed:—All replies, remarks, or queries arising out of any original letter or memorandum are to be made in the form of memoranda. The first memorandum is to follow on the page where the original letter or memorandum ends, and each succeeding memorandum is to follow that which by date precedes it. Each minute is to be consecutively numbered in red ink or pencil. A fresh half-sheet of paper is to be added when required for commencement or continuation of a memorandum, and on no account is such commencement or continuation to be made on vacant spaces of previous memoranda, or in the margin. All original letters and memoranda to be written on foolscap paper, quarter margin, and each to refer to one subject only.

174. As a general rule, the system here laid down will be adhered to, but it will be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to issue orders in variation thereof, from time to time, in view of facilitating the conduct of public and departmental business.

BOOKS AND RETURNS.

175. It shall be competent for the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force to require such books to be kept up by Corps or Regiments, and such returns and states to be rendered from time to time, as he may deem necessary.

GUN DRILL AND PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

176. No gun practice of Artillery Volunteers is to be carried on, except under the superintendence of an Officer of the Permanent Staff, unless a relaxation of this rule has been specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

177. Neither Volunteers not at exercise nor other spectators are to be allowed to congregate round barrels or cases containing powder which are being issued.

178. Bands of music must be prohibited from playing, either inside or in the immediate vicinity of batteries, during gun practice.

179. Whether in firing with or without shot, saturated cartridges are not to be used; they spoil ranges and are apt to leave embers in the gun.

180. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time is forbidden.

181. Sword bayonets are not to be used by artillerymen engaged in gun drill or moving powder.

182. No smoking is on any account to be allowed in the vicinity of gun-carriages or waggons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

183. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from batteries in use by Volunteers, which consist of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing are, under no circumstances, to be less than 20 seconds, and especial care is to be taken in such cases in sponging out the gun and serving the vent, with the view of obviating as far as possible any chance of accident.

184. Magazines are to be kept strictly clean and free from all gravel, sand, or grit; and no iron, light, lucifer match, or anything likely to cause combustion is to be permitted therein, nor is anyone to enter a magazine with articles of a *combustible* nature *on his person*.

185. No smoking or fire is to be permitted near a magazine.

186. In moving powder-barrels about a magazine all friction is to be avoided as much as possible, and care is to be taken that no powder is spilt on the floor, on which an old rug or blanket is to be placed; and all persons employed in a magazine must either wear list slippers or remove their boots or shoes. The magazine floor must be carefully swept after each transaction.

187. When a magazine is open for airing during fine weather some one must be in charge on the spot to warn persons from approaching it except on duty.

188. Cases or barrels of powder are not to be opened either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action they are to be deposited in rear and to windward thereof, under proper guard.

Precautions at Rifle Practice.

189. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at Volunteer Rifle Ranges is not to be permitted. All practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, who will be in charge of the firing party, and held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.

190. None but experienced persons are to be employed as markers at Rifle Ranges. The responsibility of employing boys in that capacity at private practice must rest with the members of the Force.

191. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the firing point will see that the special Rules and Regulations bearing on the safety of Rifle Ranges are carried out.

192. Officers in charge of Rifle Ranges will afford facilities for target practice to Cadet Corps, subject to such orders as may be issued by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force from time to time.

Cadet Corps.

193. Cadet Corps are formed of youths of *twelve* years of age and upwards.

194. The members of a Cadet Corps are not to be attested for service.

195. The Commanding Officer of a Cadet Corps receives only an honorary commission. He may appoint acting subalterns in the proportion of one for every fifty Cadets.

196. No Cadet Corps shall be formed unless fifty members can be enrolled; and prior to the acceptance of service a guarantee must be given by the Head-master of the school wherein such Corps is sought to be formed, that due care will be taken of such Government stores as shall be issued, and that payment will be made of such charges as may be assessed on behalf of the Government against such school, on account of loss, damage, or destruction.

197. Any Cadet Corps whose number of enrolled members falls below twenty-five shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have ceased to exist and commissions to have lapsed, and it shall thereupon be incumbent on the Head-master of the school to return forthwith all arms, stores, &c., the property of the Government.

198. The undermentioned paragraphs of these regulations do not apply to the Reserve:—87, 88, 89, 90, 115, 116, 118, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 143, and 145.

Appendix A.

*Form of Certificate for Exemption from Jury List.**

I certify that of has served as an efficient Volunteer for *two years*, thereby claiming exemption from serving as a Juror during the year , in accordance with clause 37 of 31 Victoria No. 5, of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Commanding Volunteer Force.

(Place and date.)

* This certificate to be renewed at the commencement of each year.

Appendix B.

Form of Certificate on Change of Command.

We certify in accordance with paragraph 164 of the Regulations for the Volunteer Force, that on the transfer of the clothing, equipment, and stores of the on the the whole has been verified, and has been found to be properly appropriated, in good condition, and to agree in the quantities.

Relinquishing Command.

Assuming Command.

(Date.)

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[9d.]

15—B

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 January, 1887.

FURTHER RETURN *(in part)* to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 17 June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A Return showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, "1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, "stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination "each person thus temporarily appointed has passed."

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Name	Salary.	Age.	What University or other Examination passed.	
	per annum.			
James S. Campbell	£200	24	Sydney University Junior Examination	Treasury.
William Napier	£200	30		
J. S. Green	£200	47		
E. J. Thomas	£150	28		
J. Saunders	£ 25	29		Customs Department.
A. R. Barry	£ 60	17	University, Civil Service	
G. J. Dixon	£200	67		
F. W. Spencer	£100	20		
P. J. M'Mahon	£180	42		
P. Lysaght	£ 60	21		
J. Cramsie	£ 60	15	University, Civil Service	
Alfred J. Smith	£125	23		Stores Department.
Jacob R. Clark	£3 per week	60		
Richard Vickers	7/6 per diem	23		
John H. Clampett	7/6 do	52		
John Shying	7/6 do	40		
Thomas E. Boland	7/6 do	39		
Wm. Horn	7/6 do	54		Ordnance Department.
T. Holmes	7/- do	23		
R. Johnstone	8/- do	24		
J. Dunlea	7/- do	24		
Moses Owen	£125 per annum	39		Shipping Office.
John E. Jackson	£195 do	45		

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 18th October, 1886.

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[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £6 5s. 9d.]

Department of Lands.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.

Name.	Salary per diem.	Age.	Examination Passed.
	s. d.		
Evans, G.	14 0	26	None.
Brooke, H. T. H.	12 0	28	For a Commission in H.M.I. Forces.
Barnes, J. W.	12 0	28	None.
Bourke, T. R.	10 0	29	do
Bingle, W.	10 0	25	Civil Service and Junior.
Baker, R. W.	10 0	40	None.
Breakell, H.	10 0	20	do
Crowley, C. W.	10 0	30	do
Copeland, H. B.	10 0	22	do
Gordon, W. T.	10 0	27	Junior.
Jenkins, T. P.	10 0	26	None.
Pugh, T.	10 0	32	do
Thwaites, W.	10 0	35	Incorporated Law Society of London.
Wehr, A. J. S.	10 0	47	Matriculation.
Wiley, F. S.	10 0	25	do
Hobson, J.	9 0	31	Royal College of Preceptors.
O'Hanlon, W.	9 0	23	None.
Griffin, F. W.	7 6	28	do
Gibson, T.	7 6	32	do
Byers, C.	7 0	23	Royal College of Preceptors.
Edwards, J. L.	7 0	23	Assistant Paymastership in H.M. Navy.
Hall, R. P.	7 0	24	None.
Hancock, E.	7 0	34	do
Morris, J. E.	7 0	21	Civil Service.
Monday, P. H.	7 0	28	None.
Purcell, T.	7 0	21	do
Trimble, T.	7 0	20	Civil Service.
Volckman, W. L.	7 0	22	do
Robinson, F. S.	7 0	29	None.
Watson, W. T.	7 0	22	do
Jamieson, W. R.	6 0	21	Civil Service.
Robinson, S. J.	6 0	21	None.
Arcus, J. A.	5 0	18	do
Byrnes, W. H.	5 0	17	do
Freeman, W. C.	5 0	21	Civil Service.
Julian, J. G.	5 0	21	Junior.
Kenny, D. J. J.	5 0	18	Civil Service.
Spalding, A. J.	5 0	22	Civil Service and Junior.
Walker, T.	5 0	19	Civil Service.
	per annum.		
Cleary, J. T.	£50	17	do
Hall, A. T.	50	16	Junior.
M'Connell, W.	50	18	None.
Perry, A.	50	18	Civil Service.
Wade, W. F.	50	18	Junior.

Survey Office.—Department of Lands.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Surveyor-General's Office, over which the Civil Service Board have no control, under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Examinations passed.	Remarks.
				1885.		
J. Ryan	Caretaker, District Survey Office, Cooma.	£126 per annum	39	1 Jan.	Nil.	
F. D. Fisher	Temporary Draftsman	10/- per diem	26	3 „	Civil Service, Victoria, 1877; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1884.	
C. Laverty	do	8/- „	...	21 „	.....	Resigned 19 Feb., 1886.
F. Mott	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „	...	24 „	.....	„ 24 Dec., 1885.
P. Cowley	Temporary Draftsman	12/- „	...	5 Feb.	.....	„ 30 Oct., 1885.
A. M. Meüdell	do	14/- „	...	9 „	.....	„ 30 April, 1886.
C. W. Potter	Temporary Salaried Surveyor.	£300 per annum	...	17 „	.....	„ 10 June, 1885.
G. R. Edwards	Temporary Field Assistant	6/- per diem	21	11 Mar.	Matric. and Civil Service, Victoria; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
T. Pring	Temporary Draftsman	14/- „	35	26 „	Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1877.	Reappointed.
A. T. Mayson	do	14/- „	46	30 „	do do 1880.	do
W. T. Bramley	do	10/- „	28	9 April	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
A. E. Tyler	do	10/- „	23	15 „	do do	
E. Campbell	Temporary Clerk	10/- „	44	28 „	Nil.	
S. L. Gell	Temporary Draftsman	14/- „	36	20 May	Direct Commission for the Line, 1870; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	do
R. G. Begley	do	10/- „	...	13 June	.....	Resigned 13 Nov., 1885
B. H. Boake	do	10/- „	21	15 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
E. H. Davies	do	10/- „	19	1 July	Junior University, 1882; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
E. Ekeastedt	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „	30	1 „	Matric., Sweden, 1878; Licensed Surveyor's, Sweden, 1882; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Age.	Date of Appointment.	Examinations passed.	Remarks.
				1885.		
A. E. Roberts.....	Temporary Computing Clerk	£50 per annum	17	11 July	Junior University, 1884.	— — — —
A. F. Sainty	Temporary Draftsman.....	5/- per diem ...	24	20 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
D. A. Riddle	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „ ...	23	20 „	First class Associate of Arts, Hobart, 1880; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	
D. Ramsay, jun....	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	24	27 „	Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	
J. Bongers	do	8/- „ ...	25	27 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
W. Scanlen	do	10/- „ ...	39	10 Aug.	do do	
J. W. Harvey.....	do	10/- „ ...	23	13 „	do do	
D. R. Alderton ...	do	10/- „ ...	21	24 „	Junior University, 1879; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney, 1884; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	
H. Fulton	do	8/- „ ...	22	24 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney	Reappointed.
J. O. Oxley.....	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „ ...	...	1 Sept.	.....	Resigned 16 Jan., 1886.
E. Flannery	Temporary Draftsman.....	12/- „ ...	21	2 „	Junior University, 1878; Cadet's, S.G.O., 1882; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	
J. Sandeberg	do	5/- „ ...	28	25 Nov.	University Exams., Wisby and Calmar, Sweden; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
W. H. Edmondson	do	6/- „ ...	23	29 Dec. 1886.	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
J. L. D'A. Irvine	Temporary Field Assistant	7/- „ ...	25	1 Jan.	Junior and Senior Civil Service, New Zealand, 1878; Cadet's, New Zealand, 1878; Surveyors' exam., New Zealand, 1881; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W., 1885.	Now employed as Temporary Draftsman, at 10/- per diem.
J. Blaikie	Temporary Draftsman.....	10/- „ ...	28	8 Feb.	Junior University and Licensed Surveyor's, New Zealand; Licensed Surveyor's, Queensland; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
C. Clifford	Messenger, Hay District Survey Office.	12/- per week ...	15	15 „	Nil.	
L. H. Johnson ...	Temporary Clerk.....	£50 per annum	21	24 „	Nil.	
W. M'Intosh	Temporary Field Assistant	6/- per diem ...	24	15 Mar.	For license to teach drawing in State Schools, Victoria; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
L. V. de Apice ...	do ...	6/- „ ...	...	8 April	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
T. Suttie	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	26	8 „	do do	Reappointed.
A. P. Manton.....	do	14/- „ ...	38	20 „	do do (1873).	do
H. A. Thomas ...	Cadet, Orange District Survey Office.	£50 per annum	18	29 „	Civil Service, N.S.W., 1883; Junior University, N. S. W., 1884; Cadet's, S.G.O., 1886.	
L. C. Palmer	Temporary Field Assistant	7/- per diem ...	23	1 May	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
G. A. Denning ...	Temporary Draftsman.....	10/- „ ...	19	1 „	Junior University, 1882; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
C. Cansdell.....	Temporary Field Assistant	6/- „ ...	19	3 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
D. C. White	do ...	6/- „ ...	20	6 „	do do	
J. T. Mackenzie ...	do ...	6/- „ ...	23	10 „	do do	
F. W. Hawkins ...	Temporary Salaried Surveyor.	£300 per annum	28	14 „	Civil Service, N.S.W., 1873; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	
E. G. Sewell	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- per diem ...	31	26 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	Reappointed.
J. H. Wood, jun.	Temporary Field Assistant	6/- „ ...	22	2 June	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	do
A. W. J. Foster...	Temporary Draftsman.....	.....	31	4 „	Junior, Senior, and Matric. Exams., University; Cadet's and Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	do
C. T. Howard.....	do	6/- per diem ...	18	9 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
F. Watkins.....	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „ ...	25	14 „	Junior and Senior Civil Service, New Zealand; Licensed Surveyor's, New Zealand and N.S.W.	
R. Bornstein	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	23	14 „	Junior University, 1878; Temporary Draftsman's and Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	do
T. Major.....	Temporary Clerk.....	10/- „ ...	51	18 „	Nil	Temporarily employed pending appointment as Appraiser of Runs.
A. P. Skerritt.....	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	35	22 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney	
C. Laverty	do	10/- „ ...	24	5 July	do do	Reappointed.
G. H. Legge	Temporary Field Assistant	10/- „ ...	18	24 June	Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	
F. R. Hollings ...	do ...	6/- „ ...	21	25 „	Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney.	
E. L. Schultz.....	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	20	29 „	Junior and Senior University; Cadet's, S.G.O.; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	
H. P. Rich	do	14/- „ ...	33	12 July	First and second examinations for Cadets, S.G.O.	do
A. Middleton	Temporary Field Assistant	6/- „ ...	18	26 „	Junior and Senior University.	
C. G. Anderson ...	do ...	6/- „ ...	27	1 Aug.	Mate (1878), Master (1879), also Master of passenger steamer (1879), Sweden; Temporary Draftsman's, Sydney; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	
F. S. Joseph	Temporary Draftsman.....	14/- „ ...	36	28 May	Surveyor's and Surveyor under Real Property Act, New Zealand; Licensed Surveyor's, N.S.W.	

Sydney: Charles Potter Government Printer.—1887.

[3d.]

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(REPORT FROM THE PRINCIPAL UNDER SECRETARY IN REFERENCE TO THE PUBLICATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 *January*, 1887.

IN submitting the within explanation, I have the honor to report that no instructions whatever were given by the Chief Clerk or myself for the publication of the *Gazette*, and that I never received any Ministerial authority to do so, the Executive authority not having been obtained. The necessary papers were prepared, as is usual in all such cases, together with the *Gazette* notice in Supplement shape, but no instructions were given to publish it. The usual course pursued is that when the *Gazette* is ready for issue it is brought to me for approval. I then authorize the first Clerk, Mr. M'Lerie, to issue it, and he initials the document and sends it to the Government Printer for publication. In the present case this rule was not observed, otherwise the error could not have occurred. The *Gazette* was neither brought to me nor to the Chief Clerk before publication but sent direct to the Printer by Mr. M'Lerie without authority. I extremely regret this unfortunate occurrence, and sincerely trust that you may feel disposed to deal leniently with the gentleman who made this grave error, as I feel sure it was committed more under misapprehension than carelessness, and he is an old and excellent public officer.

CRITCHETT WALKER.

22nd January, 1887.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RANDWICK ASYLUM.

(RETURN IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18 October, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The total amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue upon "the buildings of Randwick Asylum.

"(2.) The proportion, approximately, of the Randwick Society's Reserve "Fund of £50,000 accruing from payments made to the Society from the "Consolidated Revenue, and the amount carried to the said fund under "wills and bequests.

"(3.) The total number of children in Randwick Asylum (including "apprentices and inmates of Catherine Hayes Hospital and Receiving "House) on 31st December, 1885, and on the 30th June, 1886.

"(4.) The number of children over 12 years of age in Randwick Asylum, "on 30th June, 1886.

"(5.) At what age the inmates of the Institution are apprenticed.

"(6.) How many children are now apprenticed to the Institution, stating "at the same time whether it is in accordance with the Society's Act of "Incorporation and By-Laws that they should be so apprenticed, instead of "being sent to applicants outside the Institution in the usual way.

"(7.) How the children apprenticed to the Institution are maintained, and "their wages paid—whether from the fund held by the Society for the "support of destitute children.

"(8.) The average cost per head, during 1885, of maintaining children in "Randwick Asylum at Biloela, on the "Vernon," and under control of "the State Children's Relief Department.

(*Dr. Wilkinson.*)

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[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 12s. 3d.]

RANDWICK ASYLUM.

		£	s.	d.
1st. Government subsidy to main building		19,500	0	0
Catherine Hayes Hospital		3,000	0	0
Receiving-house		2,000	0	0
Buildings and improvements charged in annual accounts for maintenance of Government children, 1876 to 1883, both inclusive...	£8,335 8 6			
Less 20 per cent. wear and tear	1,667 1 8			
		6,668	6	10
Total from Government on buildings		£31,168	6	10

2nd. The Reserve Funds of the Randwick Society approximately are :—

1st. By wills and bequests £39,400 6 6

2nd. Fixed deposits, 31/12/85 ... ... 8,000 0 0

Latter amount represents part of surpluses (£15,000), derived from bonuses* between 1876 and 1883, paid from the Consolidated Revenue. There was also a special grant of £3,000 in 1876, making together £18,000.

3rd. 31st December, 1885,—237 children; 30th June, 1886,—272 children.

4th. Twelve. Some of these were subjects for hospital treatment.

5th. 12 years and upwards.

6th. The children are stated to have been apprenticed in accordance with the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Society.

7th. From General Current Account.

8th. From January to March 31st, 1885, at rate of £24 2s. 10½d. per head. From April 1st to December 31st, 1885, £18 per head.

HUGH ROBISON,
Inspector of Public Charities.

* Beyond payment of full cost of maintenance of the Government children an annual bonus of £4,000 was paid to the Secretary, reduced in 1884-5 to £2,000.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "ABERDEEN.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January,* 1887.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, "the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, "relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and "after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

"(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of "the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the "Immigrants by each ship.

"(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His "Excellency the Governor."

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 15s. 0d.]

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Reporting the arrival of the steamship "Aberdeen," and the disposal of the Immigrants by this vessel.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 November, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 13th instant, of the steamship "Aberdeen," from Plymouth, with 657 Immigrants, having left that port on the 28th September, thus completing the voyage in 46 days.

The contract price as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 for 400 statute adults, and of £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. The vessel on arrival was found to be in perfect order and condition, and all arrangements for the comfort of the Immigrants were very satisfactory. The steamer called at the island of Teneriffe for coal.

English..... 269
Scotch..... 97
Irish..... 291
657

3. The Immigrants by the steamer consisted of 25 married couples, 100 single men, 322 women, including 60 wives come to join their husbands, and 185 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £1,115 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £542 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,657 paid by the Immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Some of the Immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £144 12s. 6d. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or of monies held by them, and of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the Immigrants. During the voyage there occurred five deaths, one of which was that of a single man. There were no births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the whole of the Immigrants, on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received into the Depôt, whence a large number were immediately discharged to their friends, the remainder, numbering 33, were hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	.....	.....	8	.....
To or with friends	8	67	30	65
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	.....	.....	1	.....
General total ... ... (187)	8	67	39	65

These proceeded to 28 different localities. The remainder of the Immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, John M. McDonagh, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. In accordance therefore with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, Dr. McDonagh is entitled to receive as his remuneration the sum of £339 5s., thus calculated :—

Payment for a maximum of 700 Immigrants	£350 0 0
Less 5s. per head on 43 Immigrants short of that number arrived ...	10 15 0
	£339 5 0

Dr. McDonagh is also entitled to be provided with a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the Matron, Miss Jones, discharged her duties in a satisfactory manner, also considers that she should receive an extra gratuity. It is therefore recommended by the Board of Immigration, that in addition to the usual payment of £40, she should receive an additional gratuity of £20 for this her seventeenth voyage, in charge of female Immigrants; also in consideration of her having the charge of the very large number of women and children (436); also that she be provided with a second-class return passage to London.

10. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; 2 married people's constables (each £2), £4; 3 single men's constables (each £2), £6; 7 single women's constables (each £3), £21; Lamp-trimmer, £3; 7 sub-matrons (each £2), £14. Total, £61. And upon the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to the nurse and assistant matron, £10.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22nd, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the amount of £40 placed at their disposal, in the following manner:—To the captain, £15; chief officer, £7; purser and chief steward, £5; third officer, £2; fourth officer, £2; baker, £2 10s.; baker's assistant, £1; cook, £2 10s.; condenser, £1; 2 assistant storekeepers (each £1), £2.

12. The Agent-General appointed a Dispenser, of whom Dr. McDonagh reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive a gratuity of £20, also a second-class passage to England, should he return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the Immigrants during the voyage was good. The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Tonsellitis.

14. Dr. McDonagh states that the water supplied was good and regularly issued.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Aberdeen" arrived at Sydney, 13th November, 1886.

Number of births on board:—Male, nil; female, nil.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Robert Park	6 months... ...	Acute Pneumonia.
2	Margaret Frew	11 "	" "
3	Alfred Hill	5 "	" "
4	James McIlwraith	19 years	" "
5	Lizzie Hill...	1 year	Tabes Mesenterica.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	17	118	.....	61	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	.....	.....	.....	8	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat...	8	67	.....	31	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows, widows and children included	.....	.....	429	.....	* At an average rate of wage of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ...	.....	.....	396	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt	.....	.....	33*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 25 November, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Copy of the Agent-General's sailing letter of the steamship "Aberdeen."

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 1 October, 1886.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Aberdeen" on the 28th inst., with 662 emigrants on board, equal to 561 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

(1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.

(2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Aberdeen," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

(3.) A list of emigrants per "Aberdeen" who obtained at Plymouth Bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.

(4.) A copy of Dr. McDonagh's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depôt, together with certificates given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.

(5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.

(6.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration.—W.C., B.C., 8/10/86.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[3d.]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(LISMORE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th November, 1886.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board of the Municipal District of Lismore, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

REGULATIONS of Meetings and Conduct of Business and the Duties of Officers of the Fire Brigades Board for the Municipality of Lismore, Richmond River, as constituted under the Fire Brigades Act 1884.

1. The Board shall meet for the despatch of all necessary business on the first Wednesday in each month at 4 p.m., at the Council Chambers, Lismore, for the time being. Special meetings of the Board may be held wherever necessary, and convened by order of the Chairman.

2. The Mayor of Lismore, for the time being, shall be Chairman, and shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

3. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Two members shall form a quorum.

4. The Secretary shall have charge of all books and papers the property of the Board; he shall keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings, conduct all the correspondence, and receive all moneys payable to the Board, and shall deposit all such moneys at once to the credit of the Board in the Bank appointed by the Board.

5. The Board shall from time to time determine in what Bank their account shall be kept; and until otherwise ordered the account shall be kept in the Bank of New South Wales, Lismore, in the name of the Lismore Fire Brigades Board.

6. All accounts against the Board, and all sums to be expended shall be passed by resolution at a Board Meeting; and all accounts so passed shall be paid by cheque on the Board's Bankers; such cheques to be signed by two members of the Board and countersigned by the Secretary.

7. The accounts of the Board shall be made up by the Secretary to the end of June and end of December in each year, and shall be examined by the Board, and certified to by all the members thereof, and published in the local papers, and also in the Government Gazette, as soon after the 30th June and 31st December in each year as practicable.

8. Proper books of receipts and expenditure shall be kept, and receipts for all moneys shall be given upon printed and consecutively numbered receipt forms with corresponding butts, which alone shall be evidence of the payment thereof to the Board.

9. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each Member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.

10. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by circular by the Secretary.

11. The Board shall appoint caretakers of its property, and pay such remuneration as they may from time to time determine upon, and shall define the duties of such caretakers, and may dismiss them at any time for any cause.

12. The Officers shall consist of a Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Engineer, Foreman of Hose, Foreman of Suction, and two Branchmen, all of whom shall be annually appointed by the Board.

13. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the Officer in Charge of any Volunteer Fire Company under this Board, and who shall have control, when on duty, practice, drill, or parade, of such Company; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Company. The duties of 2nd Lieutenant shall be to assist the Captain and 1st Lieutenant and in their absence to take command on all occasions. The Captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

14. The Captain shall keep a roll of all Members, with a record of their attendance at drills, practices, parades, and fires, he shall report all breaches of rules or disobedience of orders, and pending inquiry, shall suspend any member, and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall be at once dismissed from the Company, and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5, in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.

15. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled, on the certificate of the Captain, the sum of 1s. 6d. for each attendance at drill, practice or parade, and 10s. when on duty at fires, if not detained more than six hours, after that time at the rate of 2s. per hour.

16. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.

17. The Captain shall preside at all meetings of the firemen, and convey all resolutions passed at their meetings to the Secretary.

18. Any Officer of the Company absenting himself from two consecutive meetings or practices without showing sufficient cause shall vacate his office.

19. Any Member absenting himself from two consecutive meetings shall be struck off the roll, unless he can give a valid reason for his absence.

20. It shall be the duty of each member upon changing his residence to notify the Captain of such change, and also to give his new address within fourteen days thereafter, under a penalty of 1s.

21. It shall be the duty of members to attend all fires in the town and suburbs of Lismore, to use their best exertions to extinguish the same, and not to leave the engine without permission until it has been returned to the station; to work under instructions issued by the officer in command. Any Member disobeying orders or behaving insultingly, or refusing in any manner to perform his duty, shall on all occasions be reported to the Board by the Commanding Officer, and if found guilty of any misdemeanour he shall be fined in a sum not to exceed 10s. or be expelled from the Brigade.

22. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide upon; and all such uniforms shall remain in custody of the fireman so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.

23. Every Member shall appear in full uniform on parade or excursion days; at practice he shall wear undress coat, cap, and belt, and key; failing to do so he shall be fined sixpence for each offence.

24. No Member shall leave a meeting or practice without permission from the Officer in Charge, should he do so he shall be fined sixpence.

25. The Board shall only register Companies where there are not less than ten firemen; and no Company shall have more than twenty-five members enrolled at any one time.

26. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all information necessary under all Regulations made by the Board in terms of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.

27. The Board shall on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon, and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Municipal District of Lismore, held on the 26th day of August, 1886.

LUDWIK BERNSTEIN,
Chairman of Board, Mayor of Lismore.

(L.S.) E. W. ALLINGHAM,
Government Representative.

JAMES STOCKS,
Fire Insurance Companies Representative.

REGULATIONS under which Volunteer Fire Companies will be registered by the Fire Brigades Board of the Municipal District of Lismore, within the said Municipality.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.

2. No unnaturalized foreigner shall be enrolled.

3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years.

4. No person enrolled shall, after attaining the age of forty be permitted to remain a member, unless upon a medical certificate of health and a certificate of proficiency from the Officer in Charge of the Company, and then only until he attains the age of forty-five.

5. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.

6. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height, or less than 34 inches round the chest, shall be enrolled.

7. No person shall be allowed to continue a member who is not a financially good member of some registered Friendly Benefit Society.

8. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman.

9. Any Member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with appliances, or other unseemly conduct, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be held responsible for the same under these Regulations.

10. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.

11. No Company shall be permitted to collect subscriptions without being in possession of a written or printed authority from the Board. Such authority shall expire on the 31st December in each year, but may be renewed upon application to the Board from year to year. Such authority will be subject to revocation at any time at the discretion of the Board.

12. No registered Company shall extend its operations to any other place than that assigned to it without the sanction of the Fire Brigades Board.

13. The Officer in Charge of any Company shall, on all occasions of fire at which the Company may be present, forward a report to the Board, on such form as may be supplied by the Fire Brigades Board for such purpose; such form to be signed by the said Officer in Charge.

14. Each Company shall have its own printed rules and regulations of the general working of the Company, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board; and all proposed alterations or additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. No rule or regulation must be contrary or antagonistic to the Fire Brigades Act or to any regulations of or action thereunder. All fines and punishments fixed by any Compay in such rules shall be strictly enforced, and all such fines handed over to the Board.

15. No Member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of his own Company. All members must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognised. All such marks, badges, and numbers must be approved of by the Board before being brought into use.

16. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the Officer in Command at a fire or practice.

17. The Members of each Company shall meet once in every week for practice, drill, &c., viz., on every Wednesday, from April 1st till September 30th, at 7.30 p.m., and from 1st October till 31st March, at 8 o'clock p.m.

18. Each Company shall have the same system of drill, as far as the different appliances will admit. The system of drill must conform to the Metropolitan Fire Brigades of Sydney as far as possible.

19. No Member of a Company shall be permitted to interfere with, or handle, or move any part or portion of any stocks or goods contained in any premises on fire, or in danger of fire, unless by order or permission of the Officer in Charge of the Company.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Municipal District of Lismore, held on the 26th day of August, 1886.

LUDWIK BERNSTEIN,
Chairman of Board, Mayor of Lismore.

(L.S.) E. W. ALLINGHAM,
Government Representative.

JAMES STOCKS,
Fire Insurance Companies Representative.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[3d.]

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOURTH REPORT

ON THE

CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

"INSCRIBED STOCK ACT OF 1883"

(46 VIC. No. 12).

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
19 *January*, 1887.

SYDNEY CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

[9*d*.] *18—A

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FOURTH REPORT

ON

THE CREATION, INSCRIPTION, AND ISSUE OF STOCK,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE

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

To the Honourable Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonial Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 15th January, 1887.

Sir,

In obedience to the direction contained in the thirteenth clause of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," I have now the honor to submit the Fourth Annual Report "showing the particulars of every creation and inscription of Stock, whether such Stock was created for the purpose of raising a Loan or for the conversion of outstanding Debentures—the capital amount of such Stock—the rate of interest thereon, and its currency and condition of redemption—also, particulars of every redemption or payment of the capital amount of any Loan or of any portion thereof; together with copies of all agreements, appointments, rules and regulations effected, entered into, or made under authority of this Act."

Following the Loan of 7th October, 1885, a further Loan to the extent of £5,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, was issued and inscribed by the Bank of England, on 16th July, 1886, and the documents connected with the same will be found in the Appendix.

The following is a statement of the Stock created and inscribed under the provisions of the Act of 1883:—

FIRST INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

* The balance of this Loan, £813,700, is outstanding in Debentures.

SECOND INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

THIRD INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

FOURTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

FIFTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

SIXTH INSCRIBED LOAN.

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

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

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

APPENDIX.

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

Issue of £5,500,000.

Repayable at par 1st October, 1924.—First dividend, being six months' interest, payable 1st October, 1886.—Minimum price of issue, £94 per cent.

Authorized by the Colonial Parliament, under Act 48 Victoria, No. 26, 1884, for the construction of Railways and other Public Works, and secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of the Colony.

THE Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they are authorized to receive, on Friday, the 16th July, 1886, tenders for £5,500,000 New South Wales 3½ per cent. inscribed stock, repayable at par 1st October, 1924.

This stock will be in addition to, and will rank *pari passu* with, the New South Wales 3½ per cent. stock already existing, the dividends on which are payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st April and 1st October.

The first half-year's dividend on this issue, calculated upon the nominal amount of stock, will be payable on the 1st October next.

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

All transfers and stock certificates are free of stamp duty.

Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post if desired.

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

Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the stock and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of stock. Tenders for other than even hundreds of stock, or at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence, will not be preferentially accepted. Tenders are to be delivered at the Chief Cashier's Office of the Bank of England, before 2 o'clock on Friday, the 16th July, 1886. Tenders at different prices must be on separate forms. The amount of stock applied for must be written on the outside of the tender.

The minimum price, below which no tender will be accepted, has been fixed at £94 for every £100 of stock.

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

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

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

On Friday, 30th July, 1886 { so much of the amount tendered and accepted as, when added to the deposit, will leave seventy-five pounds (sterling) to be paid for each hundred pounds of stock;

On Wednesday, 1st September, 1886, £10 per cent.

On Wednesday, 20th October, 1886, £25 per cent.

On Wednesday, 24th November, 1886, £20 per cent.

On Wednesday, 22nd December, 1886, £20 per cent.

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 30th July, 1886, under discount at the rate of £2½ per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip certificates to bearer, with a coupon attached for the first dividend payable 1st October, 1886, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts.

The stock will be inscribed in the Bank books on or after the 22nd December, 1886, but scrip paid up in full, in anticipation, may be forthwith inscribed.

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

Bank of England, 9th July, 1886.

No.

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

Issue of £5,500,000 Stock—Minimum price, £94 per cent.

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

Having paid to you the sum of £ being a deposit of *£5 per cent. on this application, hereby tender for †£ , say pounds of the above stock, for every hundred pounds of which willing to give the sum of pounds shillings and pence (£); and hereby engage to pay the several instalments, as they shall become due, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this tender, in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 9th July, 1886.

Name in full
Address
Date

* The deposit must not be enclosed.

† Tenders to be for even hundreds of Stock, and at prices that do not include fractions of a shilling other than sixpence.

N.B.—Tenders will not be received after 2 o'clock on Friday, 16th July, 1886.

The

The Agent-General to The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

New South Wales Stock, £3½ per cent.—Issue of £5,500,000.

Gentlemen, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 20 August, 1886.

Referring to my previous communication with the Governor, and to my interviews with him and the Deputy Governor, whereby I instructed you to place at once upon the market a loan of £5,500,000 upon the same terms and conditions as the loan issued in October last, the minimum to be 94, and the interest to date from the 1st April last, and referring to your letter of June 8th, 1883, I have now formally to request that you will be good enough to undertake the inscription of the loan of £5,500,000, which has been so raised by the New South Wales Government through you.

For this purpose I and Frederick Holkham Dangar, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us, have created a further amount of stock called "New South Wales Stock 3½ per cent.," and have determined that the amount of such stock should be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount of £100 which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively to be issued to subscribers for any part of the said loan, and I enclose a copy of a deed-poll under date of 15th day of July last, in proof thereof and duly enrolled.

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

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the letters patent of the 14th April, 1883, and the 24th day of September, 1885, respectively, with which you are acquainted, I beg to adopt and confirm, with reference to this new issue of New South Wales stock, the terms and conditions for the inscription and management of the same by you, as set out in your letter to me, above referred to, of the 8th June, 1883.

I am making arrangements with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to receive payment from you of the composition for stamp duty, so as to enable the stock that shall be inscribed in your books to be transferred free of duty, and the Commissioners will no doubt receive the duty from you under a similar arrangement to that made with reference to the previous issues of New South Wales stock.

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

On behalf of the same Government I authorize you on the terms of your letter to me of the 8th June, 1883, above referred to, to issue to the holders of inscribed stock who may desire the same, from time to time, stock certificates to bearer, in pursuance of the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act 1877; and I further authorize you to transfer the dividend warrants by post in the same manner and on the same conditions as the warrants for dividends on Government funds are sent.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Dated 15*th July*, 1886.

New South Wales Stock 3½ per cent. issue of £5,500,000.

Deed-poll declaring the creation of £5,500,000 New South Wales Stock, £3½ per cent., and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued and redeemed.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Sir Saul Samuel, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Agent-General resident in London of the Colony of New South Wales, Sir Daniel Cooper, Baronet, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Donald Larnach, Esquire, Frederick Holkham Dangar, Esquire, William Richmond Mewburn, Esquire, and Nathaniel Cork, Esquire, send greeting.

Whereas by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales, entitled, "The Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," it was among other things enacted that whenever by any Act then or thereafter in force power should be given to the Governor (in the said Act defined to mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council) to raise any sum or sums of money by way of loan for the public service of the Colony it should be lawful for the Governor to raise the whole or any portion of such sum or sums in the form of Inscribed Stock, thereinafter termed "Stock," and that all such Stock should be styled "New South Wales Stock," and subject to the provisions of the now reciting Act, should be issued in such amounts, in such manner, at such times bearing interest at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, and should be redeemable at such times and upon such conditions, and should be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor before exercising the aforesaid power should from time to time determine and appoint. And it was further enacted that the Governor might appoint two or more agents in London for the purposes of the Act, of whom one should be the Agent-General of the said Colony for the time being, and might empower such Agents or any one or more of them to exercise the powers of the Act exercisable by the Governor or as the Governor might authorize or direct. And whereas the Right Honourable Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus (commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus), Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the said Colony and its Dependencies, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Colony, and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1883, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkham Dangar, and Edward Knox, a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower them, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act, and the said Sir Saul Samuel was thereby appointed to be the Chairman of such Commission. And whereas the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did, on or about the 24th day of September, 1885, revoke the said appointment of the said Edward Knox, and by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony, bearing date on or about

about the same 24th day of September, 1885, in virtue of the powers conferred by the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," did appoint the said William Richmond Mewburn and the said Nathaniel Cork as additional Agents in London, for the purposes of the same Act, and did thereby empower the said Sir Saul Samuel, Sir Daniel Cooper, Donald Larnach, and Frederick Holkham Dangar, and the said William Richard Mewburn and Nathaniel Cork, hereinafter called the said Commissioners, or any one or more of them, to exercise such powers as are by the Governor exercisable under the same Act.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise by the sale of Debentures, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,807,500 as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned, and that the loan so authorised might be negotiated in the form of funded stock in London at such times and for such amounts as might be directed by the Governor with such advice as aforesaid.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881, No. 2," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of Debentures, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,000,000, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned, and that the loan so authorized might be negotiated in the form of funded stock in London, at such times and for such amounts as might be directed by the Governor with such advice as aforesaid.

And whereas by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1883," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock, secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £2,000,000 as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

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

And whereas by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 6th day of October, 1884, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," a sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per centum inscribed stock, they did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them and the said Sir Daniel Cooper, Frederick Holkham Dangar, and Edward Knox by the said Letters Patent, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1924, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £5,500,000 of capital stock has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas by a deed-poll under the hand and seal of the said Sir Saul Samuel and William Richmond Mewburn, dated the 6th day of October, 1885, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," "Public Works Loan Act of 1881, No. 2," "Public Works Loan Act of 1883," and "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, the said Commissioners declared that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in every year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1924, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And whereas the whole of the said amount of £5,500,000 of capital stock, referred to in the deed-poll lastly above recited, has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And whereas the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, the said Commissioners have determined to create and issue for that purpose an amount of not exceeding £5,500,000 sterling of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," so created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and determined and appointed the time at which the same shall be redeemable, and the terms and conditions on which the same shall be issued.

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

Now therefore these presents witness that they, the said Commissioners, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said letters patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," do by these presents declare that they have created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," to be in addition to and

rank

rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of £5,500,000 and £5,500,000 "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," heretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and they have determined that such capital stock shall be issued at the rate of £100 of stock for every nominal amount of £100, which shall be represented by the scrip certificates or letters of allotment respectively, to be issued to subscribers for any part of the said sum or sums intended to be and about to be borrowed and raised by the Government of the Colony as aforesaid, when the instalments payable thereon shall have been fully paid, and that the interest or dividend to be paid on the said amount of £5,500,000 sterling of stock so lastly created by them as aforesaid, or any lesser amount which shall be issued, shall be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1924, and that the first half of a year's interest or dividend shall be payable on the 1st day of October, 1886. And, further, that on the said 1st day of October, 1924, the capital shall be repaid at par at the same place.

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

In witness whereof two of them, the said Commissioners, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 15th day of July, 1886.

SAUL SAMUEL. (L.S.)
F. H. DANGAR. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Sir Saul Samuel and Frederick Holkham Dangar, in the presence of,—

RANDOLPH C. WANT, Solicitor, 34, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

Dated 9th August, 1886.

NEW SOUTH WALES STOCK £3½ per cents.—Issue of £5,500,000.

Declaration for Inland Revenue Commissioners.

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

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

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

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

(i) For the inscription and issue of stock.

(ii) For effecting the conversion of debentures into stock, and regulating transfers of stock.

(iv) For issuing stock certificates, and as often as occasion shall require reinscribing or reissuing such certificates.

(viii) For conducting generally all business connected with stock or loans.

* * * * * * *

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

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

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

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

And it is hereby further declared that the said Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, as such Governor as aforesaid, with such advice as aforesaid, did, on or about the 24th day of September, 1885,

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

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise by the sale of debentures secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £7,807,500, as might be required for the purposes in the said Act mentioned, and that the loan so authorized might be negotiated in the form of funded stock in London at such times and for such amounts as might be directed by the Governor with such advice as aforesaid.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1881, No. 2," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £1,000,000, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned, and that the loan so authorized might be negotiated in the form of funded stock in London at such times and for such amounts as might be directed by the Governor with such advice as aforesaid.

And it is hereby further declared that by another Act of the said Legislature, entitled the "Public Works Loan Act of 1883," it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, to raise by the sale of debentures or the issue of inscribed stock secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, such several sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of £2,000,000, as might be required for the purposes in the same Act mentioned.

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

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of the said Sir Saul Samuel and Donald Larnach, dated the 6th day of October, 1884, after reciting as therein was recited, and that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, they did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them and the said Sir Daniel Cooper, Frederick Holkham Dangar, and Edward Knox, by the said Letters Patent and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per centum per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1924, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole of the said amount of £5,500,000 of capital stock has been issued and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of two of them, the said Commissioners, dated the 6th day of October, 1885, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, was about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the said "Public Works Loan Act of 1881," "Public Works Loan Act of 1881, No. 2," "Public Works Loan Act of 1883," and "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, the said Commissioners did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively and by virtue of "The Inscribed Stock Act of 1883," they had created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock to be called "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," to be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amount of "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent.," theretofore created and issued as aforesaid, and had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year, until and including the 1st day of October, 1924, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

And it is hereby further declared that the whole of the said amount of £5,500,000 of capital stock referred to in the deed-poll lastly above-mentioned has been issued, and is now inscribed in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in the names of the several persons entitled thereto.

And it is hereby further declared that, by a deed-poll under the hands and seals of two of them, the said Commissioners, dated the 15th day of July, 1886, after reciting that the Governor, with such advice as aforesaid, being about to borrow and raise in Great Britain, under the authority of the "Public Works Loan Act of 1884," a further sum of money by the issue of £3 10s. per cent. inscribed stock, they had determined to create and issue stock to the amount, and upon the terms therein mentioned, the said Commissioners did declare that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the said Letters Patent respectively, and by virtue of the "Inscribed Stock Act, 1883," they had created an amount of £5,500,000 sterling of capital stock, to be called "New South Wales Capital Stock." "Three and a half per cent." be in addition to and to rank *pari passu* with the said amounts of £5,500,000 and £5,500,000 "New South Wales Stock," "Three and a half per cent." theretofore created and issued as aforesaid respectively, and

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had determined that the same should be issued at the rate and on the terms therein mentioned, and that the interest or dividend to be paid thereon should be at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum, and should be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each year, until and including the year 1924, on which day the capital should be repaid at par at the same place.

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

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

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

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

In witness whereof, the said Sir Saul Samuel, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the said Letters Patent of the 11th day of August, 1880, under the Great Seal of the said Colony, hath hereunto set his hand, this 9th day of August, 1886.

SAUL SAMUEL.

Witness—RANDOLPH C. Want, Solicitor, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard-street, London.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE FOR UNFORESEEN EXPENSES, 1886.

(DETAILED STATEMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

[*Laid upon Table, in accoraance with promise made, in answer to Question* 4, *Votes No.* 62, 19 *May*, 1886.]

A DETAILED account of the amounts charged to "Unforeseen Expenses" for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885 has already been laid upon the Table of this House in the "Abstracts of the Public Accounts" for those years.

STATEMENT showing particulars of expenditure on account of the Vote for "Unforeseen Expenses, 1886," from 1st January to 30th April, 1886:—

	£	s.	d.
C. Walker, to pay salary to M. Burnside, assistant to Hon. P. G. King, collating old records of the Colony	35	9	8
Overtime, Treasury Department, in connection with the preparation of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1886	31	0	0
Stephen Wright, for hire of horses and carts at the late fire at Cooma...	1	0	0
C. Walker, to pay F. Meyers, editing and annotating old records of the Colony known as the "Brabourne Papers"	100	0	0
Expenses of the Government Agency in England...	80	3	8
A. M'Millan, cost of fencing road, Coldstream to Brushgrove	1	6	0
J. C. Bowden, Balranald, expenses incurred in defending the action brought by R. B. Southie in connection with the Census of 1881	25	0	0
Edward Lee, fee, auditing the Treasury books on change of Ministry	10	10	0
Total	£284	9	4

Account Branch, The Treasury,
January, 1887.

JAMES PEARSON,
Accountant.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(MINUTE AUTHORIZING APPLICATION OF FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

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

Sir, Department of Audit, Sydney, 19 January, 1887.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, dated 14th December, 1886, authorizing the transfer of such an amount as may be required, from one Head of Service to supplement a Vote for another Service.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Authorizing the transfer of the unexpended Votes under head of Public Works Prison, Trial Bay, 1886, to the Vote for Gaols Generally for the year 1886.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 December, 1886.

THE Comptroller-General of Prisons having represented that the amount voted under the head of Gaols Generally for 1886 will probably be insufficient to meet the necessary expenditure for the year by several unforeseen causes, I recommend that the requisite authority be given under the 18th section of the Audit Act for the transfer (as far as needful) of the unexpended votes under the head of Public Works Prison, Trial Bay, 1886, to the vote for Gaols Generally, for the year 1886.

JAMES P. GARVAN.

The Executive Council advise that the necessary authority be granted for the transfer of such amount as may be found necessary from the vote of the Public Works Prison, Trial Bay, vote for Gaols Generally for 1886.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Min. 86–58, 14/12/86. Confirmed, 21/12/86. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 14/ /86.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(MINUTE AUTHORIZING APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

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

Sir, Department of Audit, Sydney, 19 January, 1887.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, dated 4th January, 1887, authorizing the transfer of two amounts from certain heads of Service to supplement a vote for another Service.

I have, &c.,
E. A. RENNIE,
Auditor-General.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Authority under section 18 of the Audit Act of 1870.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 December, 1886.

I RECOMMEND that authority be given, under section 18 of the Audit Act of 1870, for the transfer of a sum of £1,000 from the vote for Lunatic Patients, and the sum of £600 from the vote for Provisions, &c., Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to the vote for Provisions, &c., Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, for the present year.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the amounts specified as herein proposed and as provided by the 18th section of the Audit Act.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—CARRINGTON, 4/1/87. Min. 87-1, 4/1/87. Confirmed.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

(QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1886.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 4 Vic. No. 13.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1886.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	328,104 9 3	9,910 17 0	19,645 8 11	2,348,567 12 8	4,158,054 18 7	6,864,283 6 5	799,936 5 6	37,503 6 2	195,704 16 10	7,829 6 1	[a]747,384 10 7	6,656,065 1 7	8,444,423 6 9	1,140,800 0 0	[c]17½ ℘ cent.	[d]87,500 0 0	590,000 0 0
Commercial	402,113 5 4	9,535 18 0	97,717 0 11	1,981,911 4 6	5,345,690 7 6	7,936,967 16 3	776,681 9 3	8,209 12 6	261,141 2 4	32,778 12 5	[a]707,851 15 7	[e]7,505,785 7 10	9,292,447 19 11	600,000 0 0	25 ℘ cent.	75,000 0 0	720,054 3 1
Australasia.....	128,379 9 3	9,920 18 11	4,821 5 5	504,740 11 3	1,318,107 3 7	1,965,969 8 5	433,887 16 8	1,387 19 2	64,665 18 4	10,900 4 5	3,130 1 8	2,382,163 9 5	2,896,135 9 8	1,600,000 0 0	15 ℘ cent.	120,000 0 0	792,000 0 0
Union of Australia	52,533 1 6	8,830 6 2	322 5 9	376,326 10 0	971,256 13 7	1,339,268 17 0	468,222 2 10	1,478 10 3	64,909 6 10	7,663 9 10	609 16 8	2,310,228 13 11	2,853,112 0 4	1,500,000 0 0	14 ℘ cent.	105,000 0 0	1,100,770 19 6
Australian Joint Stock.	334,415 16 11	5,520 12 5	22,528 13 1	929,955 2 7	2,411,692 16 4	3,704,113 1 4	356,282 3 9	12,924 6 2	175,731 2 5	26,048 1 6	33,772 0 2	[b]5,042,957 10 3	5,647,715 4 3	500,000 0 0	[i]12½ ℘ cent.	[i]31,250 0 0	276,388 17 8
London Chartered of Australia.	37,112 0 0	828 7 4	8,046 12 9	166,618 14 7	675,332 16 4	887,938 11 0	120,752 18 8	59 16 9	31,782 13 6	1,716 15 6	2,341 8 9	1,340,784 3 10	1,497,437 17 0	1,000,000 0 0	6 ℘ cent.	30,000 0 0	138,662 19 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.	110,261 18 9	7,117 8 10	38,167 16 5	376,276 17 8	1,032,799 19 2	1,534,624 0 10	197,311 10 7	.....	76,305 7 8	17,253 18 3	7,793 5 2	1,783,887 12 6	2,082,551 14 2	720,000 0 0	10 ℘ cent.	36,000 0 0	220,000 0 0
Commercial Bank of Australia.	5,200 0 0	449 12 0	[a]415,056 4 9	40,660 16 9	114,969 9 2	576,336 2 8	67,343 9 5	.....	29,000 0 0	1,008 12 6	.....	481,628 19 7	578,981 1 6	800,000 0 0	12½ ℘ cent.	50,000 0 0	400,698 12 5
City	51,165 15 4	247 5 7	13,704 14 5	428,980 12 11	1,201,068 11 4	1,695,166 19 7	178,821 0 9	522 1 9	34,649 8 8	2,060 7 8	160,345 10 4	1,690,724 14 3	2,067,123 3 5	240,000 0 0	12 ℘ cent.	15,000 0 0	128,264 6 7
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	36,518 4 7	544 6 7	[a]362,292 2 1	339,389 7 2	1,165,987 1 1	1,904,731 1 6	121,920 7 2	.....	54,889 7 1	3,610 10 8	193,120 17 0	[f]2,012,364 16 4	2,385,905 18 3	300,000 0 0	9 ℘ cent.	13,500 0 0	169,522 0 8
Federal Bank of Australia.	11,172 17 0	35 19 9	.....	60,171 15 9	270,155 17 6	341,436 10 0	33,191 2 8	.....	42,476 16 2	2,013 4 8	.....	401,295 16 3	478,976 19 9	400,000 0 0	8 ℘ cent.	16,000 0 0	57,179 10 7
Queensland National Bank.	.....	1,989 0 1	[a]97,863 1 11	22,775 18 7	109,370 9 1	231,998 9 8	143,206 7 1	.....	14,853 17 2	1,440 1 6	.....	72,084 13 5	231,584 19 2	652,300 0 0	15 ℘ cent.	48,922 10 0	323,156 4 7
Bank of New Zealand	45,032 4 6	3,573 16 10	[a]460,418 8 8	394,572 8 6	418,092 1 3	1,321,588 19 9	125,076 10 7	2,441 18 2	44,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,160,626 4 0	1,332,644 12 9	1,000,000 0 0	[g]12½ ℘ cent.	62,500 0 0	698,640 17 5
National Bank of Australasia.	.....	591 7 9	28 11 1	14,535 17 3	39,793 19 6	54,949 15 7	39,131 11 3	.....	34,753 8 5	3,545 17 11	982 6 5	166,284 15 6	244,697 19 6	800,000 0 0	[h]15 ℘ cent.	60,000 0 0	438,426 8 4
TOTALS ... £	1,542,009 2 5	59,095 17 3	1,540,612 6 2	7,915,483 10 2	19,202,272 4 0	30,259,473 0 0	3,861,764 16 2	64,527 10 11	1,125,363 5 5	117,869 2 11	1,857,331 12 4	33,006,881 18 8	40,033,738 6 5	11,253,100 0 0	.....	750,672 10 0	6,053,765 0 1

[a] And Branches.
[b] Including bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum.
[c] 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum.
[d] Dividend £75,000, and bonus £12,500.
[e] Including £704,400, average amount of Government securities held.
[f] Including £104,616 5s., average amount of New South Wales Government Debentures.
[g] 10 per cent. and 2½ per cent. bonus, equal to 12½ per cent. per annum.
[h] Including average amount of Government securities held.
[i] And bonus.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 1st November, 1886.

JAMES PEARSON,
Accountant.

P. A. JENNINGS,
Treasurer.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 1.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

CARRINGTON, *Message No.* 1.
Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony for the month of January, or following month of the year 1887, together with provision for an advance to the Colonial Treasurer, and also for Services of the years 1886 and 1887 of an urgent nature.

Government House,
Sydney, 19*th January*, 1887.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 *January*, 1887.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 2.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony for the months of January and February, or following months, of the year 1887, together with provision for an advance to the Colonial Treasurer, and also for Services of the years 1886 and 1887 of an urgent nature.

Government House,
Sydney, 21*st January*, 1887.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT OF 1886.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd December, 1886.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT OF 1886.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations, under the Customs Duties Act of 1886.

P. A. JENNINGS.

REGULATIONS.

1. If after entry of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, it shall appear to the proper officer of Customs that such goods have been undervalued according to the meaning and intention of the 6th section of the Customs Duties Act, 50 Victoria No. 16, such officer shall detain the goods and assess the value thereof, when he shall forthwith give notice to the owner or agent of such goods to amend his entry in accordance with such assessment.

2. In the event of the owner or agent of the goods which have been detained for undervaluation neglecting or refusing to amend his entry in accordance with the assessed value thereof by the proper officer within two clear days after he has been requested to do so by notice as aforesaid, or within such other longer period as the Collector of Customs may appoint, then the value as assessed by the proper officer shall be deemed and taken to be the true value thereof, and the goods charged with duty accordingly; but the owner or agent of such goods may, within the period first mentioned, if he shall deem the value so assessed to be in excess of the true and real value thereof, apply for and obtain the Collector's sanction—which he is hereby required to give—to appoint a competent valuator on his behalf to examine and value the goods detained as aforesaid in conjunction with another valuator to be appointed for and on behalf of the Crown by the Collector; and if upon examination of the said goods as hereinafter directed, such valuators do not concur in the value thereof, they shall forthwith appoint a third person to act as umpire, and acquaint the Collector therewith; and in the event of such valuators disagreeing in the choice of a person to be appointed for that purpose, then the Collector shall appoint an umpire.

3. After the appointment of valuators as aforesaid, the Collector shall proceed with all convenient despatch to appoint a meeting or meetings of the valuators so appointed, or of such valuators and their umpire as aforesaid, to be held at some convenient time and place, for the purpose of examining and determining the true value of the goods in dispute, according to the 6th section of the said recited Act, at which meeting or meetings the Collector may be present; and the decision of the two valuators as aforesaid, or of such valuators and umpire or a majority of them, shall be made in writing and be final and conclusive, and the goods charged with duty accordingly.

4. In the event of the owner or agent of goods detained for undervaluation by the proper officer aforesaid failing to appoint a valuator of his behalf, and to acquaint the Collector in writing with the name and address of the person so appointed by him within two clear days after he has obtained such Collector's sanction as aforesaid, or within such other longer period as the Collector of Customs may appoint; or should such valuator to be appointed as aforesaid neglect to attend such meeting of valuators without, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs or other officer acting for or on his behalf, good and sufficient reason for absenting himself, then and in either case the value of goods in dispute, as assessed by the proper officer, shall be deemed and taken to be the true value thereof, and they shall be charged with duty accordingly.

5. If the value of goods as assessed by the proper officer of Customs after examination thereof, or by valuators to be appointed for that purpose as aforesaid, shall be greater than that declared to on entry of the same, then the costs of such examination and valuation shall be defrayed by the owner or agent of such goods; but should the value of such goods as determined by valuators as aforesaid be the same or less than that declared to on entry of such goods as aforesaid, then the cost of such valuation shall be defrayed by the Government.

6. The fees to be paid to the valuators to be appointed as aforesaid by the owner or agent of goods in dispute, and for and on behalf of the Government respectively, and the umpire to be appointed by such valuators as aforesaid, except when the Collector shall act in that capacity, and to experts when employed as aforesaid, shall in no case exceed three guineas nor be less than one guinea each according to the quantity and value of goods for which the services of such valuators or experts are required; and the amount of such fees shall be determined by the Collector of Customs or other officer acting on his behalf.

7. The foregoing Regulations will not apply in cases where it shall appear to the Collector of Customs, or other officer acting for or on his behalf, that goods imported have been intentionally undervalued in the first entry thereof; such goods shall be dealt with as provided for by law.

8. The term Collector in the foregoing regulations shall mean the Collector of Customs of the port of import, or any officer acting for or on his behalf.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT, 1879, AND CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT, 1886.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd December, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following amended Regulations, under the "Customs Regulation Act of 1879" and the "Customs Duties Act of 1886."

P. A. JENNINGS.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE "CUSTOMS REGULATION ACT OF 1879" AND THE "CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT OF 1886."

1. Upon the arrival of any ship within a league of any port on the seaboard, the master or pilot, as the case may be, shall cause to be hoisted and exhibited on a conspicuous part of the rigging the numeral flags indicating her port of departure; and if such ship shall arrive in the night, the master shall cause such flags to be hoisted and exhibited at sunrise next morning, and keep them hoisted during the hours of daylight until boarded by the proper officer of Customs.

2. Private re-gauging in bonded warehouses can only be done by gaugers licensed by the Collector.

3. Drawback on the exportation of duty-paid wine, beer, and sugar, will be allowed as heretofore until further notice.

4. Upon examinations and inquiries made by the Collector or other principal officer of Customs, or other persons appointed by the Colonial Treasurer or Collector of Customs to make such examinations and inquiries for ascertaining the truth of facts relative to the Customs, or the conduct of officers or persons employed therein, any person examined before them or him as a witness shall give evidence on oath or affirmation, to be administered or taken by such Collector or other principal officer or such other person as shall examine him, and who are hereby authorized to administer such oath and take such affirmation.

5. The hours appointed for the discharging and loading of ships shall be

From 1st October to 31st March, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.

From 1st April to 30th September, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Saturdays till 1 p.m.; and the attendance of the Landing Waiters and Tide Waiters will be required at those hours.

The hours of attendance of Landing Surveyors, Warehouse-keeper, and Lockers shall be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year.

The hours of attendance of Clerks and Indoor Officers generally shall be from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year, except for the months of May, June, July, and August, during which months the Custom House will be closed at 4·30 p.m.

In cases where it may become necessary to extend the working hours the Collector of Customs will make special arrangements to meet such necessity, the fees for the attendance of necessary officers to be paid by the applicants, at the following rates, viz., for

	s.	d.	
Warehouse-keeper	3	6	per hour.
Landing Waiters	3	0	,,
Lockers...	2	0	,,
Tide Waiters	1	6	,,
Night Watch	15	0	

6. The proper ensign for the Customs shall be the red English ensign with the addition of a white cross, being in form and proportion the same as the white English ensign, but with the colours of the flag and

cross reversed, and with the letters CH in the outer lower quarter of the flag, and the pendant shall be the red pendant.

7. Every entry which the master of any coaster is required by the 126th and 129th sections of the Customs Regulation Act, 1879, to make in the Cargo Book shall be duly signed by the said master.

8. In the computation of duties, when the precise duty upon any article may produce a fraction of a penny *less* than a *half-penny*, the fraction is to be rejected, and when a fraction amounts to a *half-penny* or *more*, the next highest number of pence is to be stated on the entry, and brought to account.

9. Over-payment of duties of Customs, or duties erroneously charged, cannot be repaid unless claimed within five years.

10. Whenever an over-payment by a merchant shall be discovered, a written intimation thereof is to be sent to him in a prescribed form, which is to be filled up in the office where the error is discovered.

11. Vessels may be cleared at the Custom House, and steamers if required—at the wharf, until 6 p.m.—on notice given before 4 p.m. A fee may be charged for each foreign or intercolonial clearance made after 5 o'clock, but in all such cases a special permit will be required.

12. The business of the Long Room at the Custom House will commence at 9·15 a.m.

13. Free bonding and export entries will be passed from 9·15 a.m.; all entries presented will be forwarded in due course to the various stations.

No responsibility will be accepted by the Customs Department for the non-delivery of entries to the officers at Bonds, or the water side.

In order to give every facility to business, an additional copy of entries passed may be signed and given to merchants or their representatives for direct delivery to the officers.

Entries for goods subject to duty and home consumption entries will be passed, and the duties due thereon will be taken by the Cashier from 9·15 a.m. to within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for closing.

AD VALOREM DUTY AND PARCELS REGULATIONS.

All goods subject to *ad valorem* duty are to be treated as exported from the place and country whence the importing ship brought them, unless satisfactory proof be produced that the goods were shipped for this Colony from some other country, and were transhipped at the place whence the ship arrived.

Importers, merchants, and agents must be prepared to produce hand-written original manufacturers' invoices when passing entries. Press copies of invoices, and invoices from agents or branch houses will be only accepted subject to strict scrutiny of the goods represented therein for examination and verification as to market values.

The importer or owner shall be at the expense of unshipping, carrying, and landing of all goods, and bringing them to the proper place for examination, opening, unpacking, and of removing, placing, and keeping all goods in the warehouse. If any goods shall be removed from any ship, wharf, or other place previous to examination by the proper officer of Customs, such goods shall be forfeited. (Customs Regulation Act, sec. 77, 78.)

No discounts or deductions from the value of any goods chargeable with duty at value shall be allowed, unless such discount or deduction be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Collector on the original invoice, and in the same handwriting as that in which such invoice is made out, or unless the same be verified by the signature of the manufacturer, merchant, or person from whom the goods set forth or described in the invoice were purchased, and by whom such discount or deduction has been, or purports to have been, actually allowed.

Invoices showing Drawback Allowances.—No claim for deduction from invoices of drawback purporting to be allowed on the shipment of goods from intercolonial and foreign ports can be recognized, unless the amount of such drawback so deducted be vouched for by a separate certificate signed by the principal officer of Customs at the port of shipment, such certificate to contain full particulars of the marks, numbers, description of contents, export ship, shippers, consignees, and date of shipment.

Duty on goods *ad valorem* imported Borderwise to be collected at the place of crossing, unless forwarded under Bond to a Customs Station.

Parcels by post and by train may be forwarded without examination or entry, to be dealt with at the appointed offices in Sydney.

Parcels by coach may be forwarded under transire from a crossing-place to any other Customs station. In all such instances separate notices are to be sent under cover from officer to officer.

All invoices in foreign money, weights, and measures are to be taken at their British equivalents, according to the following schedule, until further notice :—

Countries.	Denomination of Money.		Approximate Equivalents.			
	Divisions.	Units of Exchange.		£	s.	d.
France ..... Belgium..... Switzerland	100 centimes	= 1 franc.....	25 francs	= 1	0	0
Greece	100 leptas	= drachma....	25 drachmas	= 1	0	0
Italy	100 centisimi	= 1 lira	25 liras	= 1	0	0
Spain	100 centimos	= 1 peseta	25 pesetas	= 1	0	0
Russia	100 kopecks	= 1 rouble	10 roubles	= 1	0	0
Germany	100 Pfennige	= 1 mark	20 marks	= 1	0	0
Austria Hungary	100 Kreutzers	= 1 florin	12 florins	= 1	0	0
Holland & Java	100 cents	= 1 florin	12 florins	= 1	0	0
Denmark ..... Norway ..... Sweden	100 ore	= 1 crown	18 crowns	= 1	0	0
Portugal	1000 reis	= 1 milreis....	1 milreis	= 0	4	6
Brazil.....	1000 reis	= 1 milreis....	1 milreis	= 0	2	3
Turkey	40 paras / 100 aspres	= 1 piastre	100 piastres / 1 Turkish lira	= 0	18	0
Egypt	40 paras	= 1 piastre....	100 piastres	= 1	0	0
United States .. Canada	100 cents	= 1 dollar	1 dollar	= 0	4	2
Mexico	100 cents	= 1 dollar	1 dollar	= 0	3	3
Central America	100 cents	= 1 dollar	1 dollar	= 0	3	3
	100 centavos	= 1 peso	1 peso	= 0	3	0
Chili	100 centavos	= 1 peso	1 peso	= 0	3	0
Peru	100 centavos	= 1 sol.....	1 sol	= 0	3	0
India	16 annas	= 1 rupee	1 rupee	= 0	1	6
China	100 cents	= 1 dollar	1 dollar	= 0	3	3
	100 candareens / 10 mace	= 1 tael	1 tael	= 0	4	6
Japan	100 sen	= 1 yen (dollar)	1 yen	= 0	3	3

DRAWBACK.

A drawback of the full duty paid on importation may be allowed on any goods entitled to drawback of duties, if exported in original packages as imported: Provided that the number and date of the entry on which the import duty was paid be specified in the entry for drawback, and in the case of goods liable to duties at value, that the original stamped invoices, according to which the duty was assessed when the goods were imported, be produced at the time of passing such entry, and if the Collector thinks fit, that the goods be compared therewith prior to being shipped: And provided also that the proper officer in every case satisfies himself, and certifies on the entry that such goods are in all respects in the same condition and are of the same value as when they were entered for duty on importation.

No drawback shall be allowed on goods in broken packages, or on goods which may be packed in the Colony, except such goods shall be packed by permission of the Collector of Customs in the presence of an Officer of Customs appointed for that purpose at the cost of the applicant for such repack; and no drawback debenture will be passed until all expenses incurred have been paid.

Upon the completion of such packing the cases or packages must be sealed by the Customs Officer, and immediately shipped or secured in a bonded warehouse until the time of shipment; or if removal cannot be made immediately, the goods must be deposited in a store or place approved of by the Collector, under lock of the Crown until shipment.

Before payment of drawback of duties at value the Collector may require the production of a landing certificate duly signed by the proper Officer of Customs of the port or place to which any such goods, subject to value duties, may be exported.

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.

Duty is to be charged on all samples of sufficient value for duty, including odd gloves, odd boots, and the like. All goods imported in excess of ordinary requirements for sample purposes, and having a saleable value, are to be treated as merchandise.

Travellers desiring to export samples upon which value duties were paid at the time of importation, may, on production of stamped invoices in proof of such payment, re-export and claim drawback thereon, provided that the goods are duly entered outward, and shipped to the satisfaction of the Collector or other proper officer.

Travellers leaving the Colony may submit invoices or statements giving particulars of samples, to be stamped at the Custom-house, in order that the samples so described may be admitted free of duty on return, if found to agree with the stamped invoice or statement.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[3d.]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES AT

Chillcott Plains,
Dorroughby Grass,
Fairfield,
Goughtown,
Leniston,
Naremburn,
Sutherland,
Tooraweanah, and
Walhallow Forest.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

[CHILLCOTT PLAINS—*Gazette, 24th December*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Singleton Argus" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Patrick's Plains, 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 pice or parcel of land forming part of portion 95, situate at Chillcott Plains, parish of Vane, county of Durham, containing 2 acres, and being portion 57: Commencing at a point on the north boundary of J. A. Wellard's conditional purchase, portion No. 33, at a point 80 links west from the south-east corner of C. Knight's conditional purchase portion No. 95; and bounded thence on the east by a line bearing north 3 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 7 chains 16 links; on the south-west and north-west by the road from Goorangoola to Glennie's Creek, being lines bearing south 18 degrees 5 minutes east 3 chains 6 links and south 11 degrees 6 minutes west 9 links to the north boundary of J. A. Wellard's conditional purchase portion No. 33; and on the south by part of the north boundary of that portion bearing east 6 chains 23 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 sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[DORROUGHBY GRASS—*Gazette, 30th November*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Lismore Star" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land 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 forming part of A. Arthur's portion 103 of 200 acres 3 roods, situate at Dorroughby Grass, parish of Dunoon, county of Rous, containing 2 acres, and being portion 8: Commencing on the southern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 7 chains west from the north-eastern corner of A. Arthur's portion 103; and bounded thence on the north by that road dividing it from part of portion 106 of 440 acres bearing west 5 chains; on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 5 chains; and on the east by a line bearing north 4 chains, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[FAIRFIELD—*Gazette, 7th January*, 1887.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Liverpool 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 Liverpool, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other 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 Fairfield, parish of St. Luke, county of Cumberland, being allotments 9 to 12 and 33 to 36 of section 3 of Fairfield Township, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 3 roods 13 perches: Commencing on the south-west side of the Fairfield Road, at a point bearing north 37 degrees 48 minutes west and distant 5 chains 88$\frac{3}{10}$ links from its intersection with the north-western side of Station-street; and bounded thence on the north-east by that side of the Fairfield Road bearing north 57 degrees 48 minutes west 3 chains and 3 links; thence on the north-west by the south-east boundaries of allotments 13 and 32 bearing south 47 degrees 51 minutes west 6 chains 6$\frac{3}{10}$ links; thence on the south-west by the north-east side of Smart-street bearing south 37 degrees 48 minutes east 3 chains 3 links; and thence on the south-east by the north-west boundaries of allotments 37 and 8 bearing north 47 degrees 51 minutes east 6 chains 6$\frac{3}{10}$ 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 thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[GOUGHTOWN—*Gazette, 7th January*, 1887.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "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 hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land, being allotments 310 to 318 of Goughtown subdivision, situate at Goughtown, parish of St. John, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 1 acre 3 roods 35$\frac{3}{4}$ perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-east side of Matthew-street with the south-east side of Lucas-street; and bounded thence on the north-west by that side of the latter street bearing north 5 degrees east 3 chains 59$\frac{1}{10}$ links; thence on the north-east by the south-western boundaries of lots 308 and 309 bearing south 85 degrees east 5 chains 49$\frac{7}{10}$ links; thence on the south-east by the north-western side of Roseby-street bearing south 5 degrees west 3 chains 59$\frac{1}{10}$ links; and thence on the south-west by the north-western side of Matthew-street aforesaid bearing north 85 degrees west 5 chains 49$\frac{7}{10}$ 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 thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[LENISTON—*Gazette*, 19*th November*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Jerilderie and Urana 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 Deniliquin of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a trustee, as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as measured by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land forming part of portion 50 of 640 acres, situate at Leniston, parish of Warragubogra, county of Denison, containing 1 acre, and being portion 94: Commencing on the eastern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 16 chains 50 links north from the south-western corner of portion 50 of 640 acres; and bounded thence on the west by that road dividing it from part of portion 28 of 640 acres bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 2 chains; on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains; and on the south by a line bearing west 2 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 fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[NAREMBURN—*Gazette*, 11*th January*, 1887.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "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 Peter Dargan's grant of 25 acres, situate at Naremburn, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the west side of a road 1 chain wide, leading from St. Leonards to North Sydney, with the north side of a road, 1 chain wide, passing along the south boundary of P. Dargan's 25-acres grant aforesaid; and bounded thence on the east by the west side of the first-mentioned road bearing north 3 chains $98\frac{5}{10}$ links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 5 chains; thence on the west by a line bearing south 4 chains $1\frac{5}{10}$ links; and thence on the south by the road 1 chain wide, passing along the south boundary of P. Dargan's grant of 25 acres aforesaid, bearing north 89 degrees 43 minutes east 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 fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[SUTHERLAND—*Gazette*, 30*th November*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Sydney Morning Herald" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings in connection therewith: And that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of Liverpool, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other 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 Sutherland, parish of Sutherland, county of Cumberland, being allotments 5 to 10 of section 45 in the township of Sutherland, containing by

admeasurement 2 acres: Commencing at the intersection of the south side of Flora-street with the east side of Eton-street; and bounded thence on the west by the east side of the last-mentioned street bearing south 396 feet; thence on the south by the north boundary of allotment 4 bearing east 220 feet; thence on the east by the west side of Merton-street bearing north 396 feet to the south side of Flora-street aforesaid; and thence on the north by the south side of that street bearing west 220 feet, to the point of commencement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the Colony to be hereto affixed, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[TOORAWEANAH—*Gazette, 30th November*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School, and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification, published in the Gazette, and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Coonamble 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 Coonamble, of this notification of the said land being so resumed, the said land shall forthwith become and be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction of the said Colony and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple, in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever; and that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act shall be vested in the Minister of Public Instruction as a Trustee as in the said Act is provided: And I declare that the following is the parcel of land hereinbefore referred to as resumed by this notification, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land originally forming part of William Shumack's A.C.P. No. 80-71, Coonamble, dated 2nd December, parish of Tooraweanah, county of Gowen, containing 1 acre, and being portion No. 4: Commencing at the intersection of the north side of a road reserved 1 chain wide through portion No. 19 with the west boundary of portion No. $\frac{5}{1}$, being a point bearing north 0 degrees 7 minutes east and distant 84½ links from the south-west corner of the latter portion; and bounded thence on the east by part of the west boundary of that portion, being also part of the east boundary of portion No. 19, bearing north 0 degrees 7 minutes east 436½ links; thence on the north by a line bearing west 275¼ links to the north-eastern side of the road from Coonamble to Mendooran reserved 2 chains wide through portion No. 19 aforesaid; thence on the south-west by the north-eastern side of that road bearing south 30 degrees 3 minutes east 12¾ links and south 10 degrees 26 minutes east 432½ links to its intersection with the north side of the road 1 chain wide aforesaid reserved though portion No. 19; and thence on the south by that north side of that road bearing east 189¾ 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-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

[WALHALLOW FOREST—*Gazette, 24th December*, 1886.]

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER 44 VICTORIA No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } By His Excellency The Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON, *Governor.*

WHEREAS the parcel of land hereinafter described is required for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings to be used in connection therewith: And whereas I, as such Governor as aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, have sanctioned the acquisition of the said land for a site for a Public School: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the said Executive Council, in pursuance of the power and authority given to or vested in me by "The Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," by this notification published in the Gazette and a newspaper circulated in the Police District wherein the said land is situated, that is to say, in the "Tamworth News" newspaper, declare that the parcel of land hereinafter particularly described has been resumed for the purpose of the erection thereon of a Public School and of buildings in connection therewith, and that the said land hereinafter described is resumed with the intent that by the publication in the Government Gazette, and in a newspaper circulated in the Police District of 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 Walhallow Forest, county of Parry, parish of Turi, containing 2 acres, and being portion 205: Commencing on the northern side of the road 1 chain wide from Currabubula to Goonoo Goonoo, at a point distant 20 chains east and thence 1 chain north from the north-west corner of portion 70 of 320 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of that portion bearing east 4 chains; on the east by a line bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 4 chains; and 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 sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
ARTHUR RENWICK.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(STATEMENT BY WILLIAM BROWN, A WITNESS IN THE MOUNT RENNIE OUTRAGE CASE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 *January*, 1887.

Subject: Mount Rennie Outrage.

Darlinghurst Gaol, 9 January, 1887.

I, IN company with Thomas Smith, the jockey, and Job Evans, were going to the Baker's Picnic at Botany, about half-past 12 o'clock on the 9th of September, 1886; we went about half way and then turned back; when near Geddes' wool-washing place we heard a girl scream, towards Randwick way, in the bush; we ran over to where the scream came from, and saw two men leading a girl; I don't know these men, and they have not been arrested; Thomas Smith followed them up, but we stopped behind; I was frightened as the men had sticks; I saw the girl dragged into the bush; the girl was Mary Jane Hicks; Evans was standing beside me; W. Hill, O'Connor, and Wenman were standing behind us; then Hill, O'Connor, and Wenman went away in front of us to a hill and sat down; Smith joined us and we went away, the three of us, altogether; we were present at the scene of the outrage to my mind about half an hour; I only heard the girl scream once after getting there, when one of the two men leading the girl tried to throw her, but did not throw her; if Smith swore that it was W. Hill who tried to throw her, he swore falsely, because I saw Hill the whole time that Smith was there, and he was not with the girl; but one of the men who made the girl scream was dressed like Hill in black clothes, and was about his height; Smith was away about 25 minutes watching the men and the girl, and then came back to us, and we three then went away home together; I saw also at the outrage, Duffy, Donnellan, Boyce, and Bob Fuller; I knew them by name; I did not see Will Newman, G. Keegan, Hugh Miller, or W. Read, but I saw about half a dozen others who have not been arrested; I am certain that Smith could not have sworn truly to any more being there; Smith asked me their names, and which was Duffy: I told him I had seen Duffy boxing with Johnny Reegan at Irish Town; if he (Smith) swore that he saw him boxing at Irish Town he must have sworn falsely; Smith did not know them except through my telling him their names.

Sworn before me, at Darlinghurst, the 9th of January, 1887,— } WILLIAM BROWN.

JOSEPH PAGE, J.P.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM SALES AND RENTS FROM 1879 TO 30 SEPTEMBER, 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

RETURN showing the amounts received from the sale of Crown Lands and rent of Land during the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1st January to 30th September, 1886.

[*Laid on in reply to Question asked by Mr. Day,—Votes No.* 149, *of* 19*th October*, 1886.]

STATEMENT of Amounts received for Sale of Crown Lands and Rent of Land during the undermentioned years.

Year.	Sales.			Rents.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1879	1,215,700	11	2	210,833	6	1	1,426,533	17	3
1880	1,177,385	19	7	222,625	6	6	1,400,011	6	1
1881	2,229,981	10	3	286,003	4	6	2,515,984	14	9
1882	2,167,514	7	8	409,243	14	5	2,576,758	2	1
1883	958,742	6	3	340,130	5	0	1,298,872	11	3
1884	1,037,298	14	6	329,356	9	4	1,366,655	3	10
1885	1,162,632	4	3	504,589	5	10	1,667,221	10	1
1886, 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. ...	896,990	9	6	67,979	6	5	964,969	15	11

The Treasury,
January 18th, 1887.

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. NO. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria, No. 18.

Town or Village.	Government Gazette in which alteration is notified.
Brewarrina (Town)	23 October, 1886, page 7322.
Grenfell (Town)	23 ,, ,, ,, ,,
South Deniliquin (Town)	6 November, 1886, page 7748.
East and West Molong (Towns)	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Bourke (Town)	27 ,, ,, ,, 8195.
Moree (Town)	4 December, ,, ,, 8328.
Robertson (Village)	4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Parkes (Town)	4 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Breadalbane (Village and Suburbs)	11 ,, ,, ,, 8517.
Carroll (Town)	8 January, 1887, ,, 191.
Corowa (Town)	8 ,, ,, ,, 192.
Enngonia (Village)	8 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Lismore (Town)	8 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Muttama (Village and Suburbs)	8 ,, ,, ,, ,,

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO A RELIGIOUS PURPOSE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACT 25 VICTORIA, No. 1.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 25 Vic. No. 1.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Religious Purposes, in accordance with the 5th section of the Act 25 Victoria, No. 1.

Place.	County.	Allotment.	Section.	Portion.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.*	No. of Papers.	Cat. No. of Plan.
						a. r. p.		Misc.	
Port Macquarie..	Macquarie ..	8	6	....	Town of Port Macquarie	0 2 0	Site for Wesleyan Minister's residence.	86-14299	C. 1123-1984

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE UNTIL SURVEYED FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY, OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES, UNDER THE ACT 48 VICTORIA, No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 103, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from sale until surveyed, for the preservation of Water Supply, or other public purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 103rd, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria, No. 18.

No of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 86-15023	2566	101	Northumberland	Allandale, &c.	23,700	0	0	23 Oct., 1886	7315
,, 17034	2577	112	Dampier	Bergalia	3,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16427	2568	,,	Vernon	Fenwick	536	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17063	2583	101	Goulburn	Woomargama	100	0	0	,, ,,	7316
,, 16514	2582	,,	Monteagle	Narellan	22	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16777	2555	,,	Harden	Bookham	1	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2556	,,	do	do	0	3	18	,, ,,	,,
,, 17266	2586	,,	Georgiana	Groveland	22	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 14823	2581	,,	Townsend	Quiamong	180	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16777	2558	,,	Harden	Bookham	445	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 14206	2567	,,	Durham	Balmoral, &c.	250	0	0	,, ,,	7317
,, 15108	2564	109	Narran	Bundabulla, &c.	3,145	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16777	2557	101	Harden	Bookham	21	0	9	,, ,,	,,
,, 17265	2587	,,	Wellington	Biraganbil	315	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2588	,,	do	do	30	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 13573	2571	,,	Gough	Strathbogie North	2	0	0	,, ,,	7318
,, 15874	2565	,,	Gowen	Galargambone	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16501	2569	,,	Sandon	Uralla	8	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16920	2584	,,	Argyle	Goulburn	1	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2585	,,	do	do	2	1	39	,, ,,	,,
,, 16777	2552	,,	Harden	Bookham	2	3	9	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2553	,,	do	do	2	1	19	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2554	,,	do	do	0	1	36	,, ,,	,,
,, 15123	2561	,,	St. Vincent	Farnham	10	0	0	,, ,,	7319
,, 16159	2576	,,	do	Sassafras	18	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 6356	2666	,,	Wellesley	Grenville	320	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16777	2551	,,	Harden	Bookham	34	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18351	2697	,,	Waradgery	Werkenbergal	574	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16763	2482	,,	Inglis	Congi	4	0	6	,, ,,	,,
,, 16304	2573	112	Waljeers	Merrimajeel	480	0	0	,, ,,	7320
,, 3269	2559	101	Kilfera	Juanbung	440	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17224	2633	,,	Rous	Wollumbin	80	0	0	30 ,, ,,	7506
,, 12961	2593	,,	Ashburnham	Nellungalong	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15746	2592	,,	Dudley	Burragong	320	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 12627	2597	109	Goulburn	Bowna	850	0	0	,, ,,	7507
,, 11992	2589	,,	Sandon	Hargrave	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2590	,,	Clarke	Serpentine	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2591	,,	Sandon	Metz, &c.	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17060	2598	101	Macquarie	Cogo	87	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15753	2599	,,	King	Crosby	8	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 11200	2630	109	Westmoreland	Kendale	60	0	0	,, ,,	7508
,, 5617	2595	,,	Bland	Therarbung	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2596	,,	do	Thurungly	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 9898	2594	101	Gregory	Grahway	560	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17362	2634	,,	Leichhardt	Quonmoona	420	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16764	2628	,,	Blaxland	Mount Hope	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16589	2600	,,	Forbes	Jemalong	50	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 8161	2602	,,	Dowling	Gurangully	14	1	24	,, ,,	7509
,, 17850	2668	109	Harden	Talmo	300	0	0	6 Nov., ,,	7739
,, 16361	2655	,,	Phillip	Eurundury	96	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2656	,,	do	Gulgong	104	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2657	,,	do	Eurundury	112	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2658	,,	do	Gulgong	132	0	0	,, ,,	,,

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a. r. p.		
Ms. 86-16361	2659	109	Phillip	Galambine	166 0 0	6 Nov., 1886	7739
,, ,,	2660	,,	do	do	240 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2661	,,	do	Bayly, &c.	480 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2662	,,	do	Gulgong	540 0 0	,, ,,	7740
,, ,,	2663	,,	do	Eurundury, &c.	800 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2664	,,	do	Guntawang	1,426 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17552	2693	101	Ashburnham	Molong	1 1 16	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2691	,,	do	do	5 1 0	,, ,,	7741
,, ,,	2692	,,	do	do	7 0 34	,, ,,	,,
,, 17386	2638	,,	Townsend	Brassi	3 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2639	,,	do	do	3 2 3	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2640	,,	do	do	3 3 36	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2641	,,	do	do	7 0 29	,, ,,	,,
,, 16582	2651	,,	Raleigh	Bonville	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16200	2675	,,	Gordon	Catombal	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16629	2670	,,	Ashburnham	Bowan	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16686	2676	,,	Durham	Doon	205 0 0	,, ,,	7742
,, 9924	2674	,,	Gregory	Narrabone, &c.	340 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17360	2640	,,	Narramine	Derribong	1,000 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17386	2643	,,	Townsend	Brassi	49 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17552	2695	,,	Ashburnham	Molong	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 12784	2669	,,	Wallace	Seymour	56 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16147	2673	112	Cowley	Booroomba	1,190 0 0	,, ,,	7743
Cs. 86- 3320 cor.	2654	,,	Auckland	Wyndham	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. ,, 17734	2698	,,	Clive	Booroo, &c.	1,696 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17819	2653	101	Selwyn	Tumbarumba	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 3983	2636	,,	Sandon	Woolomembi	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
85-13993	2650	,,	Cumberland	Narrabeen	1 2 0	,, ,,	,,
Cs. 86-26524	2648	,,	Gloucester	Tuncurry	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-17552	2694	,,	Ashburnham	Molong	0 1 25	,, ,,	7744
,, 17386	2642	,,	Townsend	Brassi	63 3 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17552	2689	,,	Ashburnham	Molong	18 2 28	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2690	,,	do	do	11 0 24	,, ,,	,,
,, 17059	2684	,,	Rous	North Casino	80 2 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-15510	2667	101	Argyle	Uringalla, &c.	560 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16875	2679	109	Ashburnham	Troubalgie	250 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17955	2699	101	Gloucester	Eurunderee	250 0 0	,, ,,	7745
,, 17386	2644	,,	Townsend	Brassi	13 1 4	,, ,,	,,
,, 14182	2205	,,	Gregory	Canonba North	60 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16680	2672	109	Hume	Brocklesby	640 0 0	13 ,, ,,	7856
,, 18284	2728	101	Northumberland	Narcera, &c	4,160 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19209	2759	,,	Moorwinger	Nunduro	9 sq. m.	,, ,,	,,
,, 18093	2712	,,	Harden	Mooney Mooney	275 0 0	16 ,, ,,	7908
,, 18094	2713	,,	do	do	100 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19612	2775	,,	Wakool	Whymoul	525 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17917	2537	,,	Hardinge, &c.	Clive, &c.	260 sq. m.	,, ,,	,,
,, 14458	2578	103	Fitzroy	Moonee	555 0 0	20 ,, ,,	8037
,, ,,	2579	,,	do	do	72 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2580	,,	do	do	200 0 0	,, ,,	8038
,, 17628	2678	101	Raleigh	Bonville	120 0 0	,, ,,	8039
Aln. 86- 1350	2621	,,	Gloucester	Talawahl	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2622	,,	do	do	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2623	,,	do	do	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2624	,,	do	do	5 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2625	,,	do	do	18 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2610	,,	do	do	2 0 0	,, ,,	8040
,, ,,	2611	,,	do	do	5 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2612	,,	do	do	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2613	,,	do	do	2 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2614	,,	do	do	3 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2615	,,	do	do	5 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2616	,,	do	do	5 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2617	,,	do	do	15 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-17534	2725	,,	Rous	Whian Whian	155 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17960	2702	,,	Raleigh	Bonville	1 1 23	,, ,,	,,
,, 17585	2677	,,	Wellington	Nubrigyn	29 2 39	,, ,,	8041
,, 17956	2701	112	Macquarie	Queen's Lake	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18684	2726	,,	Narromine	Mullah Back, &c.	2,600 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18685	2727	,,	do	Triangi, &c.	4,560 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18250	2700	,,	Pottinger	Bundulla, &c.	6,800 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Aln. 86- 1350	2607	101	Gloucester	Talawahl	1 0 9½	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2608	,,	do	do	0 2 38	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2609	,,	do	do	0 3 8	,, ,,	,,
C.S. 86-3241 cor.	2716	,,	Northumberland	Yargo	6 0 0	,, ,,	8042
Ms. 86-17730	2715	,,	Wynyard	Tumut	4 3 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18237	2714	,,	Argyle	Uringalla	3 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18337	2711	,,	Goulburn	Jindera	4 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Aln. 86- 1350	2618	,,	Gloucester	Talawahl	5 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2619	,,	do	do	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2620	,,	do	do	4 2 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-16429	2717	,,	Jamison	Weeta Waa	8 0 0	,, ,,	8043
,, 17733	2705	,,	Hardinge	Cameron	6 3 0	,, ,,	,,
Aln. 86- 1350	2627	,,	Gloucester	Talawahl	120 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-18209	2709	,,	Cumberland	St. John	15 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17687	2696	,,	Narran	Cowga	124 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17845	2718	,,	Wallan	Townsend	200 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15328	2719	,,	Monteagle	Young	3 0 0	,, ,,	8044
Aln. 86- 1350	2626	,,	Gloucester	Talawahl	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-19342	2789	,,	St. Vincent	Wandrawandrian	50 0 0	24 ,, ,,	8097

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserves.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 86-19295	2787	101	Cumberland	Eckersley, &c.	120	0	0	24 Nov., 1886	8098
,, ,,	2788	,,	do	do	80	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17502	2629	103	Monteagle	Young	0	2	0	27 ,, ,,	8185
,, 18251	2761	101	Georgiana	Hillas	10	0	0	,, ,,	8192
,, 18340	2743	,,	Mossgiel	Ivanhoe	2	0	19¾	,, ,,	,,
,, 17681	2747	112	Townsend	Wurcep	791	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17958	2748	101	Wallace	Marrinumbla	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18340	2744	,,	Mossgiel	Ivanhoe	2	0	19¾	,, ,,	8193
,, 17182	2720	,,	Wakool	Boyd	1,555	0	0	,, ,,	,,
C.S. 86-31296dep.	2733	,,	Bathurst	Tintern	21	0	0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-18880	2760	,,	Bourke	Currawananna	2	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17907	2730	,,	Cooper	Dallas	2,600	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18340	2745	,,	Mossgiel	Ivanhoe	5	1	9½	,, ,,	8194
,, 18633	2751	,,	Gregory	Boonum	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17023	2707	,,	Caira	Tararie	2	1	16	,, ,,	,,
,, 15659	2737	,,	Gough	Glen Innes	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17844	2754	,,	Rous	Lismore	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18968	2762	,,	Jamison	Weeta Waa	39	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17366	2755	109	Gregory	Gradgery	1,270	0	0	,, ,,	8195
,, 17373	2756	,,	do	Girralong	1,450	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2757	,,	do	do &c.	2,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15025	2746	,,	Boyd	Togamain, &c.	2,668	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15032	2734	,,	Tara	Victoria, &c.	8,600	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17275	2753	101	Selwyn	Glenken	350	0	0	,, ,,	8196
,, 17024	2683	,,	do	Tumbarumba	14	0	0	,, ,,	,,
C.S. 86-4281 cor.	2836	,,	Leichhardt	Moorambilla	1,140	0	0	1 Dec., ,,	8253
Ms. 86-20267	2834	,,	Townsend	Moonbria	320	0	0	,, ,,	8254
,, 19907	2824	109	Narromine	Gin Gin, &c.	2,900	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20116	2832	101	Leichhardt	Coonamble	2,100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18985	2764	,,	Camden	Wanganderry	46	0	0	4 ,, ,,	8324
,, 12636	2680	,,	Vernon	Yarrowitch	1,280	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2681	,,	do	Kangaroo Flat	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 12636	2682	,,	do	Yarrowitch	1,280	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19283	2769	109	Auckland	Pericoe	115	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15524	2770	101	Dudley	Cooroobangatti	2	0	33	,, ,,	8325
,, 16288	2768	,,	Vernon	Glen Morison	8	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19290	2766	109	King	Taunton	612	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18341	2835	101	Robinson	Cobar, &c.	61,500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19375	2791	,,	Canbelego	Vega	5	1	8	11 ,, ,,	8508
,, 16693	2776	109	Leichhardt	Coonamble	2,000	0	0	,, ,,	8509
,, 14154	2784	,,	Lincoln	Blackheath, &c.	780	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19499	2798	,,	Benarba	Benangar, &c.	1,340	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 12329	2785	,,	do	Boronga, &c.	160	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19033	2782	,,	Leichhardt	Colivia, &c.	6,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18119	2758	,,	Mitchell	Pearson	640	0	0	,, ,,	8510
,, 19357	2801	,,	Canbelego	Warong and Muriel	639	3	15	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2802	,,	do	Warong	639	3	35	,, ,,	,,
,, 14732	2792	,,	Culgoa	Corrilla	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2793	,,	do	do	275	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2794	,,	do	do	382	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 14733	2795	,,	do	Currindule	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2796	,,	do	do	351	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19318	2799	101	Durham	Auckland	320	0	0	,, ,,	8511
,, 18025	2605	,,	Selwyn	Glenken	765	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2606	,,	do	do	1,427	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18850	2750	,,	Northumberland	Cessnock	117	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 9855	2781	,,	Gregory, &c.	Boonum, &c.	2,650	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18941	2786	,,	Buckland	Coeypotty	98	2	0	,, ,,	8512
,, 18850	2749	,,	Northumberland	Cessnock	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16302	2779	,,	Vernon	Ingleba	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19033	2783	,,	Leichhardt	Warragan	1,370	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18467	2780	,,	Wynyard	Tumut	250	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19587	2790	,,	Yancowinna	Umberumbirka	283	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16198	2778	,,	Richmond	Tatham	8	0	0	,, ,,	8513
,, 19124	2800	,,	Bathurst	Coota	8	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18252	2777	,,	Ashburnham	Terara	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16370	2739	,,	Clive	Ballandean	8	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18328	2866	,,	Bathurst	Torrens	873	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19375	2797	,,	Canbelego	Vega	5	1	8	,, ,,	,,
,, 19694	2827	112	Hardinge	Torryburn	2,500	0	0	18 ,, ,,	8642
,, 19527	2854	101	Wellington	Ironbarks	2	1	3	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2855	,,	do	do	3	2	6	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2856	,,	do	do	4	3	32	,, ,,	8643
,, ,,	2857	,,	do	do	1	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2858	,,	do	do	1	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19833	2851	,,	Durham	Uffington	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18253	2846	,,	Courallie	Bombell	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19613	2829	,,	Ashburnham	Bowan	9	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 12849	2737	,,	Nandewar	Wean	6	0	25	,, ,,	,,
,, 19527	2859	,,	Wellington	Ironbarks	2	1	0	,, ,,	8644
,, ,,	2860	,,	do	do	5	1	9	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2852	,,	do	do	0	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2853	,,	do	do	0	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 5626	2825	109	Cowper	Kaniva	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 5625	2826	,,	do	do	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19395	2847	101	Courallie	Yarraman	52	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20115	2818	,,	St. Vincent	Murringinbeirg, &c.	70	0	0	,, ,,	8645
,, 19968	2837	,,	Cumberland	Bankstown	2	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19608	2828	,,	Rous	South Lismore	2	1	0	,, ,,	,,

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					a. r. p.		
Ms. 86-18459	2735	101	Auckland	Eden	0 1 15	18 Dec., 1886	8645
,, 18507	2845	109	Beresford	Woolumla	300 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 15652	2848	101	Inglis	Bourke	400 0 0	,, ,,	8646
Aln. 85- 1965	2849	,,	Macquarie	Macquarie	7 0 3	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-19527	2861	,,	Wellington	Ironbarks	18 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2862	,,	do	do	1 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2863	,,	do	do	4 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19925	2850	,,	Dampier	Moruya	2 2 26	,, ,,	8647
,, 21579	2944	,,	Baradine	Merritombea	481 0 0	22 ,, ,,	8716
,, ,,	2945	,,	do	do	640 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2946	,,	do	do	640 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 4812	2933	109	Hume	Gordon	640 0 0	8 Jan., 1887	180
,, 21679	2888	101	Rous	Ballina	14 0 31	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2889	,,	do	Tevin	0 2 12	,, ,,	,,
Aln. 86- 1012	2904	,,	Beresford	Bunyan	0 1 28	,, ,,	181
,, ,,	2905	,,	do	do	0 1 28	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2906	,,	do	do	3 0 31	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2907	,,	do	do	2 1 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-21679	2879	,,	Rous	Ballina	3 0 26	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2880	,,	do	do	1 2 14	,, ,,	,,
,, 21707	2890	,,	do	Terranora	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2891	,,	do	do	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2892	,,	do	do	0 3 19½	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2893	,,	do	do	0 1 18	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2894	,,	do	do	2 0 22	,, ,,	182
,, 16176	2869	,,	Wellington	Orange	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20388	2874	,,	Roxburgh	Bocoble	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21679	2881	,,	Rous	Ballina	7 3 20	,, ,,	,,
,, 19960	2842	,,	Northumberland	Corrobare	5 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21707	2896	,,	Rous	Terranora	3 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21679	2878	,,	do	Ballina	1 3 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20442	2911	,,	Georgiana	Kangaloolah	13 0 0	,, ,,	183
Aln. 86- 1012	2901	,,	Beresford	Bunyan	6 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2902	,,	do	do	3 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2903	,,	do	do	12 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-21679	2886	,,	Rous	Ballina, &c.	17 1 22	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2887	,,	do	Ballina	11 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21707	2895	,,	do	Terranora	13 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20302	2913	,,	Camden	Bugong	160 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19502	2838	,,	Westmoreland	Vulcan	20 0 0	,, ,,	184
,, 14321	2839	,,	Dampier	Cadjangarry	6 0 30	,, ,,	,,
,, 18380	2900	,,	Georgiana	Retreat	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19486	2867	,,	Roxburgh	Ben Bullin	6 0 26	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2868	,,	do	do	9 2 10	,, ,,	,,
,, 20675	2919	,,	Dampier	Noorooma	16 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 16563	2864	,,	Gowen	Bone Bone	28 1 37	,, ,,	,,
,, 19329	2935	,,	Darling	Gladstone	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19324	2937	,,	Parry	Royinn	18 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20385	2898	,,	Beresford	Rowland	20 0 0	,, ,,	185
Aln. 86- 1012	2908	,,	do	Bunyan	7 2 31	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2909	,,	do	do	1 1 33¼	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2910	,,	do	do	1 2 11½	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 86-21679	2883	,,	Rous	Tevon	4 0 25	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2884	,,	do	do	2 3 38	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	2885	,,	do	do	6 2 30	,, ,,	,,
,, 19940	2844	,,	Gloucester	Foster	4 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 4638	2841	,,	Yancowinna	Umberumbirka	36 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 20390	2899	,,	Rous	Warrazambil	40 0 0	,, ,,	186
,, 20817	2932	,,	Northumberland	Kincumber	12 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17679	2840	,,	Durham	Darlington	900 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 3976	2876	,,	Cowper	Banga	285 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 17813	2897	,,	Wynyard	South Gundagai	244 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 18144	2912	109	Waljeers	Mosagiel	40 0 0	,, ,,	187
,, 20724	2870	,,	Dampier	Wyambine	370 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21708	2871	,,	King	Dixon	360 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 19960	2843	101	Northumberland	Corrobare	4 1 0	,, ,,	,,
,, 21679	2882	,,	Rous	Ballina	3 0 35	,, ,,	,,
,, 17735	2865	,,	Sandon	Armidale	17 3 20	,, ,,	,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, DECLARED UNDER THE ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act 48 Victoria, No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	Government Gazette in which published.
	acres.	acres.		
Bookham (Village)	110	840	County of Harden, parish of Bookham.	23 October, 1886, page 7321.
West Molong (Town)	650	4,000	County of Ashburnham, parish of Molong, &c.	6 November, 1886, page 7747.
Brassi (Village)	200	371	County of Townsend, parish of Brassi.	6 November, 1886, page 7747.
Wollomba (Village)	270	160	County of Gloucester, parish of Talawahl.	20 November, 1886, page 8045.
Ivanhoe (Village)	300	.....	County of Mossgiel, parish of Ivanhoe.	27 November, 1886, page 8199.
Stuart (Town)	270	690	County of Wellington, parish of Ironbarks.	18 December, 1886, page 8648.
Cooloon (Village)	69	.....	County of Rous, parish of Terranora.	8 January, 1887, page 191.
Tintenbar (Village)	70	320	County of Rous, parishes of Ballina, &c.	" " "
Jennings (Town)	495	532	County of Clive, parish of Ballandean.	" " "

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES UNDER ACT 48 VIC. No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorized to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria, No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area. a. r. p.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
Albury	Goulburn	....	.....	108	Town of Albury	26 1 10	Cattle Sale-yards	Misc. 87- 437	T. 207-33 & 10
Badjerribong	Cunningham	....	.....	....	Parish of Badjerribong	6 1 24	General Cemetery	86-15271	C. 1108-1984
Bokhara	Narran	57	.....	....	do Cowga	175 0 0	Racecourse	17687	N. 885-1999
Boorowa	King	....	.....	Part of 40	Town of Boorowa	4 3 37	Site for Hospital	9179	B. 14-1461
Bulgar Creek	Murray	....	.....	....	Parish of Yarrolumla	10 0 0	General Cemetery	8549	C. 1113-1984
Bunnan	Brisbane	....	.....	....	Village of Bunnan	8 2 27	do	17504	C. 1120-1984
Camden Haven U.	Macquarie	77A	.....	....	Parish of Lorne	2 0 0	Public School Site	7537	P. 1619-1978
Casino	Rous	156	.....	....	do Tomki	5 0 0	Site for Abattoirs	18798	P. 3905-1759
Catombal Creek	Gordon	57	.....	....	do Catombal	2 0 0	Public School Site	16200	Ph. Catombal 67 & S. 0 Orange
Clairwood	Durham	10	.....	....	do Darlington	2 0 0	do	5909	P. 1627-1978
Condoublin	Cunningham	....	.....	Part of 4	do Condoublin	5 0 0	Site for Hospital	4404	C. 10-1705
Coolah Bridge	Bligh	30	.....	....	do Terraban	2 0 0	Public School Site	12786	P. 1606-1978
Cooloon	Rous	....	.....	....	do Terranora	13 1 12	General Cemetery	4786	C. 1107-1984
Cornack's Creek	Clarence	72	.....	....	do Ashby	2 0 0	Public School Site	12070	P. 1594-1978
Cuddell's Siding	Mitchell	47	.....	....	do Corobinilla	2 0 0	do	13711	P. 1602- "
Cumbo	Phillip	51	.....	....	do Cumbo	2 0 0	do	786	P. 1588- "
Dargar's Lagoon	Sandon	329	.....	....	do Uralla	2 0 0	do	1930	P. 1599- "
Darling Harbor	Cumberland	....	.....	....	do St. Phillip	0 0 9½	Extension to Sewerage Reserve.	15685	
Deniliquin South	Townsend	....	.....	....	Town of Sth. Deniliquin	177 0 0	Public Park	21195	M. 838-1834R
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	13 2 0	Water Supply	21195	M. 364-1834
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	10 0 0	Cricket Ground	16886	D. 5-1458
Dullaberry	Roxburgh	658	.....	....	Parish of Sofala	2 0 0	Public School Site	16009	P. 1529-1978
Eden	Auckland	22	.....	....	do Eden	30 0 0	Public Recreation	18460	
Enngonia	Culgoa	....	1	15	Village of Enngonia	2 0 19	Public School Site	10009	P. 1610-1968 & E. 2-2031R
Eurangarra	Georgiana	68	.....	....	Parish of Yeurangarra	2 0 0	do	9545	P. 1621-1978
Euromedah	Narromine	21	.....	....	do Narromine	2 0 0	do	21200	P. 1511- "
Everett	Hardinge	3	.....	....	do Everett	2 0 0	do	16408	P. 1622- "
Forbes	Ashburnham	....	.....	....	Town of Forbes	0 0 8	Addition to site for School of Arts.	15417	F. 31-1830
Geegullalong	Monteagle	21	.....	....	Parish of Geegullalong	2 0 0	Public School Site	13121	P. 1607-1978 & M. 2637-1750
George's River	Cumberland	....	.....	....	do St. George	114 0 0	Public Recreation	15385	C. 998-2030
Glen Morrison	Vernon	....	.....	....	do Cobrabala	1 0 0	Site for School of Arts	20875	
Goombalie	Barrona	....	.....	....	do Goombalie	11 2 16	General Cemetery	7331	C. 1084-1984R
Gore Cove	Cumberland	....	.....	....	do Willoughby	0 0 16	Public Recreation	15150	C. 9160-2030
Goulburn River	Hunter	....	.....	....	do Bairami	6 0 0	Site for School of Arts	16208	H. 630-1538
Grenfell	Montenglo	559	.....	....	do Brundah	4 0 0	Site for Hospital	10167	M. 3840-1780
Hillgrove	Sandon	134	.....	....	do Metz	2 0 0	Site for Public School	10160	P. 1512-1978
Inverell	Gough	....	2	79	Town of Inverell	0 0 32	Site for School of Arts	15605	I. 28-1561
Junee	Clarendon	....	.....	....	Parish of South Jewnee	0 2 0	Site for Town Hall	17325	J. 2-2291R
Lane Cove River	Cumberland	....	.....	....	do Willoughby	0 2 7	Wharfage and other Public Purposes.	87- 317	C. 1042-2030 to 1048-2030 inclusive
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 38¾	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 29	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 1 14	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 1 10	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 17	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 26¼	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 16	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 17	do	"	
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	0 0 18	do	"	
Leaning Oak	Wellington	3	.....	....	do Werowra	2 0 0	Public School Site	86-12584	P. 1618-1978
Leichhardt	Cumberland	....	.....	....	do Petersham	7 2 0	Public Park	19969	
Memagong	Bland	146	.....	....	do Memagong	2 0 0	Public School Site	17873	P. 1434-1978
Mudgee	Wellington	....	3	67	Town of Mudgee	0 2 21½	Public Recreation	7048	W. 35-2075
Narrango	Phillip	14	.....	....	Parish of Coolcalwyn	2 0 0	Site for Public School	2432	P. 1585-1978
Queanbeyan	Murray	2	.....	....	Town of Queanbeyan	0 1 0	Site for School of Arts	15234	Q. 45-1057
Do	do	1	.....	....	do do	0 2 0	Site for Town Hall	15235	Q. 44- "
Raymond Terrace	Gloucester	....	.....	....	do Raymond Terrace	0 2 39	Public Recreation and Plantation.	18851	R. 1- 15

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose Dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Catalogue No. of Plan.
						a. r. p.		Misc.	
Raymond Terrace.	Gloucester	....	.....	....	Town of Raymond Terrace.	0 3 17	Public Recreation and Plantation.	86-18851	R. 2- 16
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do ..	0 3 6	do ..	,,	R. ,,
Riverside	Leichhardt	67	.....	....	Parish of Morambilla ..	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	21199	P. 1601-1978
Robertson	Camden	....	.....	24	do Yarrawa, village of Robertson.	5 1 6	For the use of the Burrawang (Robertson) Agricultural Society.	20360	R. 4-1922R
Silverton	Yancowinna ..	....	.....	....	Parish of Umberumberka	12 0 0	General Cemetery.....	14075	C. 1077-1984
Smalley's Lagoon.	Harden	150	.....	....	do Goorannna	2 0 0	Public School Site.....	18087	P. 1616-1978
Sunny Corner	Roxburgh	....	1	21	do Castleton, village of Sunny Corner.	2 0 0	do	5940	P. 1592- ,,
Tibooburra	Tongorooka ..	....	16, 17, & 18	1	Village of Tibooburra ..	0 3 0	do	4706	T. 1-2472R
Trigalong	Bland	53	.....	....	Parish of Trigalong	2 0 0	do	13064	P. 1609-1978
Warroo	Gipps	76	.....	....	do Warroo	3 0 0	do	12904	P. 1587-1978 & G. 75-1871
Westmacott (Heathcote).	Cumberland ..	15	.....	....	do Heathcote ..	2 0 0	do	5803	C. 859-2030
Wilcannia	Young	....	.....	....	Town of Wilcannia	3 3 16	Public Reservoir and Water Supply.	17440	Y. 3-2376
Do	do	....	.....	....	do do	12 0 16	Public Park	12785	Y. 4-2376 s.g.o.
Wyndham	Auckland	....	10	20	Village of Wyndham ..	0 2 0	Site for School of Arts..	20171	W. 2-1610 ,,
Yamba	Clarence	....	4, 5, 6, & 7	9	Town of Yamba.....	2 0 0	Public School Site	85-12721	P. 1433-1978

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884.

(DEDICATION, &c., OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10th November, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PART OF RECREATION RESERVE AT WEST KEMPSEY AND DEDICATION FOR RACE-COURSE.

It is hereby notified for public information that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of part of the recreation reserve near West Kempsey, in the parish of Yarravel, county of Dudley, area 90 acres, and hereunder described, with a view to the area mentioned being dedicated for Racecourse.

[Ms. 86-19,003] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

90 acres. County of Dudley, parish of Yarravel, near West Kempsey: Commencing on the north-western side of North-Street, town of West Kempsey, at the southern corner of allotment 6 of section 29a, in the town of West Kempsey; and bounded thence on the south-east by that street, bearing south 65 degrees west, 21 chains; on the south by a line bearing westerly 15 chains 68 links; on the west by the eastern boundary of portion 145 of 90 acres 2 roods, bearing north 37 chains 44 links; on the north by a line bearing easterly 15 chains 88 links; and on the east and north-east by lines dividing it from allotment 6 aforesaid, bearing southerly 1 chain 29 links; and thence south 35 degrees 12 minutes east, 29 chains 50 links to the point of commencement.

Plan catalogued D. 938-1,505.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10th November, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT SURVEYOR'S CREEK.

It is hereby notified for public information that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School Site at Surveyor's Creek, viz.:—Portion 186, in the parish of Congi, county of Inglis, area 2 acres, dedicated on the 18th January, 1884, and hereunder described,—the land not being required for the purpose for which it was granted.

[Ms. 86-17,750] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

2 acres. County of Inglis, parish of Congi, at Surveyor's Creek (originally part of Agnes Scott's portion 210), portion 186. Commencing on the northern side of a road 1 chain wide, at a point distant 9 chains 32 links west from the south-eastern corner of portion 210 of 48 acres; and bounded thence on the south by that road dividing it from part of portion 179 of 40 acres bearing west 4 chains and 48 links; on the west by a line dividing it from portion 210 aforesaid, bearing north 4 chains and 47 links; on the north by a line dividing it from that portion bearing east 4 chains and 48 links; and on the east by a line dividing it from that portion bearing south 4 chains and 47 links to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 10th November, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT BYANGUM.

It is hereby notified for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Byangum, viz.:—Portion 54 in the parish of Murwillumbah, county of Rous, area 2 acres, dedicated on the 14th October, 1881, and hereunder described,—another School site having been dedicated in lieu thereof.

[Ms. 86-18,993] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTION.

2 acres. County of Rous, parish of Murwillumbah, village of Byangum, portion 54: Commencing on the left bank of the Middle Arm of the Tweed River, at a point where the southern side of a road 1 chain wide, dividing it from part of portion 16 of 58 acres 3 roods, meets that arm; and bounded thence on the north by that road bearing east 5 chains and 18 links; on the east by a line bearing south 4 chains and 50 links; on the south by a line bearing west 4 chains 10 links to the bank of the aforesaid arm of the Tweed River; and on the south-west by that arm upwards, to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th December, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT JANNUNG, AND DEDICATION OF ANOTHER SITE IN LIEU THEREOF.

It is hereby notified for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Public School site at Jannung, viz., portion 54, in the parish of Farnham, county of St. Vincent, containing 2 acres, with a view to an area of 2 acres in the locality mentioned, viz., portion 61, being dedicated as a site for Public School in lieu thereof.

[Ms. 86-20,929] HENRY COPELAND.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th December, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF RECREATION RESERVE IN THE VILLAGE OF BELLINGEN, AND DEDICATION FOR PUBLIC RECREATION IN LIEU THEREOF.

It is hereby notified for public information, that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the recreation reserve in the village of Bellingen, area 8 acres and 10 perches, dedicated on the 25th July, 1884, and hereunder described, with a view to the dedication for public recreation in lieu thereof of 8 acres 2 roods 12 perches, viz., portion 123, in the parish of South Bellingen, county of Raleigh, an amended plan of the land referred to having been furnished.

[Ms. 86-20,930] HENRY COPELAND.

Descriptions.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be Resumed.

County of Raleigh, parish of South Bellingen, village of Bellingen, 8 acres and 10 perches. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the left bank of a creek at the south-eastern corner of 2 roods, appropriated for a Wesleyan residence; and bounded thence on part of the north by the southern boundary of that land bearing west 1 chain and 53 links; on the west by Church-street, bearing south 7 chains and 94 links; on the south by a line bearing east 9 chains 19 links to Ford-street; on the east by that street bearing north about 9 chains 20 links to the right bank of the aforesaid creek; and on the remainder of the north by that bank upwards to a point due east from the point of commencement; and thence by a line crossing the aforesaid creek to that point.

Within the Land Board District of Lismore.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be Dedicated.

County of Raleigh, parish of South Bellingen, village of Bellingen, area 8 acres 2 roods 12 perches. The Crown Lands within the following boundaries: Commencing on the east side of Church-street, at the south-west corner of allotment 6 of section 1; bounded thence on the north by the south boundary of that allotment and its prolongation east to the right bank of the creek which forms the south boundaries of allotments 1a, 2, 3, and 4 of section 1 aforesaid; thence on the remainder of the north by that bank of that creek downwards, bearing generally easterly to the west side of Ford-street; thence on the east by part of that side of that street south to the north side of Bowra-street; thence on the south and south-west by part of the north and north-east sides of that street westerly and north-westerly to the south-east side of Church-street aforesaid; and thence on the north-west and west by the south-east and part of the east sides of that street north-easterly and northerly, to the point of commencement,—being portion 123, shown on plan catalogued B. 7-2,082 Roll, Surveyor General's Office.

Within the Land Board District of Lismore.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th December, 1886.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION OF PRESBYTERIAN BURIAL GROUND AT LIVERPOOL.

It is hereby notified for public information, that in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to revoke the dedication of the Presbyterian Burial Ground at Liverpool, area 1 acre, dedicated on the 28th January, 1879, and hereunder described, another burial ground in the locality mentioned having been dedicated in lieu thereof.

[Ms. 86-20,928] HENRY COPELAND.

Description.

1 acre. County of Cumberland, parish of St. Luke, town of Liverpool: Commencing on the northern side of Campbell-street, at its intersection with the eastern side of Macquarie-street; and bounded thence on the south by Campbell-street bearing east 4 chains and 67½ links; on the east by Georges-street bearing northerly 2 chains and 14 links; on the north by a line bearing westerly 4 chains and 68 links; and on the west by Macquarie-street bearing southerly 2 chains and 14 links to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 7th January, 1887.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF COOK'S SQUARE AND PARK, AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL SITE, AT EAST MAITLAND.

It is hereby notified for public information that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the recreation reserve known as Cook's Square and Park, area 42 acres and 22 perches, and the Church of England School site, area 1 acre, in the town of East Maitland, and hereunder described,—amended plans of the lands in question having been furnished.

[Ms. 87-47] HENRY COPELAND.

Descriptions.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be Resumed.

County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland, area 42 acres 0 roods 22 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-west side of George-street with the north-east side of Flinders-street; and bounded thence on part of the south-west by part of that side of the latter street bearing north 44 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 87·3 links to the south-east side of Park-street; thence on part of the north-west by part by that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 0·7 minutes east 5 chains 01·1 of a link to the south-easterly prolongation of the north-east boundary of allotment 6, section 6; thence again on the south-west by that prolongation and the north-east boundaries of allotments 6 aforesaid and 1, section 6, bearing north 44 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 25·3 links to the northermost corner of the last named allotment; thence on part of the south-east by part of the north-west boundary of allotment 1 aforesaid bearing south 45 degrees 0·7 minutes west 1 chain 42·8 links to the north-east side of Adams-street; thence on the remainder of the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 44 degrees 38 minutes west 22 chains 86 links to the south boundary of T. Boardman's 27 acres; thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing south 88 degrees 46 minutes east 8 chains 27·5 links to the south-east corner of that portion; thence on the west by part of its east boundary bearing north 1 degree 20 minutes east 1 chain 24 links to the south-west boundary of site dedicated for Gas Works, 17th July, 1886; thence on part of the north-east by that boundary bearing south 44 degrees 33 minutes east 5 chains 35 links to the north-west side of Bank-street; thence again on the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 27 minutes east 5 chains to the south-west side of Rous-street; thence again on the north-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 19 minutes east 8 chains 77·5 links to its intersection with the south-east side of William-street; thence on the remainder of the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 32 minutes east 7 chains 1·8 of a link to the south-west side of Park-street aforesaid; thence again on the north-east by that side of that street bearing south 44 degrees 50 minutes east 12 chains 67·5 links to the north-west side of Park-street aforesaid; thence again on the south-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 42 minutes west 14 chains 39 links; thence on the remainder of the north-east by a line partly forming the south-west boundaries of allotments 1 to 5, section 11, bearing south 44 degrees 20 minutes east 6 chains 25 links to the north-west side of George-street aforesaid; and thence on the remainder of the south-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 34 minutes west 10 chains 29·3 links, to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of Church of England School site of 1 acre as proposed to be resumed and re-dedicated this day,—shown on plan catalogued N.52-2,071 Roll, Surveyor General's Office.

Church of England School site proposed to be Resumed.

1 acre, county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland: Commencing at a point bearing north 45 degrees 7 minutes east, and distant 2 chains from the eastern corner of allotment 6 of section 6; and bounded thence on the west by a line bearing north 3 chains 16½ links; on the north by a line bearing east 3 chains 16½ links; on the east by a line bearing south 3 chains 16½ links; and on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains 16½ links to the point of commencement.

Recreation Reserve proposed to be Dedicated.

County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland, area 42 acres 0 roods 22 perches: Commencing at the intersection of the north-west side of George-street with the north-east side of Flinders-street; and bounded thence on part of the south-west by part of that side of the latter street bearing north 44 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 87·3 links to the south-east side of Park-street; thence on part of the north-

west by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 0·7 minutes east 5 chains 01·1 of a link to the south-easterly prolongation of the north-east boundary of allotment 6, section 6; thence again on the south-west by that prolongation and the north-east boundaries of allotments 6 aforesaid and 1, section 6, bearing north 44 degrees 53 minutes west 7 chains 25·3 links to the northernmost corner of the last-named allotment; thence on part of the south-east by part of the north-west boundary of allotment 1 aforesaid bearing south 45 degrees 0·7 minutes west 1 chain 42·8 links to the north-east side of Adams-street; thence on the remainder of the south-west by that side of that street bearing north 44 degrees 38 minutes west 22 chains 86 links to the south boundary of T. Boardman's 27 acres; thence on the north by part of that boundary bearing south 88 degrees 46 minutes east 8 chains 27·5 links to the south-east corner of that portion; thence on the west by part of its east boundary bearing north 1 degree 20 minutes east 1 chain 24 links to the south-west boundary of site dedicated for Gas Works, 17th July, 1886; thence on part of the north-east by that boundary bearing south 44 degrees 33 minutes east 5 chains 35 links to the north-west side of Bank-street; thence again on the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 27 minutes east 5 chains to the south-west side of Rous-street; thence again on the north-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 19 minutes east 8 chains 77·5 links to its intersection with the south-east side of William-street; thence on the remainder of the north-west by part of that side of that street bearing north 45 degrees 32 minutes east 7 chains 1·8 of a link to the south-west side of Park-street aforesaid; thence again on the north-east by that side of that street bearing south 44 degrees 50 minutes east 12 chains 67·5 links to the north-west side of Park-street aforesaid; thence again on the south-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 42 minutes west 14 chains 39 links; thence on the remainder of the north-east by a line partly forming the south-west boundaries of allotments 1 to 5, section 11, bearing south 44 degrees 20 minutes east 6 chains 25 links to the north-west side of George-street aforesaid; and thence on the remainder of the south-east by part of that side of that street bearing south 45 degrees 34 minutes west 10 chains 29·3 links to the point of commencement,—but exclusive of Church of England School site, and all streets included by this description.

Shown on plan catalogued N. 52-2,071 Roll, Surveyor General's Office.

Church of England School site proposed to be Dedicated.

1 acre. County of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, town of East Maitland: Commencing at a point bearing north 45 degrees 7 minutes east, and distant 2 chains from the eastern corner of allotment 6 of section 6; and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains 38 links; on the east by lines bearing north 13 degrees 55 minutes west 3 chains 26½ links; and thence north 14 degrees 27 minutes west 1 chain 96½ links; on the north by a line bearing west 1 chain 55¾ links; and on the west by a line bearing south 5 degrees 5 minutes east 5 chains 9 links, to the point of commencement.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 11th January, 1887.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION AND RE-DEDICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SITE AT BRASSI.

It is hereby notified for public information that, in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Land Act of 1884, it is proposed to resume and re-dedicate the Public School site at Brassi, viz.: Portion 90 in the parish of Brassi, county of Townsend, area 2 acres, and hereunder described,—an amended plan of the land in question having been furnished.

[Ms. 87-46] HENRY COPELAND.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Public School site proposed to be resumed.

2 acres. County of Townsend, parish of Brassi, portion 90: Commencing at the north-eastern corner of portion 91 of 38 acres; and bounded thence on the south by part of the northern boundary of that portion, bearing west 4 chains; on the west by a line bearing north 5 chains; on the north by a line bearing east 4 chains; and on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

Public School site proposed to be dedicated.

2 acres. County of Townsend, parish of Brassi, village of Brassi, portion 90: Commencing on the northern side of Tulla-street, at its intersection with the western side of Boree-street; and bounded thence on the south by Tulla-street, bearing west 4 chains; on the west by the eastern boundary of an allotment of 3 acres, bearing north 5 chains to Wakool-street; on the north by that street, bearing east 4 chains to Boree-street aforesaid; and on the east by Boree-street, bearing south 5 chains, to the point of commencement.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[6d.]

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—DISTRICT OF MONARO.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 *January*, 1887.

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned people of the district of Monaro, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That the district of Monaro has been suffering from a continuance of dry seasons for the past ten years, and that the crops in some parts of the district this season are a complete failure. Under these trying circumstances your Petitioners wish to bring before the earnest consideration of your Honorable House how desirable it is that an extension of time should at once be granted for placing the improvements, where required, on all conditional purchases selected under the Land Act of 1861, and its amended laws, and not yet declared on.

2nd. Where members of one family having applied, or may hereafter apply, to conditionally purchase land, and being desirous of making such lands in one holding, such applicants may be allowed to place the improvements on any part of those lands where they may consider it most desirable.

3rd. That your Petitioners pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to consider how unsuitable both the conditions and administration of the Land Act of 1861, and its amended laws, have been for most of those who have conditionally purchased land in the district of Monaro, viz., that lucerne and artificial grasses have not been allowed for as improvements. Owing to this oversight on the part of our former Governments thousands of pounds have been wasted in erecting useless buildings and fencing, which have been left to rot and decay; at the same time your Petitioners admit that in the coast districts and other parts of the colony, where the climate and seasons have been more favourable for small holdings, the conditions have been more suitable to the wants of the conditional purchaser.

Your Petitioners wish respectfully to inform your Honorable House that their Petition emanates from all classes of the community; that no class legislation is sought; that provisions and amendments are equitable for all conditional purchasers throughout the Colony; and that your Petitioners bring them forward confidently believing that, if granted, they will be a national benefit, and will assist to raise the Colony out of its present depression.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing matters into your favourable consideration, and will cause such amendment to be made in the Land Laws as will give the relief your Petitioners seek.

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

[*Here follow* 391 *signatures.*]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 12th January, 1887.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Waverley, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

IT shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter or cause to be slaughtered for purposes of sale any cattle, sheep, swine, or other beasts in any house, enclosure, or place within the Borough of Waverley; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than Twenty Shillings nor more than Ten Pounds for every such offence.

By virtue of the powers and authority of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the Council of the Borough of Waverley passed the foregoing By-law on the 5th day of October, 1886.

(L.S.) WM. MARTIN,
Mayor.

ROBERT T. ORR,
Council Clerk.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18 November, 1886.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

THE following amended By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Inverell, relating to the transaction of business by the Municipal Council, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAW.

By-Law No. 1 of Part I.

THE Council shall meet for the transaction of business on every alternate Monday, at 7·30 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor or Council shall appoint.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of Inverell, this sixteenth day of August, 1886.

(L.S.) WILLIAM BUXTON,
Mayor.

HENRY PLUMLEY,
Council Clerk.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 44 Vic. No. 14, sec. 13.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th December, 1886.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF FORBES.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Forbes, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1870" respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF FORBES.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees—Duties of Officers, Servants, &c.

1. On and after the passing of the following By-laws by the Municipal Council of the Municipality of Forbes, and the confirmation by His Excellency the Governor, and the publication thereof in accordance with the 158th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the By-laws hitherto in force in the said Municipality shall be and are hereby repealed, and the following By-laws shall be and are substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say :—

2. The Council shall meet at the Council Chambers, or any other place that may hereafter be appointed within the Municipality, every alternate Tuesday, at 7·30 p.m , or on such other day as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of half an hour after the time appointed for holding of such meeting, the Aldermen present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman for such meeting; and when any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded on the minute book.

4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings other than special meetings :—

1. The reading and confirmation of the minutes of proceedings of the previous meeting. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to their accuracy.
2. Statements of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the present state of the banking account of the Municipality.
3. The reading of correspondence, and, if necessary, ordering thereon.
4. Presentation and reading of reports from Committees, and ordering thereon.
5. Reading of special reports from members or officers of the Council.
6. Presentation of petitions, and ordering thereon.
7. Order of the day and adjourned motions.
8. Motions of which not less than four days' notice has been given.
9. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the committees or officers to be made.
10. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council : Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section ; also, in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

5. At special meetings, the business, after reading and confirmation of minutes, which shall be conducted as at ordinary meetings, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance such meeting shall have been called may have directed.

6. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all discussions and proceedings of the Council.

7. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of those persons only whose signatures shall be attached thereto ; and it shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to assure himself and to state to the Council his assurance that its language and tone are not disrespectful to the Council nor otherwise objectionable ; it shall also be incumbent on him to state, on presenting the petition, its purport and prayer.

8. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman whom he may deem to be out of order.

9. Any Alderman may call the attention of the Mayor or presiding Alderman to any Alderman being out of order, or to any other point of order.

10. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman thereon shall be final and conclusive.

11. The Mayor or presiding Alderman when called upon to decide points of order or practice shall state the provision or rule of practice which he shall deem applicable to the case without discussing or commenting upon the same, and no discussion upon such ruling shall at any meeting be permitted; but any Alderman who is dissati-fied with the decision of the Mayor or presiding Alderman on any such question of order or practice may, by motion after notice, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or practice which may thereafter arise.

12. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions for the vote of the Council, and shall declare the sense of the Council thereon; he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necesary to enable him to form his opinion as to the sense of the majority thereon.

13. Any Alderman may call for a division; in such case the question shall be put in the affirmative and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

14. Any Alderman absenting himself for more than two consecutive regular meetings without leave previously obtained, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds for each subsequent absence from the meetings of the Council.

15. In the event of any Alderman who may have given notice of motion failing to attend, or to provide a substitute to make such motion, the same shall lapse.

16. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide which Alderman is entitled to be first heard.

17. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in committee or in explanation: Provided that any Alderman, though having previously spoken on the original question, may speak once on each amendment, and the mover of every original question shall always have the right of final reply.

18. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion or make personal reflections on or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman.

19. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologise and to withdraw the offensive expression, or to retract the imputation of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, and on a second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not exceeding ten pounds.

20 No Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes unless by leave of the Council.

21. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day, and on the resumption of the debate, the Alderman upon whose motion the same shall have been adjourned, shall be entitled to priority of audience. Any motion for adjournment shall be immediately put without discussion; if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion within thirty minutes from the time of negativing such last motion for adjournment.

22. It shall not be necessary for a motion or amendment to be seconded; no motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing and signed by the mover; only one amendment shall be discussed at one time.

23. Any Alderman may demand the production of all papers or documents relating to the subject under discussion.

24. Upon the request of any Alderman the question or matter shall be read.

25. Any member may protest against any resolution or vote of the Council, notice of intimation so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution or vote is passed, and the protest itself in writing, must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if in the opinion of the Council it may be inconsistent with truth and disrespectfully worded, it may by resolution or notice be ordered to be expunged; in such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

26. The Council Clerk shall give notice of the intended meetings of any committee to the members thereof whenever requested to do so by the chairman of such committee.

27. The appointment of special committees shall continue until the specified duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged; provided that such committee may at any time be dissolved by the vote of the Council.

28. The Rules of the Council shall be observed in a committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

29. Every report of a committee shall be signed by the chairman of such committee.

30. No committee of the Council shall consist of less than three members of whom three shall form a quorum.

31. Besides such special committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three standing committees, viz., a Finance Committee, an Improvement Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes.

32. The Finance Committee shall examine all accounts and report upon all questions affecting the Forbes Municipality committed to it by the Council, and shall have the right of calling by report the attention of the Council at all times to the financial administration of the Municipality.

33. The Improvement Committee shall inspect all public works in progress throughout the Municipality, and may call the attention of the Council by report at all times thereto; and to the state of any public street, lane, or thoroughfare which may require attention. They shall also consider and report upon all questions of an analogous character referred to them by any resolution of the Council.

34. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question, within the jurisdiction of the Council, not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, and shall from time to time enquire into and report upon any such subject, matter, or question, as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to enquire into and report upon.

35. Every Committee may take evidence upon any question or questions of fact, and a minute of such evidence or its substance must in all such cases, be appended to these reports.

36. The Standing Committees shall be appointed within thirty-one days of the commencement of each municipal year.

37. Any member moving for a Special Committee, may propose certain Alderman as members thereof, or they may be chosen by ballot, and every member moving the appointment of a Special Committee, and naming its proposed members, shall make himself one of them. Provided any Committee thus moved for, may, on demand of any member of the Council, be appointed by ballot.

38. In any case when a ballot shall have been demanded, the names of all the Aldermen shall be written or printed on slips of paper, of which one shall be handed to each Alderman, who having struck out the names of all but those for whom he desires to vote, shall fold, and hand it folded to the Mayor or presiding Alderman. The ballot papers having all been handed in and mixed, shall afterwards be inspected by the Mayor or presiding Alderman in the presence of all the Aldermen then present, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, after inspection, order the result to be recorded.

39. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting the proceedings at meetings of the Council or of Committees, may be suspended temporarily in cases of emergency, if not less than five-sixths of the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

40. All officers shall be appointed by ballot, and by an absolute majority of members then present; and in all cases when security is required, the sureties offered must be approved of by the Council, and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of its members, or any person holding office under the Council.

41. No officer shall be appointed until a specification of his duties and the amount of his salary shall be approved of by the Council, nor until one week's notice, at least, shall have been given in one or more of the local newspapers inviting applications for such appointment.

42. No notice whatever will be taken of any complaint against any officer or servant of the Municipality, unless the same be in writing, and signed by the person or persons complaining.

43. The common seal, and all charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Council, or relating to the property thereof, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, in the office, and in the charge and custody of the Council Clerk for the time being, or such other place as the Council may direct.

44. The Mayor shall fix the corporate seal to, and shall sign all documents creating an obligation upon the Council, such affixing of the seal and such signing shall be done in the presence of the Council Clerk, who shall witness the same.

45. The Treasurer of the Council shall, within twenty-four hours of receipt of moneys on behalf of the Council, or as soon as possible, deposit all such moneys in a Bank to be named by the Council, to the credit of the Council, and his cash book and Bank pass book balanced shall be laid before the Council at every meeting. He shall also lay his accounts before the Council at the first meeting of each quarter, or oftener if required.

46. No work shall be undertaken before the probable expense be ascertained by the Council, and all accounts shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and their report obtained before any warrant can issue for the payment thereof; which warrant must be signed by the Mayor, the Treasurer, and, by at least one of the Finance Committee; in cases of emergency, however, a warrant may be granted by the Mayor with the assent of any two Aldermen, authorizing the expenditure of a sum not exceeding ten pounds; but in all such last mentioned cases the issuing of such emergency warrant shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

47. Cheques shall be signed by the Mayor, Treasurer, and Council Clerk, or, in case of the absence of any one or other of those, by some Alderman appointed by the Council.

48. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council being had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing any of the said books, papers, or records, shall on conviction thereof forfeit a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than thirty pounds.

49. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charters, deeds, muniments, papers, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds.

50. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, papers, or records from the Council Chambers, or Office of the Council Clerk, without leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence, a penalty of not less than five pounds and not exceeding thirty pounds.

Duties of the Council Clerk.

51. The Council Clerk shall attend all meetings of the Council, and shall also attend at the office of the Council, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council on every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in each week, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

52. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other by-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act, he shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, and he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Part II.

Levying rates and enforcement of rates.

Collection of rates.

53. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

54. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

55. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Enforcement of distress.

56. The bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

57. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties,

58. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

59. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

60. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the said bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold on demand of such surplus by such owner.

61. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making such distress.

62. There shall be payable to the bailiff for every levy and distress under these By-laws the costs and charges mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed marked C.

63. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within twenty-four hours after having received the same.

64. The owner of the goods so distrained may specify the goods he desires to be sold first under such sale, and may direct the order of sale.

65. The rates and taxes levied by the Council shall be held to be due and payable on such day or days as the Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint. Every person not paying his or her rates or taxes at the office of the Council within thirty days after any of the days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter. Provided that due notice of such rate shall have been given in manner as required by the Municipalities Act of 1867.

66. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other accident, the Council shall have power to accept an equitable proportion of the assessed rates of such premises for the remainder of any Municipal year.

Schedule A.

Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipality of Forbes, do hereby authorize you Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels of the dwelling-house on or in and upon the land and premises of , situate at for the sum of £ , being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling-house (land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 188 .

Mayor.

Schedule B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Forbes, dated of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at , within the said Municipality, for the sum of £ , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of , 188 .

Bailiff.

Schedule C.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
„ serving warrant and making levy	2	6
„ making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	6
„ man in possession each day or part of day	6	0
„ sale and delivery of goods	1	0

in the pound on the gross proceeds of the sale in addition to the costs of advertisements if any.

PART III.

Regulation of Streets, Public Places, &c.

67. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park, shall have been examined by a Committee for Works, and reported to the Council by such Committee.

68. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

69. The Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriages and footways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way, and 12 feet for the footway on each side where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 60 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

70. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footways may be levelled, &c.

71. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed the surveyor, or such officer or persons so authorized, as hereinbefore mentioned, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flaggings, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is, or may hereafter be, erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

72. The Council may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

73. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof; and it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erecting or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than forty shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

74. If the owner or occupier of any land, situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality, shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand, made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867: Every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

75. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string cornice, string course, dressing, or other architectural decorations forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide: Provided, also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

76. The surveyor or other officers or persons may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council; notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused to be erected.

77. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its appointed officer, and at the cost of the person so offending; provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, nor be less than one pound, and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

78. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal, and to pay all the cost thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-law as aforesaid.

79. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer or person as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or appointed officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

80. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Forbes town boundaries, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footpath for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said town, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said town, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

81. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than five pounds; provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

82. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

83. Any person who shall wilfully or without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in and upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of any such tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood so injured or destroyed.

Trees in streets.

84. Any ratepayer may, with the consent and approval of the Council, be at liberty to plant trees on any street, lane, or thoroughfare within the Municipality, for the benefit of such Municipality.

85. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipality; and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

86. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinbefore directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matter or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or cause to be removed, any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereinafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

87. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of fifty pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

88. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officer or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

89. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same,—every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

90. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

91. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

92. No person shall be permitted to erect any fence, house, or shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the town boundary, without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection; and every owner thereof and every contractor of such fence, house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

93. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to face any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Discharging firearms, &c.

94. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the surveyor, &c.

95. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing, twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given by the said Council or surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

96. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap, or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or, if any such owner or occupier shall leave open or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap belonging to or connected with his premises, save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair; or, if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every case the person neglecting so to do shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

97. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said town, except by permission of the Council, and if any person shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

98. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said town, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such persons usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than five shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that, with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

Offensive or indecent placards.

99. Any person who shall in any street or place within the municipality, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

100. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place, for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other buildings, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, or keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, and every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than one pound.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

101. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this town, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath, and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this town shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Public amusements—Unlawful games.

102. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace shall be established, held, or given, within this Municipality, and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds not more than fifty pounds.

Houses of ill-fame.

103. Upon representation to the Council by two or more ratepapers that any house within the Municipality, and near the residence of such ratepayers, is of ill-fame, it shall be lawful for the Council to cause the resident of such house or premises to furnish to the Council a complete list of the names, ages, sexes, and occupations of all the inmates of the said house or premises, and upon non-compliance with such request, or if upon consideration the Council consider the house to be one of ill-fame, they shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the holder of such house or premises, or upon any person residing or being thereupon, to discontinue or abate such nuisance within forty-eight hours of the receipt of such notice, and if such nuisance be not so abated the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing therein and acting as such holder, shall be liable to be proceeded against for such nuisance, and shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and if such nuisance be not abated within forty-eight hours after such conviction, the holder of such house or premises, or other person residing or being thereon as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for such second offence a sum of not more than fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

104. No dancing saloon, bowling or skittle-alley, shooting-gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within the Municipality unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance, or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall, by resolution, cause the said license to be cancelled, or otherwise, as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement who shall not, within thirty days after these By-laws come into force, apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid, without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of granting licenses.

105. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held.

License fees.

106. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

Lights to be used.

107. All vehicles, whether public or private, being used within the town between the hours of sunset and sunrise (except on a clear moonlight night), shall carry a clear bright light on each side, shaded at the back. Any owner or driver of a vehicle neglecting to do so shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds.

Part IV.

Regulations of Cemeteries.

The Cemetery—Appointment of servants, &c.

108. The Council (as trustees) shall appoint their own manager and all other servants required by them to carry out the rules and regulations for the management of the general cemetery, and the same shall be removable at any time by resolution of the Council.

Notice of interments to be delivered to the Council Clerk, &c.

109. Notice of all interments and the legal certificate of death must be delivered to the Council Clerk, and all fees, costs, and charges paid to him eight hours at least prior to the time fixed for the interment; if not so paid, an extra fee of five shillings will be charged.

Plan of cemetery.

110. A numbered plan of the cemetery, showing the situation of the "open" and "selected sections" for graves and vaults, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, and may be inspected on application.

Records of interments to be kept.

111. A book shall be kept by the Council Clerk, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and dates of burial of all persons interred, and the numbers of the "section" and grave in which such interment shall have been made.

Burial service.

112. The friends of the deceased will be required to make arrangements for any religious service or funeral rite they may wish performed at the time of the interment.

Areas for graves, &c.

113. The areas for graves shall be 3 ft. x 8 ft., 6 ft. x 8 ft., 9 ft. x 8 ft., and 12 ft. x 8 ft., and for vaults, 6 ft. x 10 ft. and 12 ft. by 10 ft.

Depth of graves.

114. Every grave and vault shall be not less than 6 ft. deep, or to the solid rock; and every coffin must be placed at least 4 ft. below the surface of the ground.

Interment in vaults.

115. All bodies interred in vaults shall be encased in strong and properly soldered leaden coffins. Non-compliance with this rule will subject the undertaker in such case to a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Building vaults, erecting tombstones, &c.

116. Any person desirous of building a vault, enclosing or kerbing a grave, or erecting tomb, head or foot stones, shall submit plans and give fourteen days written notice thereof to the Council Clerk: and upon the same being approved, and all fees thereon paid, the Council will give permission (in writing) for the work to be carried out, subject to the inspection, supervision, and approval of the Council, or any officer they may appoint. And the Contractor or person performing the work shall deposit in the hands of the Council Clerk a sum of one pound, as security for clearing away all rubbish on completion of the work.

Re-opening graves and vaults.

117. In cases of re-opening graves or vaults, all tomb, head, and foot stones, and fences must be removed by the owners of the land, and the Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage connected therewith.

Penalty for injuring vaults, &c.

118. Any person injuring, damaging, or defacing any fence, vault, tomb, head, or foot stone, grave, or anything appertaining to the cemetery, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Encroachments—How to be removed.

119. The Council reserves the right and power of settling any disputes that may arise or occur as to the boundary or boundaries of any portion of the cemetery that may have been purchased by any person for the erection of vaults, tomb, head, or foot stones, fences, or graves; and any person in any way encroaching on any adjoining portion (whether in the hands of the Council or sold) shall receive notice (in writing) from the Council to remove such encroachment, and failing to do so immediately, the Council shall cause the encroachment to be removed at the cost of the person making or causing the same.

Fences to be erected within six months from obtaining permission to enclose land.

120. Persons obtaining permission to enclose any portion of land (as per schedule of fees) will be required to erect the necessary fences (subject to the inspection and approval of the Council) within six months from the date of their permission to enclose the land; and failing to do so their right or title to the land will revert to the Council, and the same may be resold.

Schedule of Fees.

	£	s.	d.
For interment of a pauper, including digging grave...	0	8	0
For an ordinary grave, 3 ft. x 8 ft. including digging...	0	12	6
Re-opening do. do. ...	0	10	0
Selected Portions.			
Permission to enclose, 3 ft. x 8 ft.	0	10	0
Do. 6 ft. x 8 ft.	1	0	0
Do. 9 ft. x 8 ft.	1	10	0
Do. 12 ft. x 8 ft.	2	0	0
Permission to erect vault, including land, 6 ft. x 13 ft.	3	0	0
Do. do. do. 12 ft. x 10 ft.	6	0	0
Permission to reopen vault	0	10	0
Digging or re-opening grave in selected portions ...	0	10	0
Permission to erect head or foot stones in unselected portions, each	0	5	0
Permission to erect tombstone or monument in unselected portions	1	0	0
Permission to place slab over grave in unselected portions	0	10	0

Which may be altered at any time by resolution of the Council.

Part V.

Public Health and Suppression of Nuisances.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

137. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said town, so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

138. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said town, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

139. Upon complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of the opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the the Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said town; and if such trade shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive" trade is about to be commenced—Penalty.

140. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the town. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

141. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And any person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Swine, &c., not to wander about streets, &c.

142. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the town boundaries, or who shall suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the town boundaries, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, or be liable to have the same impounded under the "Impounding Act further Amendment Act of 1881."

Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

143. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, pig keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this town, without the consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

144. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, slops, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose between the hours of six in the morning and ten o'clock at night; or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner so as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the town; or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night-soil, bones, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

145. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said town, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning; or if any person or persons shall cast, or permit to leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil, in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of any such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Inspection of premises—Yards to be kept clean.

146. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said town who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds, and not less than ten shillings.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

147. If, upon the certificate of two duly qualified medical practitioners, it shall appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the town, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds. Provided that each day which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid remain uncleansed, shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

148. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let any dwelling-house or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said town, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

149. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or enclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Rubbish or offensive matter, &c.

150. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the town without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

151. If any person make, or branch any private sewer or drain into any sewer or drain belonging to the Council, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith, without six days' previous notice in writing to the Council of his intention so to do, the person so offending shall for each such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

152. All private drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer, shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired or cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Drains in footpaths.

153. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharge of surface-water from land.

154. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall have still made defaults as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Natural watercourses.

155. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

156. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or be cast in any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such watercourse or canal into its proper channel.

157. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, common, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause or permit or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, or other beast upon any footway aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Part VI.

By-laws for the preventing and extinguishing of fires in the Municipality of Forbes.

158. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material; and every such person who shall suffer such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material to remain as aforesaid for twenty-four hours after such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

159. Every person who shall erect a fence of brushwood, or brushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce thereof, or any chattels therein, shall forfeit, on conviction, for every such offence a penalty of no more than five pounds; and any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

160. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air without giving notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be, and also to the Council Clerk, of his intention so to do, or within twenty-four hours after giving the last given of such notices, or between the hours of four in the afternoon of any day, and eight in the morning of the following day, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

161. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

162. If any chimney accidentally catch, or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to omission or neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

163. For the extinguishing of fires, the occupier of every dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or other building shall at all times keep therein or upon the land appertaining thereto in some fit butt or tank, water in quantity not less than twenty gallons. And every such occupier who shall make default contrary to this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty shillings; and every such occupier shall for every day of such default be deemed guilty of an offence against this By-law.

Preventing and extinguishing of Fires.

164. Every person who shall discharge firearms without lawful cause, or who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

165. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council may, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also to the owner of such carts as shall have, first and second in order, attended with loads of water, such further sum by way of reward as the Council may by similar resolutions have fixed.

Part VII.

Miscellaneous and legal procedure.

166. Such informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such information as aforesaid; and no such information shall be laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or auditor, except by the order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any other officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee; and no such suit shall be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council in any case where the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney, or in summary or emergency cases be entrusted to him by order of the Mayor.

Cattle, &c., not allowed to stray.

167. Any person suffering any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, or other cattle belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured within the town boundaries, shall, on conviction, forfeit or pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and not less than five shillings.

Special penalty.

168. Every person committing a breach of any provision of any By-law hereinbefore mentioned, shall, when no specific penalty shall have been provided for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Sub-divisions and change of property.

Change of occupier —Sub-divisions of property.

169. If the owner, tenant, or occupier of any property within the town for which he or she is assessed shall give up the possession of such property, he or she shall, within seven days from the date of giving up the possession thereof, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing showing and setting forth the name and address in full of the person to whom possession of such property has been given. And if any property shall be sub-divided in the interval between one assessment and another, and let to two or more persons, the tenant or owner who previously occupied the whole of such property, or who is still in possession of a portion thereof, shall, within seven days from the time of such sub-division being made, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing showing and setting forth the area, the rent, and the names in full of the occupier or occupiers of such sub-divisions. And any such owner, tenant, or occupier failing or neglecting to give such notice as is herein required, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings, for every such offence.

Extirpation of Noxious Weeds.

Certain weeds to be extirpated under penalty.

170. The Council shall have power at any time to cause an inspection of all or any portion of the lands within the town when the lands are under cultivation, or for the most part have been cleared and fenced, to order and compel the extirpation of the weeds known as the Bathurst burr, the Scotch thistle, and the cotton plant, or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbandry; and thirty days' notice, by advertisement in a local newspaper, or by written or printed notice under the hand of the Council Clerk, or other officer appointed for that purpose, left at or sent through the post to the last known residence or place of business of the person or persons upon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be deemed sufficient notice to owners, tenants, or occupiers of property; and if after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of such notice by advertisement, or the delivery or posting of such written or printed notice, the owner, tenant, or occupier of the land shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds by cutting, pulling, or grubbing, and burning them, for every such offence such owner, tenant, or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and the Court may order all such weeds to be destroyed forthwith at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted as aforesaid: Provided that in case of the Bathurst burr and the Scotch thistle no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of sixty days from the passing of this By-law, and in the case of cotton plant, that no action be taken by the Council until after the lapse of six calendar months as aforesaid. In the case of noxious weeds found growing on land unoccupied, the owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have the power to cause such weeds to be destroyed from such lands, the cost of which operation shall remain a charge upon the property, and may be recovered, with costs, at any future time from the owner of such property, in a summary manner before any two justices: Provided that such costs do not exceed five pounds.

Part VIII.

By-laws for the management and regulation of Water Supply.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the Council of the Municipal District of Forbes, pursuant to and in exercise and execution of the powers and authorities conferred on such Council by the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," make the By-laws following:—

1. The rates and charges which the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the Municipality of Forbes shall pay and become liable for in respect of water supplied by the Council for domestic, public, and other purposes, and the terms and conditions relating to such supply, shall be as follows:—

Domestic purposes.

Water rates.

2. The Council shall have power to make a water rate up to 1s. in the £ on the assessed value of all ratable properties on the respective lines of the reticulation of any mains constructed by or vested in the Council, for the purpose of defraying the cost of supplying water for domestic purposes only.

Charges by measure.

3. The Council may supply water for such purposes and may charge for same according to measure.

Charges by contract.

4. The Council may supply water for such purposes by agreement. Provided that the charge for such supply shall not be less than 30s. per annum for each tenement, and that no contract shall be for a lesser period than six months.

Rate when water not required or used.

5. In the event of any person or persons not requiring or using the supply of water, or not agreeing with the Council for the same, the Council shall have power to impose a water rate up to 1s. in the £, and also the minimum charges under the provisions of the above Act, upon the ratable property of such person or persons on the lines of reticulation as aforesaid, and only in the event of a subsequent agreement with any such person or persons, and of the payment of the charges under such agreement, shall the Council allow the water to be turned on and made use of by such person or persons.

Business premises requiring little water.

6. Where any person or persons owning or occupying business or other premises requiring little or no water are assessed at a rental value of £100, or over, per annum, the rate for such premises may be fixed at 1s. in the £ up to £100, and at the rate of 6d. in the £ on any sum over £100.

Tenements of £30 and under.

7. Every house or tenement of the assessed value of £30, and under, and on the lines of reticulation as aforesaid, if not supplied and charged for by measure or agreement, shall be charged 30s. per annum.

Meaning of domestic purposes.

8. The words "domestic purposes" shall not mean or include supply of water to hotel or livery stables, gardens, or factories, nor for irrigation, water-power, fountains, or ornamental purposes.

Public and General purposes.

Charges on stables.

9. The Council shall have power, in addition to any water-rate on any tenement, to make and fix charges on all hotel, livery, and coach-horse stables, and premises where horses are constantly kept, and if within 50 yards of any main. Provided that such charges may be fixed either according to measure or by agreement.

Irrigation, factories, &c.

10. Water may be supplied for irrigation of market or other gardens, ornamental grounds and manufactories, or for purely agricultural purposes, also for hospitals, and other charitable institutions, and may be charged for either according to measure or by agreement.

Unimproved Lands.

11. Unimproved town or suburban allotments and lands, if not distant more than 50 yards from any main, shall be charged the minimum charge of 10s. per annum per allotment up to £200 assessed capital value, and all such allotments and lands in excess of that value shall be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. on the whole assessment.

Water-carts, steam-boilers, &c.

12. For the supply of water by the Council and the use thereof, owners of horse-troughs shall pay a charge of 10s. per annum; owners of steam-boilers shall pay 10s. per annum for each horse-power of such steam-boiler; owners of water-carts shall for use of stand-pipe, pay a monthly fee as may be fixed from time to time by the Council, such fee to be not less than £1 per month.

Buildings in course of erection.

13. For the temporary supply of water to buildings in course of erection, contractors shall pay £1 per cent. on amount of the contract for stonework, brickwork, and plastering, or the Council may charge according to measure or agreement.

Charges by measure.

14. The charge for water supplied by the Council by measurement (unless by special agreement) shall not be less than 4s. per 1,000 gallons up to 20,000 gallons, and for any quantity exceeding the latter, 3s. per 1,000 gallons.

Quantity by measure for general purposes.

15. For public and general purposes the minimum quantity of water to be charged for by measure shall be equal to what would have been charged for the premises so supplied if supplied otherwise than by measure, but in no case shall less than 25,000 gallons per quarter be charged for unless by special agreement.

Meters.

16. The Council may cause meters to be fixed in any case where they may consider it necessary, such meter to be provided and fixed at the expense of the person requiring and using the supply of water. If, however, the meter shall be supplied by the Council, such person shall be charged the rent of 5 per cent. per annum on the cost of the meter, which rent, together with the cost (if any) of providing and fixing the meter so supplied, shall be recoverable in the same manner as the ordinary water-rates and charges.

Rates and charges when due.

17. All rates and charges under these By-laws, for the supply of water (except charges under any agreement, which shall be paid in advance), shall become due within thirty days from the service of the notice in writing of same having been made, such service to be made either personally on the person or persons rated or charged in such notice, or by posting the same to his or their last known place of abode or business, or by leaving or posting the same at or upon the premises assessed, rated, or charged.

Penalty for taking away water.

18. Any person supplied with water by the Council who shall take and carry away such water from his premises, or who shall allow any person to take or carry away such water as aforesaid, or who shall sell the same to any other person, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Penalty for fixing meter, pipes, &c., without license.

19. Before any person shall affix any service pipe to any pipe or main of the Council, or alter or repair, or in any manner interfere with any meter or pipe of the Council, or with any service pipe, cock, or fitting connected with any pipe or main of the Council, he shall obtain from the Council a license in that behalf to execute such works, and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with any such meter, service pipe, cock, or fittings as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Before any such license shall be granted by the Council, the person applying for the same shall satisfy the Council that he is a competent plumber.

Uncovering pipes, &c., without notice.

20. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall open any ground so as to uncover any main or pipe of the Council without giving two days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper with or alter any pipe of the Council without the permission in writing of the Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, main, or engine, the property of the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

21. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or waterpipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and, if the injury be wilfully done, shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding £20, nor less than £1; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any public fountain, or pump, or stand-pipe, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £2 nor less than 5s.; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £1 nor less than 5s.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Forbes, under the Municipalities Act of 1867, this 26th day of May, 1885.

THOS. A. CROWE, Council Clerk. (L.S.) W. THOMAS, Mayor.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[9d.]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ULLADULLA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th January, 1887.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ULLADULLA.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ulladulla, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ULLADULLA.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ulladulla, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and By-laws under the "Nuisance Prevention Act, 1875," having been passed by this Council, are herewith forwarded to you for approval and confirmation.

BY-LAWS.

Noisome weeds.

1. That every owner or occupier upon whose land or premises are found growing any weeds known as the Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, sweet briar, or other noisome weeds, shall, on being required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer of the Council, cause the same to be destroyed, failing which shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2 nor less than 10s. (ten shillings).

2. Upon the representation of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, drains, ashpits, or hogstyes of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive, notice in writing shall be given to the proprietor or resident of such premises, that if, within forty-eight hours after the service of such notice, the nuisance shall not be removed, the Council may, by their Inspector, cause the same to be removed; the proprietor, tenant, or occupant of the aforesaid premises, shall upon conviction be liable to any penalty not exceeding £20 (twenty pounds), in addition to the cost of such removal, where it shall have been done by the Council.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removed when required.

3. Any person who shall set or place or cause or permit to be set or placed any stall-board, chopping-block, show-board (on hinges or otherwise), basket-wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, in or upon or over any carriageway or footway in any street or public place within the said Municipal District of Ulladulla, or shall place or cause to be placed any coach, cart, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriageway or footway, except for the necessary time of loading and unloading or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers, when actually hired, or harnessing or unharnessing the horse or other animals; or if any person shall set or place or cause to be placed in or upon or over any such carriageway, or footway, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever or shall hang out or expose or cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal or anything or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such footway or carriageway, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings; for the second offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

No rock to be blasted without notice to Council Clerk.

4. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or earth within fifty yards of any road, street, public place, or dwelling, shall give notice, in writing, twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety, on payment of a fee of five shillings; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock or earth within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given him by the Council Clerk, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

Cleaning butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

5. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council, as often as he shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments or manufactories in the Municipal District, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any owner or occupier of any such shambles, slaughter-house, tannery, or establishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing dead animals on premises.

6. Any person who shall place or shall cause or suffer to be placed upon any land or premises within the Municipality, any dead animals, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter, so as to become a nuisance to the inhabitants thereof, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

7. No person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of, or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Municipality, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil, and no person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited on any land, field, or garden within the Municipality, any night-soil, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing, without the written consent of the Mayor or Council, and any such offensive matter or thing, which shall, with such consent of the said Mayor or Council, be so deposited, shall be immediately on the deposit thereof, covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluvium from any such manure, soil, or other offensive matter before-mentioned; Provided that nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the use as manure for any garden or land of the contents of any earth closets, or any other privy or closet, where such contents are deposited on any such field or land in a perfectly deodorised state, and so as not to cause nuisance or offence, either at the time of the deposit of such contents or afterwards.

8. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipality, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence, so injured or destroyed.

Damaging trees.

9. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Allowing dead animals to remain on premises

10. Any owner or occupier of any land or premises who shall suffer or permit any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or any other offensive matter to remain upon the said land or premises after notice shall have been given to remove the same, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, nor less than ten shillings for every day that the same shall so remain.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public street, &c.

11. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, or into or upon any public street or thoroughfare of the Municipality, or shall by means of pipes, shoost, channels, or other contrivances, permit or cause water from his or her premises to flow over such pathway, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Alterations to cesspits, &c.

12. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in existing cesspits or closets, he shall report the same to the Council, who shall determine what alterations are necessary for the preservation of health and decency; and such alterations shall forthwith be made by the owner of the premises after receiving seven days' notice to that effect, under a penalty for each week's neglect or delay in effecting such alteration, not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power to visit.

13. The Inspector of Nuisances shall have power to visit and inspect any premises on any lawful day, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; and any person refusing admittance, or obstructing or hindering the officer in the discharge of his duty shall incur a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

No closet shall be erected, &c.

14. No closet shall be erected or commenced to be erected except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of the By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

No closets to be connected, &c.

15. No person shall be permitted to connect any closets with any drain, watercourse or sewer, without the sanction of the Council; any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Making causeways, &c.

16. The owner or occupier of any property in the township within the Municipality, having an entrance for vehicles across the footway into his or her premises, shall, at his own cost, put down cube sets or other substantial material, on such crossings to the satisfaction of the Council, and keep the same in good repair; and where such owner or occupier shall fail to put down such cube sets or other substantial material, within one month after receiving notice so to do from the Council, the Council may have the work done at his or her cost, and recover the same in the usual way.

Urinals to be constructed.

17. Each hotel, boarding-house, shall be provided with one or more urinals, constructed to the satisfaction of the Council.

Disposal of Sewerage, &c.

18. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system which to them may appear necessary for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law, after receiving notice from the Council, or any officer under them, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

No slaughter-house to be erected, &c.

19. That no slaughter-house be erected or allowed to be erected without the sanction of the Municipal Council, who shall have power as to where the same shall be erected, and no slaughter-house shall be placed so as to affect watercourses, &c.

Inspector to visit houses.

20. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall have power at all hours during the daytime (10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) to visit all houses or tenements within the Municipality, and, upon finding any nuisance existing or likely to exist, from any urinal or closet (commonly called privy), shall have power to order the same to be removed within forty-eight hours after notice of same being given, failing to comply with this order, the occupier, tenant, or owner, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and the Council shall have power to remove the said nuisance at the expense of the occupier, tenant, or owner.

By virtue of the powers of the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisance Prevention Act, 1875," the Council of the Municipal District of Ulladulla passed the foregoing By-laws, on the sixteenth day of June, 1886.

(L.S.) JAS. SIMMONS,
Mayor.

CHARLES CORK,
Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Milton,
26th July, 1886.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF SINGLETON.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 18th November, 1886.

BOROUGH OF SINGLETON.—AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Singleton, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF SINGLETON.—AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS UNDER THE "NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875."

1st. That all words from the word "Every" in the first line to the word "and" (both inclusive) in the fifth line of the third By-law be omitted.

2nd. That the sixth By-law be struck out altogether.

Made and passed by the Singleton Borough Council, this fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) F. KING,
Mayor.

C. POPPENHAGEN,
Council Clerk.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic., No. 36, sec. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd November, 1886.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

The following additional and amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

BY-LAWS under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876," 39 Victoria No. 36.

Additional and amended By-laws adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, 5th July, 1886.

The twelfth, thirty-first, and forty-third sections of the existing By-laws, and Schedule K of the said By-laws, made under the provisions of the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876," published in the Government Gazette numbered 446, of Tuesday, 8th day of November 1881, are hereby repealed, and the following By-laws and Time-tables substituted in their places, and it is hereby declared shall stand in the place of such amended By-laws.

Change of Residence to be notified.

1. Whenever any person named as the owner or one of the owners, driver, or conductor of a licensed vehicle shall change his place of abode, he shall, within two days next after any such change, give notice thereof in writing signed by him to the Town Clerk, specifying his new place of abode; and the same shall be endorsed upon the license granted to such owner, driver, or conductor, and entered into the Register of Licenses.

Cancellation or suspension of License.

2. Any holder of a license who since the license shall have been issued to him shall have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour, or having been intoxicated while in charge of a licensed vehicle, or of any two breaches of these By-laws within a period of six months, shall be liable to have his license cancelled or suspended by the Council; and no person shall during the suspension or cancellation of his license, act as driver of or conductor of any licensed vehicle.

Further power of the Council to suspend or cancel License.

3. The Council shall have power to suspend or cancel the license of any driver or conductor who shall have been guilty of any breach of these By-laws, notwithstanding the provisions of the next preceding By-law; and no person shall during the suspension of his license, act as driver of any licensed vehicle.

Drivers to obey Regulations.

4. No driver shall leave the stand with his vehicle before the appointed time according to Schedule K; nor shall any driver refuse or neglect to leave the stand when called upon so to do by the time-keeper or other person authorized to act in that behalf.

Pace for driving Vehicles, &c.

5. The time of starting all omnibuses and omnibus cars and other vehicles shall be according to the Time-table in Schedule K, and each owner shall furnish a vehicle in good and substantial repair to perform the journey in every turn that falls to him or his driver, so as to keep a continuous rotation daily, according to the time in the said Schedule K: Provided that no omnibus or omnibus car shall be drawn through any part of the Municipality at a pace faster than seven miles an hour: Provided also that on Sundays no driver shall drive any horse or horses attached to any omnibus or omnibus car at a pace faster than a walk when passing places of public worship during divine service, when allowance shall be made for extra time lost if necessary in keeping strictly to the said Time-table when the said vehicles are required to walk past places of public worship as aforesaid: Provided always that at such stands as do not appear under Schedule J, which may be hereafter appointed, there shall be an interval of ten minutes between the starting of every two vehicles plying for hire from such newly appointed stands, unless the Borough Council shall frame any By-law to the contrary.

SCHEDULE K.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses and Omnibus Cars plying to and from Scott-street and Kenrick-street Junction.

Omnibuses shall start from Kenrick-street for Scott-street at 8 a.m. and every 15 minutes till 10·45 p.m., and shall start from Scott-street for Kenrick-street at 8·30 a.m. and every 15 minutes till 11·15 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street and Kenrick-street in 25 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

From Kenrick-street to St. John's Church in 7 minutes, from St. John's Church to Tattersall's corner in 7 minutes, from Tattersall's corner to Market-street in 6 minutes, from Market-street to Scott-street in 5 minutes.

From Scott-street to Market-street in 5 minutes, from Market-street to Tattersall's in 6 minutes, from Tattersall's corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes, from St. John's Church to Kenrick-street in 7 minutes.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses and Omnibus Cars, &c., plying to and from Scott-street and Charlton-street.

Omnibuses shall start from Charlton-street for Scott-street at 8 a.m. and every 5 minutes until 10·45 p.m., and shall start from Scott-street for Charlton-street at 8·30 a.m. and every 5 minutes till 11·15 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street and Charlton-street in 20 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

From Charlton-street to Union-street in 5 minutes, from Union-street to Tattersall's corner in 4 minutes, from Tattersall's corner to Market-street in 6 minutes, from Market-street to Scott-street in 5 minutes, from Scott-street to Market-street in 5 minutes, from Market-street to Tattersall's corner in 6 minutes, from Tattersall's corner to Union-street in 4 minutes, from Union-street to Charlton-street in 5 minutes: Provided that an interval of 10 minutes shall elapse between the starting of any two vehicles from Charlton-street stand on the arrival of an omnibus from Hamilton or Wickham : Provided also the last-named vehicle does not take up a position on said stand.

TIME-TABLE for Omnibuses and Omnibus Cars, &c., plying to and from Scott-street and Bullock Island.

Omnibuses shall start from Bullock Island for Scott-street at 8 a.m. and every 30 minutes till 10·30 p.m., and shall start from Scott-street for Bullock Island at 8·30 a.m. and every 30 minutes till 11·30 p.m.; and each omnibus shall perform the journey to and from Scott-street and Bullock Island in 15 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

From Scott-street to Market-street in 5 minutes, from Market-street to Tattersall's corner in 6 minutes, from Tattersall's corner to Bullock Island Bridge in 4 minutes.

From Bullock Island Bridge to Tattersall's in Darby-street in 4 minutes, from Tattersall's to Market-street in 6 minutes, from Market-street to Scott-street in 5 minutes: Provided, however, that the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles for the time being shall, on sufficient cause being shown, be at liberty to reduce the times of starting on all or any of the above lines of road.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(L.S.) JOHN THORN, Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[3d.]

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd December, 1886.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, further to amend the "Orders and Regulations" concerning the Public Abattoir at Glebe Island, as published in Treasury notice of 21st November, 1882, it is hereby notified that, in lieu thereof, the following shall be enforced on and after the 6th day of December, 1886.

P. A. JENNINGS.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Abattoir shall be open daily (Sundays excepted) for the despatch of business, from the 1st October to the 30th April, from the hours of 5 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. (except on Mondays and Saturdays, on which days the Abattoir will be open from 2 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.), and from the 1st May to the 30th September, from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. (Fridays excepted, on which day the Abattoir will be open from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.); and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted during any other hour or day than the days and hours above mentioned, nor shall any person be allowed to come within or remain in the enclosures of the Abattoir at such times as they are not open for business. Pigs, however, may be slaughtered and dressed at the Abattoir during the whole of Thursday and Friday nights, between the 1st October and the 30th April in any year. During Sunday it will be permitted to drive in and yard cattle.

2. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of six beef, six mutton, and two pig slaughter-houses, be retained in the hands of the Government for the use of the public.

3. Six beef, six mutton, and two pig slaughter-houses shall be submitted to public competition, by lease, at an upset price of £300 per annum for the beef, £150 per annum for the mutton, and £100 per annum for the pig slaughter-houses.

4. A fee of threepence for inspecting brands shall be charged upon every head of horned cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

5. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, or heifer, or steer (including inspection fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf not exceeding six months old (including an inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

6. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoir on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary for Finance and Trade.

7. Printed receipts shall be given to all parties paying fees.

8. No person shall slaughter or yard any animal at the reserved Abattoir without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

9. The hours during which cattle may be driven in and yarded for slaughter shall be from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st October and 30th April, and from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st May and 30th September, in each year; and cattle shall in all cases be inspected before slaughter. Milch cows and stall-fed cattle may be driven in between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

10. In all cases where carcases are brought to the Abattoir dressed or to be dressed, notice shall be given to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector on the arrival of such carcase or carcases, and the hours for dressing or receiving same shall be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

11. Any animal brought to the Abattoir for slaughter which appears to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector to be diseased, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Inspector or Assistant Inspector may direct; if the owner shall object to such direction he may require the animal to be inspected by an officer of the Board of Health, and the decision of such officer shall be final. In all such cases the owner of the animal, or the person occupying the slaughter-house, shall be held liable for any breach of this Regulation.

12. No person or persons shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, any cattle in any of the pens connected with the Abattoir, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector. In all such cases the owner thereof or persons occupying the slaughter-house, shall be held liable for any such offence.

13. Should any animal die while in the cattle-pens connected with the Abattoir, the owner of the same, or persons occupying the cattle-pen at such time, shall immediately remove the whole carcase from the island, and destroy the same forthwith.

14. All animals on which fees are charged shall be reported to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector without delay, and the fees paid forthwith, failing such payment each or either of the said officers may close and lock the doors leading from the pens to the pithing or slaughtering floors, until the said fees are paid.

15. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in.

16. No lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house connected with the Abattoir shall expose for sale diseased meat or any other which the Inspector or Assistant Inspector may have condemned, and any such lessee or occupier shall when ordered to do so by the Inspectors aforesaid, immediately remove such meat from the Abattoir and cause the same to be destroyed by fire or boiled down for the purpose only of extracting tallow. Any such lessee or occupier failing to comply with any of these conditions shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector is hereby empowered, in the event of non-compliance with the removal of the said meat, to destroy the same at the cost of such lessee or occupier.

17. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall thoroughly cleanse the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, immediately after slaughtering has been carried on, and with respect to the offal and blood, may select and shall immediately remove each day, at such time during the day as may be appointed by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector for the purpose, such portions, not being the whole of such offal and blood, as the said lessee or occupier may require for disposal for human food, and failing such removal at the time so appointed, the whole of such offal and blood may be removed by the Government.

18. The premises attached to, and the roadways in front and rear of each slaughter-house shall be kept clean by the lessee or person occupying or using the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoir.

19. The lessee of Abattoir in which sheep or pigs may be slaughtered shall furnish to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, at their respective offices, a monthly return of all such animals as shall have been slaughtered at such Abattoir, on or before the 4th day of each month.

20. No hide, carcase, or spleen of any horned cattle (not having been previously inspected), shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoir.

21. Any meat found blown at the Abattoir may be condemned by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, and the owner or person found blowing the same will be held liable.

22. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall cause the vessels and water used in dressing carcases therein, to be kept clean to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

23. Cattle, as they are brought in for slaughter, shall be kept separate from those already in the yards, until the brands of those so brought in shall have been inspected.

24. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoir, only by way of the road at the rear of the buildings.

25. The hours fixed for driving animals into the pens of the reserved mutton slaughter-houses shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. between the 1st October and 30th April in each year; and between the 1st May and 30th September, the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. in each year.

26. It is strictly prohibited to place candles or lights of any description upon or against the walls, or upon or against any portion of the woodwork of the Abattoir or stables, or any other building or buildings in connection therewith; and the lessee or person occupying the Abattoir or stable where such prohibited candle or light is found will be held responsible for the same.

27. In cases where water is found running to waste in any Abattoir, the lessee or occupant will be held responsible for such waste.

28. Gaming is prohibited at the Abattoir, also the tossing up or pitching of coin, throwing of dice, or playing of cards, under any pretext whatever.

29. Any person wilfully or negligently causing injury to any Government property of any description whatever at the Abattoir will be held responsible for the same.

30. The use of obscene or offensive language, the throwing of missiles, filth, or muck of any kind is strictly prohibited within the enclosure of the Abattoir.

31. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house is prohibited from using, or causing to be used, any instrument for driving in cattle to the Abattoir, other than such as may be approved of by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

32. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Glebe Island Abattoir, may at any time enter to view any of the slaughter-houses connected with the Abattoir, whether leased or otherwise; and no person or persons shall obstruct, molest, or assail with abusive or offensive language either the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Abattoir while in the execution of his official duties.

33. It shall be competent for the Inspector of the Abattoir at any time, should any person or persons occupying any of the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government be found breaking or continuing to break any one or more of the Regulations made concerning the Public Abattoir at Glebe Island, to refuse to allow such person or persons to use any of the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government.

34. The owner or driver of any vehicle used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir shall keep the same and the awnings used therewith in clean and proper condition to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoir; and further, the driver of any such vehicle during the transmission of such meat shall keep himself and clothing in clean and proper condition to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

35. The lessee or occupier of any beef slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited on the manure pit at the rear of the Abattoir; and the lessee or occupier of any sheep or pig slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited in the shoot erected for that purpose.

36. The lessee of any beef slaughter-house or houses shall not slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered therein, any sheep, lambs, or pigs.

37. Persons are prohibited from bringing and depositing offal or other offensive matter at the Abattoir.

38. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, and 37 shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

39. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders or regulations contained in paragraph 11 shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1887.

[5d.]

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

(MONEY BORROWED FOR, FROM 1865 TO 1885 INCLUSIVE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

[*Laid on Table in answer to Question asked by Mr. See,—Votes No.* 81 *of* 22*nd June*, 1886.]

No. 1.

RETURN showing the amount of money borrowed by the Government during the year 1865, and each succeeding year up to 1872 inclusive, for Railways and other Public Works.

Year.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1865	309,700	0	0
1866	147,520	0	0
1867	567,200	0	0
1868	1,776,200	0	0
1869	1,081,500	0	0
1870	587,300	0	0
1871	985,100	0	0
1872	406,800	0	0
Total ... ... £	5,861,320	0	0

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, January 5th, 1887.

No. 2.

RETURN showing the amount of money borrowed by the Government during the year 1873, and each succeeding year up to 1885, for Railways and other Public Works.

Year.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1873	222,285	0	0
1874	282,956	0	0
1875	1,408,567	0	0
1876	1,537,882	0	0
1877	200,839	0	0
1878	200,100	0	0
1879	2,956,188	0	0
1880	3,249,500	0	0
1881	4,200	0	0
1882	500,000	0	0
1883	5,500,000	0	0
1884	3,500,000	0	0
1885	11,000,000	0	0
Total ... ... £	30,562,517	0	0

J. PEARSON,
Accountant.

The Treasury, New South Wales, January 5th, 1887.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

(REVISED REGULATIONS AND TARIFFS AND ALTERATIONS IN CABLE AND PRESS RATES.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 41, sec. 6.

General Post Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has assented, on behalf of this Colony, to the revised Regulations and Tariffs, as passed at the International Telegraph Conference, held in Berlin in 1885, a translation of which appears in the Appendix to the thirty-first Annual Report of the Postmaster-General, laid before Parliament on the 11th August, 1886.

F. B. SUTTOR.

General Post Office, Sydney, 17 November, 1886.

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 rates being levied on cablegrams transmitted from this Colony to the United Kingdom, viz.:—

	s.	d.	
Private messages	9	6	per word.
Government messages	7	3	„
Press messages	2	9	„

To date from the 1st July last.

F. B. SUTTOR.

General Post Office, Sydney, 26 November, 1886.

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 alteration in the Rates for Press Telegrams from this Colony to Victoria and South Australia, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For the first one hundred words	3	0
For each additional fifty words or fraction thereof	1	6

To date from the 1st proximo.

F. B. SUTTOR.

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PREMISES LEASED FOR GOVERNMENT PURPOSES IN SYDNEY.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January,* 1887.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13 August, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) What houses, and rooms in houses, in the City of Sydney are leased "for Government purposes.

"(2.) For what purpose each of the above-named premises is used, and "what rental is paid by the Government in each case."

(Mr. Harold Stephen.)

No. 1.		No. 2.	
What Houses Leased.	What Rooms Leased.	For what purpose premises used.	Rental paid per annum. £ s. d.
148 Phillip-street	.....	Stamp Duties Office	220 0 0
Macquarie-street	.....	Temporary Queen's Warehouse ...	120 0 0
72 Bridge-street...	Four rooms ...	Distilleries Office	120 0 0
Circular Quay	.....	Store, Printing Office...	500 0 0
Begg-street, Paddington ...	.....	Stables, do	39 0 0
Bligh-street	.....	Messenger, do	115 0 0
	Two flats ...	Storage, Camp Equipage	275 0 0
127 Macquarie-street	Portion only ...	Board of Health, &c., &c.	250 0 0
Macquarie Place	Three rooms ...	Engineer-Surveyor, Marine Board ...	104 0 0

The Treasury, 6th January, 1887.

[3*d*.] 44—

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 8s. 6d.]

1887.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTATION OF DYNAMITE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING, PER "GITANA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *January*, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Treasury and the Ordnance Department respecting the importation of Dynamite per ship "Gitana," being part 3 of Question 1, Legislative Assembly Votes No. 65, May 25th, 1886.

(*Mr. William Clarke.*)

The Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Ordnance Office, Sydney, 7 May, 1886.

I have the honor to state that the 1,000 packages of dynamite, ex "Gitana," from Hamburg, have been discharged in accordance with the Honorable the Treasurer's minute of the 4th instant, herewith, and that they have been conveyed to Broken Bay for storage in the magazine "Prospector," where all such compounds are kept if in good order, &c.

I deem it to be my duty to respectfully point out that Mr. Attorney-General Simpson gave his opinion with reference to the Proclamation of the 8th February last, that the prohibition is absolute, save under special conditions and restrictions to be approved by the Governor in Council, and that on arrival some time ago of 2,500 packages of nitro-glycerine compounds, imported by Messrs. Gilchrist & Co. and others (which were *en route* prior to the 8th February, 1886), were forced beyond the limits of this Colony for storage, as required under the requirements of the said Proclamation.

There being no clause in the Proclamation exempting the importation of dynamite shipped before February last, and there having been no reference to me before action was taken, I respectfully assume that I cannot be held in any way responsible for this deviation from the intentions of the law.

I have, &c.,
J. THOS. BLANCHARD,
Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master.

Minute by The Colonial Treasurer.

The Treasury, Sydney, 4 May, 1886.

Re Importation of Dynamite and Explosives.

WITH reference to the Proclamation of 9th February last, prohibiting the importation of dynamite and explosives, as it appears to me that dynamite and explosives consigned and shipped in Europe and America to this Colony prior to the 9th of February last should not be subject to the terms of the Proclamation of that date, I now direct that all dynamite and explosives so consigned and shipped shall be allowed to be landed and dealt with as if such Proclamation had not been made.

I desire that immediate effect be given to this minute.

P. A. JENNINGS,
Colonial Treasurer.

The Ordnance Storekeeper for immediate action, B.C., 5/5/86.—G.E. The Collector of Customs informed, and copy of minute sent to him for his guidance.—J.T.B., 5/5/86.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BRITISH GOODS EXPORTED TO SPAIN.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 2 December, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Circular Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting copy of a public announcement which appeared in the "London Gazette," on the 3rd September last, respecting Certificates of Origin for British goods exported to Spain.

P. A. JENNINGS.

[Circular.]

Sir, Downing-street, 8 September, 1886.

With reference to previous Circular Despatches on the subject of the Commercial Convention with Spain, I have the honor to transmit to you, for information in the Colony under your Government, copy of a public announcement which appeared in the "London Gazette" on the 3rd instant, respecting Certificates of Origin for British goods exported to Spain.

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD STANHOPE.

Foreign Office, 3 September, 1886.

Certificates of Origin for British Goods Exported to Spain.

Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has reported that, under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, Certificates of Origin are required. A simple declaration of the shipper of goods to the effect that they are of British origin will, however, be deemed sufficient at the Spanish Custom-houses. This declaration is to be made before the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment; and shippers are recommended to make it on the specification of goods in the following form, viz.:—

I do hereby declare that the goods mentioned herein are of British produce or manufacture.

, Exporter.

Signed and declared in my presence this day of , 188 ,—

Chief Officer of Customs, Port of .

This officer will sign the document on the form prescribed by Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs. The Certificate of Origin must then be vised by the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, whose *visa* will be given free of charge.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY ROYAL MINT.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 20th December, 1886.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint.

P. A. JENNINGS.

(No. 98.) Downing-street,
My Lord, 23rd October, 1886.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to submit to you for communication to your Lordship's Government, the documents specified in the annexed Schedule.

I have, &c.,
R. G. W. HERBERT.

The Officer Administering the Government of New South Wales.

Copy of a letter from the Treasury with its enclosures, respecting the operations of the Sydney Mint, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The Treasury to the Colonial Office.

[Copy.] Treasury Chambers,
Sir, 18th October, 1886.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Stanhope, the enclosed copies of a Report, dated the 12th instant, from the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, and of the enclosure thereto, respecting the operations of the Sydney Mint, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I am, &c.,
E. W. HAMILTON.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, 12th October, 1886.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the following returns have been duly transmitted to this Department by the Deputy Master of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, in conformity with the Order in Council, of the 19th of August, 1853.

1. Twelve Monthly Returns showing the transactions in bullion of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, from July, 1885, to June, 1886, both inclusive.

The amount of coin issued to the public during these months was as follows:—

Month.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns
1885.	Ounces.	Ounces.
July	30·562·37	Nil.
August	32·875·25	Nil.
September	40·062·30	Nil.
October	17·977·66	Nil.
November	26·196·99	Nil.
December	36·466·98	Nil.
1886.		
January	18·491·24	Nil.
February	25·937·70	Nil.
March	47·769·30	Nil.
April	14·640·83	Nil.
May	55 732·34	Nil.
June	30·048·18	Nil.

II. Four Returns of Waste in Coining Gold for the Quarters ended:—

30 September, 1885.
31 December, 1885.
31 March, 1886.
30 June, 1886.

III. Four Returns by the Board of Verification to the Governor of the Colony on the state of the Bullion and Coin in the Mint on the

30 September, 1885.
31 December, 1885.
31 March, 1886.
30 June, 1886.

I have also to request you to submit to Their Lordships my Report enclosed, being the fifty-third, on the Weight and Fineness of the Gold Coins produced at the Sydney Mint during the year ended 30th June, 1886, this Report being based upon the assay of pyx pieces transmitted by the Deputy Master in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council before referred to.

A copy of the Report has been forwarded, as usual, to the Deputy Master at Sydney for his information.

I have &c.,
C. W. FREMANTLE.

The Secretary, Treasury, S.W.

SYDNEY MINT.

FIFTY-THIRD Annual Report, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the weight and fineness of gold coins struck at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, and transmitted by the Deputy Master for examination, in accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th August, 1853.

Pieces taken without preference by the Colonial Treasurer at the deliveries of the Sydney Mint:—

Half Year ending	Denomination of Coin.	Number of Pieces.	Total weight.	Average weight of a piece.	Average proportion of gold in 1,000 parts.
			oz.	oz.	
31 Dec., 1885	Sovereigns..	149	38.263	.2568	916.617
30 June, 1886	Sovereigns..	157	40.324	.2570	916.722

The standard weight of the Sovereign is oz. ·25682, and of the half-sovereign oz. ·12841, and the standard fineness (in 1,000 parts) is 916·666.

C. W. FREMANTLE,
Deputy Master and Comptroller.

Royal Mint, 12th October, 1886.

1887.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COMMISSION—THEATRES, &c.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION,

APPOINTED ON THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1886,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

AND

APPENDICES.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1887.

Commission

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

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

EDMUND FOSBERY, Esquire, J.P., Inspector-General of Police;
JAMES BARNET, Esquire, Colonial Architect;
GEORGE NEVILLE GRIFFITHS, Esquire;
HAROLD MACLEAN, Esquire, J.P., Comptroller-General of Prisons;
CRITCHETT WALKER, Esquire, J.P., Principal Under Secretary; and
JOHN YOUNG, Esquire, J.P., Mayor of Sydney,—

Greeting:

KNOW Ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do by these presents authorize and appoint you, or any three or more of you, as hereinafter mentioned, to make a diligent and full inquiry upon the construction of Theatres, Public Halls, and other places of public amusement or concourse throughout Our Colony of New South Wales, more particularly with regard to the facilities for ingress and egress, and other circumstances bearing upon the risk to human life in the event of Fire, and to make such recommendations as may seem to you needful or desirable in the matter: And We do by these presents grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways or means: And We do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this Our Commission: And We do also grant to you full power and authority to continue and complete the inquiry entrusted to the Royal Commission appointed by an Instrument under the hand of Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Colony, bearing date the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, with all the powers and authority vested in the Commissioners, as therein named, and whose labours have ceased: And Our further will and pleasure is, that you do within three months after the date of this Our Commission, or as soon as the same can be done, using all diligence, certify to Us, in the office of Our Colonial Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And We hereby command all Government Officers and other persons whomsoever within Our said Colony that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And We appoint you, the said Edmund Fosbery, to be President of this Our Commission.

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

Witness Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this seventeenth day of June, in the forty-ninth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

CARRINGTON.

(SEAL.)

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 425–6, this nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Commission.

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

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

JOSEPH BENJAMIN OLLIFFE, Esquire, M.P.;

WILLIAM DOUGLAS BEAR, Esquire, Superintendent of the Fire Brigades for the Metropolitan District; and

JOHN BENNETT, Esquire, J.P.,—

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by an Instrument under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, We did appoint certain Gentlemen therein named to be Commissioners, to make a diligent and full inquiry upon the construction of Theatres, Public Halls, and other places of public amusement or concourse throughout our Colony of New South Wales, more particularly with regard to the facilities for ingress and egress and other circumstances bearing on the risk to human life in the event of fire, and to make such recommendations as may seem to them needful or desirable in the matter: And Whereas it hath appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint additional Commissioners: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our special grace, have thought fit to appoint and do hereby appoint you to be such additional Commissioners accordingly.

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

Witness Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fifth day of July, in the fiftieth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

CARRINGTON.

(SEAL.)

By His Excellency's Command,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 435–6, this eighth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Commission.

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

To Our trusty and well-beloved—

ANGUS CAMERON, Esquire, J.P.,—

Greeting:

WHEREAS, by Instruments under the Great Seal of Our Colony of New South Wales, bearing date respectively the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and the fifth day of July instant, We did appoint certain Gentlemen therein named to be Commissioners to make a diligent and full inquiry upon the construction of Theatres, Public Halls, and other places of public amusement or concourse throughout our Colony of New South Wales, more particularly with regard to the facilities for ingress and egress and other circumstances bearing on the risk to human life in the event of fire, and to make such recommendations as may seem to them needful or desirable in the matter: And Whereas it hath appeared to Us to be expedient to appoint an additional Commissioner: Now therefore know you, that We, of Our special grace, have thought fit to appoint and do hereby appoint you to be such additional Commissioner accordingly.

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

Witness our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this fourteenth day of July, in the fiftieth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

CARRINGTON.

(SEAL.)

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Entered on record by me, in REGISTER OF PATENTS, No. 12, pages 439–40, this sixteenth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

(For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records),

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretar

1886.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.

REPORT.

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,—

We, the Commissioners appointed by authority of the Royal Commission under the Great Seal, dated the 17th day of June, 1886, and supplementary Commissions dated respectively the 5th day of July, 1886, and the 14th day of July, 1886, to make inquiry into the construction of Theatres, Public Halls, and other places of public amusement or concourse, having now completed the labours assigned to us, beg most respectfully to submit this our Report.

On the 1st day of August, 1882, the Royal Commission—whose action we were empowered to continue—presented a "Progress Report" which contains many of the more material recommendations we now desire to make; we therefore deem it convenient to incorporate that document in our Report which we accordingly proceed to do as follows:—

1882.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE. Progress Report.

PROGRESS REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1. We, the Commissioners appointed to make inquiry into the construction of Theatres, Public Halls, and other places of public amusement or concourse, beg leave most respectfully to submit a Progress Report for Your Excellency's consideration.

2. We adopt this course at the present early stage of our inquiry, and after inspection of the theatres and other places of public resort in the metropolis, in consequence of the urgent necessity which, by our own observation and the information already gained, has been shown to exist for immediate action to secure improved arrangements for the public safety in relation to such buildings, and in view of the considerable period of time that must necessarily elapse, by the scope of the inquiry presented to us, before we can be in a position to bring up a comprehensive report upon so important a subject.

3.

3. We therefore lose no time in submitting suggestions the adoption of which would effectively reduce the risks to which the public would now be subjected in the event of panic caused by an alarm of fire, or other casualty.

4. As licenses are at present issued under the existing Acts at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary, and with the condition of revocation, we assume that the Colonial Secretary has power to grant or to continue licenses for such buildings only and with such arrangements for the public safety as he may approve.

5. Following this view, and apart from future suggestions of a more permanent character in respect of the construction and administration of theatres and other places of public resort, we now deem it our duty to suggest that the following conditions be attached to the issue of any new license or the continuance of any existing license, and if any doubt exist as to the authority to attach such conditions, the earliest possible legislation should be had to provide the power. These conditions would necessarily have to be modified in their application to buildings, other than theatres, used for public amusement or concourse :—

(1) That before a theatrical license is granted for any building it shall be determined, after the report of the Colonial Architect, the number of persons that can be safely and conveniently seated in the building. The area for each individual not to be less than four square feet.

(2) That every application for a license shall state the number of seats in each section of the auditorium, and such seats shall be marked with consecutive numbers.

(3) That every such application shall be accompanied by plans giving the above particulars, also showing the position of exit doors, stairs, gangways, fire-plugs, buckets, hose, and gas-cocks, with such other information as may be required.

(4) That copies of the above-mentioned plans be constantly exhibited in the vestibules, and in each section of the theatre, for the information of the public.

(5) That no deviation from these plans, or alteration in the buildings or arrangements as before referred to, be permitted during the currency of the license, without sanction in writing from the Colonial Secretary.

(6) That all gas and other lights throughout the building and its precincts be efficiently protected by approved fire-guards.

(7) That the lighting be under the control of a properly qualified person, and gas-fittings and other lighting apparatus periodically examined. Separate stop-cocks shall be provided for the various divisions of the building, and also stop-cocks in the mains on the outside of the building, to admit of the gas being entirely shut off when necessary.

(8) That a sufficient number of lamps, burning animal or vegetable oil, be provided within the building and precincts, to prevent panic which might arise from darkness consequent on the sudden extinction of the gas or other lights by accident or otherwise.

(9) That a sufficient number of buckets, painted red and labelled "FIRE-BUCKET," be always kept full of water and in such positions as would be most serviceable in cases of emergency, and maintained solely for such purpose.

(10) That approved water-hose (with nozzles) be attached to the water service pipes ready for instant use, and the employés of the theatres instructed how to act in case of panic, in the use of the hose and plugs, and drilled to the performance of firemen's duty, unless members of the Fire Brigade be constantly in attendance.

(11) That, wherever practicable, a water-tank, of adequate capacity, and with proper appliances, be fixed at such a height as to command by gravitation the whole of the premises and precincts. Such tank shall be kept constantly full of water solely for use in case of fire.

(12) That communication be provided by telegraph or telephone with the Fire Brigade Station, Police Office, or such other place as may be directed.

(13) That gangways of sufficient width (not less than 2 feet 6 inches) be reserved in convenient lines to facilitate the passage of persons to and from their seats.

(14) That these gangways, and other spaces known as standing-room, shall not be occupied, except by persons having seats in that section of the house.

(15) That all carpets or other floor or stair coverings be kept in good condition, to prevent accident by persons tripping.

(16) That strong hand-rails of approved construction be securely fixed on each side of every stairway.

(17) That all doors be constructed to open outwards, and the words "THE WAY OUT" written upon and over the doors in conspicuous characters; and, in order to accustom the public to these doors, they should be opened for use at the close of every performance.

(18) That all seats be securely fixed, and under no circumstances shall chairs or movable seats be placed in the gangways or elsewhere.

(19) That all holders of theatrical licenses shall maintain their respective theatres and precincts in good repair and in a constant state of cleanliness and ventilation.

6. We also further recommend, as a measure of paramount importance, and without which our suggested conditions would be inoperative, that to ensure their due observance, an officer be appointed to be designated "Inspector of Theatres and Places of Public Resort." This officer should hold the position of an Inspector of Police, and be under such control as may be deemed advisable, and his constant duty should be to visit and inspect the various places of public amusement and concourse, to prevent any infraction of the conditions laid down, and to ensure the safety and convenience of the public.

7. We are also of opinion that, in view of the probability of the erection of new buildings for public amusement, and in order to provide for the safety of the public, and to prevent difficulties to the proprietors in obtaining licenses, plans and specifications of all such intended buildings should be submitted to the Government, for the report of competent officers, before such buildings shall be commenced.

8. We have endeavoured to deal in this our Progress Report with matters presently affecting the safety of the public, to which we think immediate attention should be given. When we have concluded our investigations, and obtained the information we have sought from the experience of Great Britain and other European countries and the United States of America, we hope to be able to submit a comprehensive report, which will serve as a guide in devising measures to ensure a more perfect method in the construction and management of buildings intended for public concourse.

9. We also propose to make recommendations with a view to secure better ventilation in theatres and other buildings, and further, to suggest means to promote the public health and convenience in connection therewith.

Certified under our hands and seals, at Sydney, this 1st day of August, 1882.

(L.S.) EDWARD COMBES, PRESIDENT.

(L.S.) JAMES BARNET.

(L.S.) EDMUND FOSBERY.

(L.S.) JOHN HARRIS.

(L.S.) HAROLD MACLEAN.

We

Evidence taken.

We submit herewith (Appendix A) a transcript of the evidence taken before the former Commission. We invited, by advertisements in the press, any persons who were desirous of affording information to attend before the Commission to give evidence, but there was no response to our request.

Authorities referred to

Much valuable information has been derived from the following publications, which we have consulted on the subject of our Inquiry, and which will be found to support our conclusions and recommendations:—

Report of the Committee appointed in Hamburg as to the safety of theatres from fire.
Captain Shaw's reports on Fires in Theatres (1876).
Do on Fire risks.
Report of the Mayor of Sydney on Churches, Public Halls, and Public Schools.
Report on the Gaiety Theatre, London.
Translation from Vienna *Gazette* of regulations for Theatres in that city.
Review reprinted from *The Builder* of August, "Fölsch's Pamphlet on Fires in Theatres."

We take the opportunity of acknowledging the cordial assistance rendered, in response to the applications of the original Commission, by the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., who promptly supplied all the information obtainable on the subject, including valuable Public Reports, Official Regulations, and other documents published in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Construction

Your Commissioners are much indebted to James Barnet, Esquire, the Colonial Architect, for the able assistance that he has rendered to the Commission in compiling the following memorandum, which we think it well to embody in our Report.

The plans referred to by the Colonial Architect, which were prepared by him at the instance of the former Commission, exhibiting details of the internal structure of all the existing Theatres in Sydney will be found appended to this Report, together with his reports respecting those buildings (*vide* Appendix B).

Supplementary reports and plans have now been prepared to bring the information up to the present date, which will be also found in the appendix above referred to.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.

REPORT.

CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES.

The site upon which a theatre is built should be such as to admit of the building being free on all sides: this is necessary to allow egress to the open air, also for light and ventilation, as well as for the safety of the adjoining buildings in case of fire, and to give room for the operations of the Fire Brigade. Where such a site cannot be obtained, and in cases of existing theatres, strong fire-proof walls of brick, with lofty parapets, should be built between them and the neighbouring houses, proper means being adopted to prevent damp penetrating the walls or roof. The entire site should be covered with a layer of cement concrete, 18 inches in thickness, and no drain should have direct communication with any sewer there might be under the stage or auditorium.

A theatre is divided into two main divisions, *i.e.*, the stage and auditorium.

Stage.

The stage is the part where the greatest danger from fire arises, and therefore should be as far as possible isolated by fire-proof construction from the auditorium and the surrounding apartments; the enclosing walls should be of brick or other fire-resisting

resisting matierial, and of the strength and thickness required by the City of Sydney Improvement Act, according to the size of the theatre, and have lofty parapets all round, not less than 3 feet above the roof. The opening in the proscenium wall, next the auditorium, over stage, to have safety fire-proof curtain, worked by hydraulic power, the machinery for working which should be placed in a fire-proof receptacle, provided with special egress from the same to the outside of the theatre for the person in charge; such other openings that may be necessary in the proscenium wall should be small and few in number, and have self-acting iron fire-proof doors; all other doors leading from the stage to dressing and other rooms to be of similar kind, to open outwards, or both ways.

Staircases should be fire-proof, of concrete, iron, or slate, within brick walls, without open well-hole; the stairs not less than 4 feet wide, with handrails, and one stair to each side of the stage, with outlet direct into the open air. The outer walls of these staircases should be carried sufficiently high above the roof to support tanks to hold water exclusively for the extinction of fire, from which pipes with necessary hose, &c., should be carried to all parts of the stage.

The stage and its supports, the galleries, flies, and stage machinery, roof, ceiling, &c., to be as far as possible constructed of fire-resisting materials; all wood, canvas, or other material used in construction, or for properties, to be coated with silicate of potash or other fire-resisting liquid or substance; and lightning conductors provided to roof.

Provision for storing combustible materials should be made outside the stage portion of the theatre.

Proper provision should be made for water-closets, urinals, retiring rooms, and baths, for use of the persons employed on the stage; all dressing-rooms, green-room, stairs, &c., to be well lighted and ventilated, with provision for the proper separation of the sexes; these rooms to be sufficient in number and size, and direct communication from under the stage and orchestra to the open air.

Carpenter's and joiner's shop, painter's studio, and storehouse, should be placed in fire-proof rooms, with separate fire-proof staircase, fire-proof doors and window shutters.

The lighting of the stage portion of the theatre by gas, electric light, or otherwise, to be distinct and separate from the lighting appliances of the other parts of the theatre; iron and brass to be used for gas-fittings, and flexible spiral tube seldom. Ordinary india-rubber tubing and moveable gas brackets not allowed, and lights not to be nearer to wood than 12 inches.

Ventilation to be provided for by earthenware glazed pipes in the walls, admitting fresh air from outside, provided with automatic inlet and exhaust ventilators; also artificial ventilation by mechanical means for forcing in fresh air and extracting foul air in certain states of the atmosphere, by hydraulic or other power. Large hopper shaft to be provided in roof, to open easily in case of necessity, to prevent the prevailing draught towards the auditorium conveying smoke or fire in that direction, should the proscenium safety curtain not be down.

Auditorium.

The auditorium, with its lobbies, passages, corridors, saloon, foyer, retiring-rooms, staircases, &c., should be enclosed with walls of sufficient strength and thickness, of brick or other fire-resisting material, and all internal supports to floors, tiers, or galleries, and fittings, as far as possible, to be of iron, protected with concrete, and where wood for fittings is used, to be coated with fire-resisting substance.

All passages, corridors, and lobbies behind pit, boxes, tiers or galleries, and staircases, landings, steps, and balconies, to be constructed of fire-proof material, such as concrete, iron, or slate, and sufficiently capacious to contain the entire number of persons that can at any time be admitted to the theatre; that is, each floor, tier, or gallery, shall have sufficient fire-proof shelter, in case of alarm or panic, for the greatest number of persons that can be accommodated in that part of the theatre.

Stairs should not be less than 5 feet wide, supported at both ends, in short straight flights, without winders, from landing to landing, constructed of concrete, iron,

iron, or slate, with handrails on each side of wrought iron and without open well-hole; each tier should have at least two different exits, and on different sides of the theatre, into the open air, and to be for the use of that tier only, and as far distant from the proscenium as practicable. Stairs to dress-circle or other part of the theatre that may have a central and two side flights, the central flight should be double the width of the side flights.

Passages or corridors to be not less than 6 feet wide, without steps, and where difference of level has to be met, inclined planes or ramps are to be used. These corridors are to be around each floor, tier, dress-circle, amphitheatre, and gallery, and constructed of fire-proof materials.

All passages, corridors, lobbies, and staircases are to be well lighted by side windows within reach, during daytime, and after dark by gas or other light, having a separate supply, but in all cases oil-lamps to be kept ready and lit for any emergency. All gas-fittings to be of iron or brass.

Windows or openings for light in all cases to be within reach, and to have movable sashes, without iron bars or other obstruction.

Doors in all cases to be as wide as the stairs leading to them, and sufficient to allow the house to be cleared in three minutes; and should more than one stairs lead into a corridor or lobby a corresponding number of doors of outlet must be provided. All doors to open outwards, or both ways, and to have provision made to prevent draughts where necessary.

The supports of floors, tiers, and galleries, balconies, and roof to be of iron, the latter covered with fire-resisting material, and where practicable all iron supports to be covered with concrete. All fittings of wood or other inflammable material to be coated with non-inflammable paint.

Gangways, twelve seats apart, to be not less than 2 feet 6 inches wide at the inner end, and widening outwards towards openings in passages, corridors, or stairs, to 4 feet. All seats to be fixed, except perhaps in private boxes, and none allowed in gangways.

Retiring and cloak-rooms, water-closets, and urinals to be provided, but in open spaces, detached and well ventilated, and lighted with windows to the open air.

Ventilation to be provided for by flues in the walls and elsewhere, not less than 6 inches in diameter, of glazed earthenware or metal, leading from the external atmosphere, fitted with injecting ventilators for fresh air; also automatic exhausting ventilators, for the extraction of foul or vitiated air, to be fitted into the roof or elsewhere where required.

Should gas be used for lighting, a large exhaust automatic ventilator to be placed over the centre of the auditorium; mechanical means also to be provided for the injection of fresh air and the extraction of foul or vitiated air from each floor or gallery, near or at the floor line, in every row of seats, and fresh air forced in at the vertical tubes and directed where necessary, as visitors to all parts of a theatre should have the same advantages with regard to health and life.

Tanks to hold water exclusively for the extermination of fire, from which pipes, with the necessary hose, &c., should be carried to all parts of the auditorium, should be placed over the staircase walls on each side of the theatre, sufficiently high to throw water to the highest part of the building.

Colonial Architect's Office, JAMES BARNET.
8th November, 1886.

As confirmatory of the opinions expressed by Mr. Barnet regarding the materials to be used in building, we note that Captain Shaw, Chief Officer of the London Fire Brigade, states that the following results were observed after a succession of large fires in London:—

Bricks—Uninjured.
Wood—Seriously damaged, but only partially consumed.
Iron—Fractured, and consequently rendered worthless.
Stone—Shivered into fragments and totally destroyed.

Mr.

Mr. Barnet's other conclusions and recommendations are generally supported by the opinions expressed by the English and Continental authorities which we have consulted. Most of the members of the Commission cannot, however, accept the responsibility of endorsing Mr. Barnet's recommendations, not having the professional knowledge to enable them to do so, and, moreover, some of the members are of opinion that the conditions are of too exacting a nature for the existing circumstances of the Colony. It will be understood that Mr. Barnet's suggestions are not intended to apply to existing theatres, but to the construction of such buildings in the future.

Standard of requirements.

Although since the issue of the original Commission, and chiefly as the result of its action, the Government have been considerably more exacting than formerly in insisting upon improved means of egress and other alterations in the interests of the public, yet many of the buildings, with their internal fittings and means of exit, are still far from reaching the standard which we consider requisite.

It would be a comparatively simple matter to specify the requirements we consider essential for the public safety and convenience if it were reasonable and practicable to exact unqualified conditions beforehand as regards new buildings projected and designed for places of public amusement.

One condition, however, should, we think, be invariably imposed, *i.e*, that no such proposed new building should be approved without it being made a *sine qua non*, that in addition to the entrances from the main street, at least one side line adjacent to the building should have an unobstructed way of a sufficient width in proportion to the proposed extent of accommodation for the audience. The German regulations require that a theatre building should be free and open on all sides.

The practice of erecting a building for a specific purpose, and subsequently attempting to adapt it for a theatre or music hall, is exceedingly dangerous, as such buildings can seldom be satisfactorily altered to ensure convenience and safety.

Most of the buildings now used as places of public amusement are cramped in space, some being without any exits except those giving upon one street; moreover, parts of such buildings are, in some instances, used for shops and other business purposes.

The existing circumstances in Sydney must be taken into consideration—the dangers enhanced by the narrowness of some of the thoroughfares, the contiguity of lofty buildings with the varying risks of fire therein, the absence of a sufficient pressure of water, and the high value of land, which compels the owner to turn every foot of ground to profitable account.

All these conditions render a most careful consideration necessary in dealing with applications in respect to projected buildings, with the view of reducing danger to a minimum; and they apply with augmented force to the present theatres in Sydney.

Inspections by Commission.

We append hereto (Appendix C) a transcript of brief notes taken during the inspections by the Commission of the theatres in Sydney, recording various imperfections which should be remedied before the buildings referred to can be deemed even fairly safe and suitable for the accommodation of the public; but as our inspections were necessarily superficial in some respects, we desire not to be understood as expressing an opinion that other alterations may not be found requisite upon a more systematic examination by professional experts; indeed some of the buildings would need almost entire reconstruction before they would reach the standard which we consider the public safety demands.

To

Inspections desirable before licensing.

To admit of due consideration being given to this important subject, it is desirable that all theatres and other places to be licensed should be inspected and reported upon by a competent professional authority, such report to specify in detail the degree in which the existing construction and arrangements of the buildings approach the required standard under the following classification:—

Stability and suitability of construction of building.
Accessibility to all parts of the building.
Ingress and egress.
Staircases and stairs.
Landings, passages, doors, gangways.
Proscenium, wall, and curtain.
Seating accommodation.
Limitation of number of audience in each section.
Dressing and retiring rooms.
Sanitary arrangements and cleanliness.
Ventilation to all parts.
Lighting by gas, electricity, or otherwise.
Gas pipes and fittings, also meters and gas-holders for the lime lights.
Prevention from fire.
Water service and supply.
Property-rooms and work-rooms.
Watching.
Communication with Fire Station.
External risk from fire or panic.

Following such reports, the proprietors of the buildings should be informed of the particulars of the alterations deemed necessary in the order of their importance, a reasonable period being fixed within which they are to be effected, the more essential improvements to be presently undertaken, and so on, in order, avoiding undue pressure upon the owners as far as consistent with the public safety by extending the period for the necessary outlay.

The condition deemed of primary importance by the Colonial Architect, and all other authorities, that the auditorium should be separated from the stage by a dividing wall extending through the roof, with openings, to be closed by fire-proof constructions, is not observed in the majority of the theatres, and in several the divisions are of the most inflammable materials, such as wood and canvas.

Captain Shaw lays down the rule that the height of buildings should be proportioned to the width of the street; the combined height of the buildings on both sides of the street should not be greater than double the width of the latter. For instance, buildings of 60 feet and 30 feet in height respectively might safely occupy opposite sides of a street 45 feet wide.

Such considerations therefore should form an element when deciding upon plans, not only for new theatres, but for all buildings for public assembly to be erected in Sydney in future.

We are of opinion that the public safety demands that the conditions to be imposed, when finally determined, should be rigidly exacted in respect of all buildings either projected or existent for which licenses are sought.

We

We have caused, at various times and without previous notice, a record to be taken of the time occupied by audiences quitting the different theatres in Sydney at the close of the performances, the result of which will be found below :— Egress from theatres, &c.

Name of Theatre or other building.	No. of People present.		Time occupied in clearing.
Theatre Royal	Boxes	10	2m. 2s.
	Dress-circle	229	
	Family-circle	564	2m. 49s.
	Stalls	850	2m. 21s.
	Total	1,653	
	Boxes	12	3m. 37s.
	Dress-circle	142	
	Family-circle	450	2m. 50s.
	Stalls	872	3m. 15s.
	Total	1,576	
New Opera House	Circle	247	5m. 15s.
	Stalls	546	4m. 45s.
	Pit	275	2m. 30s.
	Total	1,068	
Princess Theatre	Floor	400	3m. 30s.
	Gallery	414	6m. 16s.
	Total	814	
Royal Standard	Circle	200	1m. 45s.
	Chairs	300	1m. 53s.
	Pit	450	
	Total	950	
Do	Circle	189	1m. 40s.
	Chairs	391	2m. 19s.
	Pit	561	
	Total	1,141	
Protestant Hall	Gallery	450	2m. 35s.
	Floor		2m. 35s.
Do	Gallery	900	3m. 45s.
	Floor		8m. 25s.
Academy of Music	Chairs	148	1m. 45s.
	Stalls	209	1m. 5s.
	Pit		
	Gallery	230	1m. 35s.
	Total	587	
Do	Chairs	170	3m. 17s.
	Stalls	232	2m. 20s.
	Pit		1m. 15s.
	Gallery	223	2m. 50s.
	Total	625	
Alhambra Music Hall.	Chairs	200	1m. 40s.
	Pit	180	2m. 20s.
	Gallery	226	2m. 47s.
	Total	606	
Gaiety Theatre	Chairs	40	4m. 55s.
	Stalls	100	
	Balcony	237	
	Total	377	

The Gaiety Theatre will hold more than double the number of persons stated. It was never full, however, and an accurate estimate of the time occupied to clear it was therefore not obtainable.

Captain Shaw gives his opinion that such space and means of exit should be provided that buildings could be cleared of the whole audience within 5 minutes from the time of giving an alarm. It will be observed that, in this regard, the theatres in Sydney compare favourably with similar buildings elsewhere.

The practice of having "escape doors," as provided at some theatres for use on emergencies, but not generally at other times, is of very little practical value as a safeguard, as in the event of panic the public will invariably make for the passage or door by which they entered, being unused to, or unacquainted with, any other means of egress.

It should, we think, be an element in calculating the number of persons to be admitted into existing theatres—beyond the question of the internal space—not only in what degree the means of exit are adequate, but also the extent of the passage space outside the auditorium, and the distance to the exits, with their situation as regards open spaces or thoroughfares.

We have caused to be prepared a comprehensive return of theatres and all places of public amusement, meeting, or resort, in the Metropolitan District of Sydney, containing descriptions of the buildings and purposes for which used. These particulars, which will no doubt be found serviceable for reference, are contained in Appendix D. Return of all places of public amusement in Sydney.

In order to ensure effective arrangements for the control and management of theatres and other places of public amusement and concourse, legislation is essential, having for its purpose the providing of the requisite conditions for the licensing of buildings and conduct of entertainments, the appointment of officers, Legislation.

and

and the framing of the requisite regulations. We, therefore, strongly advocate the early introduction of such a measure.

It would be to the public advantage that such legislation should be extended to make provision for the control and management of other places of public amusement or resort not now coming within the direct supervision of the law.

The scope of the proposed legislation under the last-mentioned head would be:—

1. To provide for the licensing, regulation, and inspection of meeting-halls, concert-rooms, skating-rinks, dancing-saloons, and other places of public amusement or concourse. Although such places are not subject to risk of fire to the same extent as theatres, yet panics may arise from very trivial causes, and life may be endangered by insufficient means of egress or defective internal arrangements, dangers to which the public to our knowledge are in many instances now exposed.
2. To fix definitely the limits within which theatres or other places of public amusement may be opened to the public on Sundays, either with or without charges for admission.
3. To authorise the issue of licenses for out-door places of entertainment, where music and the sale of a certain class of liquors to visitors may be allowed.
4. To enact that all buildings to which the public resort, whether on payment for admission or otherwise, shall be brought under regulation to ensure decorum, and to prevent risk of life or danger to the public health.
5. To make provision for regulating places of public amusement of a temporary character, such as menageries and hippodromes, which travel over the world, halting for exhibition for a brief period in each town. Canvas marquees being used for such purposes, open spaces should be set apart, under Municipal authority, for their erection in situations where there is sufficient room to prevent risk of fire to or from adjacent premises, and also nuisance to residents in surrounding neighbourhoods. Such structures should be subjected to inspection by competent authority before licenses are issued. As regards Sydney no licenses should be granted for exhibitions of this kind within the boundaries of the city.

Charges.

As the cost of administering the Act should not fall upon the Public Treasury, we recommend that fees be charged according to a fixed scale for all licenses issued under the Act.

We suggest the following scale, chiefly to illustrate the principle upon which we think the fees should be charged:—

For an annual license for a theatre	£25	0	0
" " for a concert hall	10	0	0
" " for a saloon for dancing, rinking, &c.	10	0	0
For a temporary license not exceeding two months for a circus or other travelling show	10	0	0
For an annual license for halls only occasionally used for theatrical entertainments, concerts, &c.	5	0	0
For an annual license for halls occasionally used for public meetings ...	3	0	0
For an annual license for all other places not enumerated above brought under license	5	0	0
A proportionate half fee to be charged for any period for which a license may be issued under six months.			
Fees on a proportionate scale to be charged outside the Metropolitan district.			

We

We are of opinion that the administration of such a measure should not be vested in the Board of Health, or other Board, as we consider it would be more advantageous that it should be under the direct control of a Minister of the Crown —the Colonial Secretary—as at present, to whom the officials should periodically report, and be held responsible. Control.

The Act should provide, as previously mentioned, authority for the issue of regulations, to be amended or extended from time to time as occasion may require by the Governor and Executive Council, and to have the force of law. Regulations.

Such regulations would compass the following and probably further objects :—

1. Define the powers and functions of the chief authority, to be created by the contemplated Act for carrying out the purposes in view, and the duties of the officers to be appointed thereunder.
2. Specify the conditions upon which licenses will be issued, and the requirements in regard to the construction and management of buildings used as places of public amusement or resort.
3. Impose penalties upon licensees, proprietors, and others concerned, within the limits fixed by the Act, which penalties should be made recoverable by summary proceedings for breaches thereof.
4. Impose penalties, within the like limitation, upon the public for offences against rules made to ensure the public safety or good order and decorum.

We do not deem it our duty to suggest in detail the regulations it would be desirable to enact. The more important requirements are indicated in this Report, but others would readily present themselves to a compiler upon reference to the English and Continental authorities referred to in the appendix.

We attach special importance to the appointment of an efficient Inspector of places of public amusement, the present temporary expedient of employing a police officer, engaged chiefly on other duty, being necessarily ineffective. An official charged with the supervision of licensed places of public resort in so populous a city as Sydney, should devote the whole of his time to the duty, and his powers and duties should be defined by law. Inspector and officials.

A system of organizing the staff as a Fire Brigade, with suitable appliances, has been introduced at the Theatre Royal and other places, and is worthy of general adoption. Precautions by proprietors.

Too great importance cannot be attached to the maintenance of a complete and perfect system of safe-guards, and the appointment of careful and competent inspectors, watchmen, firemen, and other officials, to ensure what Captain Shaw enumerates as the best safeguards against fire—"perfect ventilation," "scrupulous cleanliness," "complete preparations," and above all "the best possible watching."

The Committee appointed in Hamburg to report upon the safety of theatres from fires, state that all means employed "need the co-operation of a whole series of rules of safety," and add significantly in another place, that only "a small carelessness in the want of presence of mind of a workman is sufficient to hazard the life and health of hundreds."

Though the control and management of places of public amusement in the metropolis would be of primary concern, the Act should contain powers of application by proclamation to any locality throughout the Colony in the whole or in a modified form. Extension of regulations to country towns.

Had we prolonged our labours we should have accumulated a greater amount of information, but we conceive it would not have counterbalanced the importance of promptly dealing with the subject, which has evidently been too long delayed for the public interest and safety; moreover, having had the advantage of studying the conclusions arrived at in other countries upon analogous premises, we are convinced that no further investigation, however protracted, would affect the tenor of our recommendations, which may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

Summary.

1. Legislation to effect the control under regulations of all places of public amusement or resort.
2. To extend such control to places not now under direct Statutory control.
3. To provide for improved construction of all buildings used for public concourse, to diminish the risk from fire or panic.

This we respectfully submit to your Excellency as our Report, which we certify under our hands and seals, this 2nd day of December, 1886.

EDMUND FOSBERY, (L.S.)
PRESIDENT.
JAMES BARNET. (L.S.)
G. N. GRIFFITHS. (L.S.)
HAROLD MACLEAN. (L.S.)
CRITCHETT WALKER. (L.S.)
JOHN YOUNG. (L.S.)
J. B. OLLIFFE. (L.S.)
WILLIAM D. BEAR. (L.S.)
JOHN BENNETT. (L.S.)
ANGUS CAMERON. (L.S.)

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE FIRST ROYAL COMMISSION.

FRIDAY, 16 *JUNE*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., PRESIDENT.

JAMES BARNET, Esq., | HAROLD MACLEAN, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Edwin Francis Hilly sworn and examined:—

Mr. E. F. Hilly. 16 June, 1882.

1. *President.*] What is your name? Edwin Francis Hilly.
2. You are a partner with your father as architects? The firm is Hilly & Lough. I am my father's representative in the firm.
3. Do you belong to any Society of Architects? No, nor does my father; he was asked to join, but did not; and for that reason I have not joined.
4. Were your firm the architects of the Theatre Royal? Yes.
5. Have you brought the plans with you? Yes, the contract plans. (*Produces plans.*)
6. Will you be good enough to explain these plans? There have been several altarations and variations. There is a floor under the stage, which they fitted up themselves. It was intended that the door off the stage should be left open in case of a rush.
7. Have you a plan of the basement? No, we never made one; we left it entirely to them to put what machinery they thought fit.
8. *Mr. Barnet.*] Did you build on the old foundation? It was partly on the old foundation and partly new. We proposed to open into King-street from the stalls, but were not able to purchase the building—it was too expensive.
9. *President.*] There is a block here, in the entrance from Castlereagh-street to the dress circle; there is an office built partly across? Yes, there is an office that opens out into a broad corridor.
10. These chairs in the stalls are too close—there are at least three rows too many? Yes; it was not so as we designed it.
11. These openings off the stage, where the bridges are, are they as wide as that? No. There is one not shown here. One goes into the property room, another into the scene dock. There are two iron bridges; they were decided upon after the plans were drawn.
12. *Mr. Maclean.*] Do you think the performers are better provided with means of escape than the audience? Decidedly so. It is the patrons of the stalls that are the worst off. I think another opening is necessary, but it must be effected by experienced hands.
13. Is there any recognized distance for the seats to be apart? We generally allow 2 feet 6 inches, but the people who put them in put as many as they could.
14. Is 2 feet 6 inches considered a proper distance? It would be with these fall-back seats. With the ordinary benches it would be better to have the distance a little broader. The Managers generally like to put in the seats themselves.
15. *President.*] I recollect now that there is an opening into the yard, but there are no means of getting out on the King-street side? No, only on one side.
16. If a fire were to occur in the basement, which is always lumbered up with old properties, and there were men engaged on the King-street side, and the fire were to take place on the other side, would they not have to go through the fire to get out? Yes.
17. Is it not usual in theatres to have very large openings at the back of the stage? We tried to make them here, but we could not do business with the baker, Mr. Spring, who owned the store at the back. We had to give that up.
18. Does this theatre belong to Mr. Fitzgerald? It will in about twelve years; it is only leasehold.
19. For whom was the theatre built? For Messrs. Lazar, Barnett, and Levy, at the instigation of Mr. Fitzgerald; he settled with my father, and built it under a lease.
20. *Mr. Barnet.*] Your father built the former one? Yes.
21. Was that anything different? It had three stories—that is the only difference.
22. It was on the same site? Yes; we used part of the old foundations.
23. *Mr. Maclean.*] Could not some more exits be made into that lane? Yes, it could be done.
24. *President.*] About what number of people could be contained in the pit and stalls, which are all on the one floor? My idea is that it would seat with comfort about 1,500, because in the pit their idea of comfort is very limited. I have seen 1,000 people there with comfort to everybody when the house was first opened, and the pit was larger than it is now. As a rule, the people sit very close in that part of the house.
25. You must take into consideration the means of getting in and out. Leaving the necessary spaces for egress, how many could you seat there? I should say if there were passages, and the whole of the stalls were seated properly, you could get 1,700 people there. That would be as full as I should like to see it.
26. What is the thickness of the brickwork? 2 feet 6 inches.
27. How high does that go up? The full height throughout.
28. There are no buttresses on the outside? No.
29. The walls were built up self-supporting? Yes, tied in with trusses on the roof.
30. What are the trusses composed of? The principals of the roof are of wood—kauri pine. They keep putting on some weights to let the scenes up and down as required. That ought not to have been done at all; it has caused one of the beams to sink.

Mr. E. F. Hilly. 16 June, 1882.

31. *Mr. Barnet.*] Were you obliged to put iron tie-roods? Yes.
32. *President.*] Have you examined this Theatre Royal yourself? No; my father did some months ago.
33. Did he examine it within the last month? No, not for several months. We have to give written notice before we can go in.
34. Do you know of your own knowledge that there is any greater deflection in this roof than there was a year ago? I do nat know that positively. I imagine that the longer it is neglected without being properly strengthened, the greater the risk.
35. You have not been applied to by the lessees? We have nothing to do with the lessees—only with the real proprietors.
36. Who is solicitor for the proprietors? Mr. Frederick Curtiss. Mr. Septimus Stephen is Mr. Randolph Want's attorney.
37. You have to report for your client on the safety and other matters appertaining to the theatre: what hinders you from doing so at once? We have to apply for permission to go in, and they may tell us to wait for three months. If they refuse after that they break the covenant, and we have power to enter.
38. Do they, as a rule, refuse you? The present lessees do not understand their position; they took it from Mr. Lazar, who took it from Mr. Want.
39. Then Mr. Lazar has sub-let? He sold his right and title to Messrs. Williamson and Company.
40. But when we examined the theatre a fortnight ago Mr. Lazar was there to explain things? I believe his lease runs for seven years, and he has only sold for two.
41. *Mr. Barnet.*] And has he to keep it in repair? He has to paint and decorate once in five years.
42. Internally? Internally and externally. He is obliged to leave the theatre in the same condition as he took it, reasonable wear and tear of course excepted.
43. *President.*] Is there nothing to prevent these people from loading this truss of the roof? No; they must not take a brick out or touch the wall without consulting Mr. Fitzgerald.
44. Had you any conversation with your father with reference to this girder of the roof being used to sustain heavy weights, and did he state that it should be strengthened, and proposed certain means to do it? Yes.
45. How long ago? About eighteen months or two years. I also mentioned the matter to the lessee, Mr. Lazar.
46. There are difficulties in the way, and they can keep you a month or two? They might, but I may at any time get an authority from Mr. Stephen to go in. We could make our report, and given them a certain time to do it in. I think they could have three months to do it in.
47. Might they not get out of it altogether? No; that would be a breach of the covenant, and then we could enter. We look to Want and Wilshire. If they bring any other man to us to whom they sub-let we are bound to accept him; but they have not brought anyone, and we look to them. It was Want and Wilshire who took it from Lazar, Barnett, and Levy, in their assigned estate.
48. Coming now to the box plan, what is this opening? An escape-door leading to the stalls entrance.
49. There is a landing with a light rail immediately over the egress from the pit. Would not people running down these stairs be pushed on to the heads of the people coming out of the pit? It is not very light—it is a heavy hand-rail.
50. What height are the windows above the box passage level? The first is 3 feet 6 inches; the others run down to 2 feet.
51. Is there a passage from the side boxes to the stage? A very narrow one.
52. How many people will the dress circle seat? About 170.
53. Then the upper circle? I consider that the best off for means of escape, because the number of people there would not be so great; the people on the floor would be much more thickly packed.
54. In ventilating this theatre what principle did you go upon? In a cheap and not very effective way, by making openings in the walls, with large tubes going up to the roof; we took out a brick along the top and let the ventilation in under the roof.
55. Are they under the principals, and between each pair? Yes, they are about every 3 feet.
56. What openings have you on the bottom? Four openings, with a tube to each from the outside, through the wall, and going up to the side of the windows.
57. To what height do they go? About 10 feet.
58. Over the heads of the people in the pit? Yes.
59. What size are they? I should think about 18 inches.
60. And how many of them are there? I should think about four.
61. *Mr. Barnet.*] What provision is there for extinguishing fires? There used to be hoses on the stage; whether they are kept there now I do not know.
62. Are there any water-tanks above the roof? No, there are none.
63. *President.*] On the ventilation topic. How is the dress circle ventilated? They have a sort of ornamental flower-stands, with tubes from the outside, their own design. There are also some over their heads, my father's design. Then again, the windows can be opened at the top.
64. And it is the same with the upper circle? It is the same.
65. You are aware that by simply bringing air in through openings, draughts are occasioned? Yes, that is through the windows.
66. In the original plan of building this theatre, was anything provided for bringing air to different parts of the theatre, in any particular way? The specifications show what was provided.
67. How was it to be distributed throughout the house? By galvanized iron tubes, but on hot nights the ventilation was not sufficient without opening the windows, which causes a draught. The upper circle is the coolest portion of the theatre.
68. Will you state what experience you have had, professionally or otherwise, of theatres and other buildings of public resort; have you any remark to make to the Commission with regard to this? No.
69. Have you any opinion of your own with reference to the probable cause of fires in theatres? Except from the chemicals used in the scenery, and the neglect of the men in using them. They use very combustible materials, and they do not mix the proper things in the chemicals to prevent them taking fire.
70. How would you propose to obviate such risks? I should say that they should be very careful to have the

Mr. E. F. Hilly. 16 June, 1882

the proper chemicals to prevent the things taking fire. When they were performing a piece called "The World" they had the whole of the stage one mass of flames, but they saturated the timber on the stage with something that prevented it from spreading. That would be the only way. If competent and careful men were employed it would lessen the risk. It was almost proved that the last fire at this theatre was caused by coloured fire, which was not put into a proper tin. This did not come out for a year or so afterwards. In one of the scenes in the pantomime they used a goose, and it was locked up at night in the property room. No doubt it fluttered about in the night, and knocked this thing over and ignited the coloured fire, for that was where the fire originated. Fires can only be prevented by taking very great care.
71. Have you any means to suggest to diminish the dangers that might occur from panic or from fire? By reducing the number of rows in the stalls by at least three, and by having a passage down the centre, which should be kept clear, instead of having it blocked up immediately the house gets crammed.
72. I suppose two people are allowed to sit in this passage? They put wood across from seat to seat, and it is possible to put three people there. There is no restriction on the licensee as to the number he shall put in his theatre.
73. Have you given any attention to the subject of lighting, with a view to lessen the risk? No. I do not think they can manage with anything but gas. I do not think they can work the electric light so as to produce the effect, even if they could light the auditorium with it.
74. You have heard about the iron curtain, which is a sort of revolving shutter; have you formed any opinion with reference to that? My father suggested it originally for this theatre.
75. I will just ask you whether in this theatre, of which you, in connection with your father, were the architect, you would now at this period suggest any other means of egress or escape in case of fire or panic? I think it is desirable to have openings at the side.
76. Do you consider that necessary? Most decidedly I do; and again, I think it most necessary to limit the number of people to be allowed in, because unless that were done, if they had the openings, there would be great loss of life in getting to the openings.
77. Have you had any professional duties to perform in connection with any other theatres in this town? No, only this one.

FRIDAY, 23 *JUNE*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq.,
JOHN HARRIS, Esq., Mayor of Sydney,
EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.,
HAROLD MACLEAN, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Benjamin Backhouse sworn and examined:—

Mr. B. Backhouse. 23 June, 1882

78. *President.*] You are an architect, Mr. Backhouse? I am.
79. Do you belong to any Society of Architects? No; there is no Society here.
80. Did you build the Opera House? No, I did not build it. Perhaps it requires some explanation. The people who constructed it in the first instance, Kelly and Leon, employed me to design a music hall, but they afterwards made very considerable alterations in the designs.
81. Then the Opera House, as now constructed, is not in accordance with your original plans? No. (*Produces a plan.*) This design is like the School of Arts. It was originally intended only for a music hall, but it was altered until it degenerated into a very bad theatre.
82. Did they not adhere to the general plan as regards windows? They are now much higher. I will just describe it. My instructions were to provide a music hall, of which the plan I have produced shows the interior. I also prepared an exterior perspective view, which they had with a number of drawings. I fought hard to get the side towards Macarthur's detached, and succeeded; but naturally people in building want to get as much space as they possibly can. They thought it a great waste not to go to Macarthur's building. I arranged two doors there, with staircases as an escape into that space. The idea was that the auditorium should be only 12 or 14 feet above the street; that I had arranged to reach by a flight of stairs, 7 or 8 feet wide, on to the principal floor. Then, again, at the corner from the gallery there was a stair to King-street, which would have afforded means of escape. I prepared several plans subsequently, and assisted Mr. Kelly all I could; but Mr. Kelly altered his plans. I gave him a plan of the dress circle, but he reduced the pitch of it about 3 feet. He took no contracts for the work, but built it by day labour, employing his own men.
83. *Mr. Barnet.*] And failed in the end? Yes; it has been an unhappy job from the first.
84. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are not responsible for the present arrangements? Not in any way; I believe Mr. Morell has been since at work altering the theatre. He has no doubt carried out just what they told him to do.
85. *President.*] Can you give us any information as to the exits to that theatre as constructed? I cannot, except that there are two approaches I see.
86. And the theatre has shops underneath all the way round, except the opening in York-street? Yes; there are shops under the auditorium. They were kept purposely low, not more than about 14 feet high.
87. *Mr. Fosbery.*] And are they not of arched brick? Yes; I advised concrete. They were but shells under the wood floor, but rendered fireproof. I wrote out specifications for concrete arches, but they put them up in brick.
88. *Mr. Barnet.*] There is something in the paper about a new building to be built—have you anything to do with that? No.
89. *President.*] Have you built any other theatre in Sydney? Not in Sydney; I designed one for Ballarat, which was built.
90. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Are you aware of any rule as to the amount of space necessary for an audience? No; my idea is that 5 feet superficial will accommodate one person.
91. I mean as regards the actual discharge of the audience? I do not know any such rule. I know from experience that I have seen theatres emptied in a very few minutes. On one occasion I went back to a theatre

Mr. B. Backhouse.

23 June, 1882.

theatre here three or four minutes after the performance terminated, and the house was clear. But in cases of panic I am of opinion that no amount of provision would prevent danger. I have constantly urged that the people should be educated in these matters, that there should be less selfishness in large assemblies, which would be the only safety, although you might have something that would assist. There is the question of an iron curtain, which would shut off and isolate the fire. I know that the fire generally originates on the stage, and is drawn out into the auditorium. If it could be isolated it would be a good thing, but in practice it might be difficult to manage. I would suggest whether this matter is not really very much one of public education, even in the public schools, where lessons of unselfishness, prudence, patience, and courage might be taught. Children will sooner or later come into the position where those qualities will have to be exercised. If it were understood among an audience that if they behaved quietly they would escape easily, that would be one of the greatest preventatives of danger from panic. If I had to report upon the future construction of theatres, I would say there is nothing of more importance than this. I have heard that in Melbourne on one occasion in a theatre an alarm was raised, and several sturdy persons at once rushed out of the theatre as if they had been shot, although there really was no immediate fear. Still, if the public knew the danger they were liable to from the gas behind the scenes and the other appliances, they would not feel very comfortable. A committee of architects and engineers in Vienna recently appointed to report upon the future construction of theatres reported that the proper behaviour of the public in the hour of danger would be of more value than all the other measures that could be devised.

92. *President.*] What do you know of these matters of your own actual knowledge? It is very desirable that theatres should be isolated—that is one of the leading features.

93. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You mean that there should be an open space around the building? That is very desirable. I have on paper a plan for a theatre at the Haymarket. Before the Corporation leased that land I had a client who would have built a theatre there if he could have got a fifty years' lease. We should have had a splendid theatre there. The idea was to have a road 12 feet wide on each side, and an auditorium 80 feet wide, with shops around it. That would have been one of the best sites in Sydney, and will be yet, I think. I was about to suggest that the Government have power to resume land, but private individuals have not the power. In a case of my own, my clients made application to get a piece of land, and the owners asked a prohibitive price—like the Darling Harbour resumption cases. If an Act could be put in force to compel private owners to part with their property at a fair valuation it would be a means towards a great good. Then there is the matter of chairs in the passages,—I have constantly objected to that. On the last occasion when I was at the theatre I remonstrated with the usher, for if there had been an alarm the people would have been simply crushed. That practice is a very fruitful source of danger which might be avoided. I think fires almost always occur on the stage, and as such inflammatory materials are used there I think the electric light ought to be used. It has been tried in the Strand Theatre, and seems to succeed. If the house could be lighted by electricity, that would be one great means of preventing fires. There are often naked lights between the flies in theatres, and it is marvellous that more fires do not occur. When it does happen, the gas is turned off and the auditorium is left in a state of darkness. Often more is thought of the building than of the safety of the audience.

94. Should there be a separate gas supply for the theatre from that of the auditorium? No, I would rather have lamps and candles.

95. *President.*] Are you aware that that is one of the French regulations,—that they must have lamps as well as the gas? No, I am not aware of it.

96. With reference to the iron curtain, have you given any attention to that? There were great things proposed at the Opera House, and we were going to have an iron curtain. If there were a sufficient iron curtain to exclude the smoke and keep back the flames it would give time for the people to escape. The smoke generally comes from the stage into the auditorium, and does more harm to the people than the actual fire. I think a curtain of substantial iron would be an immense benefit.

97. *Mr. Fosbery.*] I suppose you are aware that European architects are at variance as to the benefits of an iron curtain? Yes; I have seen it condemned on the ground that it would be impracticable to work.

98. *Mr. Barnet.*] There is a new curtain spoken of—a double curtain? That is the one I refer to; it is very ponderous and requires hydraulic machinery to work it.

99. *President.*] We know the principle of the miner's lamp: flame will not go through a wire gauze. A double curtain of wire gauze would not be very heavy, and would it not stop the flame? It would not prevent the smoke from coming through, which is worse, and would cause the suffocation of the people. In the matter of prevention, I do think the children in the public schools might be exercised in the means of escape, more especially because as a rule the exits from the schools are very small. If the children could be trained what to do in case of panic it would be something in the right direction. Better men than myself have been unable to see any better means of safety than that.

100. I would like to ask you if your knowledge of the theatres of Sydney is sufficient to enable you to form an opinion as to whether the exits of those theatres are sufficient or not? I must say I do not think they are, from what I know of them.

101. And now, coming away from the subject of fires, do you think the theatres are sufficiently and properly ventilated? Very insufficiently ventilated. One of the desiderata is to have a space on each side, so as to have a thorough draught.

102. *Mr. Barnet.*] Have you any idea of the proper distance the seats ought to be apart? I have always tried to keep them about 2 feet 8 inches from centre to centre. I would have them 3 feet apart if I could.

103. *Mr. Fosbery.*] How is that compared with what exists? Much larger; they are mostly 2 feet 4 inches, which is not nearly wide enough.

104. *Mr. Barnet.*] Of course you would have fixed seats? I think that is most important. They might have movable seats, but the frames should be firmly fixed.

105. *Mr. Harris.*] Have you been engaged in constructing any of the public halls of this city? Yes, I have been connected with some of them. I am now engaged in erecting a hall for the Masonic body in Castlereagh-street. The land did not admit of a space being left on both sides, but on one side we have a space 10 feet wide. There are six or seven doors that open into that space.

106. Have you had anything to do with any of the halls existing now? No, I think not—not with any in Sydney.

Mr. B. Backhouse. 23 June, 1882.

107. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Have you observed in churches that there are generally very insufficient means of getting out of those buildings? Yes.
108. The very nature of the Gothic architecture is against it, is it not? I hardly think that, if the matter is desired. I am the architect of a Gothic school at Paddington, which will also be used as a concert-room. At my suggestion the committee have allowed me to put two wide doors in each side, in addition to the two usual ones at the ends.
109. Are you not aware that churches take a much longer time to empty than theatres, and that the means of exit are worse than in theatres in case of panic? I think generally speaking that is correct; the means of exit are very inferior as a rule. As to time, the slow movement of people leaving church may account for that in part.
110. I suppose you have read of instances where panics have caused very serious loss of life in churches—the one at Lima, for instance? Yes. I cannot remember that case particularly just now. In some cases the dangers are as great as in theatres. A case recently occurred when the falling of a small piece of plaster caused a dreadful panic in a church.
111. *Mr. Maclean.*] Do you think loose chairs are a source of danger in concert halls? Decidedly so.
112. You would have them fixed equally as in a theatre? Yes.
113. *Mr. Barnett.*] Then you could not use them for balls? The seats might be screwed down so that they could be removed. This Commission might be useful in checking the love of excitement that prevails to such an extent that sometimes they almost set the stage on fire, as was the case in a piece at the Theatre Royal in this city. But it is difficult to do this. In London when they caused them to do away with these sensational pieces the audience fell off immediately.
114. *Mr. Fosbery.*] It is all very well to talk of educating the people to behave well, but we know that these panics take place in open spaces, and in the streets, and people are injured for life; what we look to the architects for is to tell us what are the best means of allowing the people to get away? I am afraid in attempting this the expense would be almost prohibitory and the object not fully attained.
115. *President.*] Do you think there should be a Government Inspector of theatres, to see that whatever regulations were made were carried out—that if loose chairs were placed down the passages they should be removed—that there were not more people in the theatre than it was licensed to hold; and to see also that there should be the doors that the architect provided, and that they were not closed; in fact, to see that everything was carried out as when the building was licensed? I think that would be a most important step towards obtaining the end sought. That would educate the people, because they would have some respect for such supervision, and the inspector would be able to enforce the regulations. Now, with regard to stairs; if you have a straight flight of stairs with a landing at every 7 or 8 feet, that is the best mode of getting away. There should be a strong hand-rail, and if the stairs are very wide they should be divided. About 4 feet wide is almost as wide as it ought to be. At the Covent Garden Theatre in London, some of the stairs are walled in; they are a fair width, and I thought it a very excellent arrangement.
116. *Mr. Fosbery.*] What do you consider a proper rise and width for the stairs? They should not exceed 6 inches in height and 12 inches in width.
117. And should there be a landing at the end of every twelve or fourteen stairs? Yes.
118. *President.*] And if the staircase be of great width it should be divided? If it exceeds 5 feet.
119. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Have you noticed a great risk from the stair carpets and mattings being allowed to get into holes? Yes, people trip on them; it is very bad.
120. *Mr. Barnet.*] They should be made to keep these carpets in repair? Yes; that would be the Inspector's duty.
121. Is not lead a very good thing for this purpose? Yes, if it is in good condition. Good heavy lead would be almost the best thing.
122. Or vulcanised india-rubber? Yes, that is also very good.
123. *President.*] What in your opinion should the staircase be constructed of? That would depend upon a good many other circumstances. If the place is well protected I do not see the necessity for stone, though it would of course be preferable. There are a great many difficulties in the way of obtaining sufficient protection and making it pay at the same time.
124. *Mr. Fosbery.*] You are of course in favour of having all doors opening outwards? Yes. In the Masonic Hall I am building I am making the doors open both ways—on pivots.

FRIDAY, 30 *JUNE*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq., | EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.

Mr. Critchett Walker sworn and examined:—

Mr. Critchett Walker. 30 June, 1882

125. *President.*] Your name is Critchett Walker? It is.
126. And you are Principal Under Secretary? I am.
127. Will you be good enough to inform the Commission to whom applications are made for theatrical licenses? To the Colonial Secretary.
128. *Mr. Fosbery.*] In accordance with what Act? The Public Exhibitions Act of 1850, and the Public Exhibitions Act Amendment Act of 1873, a copy of each of which I produce. (*Produces copies of Acts.*)
129. *Mr. Barnet.*] Are other buildings than theatres licensed? Yes, public halls.
130. *President.*] Are reports required from any Government officers as to the construction and proper condition of the buildings for which licenses are granted? When applications are made they are usually referred in the first instance to the police, to see if there is any police objection to the applicant or to the locality; then they are referred to the Colonial Architect, for report as to the ingress, egress, and general safety of the building.
131. That is the usual mode of operation? That is the usual mode.
132. *Mr. Fosbery.*] If the Colonial Architect recommends certain alterations, are they insisted upon before the license is granted? Yes, in every case.
133. Are licenses ever refused upon the report of the police? Yes, they have been refused.

Mr. Critchett Walker. 30 June, 1882.

134. Are any further reports called for before renewals are granted? Frequently.
135. But not as a rule? This course has only been adopted during the last few years.
136. That is the present practice? Yes.
137. How long do licenses hold? For twelve months. I may state that there are two forms of licenses, the Travelling license and the General license. (*Produces forms of licenses.*)
138. *Mr. Barnet.*] Are there any licenses for concert-rooms? No.
139. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Has it always been the practice to put into the license these words—"For the period of calendar months, unless the same shall be sooner revoked by the Colonial Secretary for the time being"? Yes, that is in accordance with the form of license provided by law.
140. Does the Act give power to the Colonial Secretary to revoke the license? Yes, according to that.
141. This form of license for buildings is in the original Act? No; I think it was so framed under the advice of the Crown Law Officers.
142. Has not this form of license been varied? It has been varied.
143. I think you have adopted the wording of the schedule of the amended Act for licenses under the original Act? Yes; this form of license has been in use for many years.
144. *President.*] I suppose it has been in use since the passing of the amended Act? Yes.
145. *Mr. Barnet.*] And no licenses are required for concert-rooms? There are licensed concert-rooms, but it is not necessary to get a license to have a concert. Suppose a person wishes to give a concert in any house or place where there is a large room, he can do so without a license.
146. *Mr. Fosbery.*] In a general way a large room like the hall of the School of Arts is licensed? Yes; but the mere fact of giving a concert does not necessarily require a license. A concert may take place in a schoolhouse, and they may charge for admission; but if they give a stage play they must apply for a license. For instance, a schoolroom near Miller's Point has been licensed more than once.
147. Will you take an opportunity to inform the Commission whether there is legal power to revoke a license? Yes, I will.
148. *President.*] What is your opinion with regard to the safety of theatres generally? I think that every theatre—and I would even go as far as music halls, when built in crowded places—should have 12 or 15 feet clear space right round them as a means of egress and escape in case of fire.
149. You mean that they should be isolated? Yes, there should be a clear passage round the buildings.
150. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you consider that the plans for any new theatre should be submitted to the Colonial Architect? Certainly, and in all cases of alteration.
151. Do you not think even now, as a large theatre is about to be built in Sydney, it would be well to tell the parties, in order to avoid any difficulties with regard to the license, that it would be better for them to submit the plans to the Government for approval? I do; and it could of course be made law by an amended Act that they should do so.
152. *President.*] Do you know of any new theatre about to be built in Sydney? I have heard of one; I do not know it officially. It is going to be built, I hear, opposite Farmer's, in Pitt-street.
153. Is it the practice that the plans are submitted to the Colonial Secretary before the buildings are commenced? No.
154. In view of mistakes they might make which would imperil the granting of the license, would it not in your opinion be advisable for a regulation to be made requiring all such plans to be submitted to the Government before they are carried out? Certainly, I think it would.

FRIDAY, 14 *JULY*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq., | HAROLD MACLEAN, Esq., J.P.

Mr. D. W. Ryan sworn and examined:—

Mr. D. W. Ryan. 14 July, 1882.

155. *President.*] What is your name? Dennis Walter Ryan.
156. You are an architect? Yes.
157. You are the architect of the Gaiety Theatre? Yes.
158. Have you got the plans of that theatre? I have them in the office, but not thinking they were required I have not hunted them up.
159. Was that building put up according to your designs? Yes.
160. Was there any alteration made in the erection of the building? Not up to the time the contractor received the last certificate.
161. Have you had any other experience in building theatres, either here or in other parts of the world? The Cambridgeshire Music Hall, in London, was prepared by me over some twenty years ago, in the Mile End Road, for Mr. Nugent, the proprietor.
162. I believe music halls in England are used for theatrical performances? Very often.
163. But they are not fitted with the usual stage machinery for the performance of spectacle? No; sometimes proscenioms are erected, and so forth, so that a spectacle can be performed on a small scale.
164. The object of the Commission is chiefly to deal with buildings of public resort, in regard to proper safety in cases of fire or panic: I suppose in your profession you have given some attention to that? Yes. Will you state to the Commission what your ideas are on the subject? So far as concerns theatres on the Continent, and in parts of England, I have never seen them made perfect with regard to ingress and egress and the safety of the audience—I do not know of one properly constructed with that view and object. If you want to refer to a proper standard of theatre you must go to the old Coliseum, in Rome. There you see exits provided everywhere, and every provision made for the safety of the people. Any theatre that does not keep that object in view I am sure will be a failure, that is to say with egress and ingress on the radiating principle.
165. That is to say, you have never seen in your professional experience in England, or in Continental towns, a theatre with a vomitory so extensive as you found in that old Coliseum? I do not know of one properly constructed, in the event of a stampede.
166. Have you examined most of the modern theatres? I have been in the principal theatres in London, and in the great theatre that was burnt down in Dublin—the Theatre Royal, in Hawkins-street; also, in the San Carlo Theatre, at Naples, and in many other modern theatres.

Mr. D. W. Ryan. 14 July, 1882.

167. Have you examined any theatres built comparatively recently? Not in the last twenty years. I have been more than twenty years in the Colony.
168. I suppose you are aware that in theatres recently built there is more attention paid to these matters than there was twenty years ago? The only one that I can recollect in that respect is the Paris Opera House. From the descriptions I have read of that, I believe the exits are tolerably fair, but not perfect.
169. Have you formed any opinion yourself as to the cause of fires in theatres? I have.
170. What are those causes? The causes that act principally with regard to fires in theatres are these:—They generally take place in the scene dock behind the proscenium. They are principally caused by smoking and carelessness, and sometimes by drunken actors, and men in charge of the property-rooms. Perhaps a better selection might be made with regard to sobriety and carefulness. These men work for small salaries, whereas they ought to be a proper class of men, and well paid. Again, in almost all theatres where accidents occur from fires the apertures are too small, and the doors open inside instead of being hung so as to open outwards, so that the audience could get out quickly. The doors are generally constructed on the wrong principle. The passages are too narrow as a rule. If we had men educated up to a proper standard, and prepared for any emergency that might take place, and taught to act so as to save life by prompt and quick action, much danger might be avoided. There should be men outside to clear the passages and let the people run away out into the street, instead of blocking up the passages and preventing others from coming out. If the plan of the Coliseum were adopted, with proper space provided for each section of the auditorium, so that each hundred or so of the audience could get out by their own passage, the danger would be reduced to a minimum.
171. Then I gather from that, that in your opinion a theatre should be isolated as much as possible? They should be isolated, with a passage of 20 feet all round at the very least, and they should not be built in the heart of the city unless they have a 20-foot passage. The suburbs would be the proper place for a theatre; there is more room, better ventilation, and purer air.
172. In continental cities the affair of a great theatre is a State matter, and consequently they can resume land and do things that private parties cannot do. Now, in view of the present municipal arrangements and the laws that exist here, how would you propose to get over these difficulties? I should have the Government take the matter into its own hands. People have more confidence in the Government than in a municipality.
173. Have you any suggestion to offer as to the actual extinction of fires? There should be a good water supply, plenty of hose, and a proper corps of firemen always in attendance. Generally speaking fires could be got under at once if prompt measures were taken; they are mostly very small and incipient at first, and could easily be put out.
174. Is there anything you would like to propose with regard to the lighting of theatres? I should like, if possible, to have large domes in the ceilings, with side-lights all round, so that the vitiated air could ascend through the dome, which should have the sides louvred, and plenty of wall lights, so as to get an upward current.
175. Of course you would make these lights assist in the ventilation as much as possible; but what other principles would you adopt with regard to the ventilation of theatres? There are many ways in which it could be done. You could have too much ventilation in the winter-time.
176. In a country with such a temperature as ours I suppose that difficulty would not exist in so large a degree as in colder countries? No. The best system of ventilation in my opinion is the louvre system. You could have men to work the louvring with cranks at different parts of the house, and you could moderate the heat and light *ad libitum* on the louvre principle.
177. That is to say louvres in the walls, opening to the external air? They would have to be constructed on a proper design—not the ordinary sort that you see exposed to view. There should be double chambers, which could be properly opened or shut.
178. And with this principle could you avoid draughts? Yes.
179. What is your opinion with regard to an iron curtain between the stage and the auditorium; do you think it would be conducive to the safety of the auditorium to be able to cut it off from the stage? I do not think it would be a preventive, because the moment an alarm is given in a theatre it matters very little what is done. The people immediately rush to the doors, and the only chance of safety is to have a sufficient number of passages to the isolating courts outside.
180. Do you think then that these passages outside the theatre should be sufficient to hold the audience? Yes; not one single passage, but each gallery or floor should have an avenue of its own, so that all the people could easily get out.
181. But each division of the auditorium generally leads to a separate exit. Do you think that the vestibules and passages should be sufficient to contain the audience without such crushing as would cause accident? No. Each section of the auditorium should be divided into (say) each 300 people, and let each division have a sufficient outlet so that 300 people on the one side would not impede the 300 people on the other. It could be arranged without being offensive in appearance.
182. You would have separate points of exit? I would have a separate point of exit for every 300 people.
183. What staff of firemen do you think should be employed at a theatre? Intelligent mechanics, free from the use of alcohol. They should be properly paid, and you could soon get a staff of men quite eligible for any emergency.
184. *Mr. Maclean.*] With regard to the iron curtain, do you not think that the knowledge that the curtain was there would have a steadying effect on the people, and tend to prevent a rush? I hardly think so, unless you educate the minds of the people to that fact, and then they would be quite cool in the presence of anything that might arise. No doubt if I was sitting in front of the stage, and knew that a great fire was going to occur behind the scenes, and knew that an iron curtain was going to drop, I should sit quite cool and collectedly, and would go out at my leisure. I should not rush, or walk over the bodies of the persons in front of me; but if you educate the people to that point you do not want a curtain at all.
185. If it were generally known that there was a curtain, would it not operate on people's minds? The people who generally go to theatres do not think of that at all—all they think of is getting out.
186. I understand you to say you think there should be some functionaries who could exercise some authority over the people in a theatre? Yes, that is the first thing—they should have a trained staff.
187. That could only be done in a large theatre? The Government should step in and say if they did not take proper precautions they should not get a license.

Mr. D. W. Ryan. 14 July, 1882.

188. You think it would have a wholesome effect in checking a panic? Very possibly it would.
189. *President.*] In the original plans of the Gaiety Theatre there was no proscenium? I was instructed to prepare a music hall, and I paid great attention to the acoustic properties; a whisper can be heard all over the building. The Committee, I believe, let the hall to an American theatrical manager, and he introduced a proscenium. There was originally a stage, with retiring-rooms underneath.
190. In London music halls the floor is generally flat? Yes.
191. Does it strike you that there have been any very material alterations made in the building? No. The passages were originally constructed as they are now, to be used in case of alarm.
192. The stage-boxes have been added? Yes.
193. Can you from memory state how many people it was constructed to hold? For comfortable sitting, allowing an area of 4 feet to each person, I think about 1,400 or 1,500.
194. What is the width between the seats? Something about the size of a small chair. With reference to the firemen and their duties, they must not be kept to one part of the house, but they should be stationed in different parts of the building; there should be some in the scene dock, some at the back of the stage, and in four different parts at the very least.
195. If you had been building a theatre in this case you would have had a different arrangement of the stage? Different altogether.
196. Therefore you wish it to be understood that this was not built for a theatre, but for a music hall? Just so.
197. What number of firemen do you think should be employed in such a theatre as this? About ten or twenty men in the different parts of the building where the theatre is capable of holding over 2,000.
198. Who are the owners? Messrs. Ellis and Makinson are the solicitors. The building belongs to the Guild, and it used to be called the Guild Hall. They elect a Warden every year. I believe the Guild is composed of a number of working-men.

FRIDAY, 11 *AUGUST*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JOHN BARNET, Esq., | EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.

Inspector Waters sworn and examined:—

Inspector Waters. 11 Aug., 1882.

199. *President.*] What is your name? George Waters.
200. You are an Inspector of Police? Yes.
201. How many years' police experience have you had? Thirty-two years; I have been connected with the police since 1850.
202. Are you constantly in the habit of preserving order in crowded concourses of people? Yes.
203. No doubt you have witnessed panics by alarms of fire or other causes? Yes, I have—false alarms. I have known a scare to be got up when there was not the slightest foundation for it. I have never been in a theatre where there was actually a fire.
204. Have you been where the people wanted to rush out? Yes.
205. And have you observed that personal injury is often occasioned to people in crowds, even in the open air, by persons becoming frightened without reason? Yes, I have.
206. Can you give us instances? We have had large crowds here where we have had barriers, and sometimes the barriers break in the rush made by the people. I have seen them knocked down and trampled upon. At the time Blondin came here, five or six years ago, something of the kind occurred at his performance in the Domain. They did not make sufficient provision for the people to get out, and it was a most disorderly affair. They had temporary barriers put up to let the people pass through in three different ways, and they had to come out by the same ways, there being no more provision for coming out than for going in. The consequence was that they broke down the rails when leaving the performance, and a good many people got injured and their clothes torn: some ladies got their clothes nearly torn off their backs. I was at one of the posts myself, and I had to put my arms round it and hold on for at least twenty minutes, to prevent people from injuring themselves. There was no panic, but merely a rush, among the females principally.
207. This was a sudden and unreasoning rush that took place? Yes, without any cause whatever.
208. People will rush and crush until there is injury done? Yes; at the pit entrance of the Victoria Theatre it could be witnessed any evening, particularly about pantomime time. I have been carried in myself whether I liked it or not.
209. Have you seen the effect of a rush in permanently constructed buildings? On occasions of a pantomime there is no doubt always somewhat of a crush. I cannot recollect any particular instances. Some years ago they used to have a circus on the stage at the Victoria Theatre. On one occasion a horse jumped down into the orchestra and that caused a panic, although it was easy to see what was the matter; still there was a tremendous rush.
210. Have you ever heard a cry of fire raised, which might have been only a mistake? I have, and there was a rush at once, and the building blocked at the entrances.
211. And the consequence was that it was a long time before the theatre was emptied? Yes, but as a rule the alarm has generally subsided when the people were assured that there was no danger, after perhaps half the people had gone out.
212. Were there any limbs broken? No; nothing further than that people were knocked down. I was in a theatre in Melbourne when a cry of fire was raised. There was a fearful rush. I was near one of the uprights and got my arms round it. Several people were trampled upon, and I saw them carried away fainting. I believe that theatre has been burnt down since.
213. Have you noticed whether the doorways of theatres are broad enough, and which way they open? No. On most occasions there is a great deal of hurrying and pushing, but of course if people would go out easily there would be room enough.

Inspector Waters.

11 Aug., 1882.

214. Can you speak positively as to the time it takes to empty the various theatres in Sydney? I cannot exactly state that.
215. What is your opinion about having movable seats inside? I think it would perhaps be in some instances a convenience, but in others it would be dangerous. The fixed seats are no doubt an obstruction sometimes. When there is a rush you have to get over the top of them, while movable seats would be knocked over. I think the better way would be to have wide passages, so that there would be no necessity for scrambling.
216. You mean so that the gangways would never be blocked up? Certainly they should not—not with movable seats.
217. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you know anything about the precautions taken at the theatres to quench fires? I believe for years back they have had firemen at the theatres.
218. On the occasion of the fire at the Prince of Wales' Theatre were the appliances adequate? I do not believe they had any assistance in the inside of the theatre, because before anything could be done outside the whole place was enveloped in flames.
219. But if the watchman had been doing his duty could he not have extinguished the fire in a moment? I have no doubt he could, particularly the last time—it was burnt from neglect. I do not know so much about the fire at the Victoria Theatre, but at the other, if the watchman had been awake at all he could have stopped it.
220. Suppose a fire broke out during the performance, do you think it would be possible to get the audience out? If it was a crowded house I do not think you could get them out with the present appliances—not without accident.
221. Have you read the Progress Report of the Commission? I have seen it, but I have not gone right through it.
222. There is a proposal there that the regulations should be under the control of an officer of the status of an Inspector of Police: do you think it would be a judicious thing to have such an officer? I would suggest that the whole of the regulations should be entrusted to him, if he had power to make such regulations as he thought necessary, and to see that those regulations were carried out.
223. *President.*] In your opinion, should dancing-rooms be inspected and licensed? Public dancing-rooms should be; it would be a great advantage.
224. Have you given any attention to the means of egress from churches? At the church of the late Dr. M'Gibbon there is only one door. There are two doors leading into the passage, but there is only one door leading from that. I went there one night, and it was well crowded, and I remarked to a friend that if any illustration was wanted of a danger of this kind it was there. It took us twenty minutes to get out.
225. *Mr. Fosbery.*] And the doors opened inwards? Yes.
226. *President.*] Are there any means you would suggest to lessen the risk from fires in theatres? I would enlarge the entrances so that they could be thrown open in cases of alarm, and they should be generally thrown open, so that people should make no mistake about them, otherwise they might be left for years and no one would know how to work them.

Constable Sproule sworn and examined:—

Constable Sproule.

11 Aug., 1882.

227. *President.*] What is your name? Joseph Sproule.
228. You are a constable of police? Yes.
229. How many years' experience have you had in the police force? About fifteen years, in the city of Sydney.
230. And previously to that? Nowhere.
231. Are you the constable on duty at the Theatre Royal? Generally about there.
232. Will you tell the Commission as nearly as you can what your experience has been about people coming out of the theatre, with reference to rushes, and the time it takes them to come out? I have frequently seen at the Theatre Royal, when a play was on that would draw a large number of people, that there was a rush when coming out, so that if anything like a fire or a panic took place, it would have been impossible for the people to get out. They should have more space to allow the people to get out than they have at the present time.
233. In your opinion there are not sufficient doors, and what they have are not large enough to let the audience get away quickly enough if there was a panic either from fire or any other cause? In my opinion they are not.
234. Have you any idea how long it takes the Theatre Royal to get emptied? It all depends upon the state of the House. Before the play is completely over, a large number of people, in order to avoid the crush, make their way to the street as quickly as possible.
235. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Have you ever heard a false alarm of fire? Not to my knowledge; I do not remember any case of the kind.
236. *Mr. Barnet.*] Are your duties inside the theatre? No; but I have had frequent occasion to go inside during the night in consequence of disturbances taking place there. If there was any disturbance, the sight of a policeman would often put an end to what might otherwise result in a fight.
237. *President.*] Can you speak as to the time it takes the theatre to empty itself on a crowded night? No, I have never taken particular notice of it.
238. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do you know anything about the arrangements at the Theatre Royal for the extinction of fires? Yes, I have been on the stage and have seen them. There is a hose, and the apparatus is ready; you have only got to turn the tap and the water is on. I have also seen the firemen there, but whether they are permanently there or not I do not know, but I see them very frequently.
239. I suppose you can tell the Commission that, from your experience of crowds, even when there was no reason for it whatever, serious injuries have been occasioned by rushes, even in the open air? Yes.
240. And it is impossible to control an excited crowd if they begin to rush about? It is impossible.
241. Do you consider that the danger is increased in a building? Very much so.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 25 *AUGUST*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq. | EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.,
HAROLD MACLEAN, Esq., J.P.

Mr. J. C. Williamson sworn and examined:—

Mr. J. C. Williamson. 25 Aug., 1882.

242. *President.*] What is your name? James Cassius Williamson.
243. You are the lessee of the Theatre Royal? One of the lessees.
244. You have had a great deal of experience with theatres generally, and as an impressario? Yes; as manager and actor, I have had experience in nearly all the principal theatres throughout America and England. I have played in all the principal theatres of Great Britain—in London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool; also in all the leading theatres of America, from Boston to San Francisco, as well as in the Colonies and New Zealand.
245. And as a consequence you have seen the buildings? I have seen all the principal theatres, as well as those on the Continent. The American theatres, I think, are the best buildings in any part of the world.
246. You know the object of this Commission, and I ask you to be good enough to make a statement as to what you think should be done in the matter? I presume the object of the Commission is to make such regulations as to the present theatres as will render them more safe and comfortable to the public, and also to regulate the building of new theatres. I presume the present buildings will have to be taken as they stand, and see what can be done to improve them, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for new theatres that may be built in the future; also to make rules and regulations to avoid panic in cases of fire or any other alarm. I have an opinion with regard to panics, that the more the means of safety are paraded before the public the more likely there is to be a panic; for instance, I do not think the firemen should be seen by the audience—it keeps the idea of fire in their minds all the time.
247. *Mr. Fosbery.*] If a door was labelled "Escape door" you think the public would imagine that there was something to escape from? Yes; I have noticed a great difference in the audiences during the last few years, since there has been so much talk about the danger there would be if there was a panic. Formerly there would be no rush, but now there need only be a scuffling in the gallery, and away they all rush.
248. *President.*] You must remember that there have been such appalling dangers of late? Yes, there have been two appalling cases. In the Australian theatres one source of danger that exists in the theatres in other countries is avoided, where they have to heat the buildings by hot air or some other means. The climate of Australia renders that entirely unnecessary, therefore one great source of danger is absent in Australia. The great thing to impress upon the public is to keep themselves cool, and not to rush out too quickly, if it could only be done. I have seen buildings emptied in cases of panic, where a few persons have stood together to prevent the people from rushing, and the rush was by this means checked; the first persons went out slowly, and the building was emptied much more quickly than if they had been able to make a rush. Where a theatre has been very crowded the people standing in the aisles form a barrier and check the rush, whereas if there was nothing to stop them they would all be jammed in the doors, where they would be more likely to be thrown down and trampled upon. There is always a source of danger on the stage, and in the wings, and at those places there should be plenty of fire-buckets and hose.
249. Have you read the Progress report of the Commission? I have. There are many things in that Report extremely good, and in fact we have already carried many of them out. We have firemen always there; we have fire-buckets, and are connected with the Fire Brigade Station by telephone; but there are one or two things in the report which would be almost impracticable. In certain portions of the house you could give a large amount of space, but in other portions it is almost an impossibility, as for instance in the pit—you could not give them 4 feet of space to each person. The pit people like to crowd; they do not enjoy themselves unless they are well packed in. In the Theatre Royal the stall seats occupy 4 square feet nearly; they are 22 inches by 23. In the dress circle they occupy 5 square feet and 6 inches over; in the pit it would be impossible to keep the people apart; the pit people will often stand up in preference to sitting down. I think so long as there is plenty of opportunity for emptying the pit it does not matter if the people are crowded; I never saw any accident where there were good wide doors. The pit of the Theatre Royal could be emptied in two minutes, no matter how full it might be; it does not occupy much more than half the space of the stalls, and yet we get nearly as many people into it; if we have to limit the number of people in the pit we shall have to charge double prices. My feeling as a Manager is to do everything that can be done for the comfort of the public, and to assist the Commission, but I do not think it is the object of the Commission to bear too hardly upon those who have invested their money in theatres. I do not think it has ever been attempted anywhere to limit the number of people admitted into a theatre.
250. Does it not occur to you as a reasonable thing on sanitary grounds? The public do not complain of being crowded; they like to go on the first night of a new piece; in fact where there is a crowd they like to follow. I have known people in the pit, when it was not full, say they did not like the piece, but if they see the same piece when the pit is packed full they like it very much. It would be a great hardship on the Managers to limit the numbers to be admitted, and I think the public would complain. So long as there are plenty of means to prevent fire, and sufficient means of exit, I do not think the public would demand anything more. As regards the Theatre Royal, the lessees have arranged to have the alterations made that were suggested by the Colonial Architect.
251. Can you suggest anything that would add to the safety of the audience as against fire in the different sections of the theatre, whether on the stage, in the workshops, in the vestibules, or anywhere about the premises? The principal Australian theatres are very much better protected against fire than are the London theatres, or even the Parisian, some of which are perfect traps as compared with the theatres here. Take the Theatre Royal here, the means of exit are vastly better. At the Opera Comique in London you first go down a dozen steps from the street, and then along a passage at right angles; it is merely a tunnel from one street to the other; you turn twice before you reach the dress-circle door. The Criterion Theatre, in Piccadilly, is entirely beneath the surface of the ground. The top of the gallery is below the level of the street, and there is a hotel built over it. The great danger to that theatre would be a fire in the hotel above.

252. *Mr. Barnet.*] They say that the Savoy Theatre is very good? I have never seen it; it has been built since I was in London. At the Court Theatre, or the Prince of Wales, the passages are narrow and cramped. Mr. J. C. Williamson. 25 Aug., 1882.

253. *President.*] Will you look over the regulations in the Progress Report and tell us what you think of them? I feel very well assured that, supposing the pit, for instance, were full of people, standing at the doors, there would be less chance of an accident than if it were only two-thirds full and they had the opportunity of making a rush. To number the seats in each section would be almost an impossibility. We could not number the seats in the pit and in the upper circle; in the stalls and dress-circle it could be done. The pit people would not pay the slightest attention to the numbers, there being no partitions between the seats. The minute the doors are open they rush in and crowd up together—you cannot prevent it. If we had to provide separate seats we should have to charge twice as much. People here get better entertainment for the money than they do in England or in any other community in the world. The prices here are much lower, and the entertainments are as good. In London it is 10s. 6d. to the stalls, and here it is only 3s., and they get the plays put on the stage quite as well as regards scenery and mounting. If we were to raise the prices to the pit, there would be a great outcry about robbing the poor man of his amusement, and I think it would largely reduce the numbers. With regard to our upper circle, we have had an escape passage lighted up with gas every night, and whenever it is crowded I intend to have the doors open to let the people out. It would be a great hardship on the Managers to license them to carry so many, especially with regard to the pit and upper circle.

254. You would not be able to crowd so many people in? I would let them go in if they chose. It would be a good thing to have the plans you suggest, though not one person in a dozen would look at them. I think that the labelling of fire-buckets is bad, for the reason I have mentioned before, that the constant parading of these things would frighten the public. I think regulation 11, to have no standing-room, would be a great hardship upon the Managers. To have the theatre full is the only chance a Manager has of making a profit. I quite agree with your regulation about not blocking up the aisles with chairs; but so long as that is not done, there is no reason why they should not stand at the back and sides. It would really be a benefit in case of a rush, and certainly could not be an injury. Then look at the difference in the enjoyment of the people. Let there be no crowd and no portion of the house full, and it would be a very slow affair—the public would not enjoy it half so much. If we were limited to the exact sitting-room, with 4 square feet to every person, we should very soon have to close up; we certainly should not be able to keep the theatre open at the present prices.

255. But if you had a larger building, it could be constructed so that you could take as much as you do now, and yet the numbers be limited? Yes, if you made a theatre large enough. The regulations in Melbourne do not limit the numbers at all, so long as the aisles are kept clear and the escape doors are ready to be opened. The Theatre Royal in Melbourne will hold a larger number than this.

256. What is the largest number you have ever had in the theatre? On Monday, 26th December, there were 2,330 people, and on New Year's Night there were 2,246 adults and 49 children. That is considerably in excess of the number your regulation would allow.

257. Do you think that number ought to be allowed? No, because on those occasions the aisles were entirely blocked up with chairs. But I do not think it would make it any more safe to abolish the standing-room.

258. Do you know the number the Melbourne Theatre Royal will hold? I had on one occasion between 3,400 and 3,500. The pit and gallery there are so much larger than in the theatre here, and that is where the people will crowd; they are not comfortable unless they are uncomfortable. You can understand what a clamour there would be on Boxing Night if the pit was limited to 4 square feet of space to each person, and people outside with their shillings in their hands, and could not get in although there was plenty of space. You must remember that the Management gives employment to a very large number of people. For the past few weeks we have had four theatres running, and we were giving employment directly to 500 persons, paying out every week between £1,800 and £2,000, apart from our own personal expenses. We have gone into management more largely than any others, and if our great source of profit were stopped it would be very hard. There has been no outcry from the public with regard to theatres being overcrowded, and we have never had an accident so far as I know. With regard to your regulation about a water-tank on the roof, it is not necessary where there are plenty of hydrants. There is one thing I think very serviceable which you have not mentioned, that is, having large placards always ready to take in front of the curtain in cases of alarm, with such words as "Keep your seats," "No danger, fire out," &c. I have seen them very serviceable; the Stage Manager going in front of the curtain to try to allay a panic is of no use at all—he cannot be heard.

259. How long does it take to empty your theatre when it is full? About five minutes, I think.

260. In the course of your experience you have seen panics? Yes; that is why I spoke of the danger of parading the means of putting out a fire too much before the people. The constant reminding them that they are in danger has a bad effect. I think your suggestion to paint up "The way out" is better than to have the words "Escape doors," as in Melbourne.

FRIDAY, 8 *SEPTEMBER*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., PRESIDENT.

J. BARNET, Esq., | E. FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.,

H. MACLEAN, Esq., J.P.

Harold Maclean, Esq., sworn and examined:—

261. *President.*] What is your name? Harold Maclean. H. Maclean, Esq. 8 Sept., 1882

262. Will you kindly state to the Commission what you saw respecting the administration of theatres during your recent visit to Melbourne? While in Melbourne recently on business in connection with the establishment of a Reformatory for Boys, by the wish of the Commission I placed myself in communication with the authorities there in connection with our present objects. I found the supervision of theatres and places of public resort under the authority of the Board of Health, as merely a part of their functions. I found their control is

H. Maclean, Esq.
8 Sept., 1882.

is exercised entirely in the direction assumed by us in our Progress Report, by the cancellation, withdrawal, and refusal of licenses. I went round with the Secretary and Inspector, and I found the authority quite admitted by the theatrical people. I found that the places generally were in a much more satisfactory condition than ours, as regards the means of egress. I visited the Princess' Theatre, the Bijou, the St. George's Hall, and the Theatre Royal. I found the views of the officers there were very much the same as those laid down in our Progress Report, and I found some defects in the administration, arising I concluded from these duties being only an incidental part of the functions of the Inspector. In almost all the places I saw loose seats; in some places insufficient hand-rails; and I found considerable defects in the mode of locking the doors, which it was pointed out would lead to great difficulty of egress, and they were ordered to be rectified. I was convinced by what I saw that it would require the whole time of an officer to see after these matters, as we propose it should be his sole work to attend to these matters. It could not be carried out by an officer having charge of so many things, and that was admitted by the authorities themselves. I inquired particularly with regard to the question of police assistance, and I found that the police appear to be necessary for everything that has to be done. In Victoria they take instructions from the Inspector, and they send round a sergeant or an officer of police to carry out those instructions. The Inspector admitted to me that while some of the police officers like the work, and do it very well, others looked upon it as a matter outside their duties, and did not pay much regard to it; and frequently when a man did get into the way of it, there would be some change in the Force, and he would be moved away, and another man would come in whom they would have to teach. I mention this to show that it should be as far as possible a service by itself. If we had an Inspector employed here, and police officers appointed in the country, they should be always definitely charged with these duties, and not casually, as in Victoria. That of course would be a matter for the Inspector-General to consider. I merely give my experience in the matter. The authorities there quite agree in our views about the building of new theatres. Is seems to be admitted everywhere that you must have ample spaces round them, as most of the Melbourne theatres have. At the Princess's, for instance, there is no danger as far as I could see; there is a complete space round, and exits in every direction. The Melbourne Board of Health are now engaged in preparing a lengthy report for transmission to this Government, at the instance of this Commission, and I understand they are taking considerable pains with it. I asked for plans of the Bijou, which is one of the best appointed theatres in Melbourne—it is a beautiful place. Of course there is the question of being associated with the hotel, but it is very well managed there, and it is one of the best hotels in Melbourne. The exits at most of the theatres are into open passages, and they are generally separated from other buildings. The authorities had only time to give me three hours, so I gave my attention mainly to the administrative part of the question, to see how it was working there. One thing that I observed was that all the fittings, carpeting, and oil-cloths were in perfect order and in a state of cleanliness. The authorities have determined to take stringent measures to have all the seats fixed.

FRIDAY, 29 *SEPTEMBER*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq., | EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq.,
HAROLD MACLEAN, Esq.

Mr. William Dind sworn and examined:—

Mr. W. Dind.
29 Sep., 1882.

263. *President.*] What is your name? William Dind.

264. And you have been a proprietor of theatres? Yes, from about 1846 to 1872; until my fire took place in 1872.

265. Will you be good enough to state to the Commission what experience you have had personally with reference to theatrical buildings? With the Victoria Theatre and the Prince of Wales.

266. You were lessee of the Prince of Wales at the time of the fire? Yes.

267. And you have had a good deal of experience? Yes, with the audience part.

268. Will you state to the Commission what you think should be done to prevent risks by fire or panic, and anything else in your experience you think it would be proper for the public to know? Premising that I was about to build a theatre, I would never have anything movable in any part of it; not a chair—they should all be fixtures. In the upper portion of the theatre—the upper-circle and the gallery, the staircases should be cast iron, and there should be a hand-rail. The stairs should be 5 or 6 feet wide, with a hand-rail on each side, and the more breaks in the stairs the better for the people getting out. The hand-rail is very important, for without it if you happen to trip upon the carpet you must go from the top to the bottom, because there is nothing to protect you. The danger in theatres is more in the upper portion with regard to the people getting out, because there is such a rush from the audience part to the stairs that the people are pushed down and fall over one another, and cannot get away. The doors should not open inwards, but outwards. The entrance to the Victoria Theatre was much too narrow; the present Theatre Royal is much better than any theatre I have seen—there is more egress for the people. I think the Commission should require the entrances to be on one side, with a 14 or 15 feet passage, and a theatre should not be built up against other dwellings. The width of a theatre should be from 65 to 85 feet; that would be a splendid width. The Theatre Royal is about 65 feet; the Prince of Wales was about 60 feet.

269. And you mean that outside of that there should be a passage of 14 or 15 feet? Yes, a right-of-way, similar to that at the Theatre Royal now.

270. Would you have the passage only on one side? It would be too much to ask them to have it on both sides when they have to give £200 a foot for the ground—they could not afford to do it. There ought to be more sitting space than there generally is.

271. How much space should be given to each person? 18 inches I think would be quite sufficient. I would not have any arms to the seats; they should be cushioned seats like sofas or long benches. The arms take up a large amount of room, and people do not pay enough for you to make them too comfortable. Such seats are not so apt to break away as chairs would be. In a disturbance, chairs would be knocked down and then the people could not get away, for you could not get the chairs out of the road.

272. Would you have the benches in the dress-circle made on the same pattern? No, I would have arms in the dress-circle.

Mr. W. Dind. 29 Sept., 1882.

273. What distance would you have the seats apart? I should think about 3 feet 6 inches, or 3 feet would be ample. There should be doors to get out at on each side of the theatre, because if the doors are only on one side everybody will rush to get there. If it is possible to get a passage on each side it should be done.
274. Do you not think it would be better to have a 7-foot passage on each side rather than one of 14 feet? Much better for the sake of people getting out.
275. What about carpets and things of that kind? We did away with carpets, and had matting instead. You can clean the matting much better. Carpets get old and has a tendency to throw people down, but matting does not get ragged so much as carpet does. Linoleum, I believe, is the best thing, and it wears well. I used to have oilcloth also.
276. It appears that when these things do wear through, there is some danger from tripping; is it not therefore of considerable importance that they should be kept in good order? Yes, I think it is better to have linoleum or oilcloth, because they are more easily kept clean.
277. What do you think are the causes most to be apprehended for the occurrence of fires? I think the combustible stuff on the stage; the gas not being properly arranged; and not sufficient care with the lights. There are gas-pipes with eight or nine or ten jets, without any protection. We tried glasses, but they got broken with the draughts.
278. What about wire screens? They are very necessary, especially among the flies, because the stuff there is so liable to ignite.
279. Did you ever in your experience use any material in which to dip it, in order to make it not inflammable? No, we did not, but a process was mentioned after our fire, some sort of stuff to prevent things catching. The great danger is from the use of coloured fire where there is a sensational scene. Sometimes the men are not so careful as they ought to be. I think that was the cause of the Prince of Wales being burnt down. It was pantomime time, and the man came to me for an order to get coloured fire. It is kept in little bottles. The fire is put into pans and held at every wing, to give effect to the scene. The men are supposed to have a bucket of water at their side, and directly the curtain rings down they have to throw the remains of the fire into the bucket. I think one man must have had no bucket, and ran into the property room. In the property room there were the big heads used in the pantomime, and other combustible things, and I expect he put down his pan among them. It was not caused by the gas, for I invariably saw the man turn it off in the street every night. It would be a good plan for the check-taker at each door to be provided with matches and a large wax candle in the passages where the people go out. I have known the gas to be put out, and there was a panic. They were using the lime-light, and they have a bag of gas with a weight on it to force the gas to the light. The man had forgotten to put on the weight; he went to the pipe to light the gas, but the light went into the bag, and the whole exploded. The shock put out all the gas in the place, leaving it in total darkness. There should be lamps or candles ready for the check-takers to light in the event of any such accident.
280. Would it not be better to have them alight whether they are wanted or not? Well, it would not take a moment to light them, but you could just have a lamp lighted every night to give sufficient light to show people the way out. In our case the people lit matches, but many got frightened, and two or three hundred people rushed out into the street. They were playing Hamlet at the time. I think it was the second scene, and they were trying to throw the light upon the ghost.
281. *Mr. Fosbery.*] It has been suggested to us that the rules for space to be allowed to the audience should not be enforced in the pit? The people take care they will have sufficient room. We had officers to make them move up.
282. You would not make the same rule apply? No; if you gave too much space you would not take sufficient money to pay your expenses.
283. *President.*] What space would be allowed to people in the pit? I would have long forms without backs. People like to sit close together, and you do not want 2 feet for a boy; 18 inches is too much. If I built another theatre I would never build a gallery, and I would not charge less than a shilling anywhere. I would have no sixpenny gallery.
284. What do you consider the principal causes of danger in regard to fire? Not sufficient care, especially with the naked lights. People will smoke in the theatre. I have caught our own people under the stage doing so—the utility people—although there were placards all over the place prohibiting smoking.
285. What is likely to cause panic besides fire? It may be caused by anybody calling out in the theatre. I knew a rush to be made by some one singing out for the flies to be put "higher, higher," and they thought it was "fire." There should be always sufficient water on the roof to supply the hose.
286. You would have a tank on the roof? Certainly.
287. To be used for any other purpose? Certainly not; and there should be a sufficient number of buckets and other appliances.
288. Would you have the men in the theatre drilled to the use of those appliances? Yes, if it could be done.
289. What about the width of passages and gangways? There should be a passage on each side, I think, about 4 feet wide, and a sort of wide passage transversely, opposite the egress doors in the stalls, and the danger would be obviated if they did not allow any chairs in the stalls. I was in the theatre the other night, and they had to remove a chair to allow a lady to pass.
290. What theatre was that? The Royal. There should be no movable seats in any part of the theatre. The greatest thing in a panic is to enable the people to get down stairs. The opening in the middle of the stalls should be 3 feet wide, and a passage on each side of 4 feet. I would never allow those passages to be blocked up at all—I would never have the middle portion of the theatre blocked.
291. What is your opinion about standing-room in a theatre? They put up a notice, "Standing-room only." If there is no notice people ask for their money back. Then when the notice is up they go in and ask, "Can you get my wife a chair?" and they do it.
292. Do you not think that the practice of allowing people to stand in this standing-room would affect the safety of the public? I do not think so, because those people would soon get out; but I would not allow the middle to be blocked up in this way, but I would have no objection to it in the sides. People there would not impede the passage of those getting out. The great danger is with people coming down stairs; there is such a rush. I have heard of people being thrown down, and the opening thus blocked up. You could not stop yourself if there was no hand-rail to get hold of.
293. What width should the staircase be? I think about 5 or 6 feet.

Mr. W. Dind. 29 Sept., 1882.

294. What is your opinion about an iron curtain between the auditorium and the stage? I think it would be a great benefit. You could run them on each side as you do the flats, or if you had sufficient height you could have it from the top. It would be of great benefit to the audience part if it could be arranged. You would have to put it down every night.

295. *Mr. Barnet.*] What is your opinion with reference to escape-doors; do you not think they should be open every night? I think they should be always opened directly the performance is over, as well as the ordinary doors. That could be easily done. People should be stationed ready to open them, or they could be marked with the word "push." I think a theatre could be emptied in about five or six minutes. Of course in a panic there is no order or anything else. I think there should be a sort of alarum or gong, and if people get alarmed without a cause a person could strike this gong and bring forward a placard. If the gong was placed alongside the prompt box, and the prompter struck it, the people would know there was no danger, and would not try to get away.

296. You would have a notice about the gong posted all over the theatre? Yes. You cannot prevent boys in the gallery calling out "higher," if the flies are too low, and people mistake it for "fire."

297. *President.*] Do you see any necessity for keeping a staff of firemen? We always had a competent man—a man who perfectly understood where the hose was situated, and a watchman. I do not think it would be necessary to have any more than that.

298. Do you not think the carpenters and the workmen generally, that you keep to shift the scenes, should be drilled to act in concert with each other? I think it would be a very good thing, but the men are so frequently changing. The check-takers are the best people to look after the entrances—they would know where the buckets were; but I question whether you could get them to come and be drilled. The carpenters know more about the interior of the theatre than anybody else.

299. *Mr. Barnet.*] The check-takers and such people would be able to direct the audience in case of a panic? Yes, they would know the run of the place, and they would direct the people where to go.

Mr. John Bennett sworn and examined:—

Mr. J. Bennett. 29 Sept. 1882.

300. *President.*] I believe, Mr. Bennett, you were lessee of the Victoria Theatre? Yes. I have the Brisbane Theatre now; I am only renting that.

301. The object of the Commission is to elicit as much information as possible as to the safety of theatres and public buildings, and as your experience must have given you a considerable amount of knowledge on those subjects, we ask you to make such a statement as you think would be of use. What experience have you had in this profession? About twenty years.

302. What theatres? I built a theatre in Victoria, and two in New Zealand; and I had the old Victoria Theatre here.

303. You were lessee of the Victoria? Yes.

304. Are the theatres in Victoria still standing? One is, at Back Creek, or Talbot, as it is called; and the theatre in New Zealand is still standing.

305. What in your opinion are the most prevalent causes of fires in theatres? I think they arise mostly from behind the scenes, and particularly from the use of coloured fires.

306. That is not the only cause? No; but I think the careless use of coloured fires is the cause of nine out of ten, because they use strontia and potash together, which is liable to explode. I would suggest that all property rooms should be detached from the theatre, and the powders for the coloured fires should be kept there, for they are highly combustible materials. I had a place built in the side of the wall to keep them in. But I would almost make it a criminal offence to use them, for there is no necessity now, as they can get all the effects by the use of the oxyhydrogen light, and by using coloured glass mediums. I think I would absolutely prohibit the use of coloured fires. A short time ago some theatrical people were travelling by rail, and a packet of this stuff fell on the seat and set fire to the carriage. It caused a very serious panic, and one of them jumped out of the carriage. A railway train to Versailles once took fire in the same way. It has been known to ignite spontaneously.

307. In the wings there are always a number of lights; what about wire-guards for them? I should use them, and in all the dressing-rooms as well. I would never have a naked light if it was practicable to avoid it. I would have the gasometer to make the gas for the lime-light outside. We take one gas from the pipes in the street, but we make the oxygen gas ourselves, and convey the two gases by separate tubes to the burner. We had an accident once at the old Victoria, and I had a gasometer built outside afterwards We had part of the proscenium blown away, and part of the private boxes, all from a gas-bag exploding.

308. But there is no danger of explosion where the gases mix at the burner? No; if an accident takes place, the explosion occurs at the gasometer outside. In all cases the gasometer should be outside the building. You can convey the gas wherever you please by means of tubes. What has always struck me as dangerous is that if the scenic artist has to work at night he always works by an open light, not covered in any way. He has an assistant called a splodger, whose duty it is to put on the colour on large surfaces, and you cannot always rely upon these men. The gas borders, too, are very dangerous. Each border light should have a shade in addition to the reflector.

309. How would you propose to obviate the risks you have mentioned? I would have each border-light covered with wire. Of course you must not obstruct the light, and that is the difficulty. Glass shades would be broken by the draughts. I think you want to make the people behind the scenes more secure, for it often rests with them to stop a panic if they feel that they have the means of getting away.

310. *Mr. Barnet.*] Have you ever been in a theatre when there was a panic? Yes, on the night of the explosion I referred to; and another night, when a girl was burnt. On that night I jumped on to the stage from a box to try to get the orchestra to play. Now, if the orchestra could feel themselves safe they would play, and the slightest thing of that kind would keep the people quiet. I would like the people behind to have a special outlet, so that they would know that they could get away.

311. *President.*] Do the carpenters work with a naked light as a rule? Yes, they do. If you except the dress-circle, it is a very difficult thing to know how the people are to get away from the upper part of the building. When you are so high up it is really difficult to make efficient escapes. Those balconies I put up were very serviceable in case of a panic, but you could not go beyond one storey.

312. If a theatre is built in the middle of a block, ought there not to be covered fire-proof ways? That would do an immense amount of good in getting the people out, for if they only felt safe they would not be in so much of a hurry. It is always difficult to get people out except on the ground floor. The Commission will do a great deal of good in compelling people who build theatres to build them properly.

Mr. J. Bennett. 29 Sept., 1882.

313. What about the seats in the auditorium? They should be fixed, because the style of seats now used forms a passage almost in themselves. They are made so as to take up the seats and the arms close to the back. They are made in America, and are of iron. When the seats and arms are taken up they form a passage-way at once. They are very simple in their action, and I do not think they would get out of order.
314. *Mr. Barnet.*] What about gang-ways? I would have one on each side, and one down the centre. I noticed on the night of the panic how they got blocked in the centre; a passage there is absolutely necessary.
315. *President.*] What space would you allow to each seat-holder? Not less than 3 feet between the seats. I will send up one of the folding seats I speak of for the Commission to see.
316. For a theatre about the size of the Royal, should the passage be less than 3 feet? Certainly not; but that ought to be sufficient.
317. What about stair-cases? I would have hand-rails, by all means, and all your doors must open outwards, and all doors should be open after the performance, to clear the theatre. You would be surprised to see how theatres are supported by regular customers. They would soon learn these ways out, and would lead those who did not know them.
318. *Mr. Barnet.*] Did you ever know of the gas going out? Yes, on the night of the explosion. Of course we got lights as quickly as possible. I do not see any fear of the gas going out, unless from an explosion. No doubt it would provide for a contingency if you had lamps in the passages. I always had one fireman behind and one in front, and the hose on every night, and my instructions were if a fire took place on the stage to drop the curtain instantly, and if a panic occurred, to play on the people and not on the fire. The curtain would stop the draught and the reflection of the fire.
319. *President.*] Do you think the curtain should be made fire-proof? That would be a great thing, because if people did not see the danger they would not be frightened. The night the girl caught fire, it was through her dress coming too close to a light. We had a water-fall on the stage at the time. It was very effective, and the people caused the scene to be repeated. In jumping up to take her place, her clothes came in contact with the flame and blazed up, and she lost presence of mind and ran away from the very thing—the water—which might have saved her. If these fire-proof materials could be used it would be a great thing.
320. Is there any chance of the sky borders coming down through the wearing away of the ropes? Yes, that might occur. I knew of a beam taking fire. I was behind at the time, and I made them finish the scene. I knew it was an ironbark beam, and could not burn quickly, and when the curtain dropped we put it out.
321. What about ventilation? The difficulty has always been to secure ventilation without getting a draught.
322. What provision would you make for putting out fires—would you have tanks on the roof? I think tanks would be of very great service.
323. Would you have the water used for any other purpose? No.
324. What about standing-room? I would make the regulation as to space apply to all parts of the house.
325. Would you limit the numbers? I would limit the numbers to every part of the house, even to the pit. By doing so the Manager would be relieved from very great pressure. I am rather under the impression that where there is an overflow people think that it must be something worth seeing. I have often refused admission when we had plenty of room. People might stand in the side passages, but the centre passage should be kept clear, in fact people would not be permitted to stand. I would take the standing-room into account when estimating the number of persons to be admitted into the theatre.

FRIDAY, 6 *OCTOBER*, 1882.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

JAMES BARNET, Esq., | EDMUND FOSBERY, Esq., J.P.

Mr. John Renno sworn and examined:—

Mr. J. Renno. 6 Oct., 1882.

326. *President.*] Your name is? John Renno.
327. You have been engaged in theatres for a number of years? I have been a mechanist in theatres now for fifty-five years; man and boy, all my life; twenty-five years in the principal theatres of London; thirty years in the Colonies. I was at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Princess's, and the Surrey Theatre. I left the Princess's to come out here in 1852, when Kean was there.
328. Have you seen the Progress Report of this Commission? I have read it.
329. And having read it, will you be good enough to make a statement as to the matters in it and say what you would suggest? There is only one thing I object to. I think the space of 4 feet for each person is too large. I have made a sketch to show how I think the water appliances should be arranged. (*Produces sketch.*) At Drury Lane they had an immense tank on the roof, with the ordinary water-mains also. There is always a great amount of weight on the stage, which causes a great weight on the roof, but over the auditorium there is no weight except that of the roof itself. So to have a good supply of water I would suggest having tanks over the auditorium. I would place small tanks along the edge, and they could be supported by brackets and made ornamental. They could be connected one with another by means of pipes, so that there would be always the same pressure of water. There could be escape pipes leading down from these tanks to turn on the water wherever required, and the weight would be taken off the roof by resting the tanks on the walls. The Royalty Theatre, in London, fell through the great weight on the roof, after having been open only one night.
330. You are strongly of opinion that the water supply for a theatre should not be left to the usual hydrants and fire appliances, but should be self-contained, so to speak? Yes, there should be tanks.
331. And should the water in these tanks be used for any other purpose, or be kept solely for use in case of fire? The water should be used for nothing else.

Mr. J. Renno. 6 Oct., 1882.

332. What is your experience as to the cause of fires, the best means of preventing them, and the cause of panics? I never experienced a panic in a theatre. The lights went out at the Victoria Theatre on one occasion. We were getting ready the lime-light for the ghost scene in "Hamlet," when the two gases got connected and caused an explosion that blew out all the lights just for a moment, but the people sat there just like lambs. The gas was still turned on, and it was soon lighted again. That was an accident that might never occur again. I have seen the lights partially go out when there was not sufficient water in the meter, but that was remedied in a few minutes. I never saw a panic from an alarm of fire nor from any other cause. I have seen fires on the stage too. I was on the stage when Clara Webster caught fire at Drury Lane—it was her own fault; also when little Miss Osborne caught fire at the Victoria Theatre—it was her own fault.

333. Were the foot-lights covered with wire gauze? This was in the wings. They wear a flimsy dress, and they do not take care to soak them with alum. If they did, the dresses would not burn; they might smoulder, but they would not blaze.

334. What about the footlights being guarded? They are all covered with wire gauze. At the Royal we have side-lights that we cannot get a guard on, but there is always a man with them.

335. As far as the stage appliances at the Royal are concerned, do you think they are fairly sufficient? Oh yes. At all the theatres where I have been there is just the same care taken. It is a good thing to have buckets always ready, and I should have a mop as well. Sometimes we have fire scenes, and we have mops and pails of water at hand. The stuff is saturated with turps and resin to make it burn up, but as soon as the curtain is down we take a couple of mops, and the fire is out in an instant. A fire can always be put out if any one is there on the instant, but if you let it get two minutes in advance you can never get it out.

336. We have been told that there is no occasion to use coloured fires, and that you can get the same effects with the lime-light, by using coloured glass medium; but you want smoke sometimes—can you get it otherwise? I have made artificial smoke sometimes.

337. Would you suggest that with the introduction of fire-buckets there should be mops as well? Yes. If you throw a bucket of water over the fire you can do nothing more until you have gone and filled your bucket again, but if you have a mop you can keep on. A wet blanket is a good thing in case anybody takes fire.

338. What about coloured fires? There should always be a place on the outside of the building to keep them; an iron safe would do.

339. They are very explosive, are they not? They are.

340. Suppose every explosive compound was confined in an iron chest? I do not think they are likely to explode spontaneously—the substances are not explosive until mixed.

341. Do you only mix them as you want them? Perhaps you mix as much as will last for a week. If it is a careless man he would perhaps keep it in paper, instead of putting it into a bottle or tin.

342. Have you any suggestion to make to lessen the risk of fire? They should not depend entirely upon the supply of water inside the house—they should have a supply outside. At Drury Lane they have a large engine always ready, but it is down in the bottom of the cellar, right at the extreme back of the stage. You could not get down there to pump if the house was on fire. At Covent Garden a fire took place right up in the roof.

343. *Mr. Barnet.*] Would you advise having the carpenters' shops in the roof? Well, they are quite safe.

344. *President.*] Have you any suggestion to make as to the methods of lighting? There have been one or two accidents from that cause. The Olympic was burnt down through lighting, but it was carelessness on the part of the man who lit up. But if he finds that his torch is catching anything what can he do? He is in the dark, and not a soul there. I do not see any danger in a theatre at all so long as people are careful.

345. And a fire has never occurred in a theatre while you were there? Not while I was in it. I was attached to Astley's when it was burnt, but the fire took place after I left. I was attached to the Victoria Theatre when that was burnt down, but I had left a quarter of an hour before the fire broke out. No one can tell how that occurred, but I can partly guess. They had a very high chimney at the restaurant next door. My opinion is that sparks got into the window and got into a box of turnings used in connection with the thunder-box.

346. Is there no danger from the stage lightning? No danger at all. It is made by means of lycopodium; it makes a flash and goes out instantly.

347. You believe that the greatest source of danger from fire is on the stage? Yes, there is no doubt of that.

348. What do you think about an iron curtain? It is not the least use in life. Suppose a fire takes place and you drop your iron curtain and get your hose through the front of the house. You cannot get water through the curtain. And as soon as ever the heat comes upon the iron it begins to twist and turn.

349. Do you not think that some fabric that will not burn might be made? Yes? that would better—something saturated with alum. Suppose a fire took place among the borders, the man who should attend to the curtain would be putting out the fire.

350. *Mr. Barnet.*] Are your men drilled in any way in case of a fire? No, they do not want any drill, they know exactly what to do. The first night I was at the Royal there was a border where it ought not to have been, and the corner of it caught fire. We had a hose upon it at once, and put it out instantly.

351. Would it not be as well that the men under your orders, the scene-shifters, and so on, should be shown what to do in case of fire? Certainly, we do that always. My boys know every gas-tap as well as the gas man himself. We have got the hose hanging up all ready, and the key of the tap. The worst of it is that the hose, not being in constant use, is apt to burst when the water is let into it. It was suggested to me at one time to run the water through the same pipes as the gas, and so in case of fire to turn on the water instead of the gas.

352. *President.*] Do you recommend any other fire extincteur besides water? I am not acquainted with any. I do not think they would be any good in practice. I think care is the principal thing, with mops and buckets, and plenty of water and hose. You cannot beat water for putting out a fire.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 24 *JULY*, 1884.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

E. FOSBERY, Esq., J.P., | J. HARRIS, Esq., M.P.

Mr. William Douglas Bear sworn and examined:—

Mr. W. D. Bear. 24 July, 1884.

353. *President.*] You are Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigades, and are in command of them? Yes.
354. How long have you been so? Since the 1st July.
355. Can you give the Commission a sketch of what those Brigades consist of, and their condition? Not just at present, simply because I have only visited a very few of the volunteers. I am taking on a permanent Brigade now, and in time I shall be able to give the Commission all information with reference to the volunteers.
356. At the present time the Brigades are not in a complete state of organization? They are not; I have not even the whole of my permanent men for the permanent stations.
357. At the present moment, if a fire should break out in any of our big buildings? I should be held responsible for taking command of the permanent men—at present about sixteen in number, and of the volunteers who arrive at the fire.
358. Are there not Fire Brigades belonging to the Insurance Companies? They are done away with—it all merges into the Government Brigades.
359. But while you are organizing your staff of men, supposing a fire were to break out, these Brigades belonging to the Insurance Offices having ceased to exist, how would you manage? I have sixteen men already, and I am taking on up to the number of thirty.
360. Is not sixteen men a very small Brigade for a metropolis like Sydney? Yes, but I calculate that thirty permanent men with four stations will be enough for Sydney, with the help of the volunteers, if they are thoroughly organized; but the great question is whether we shall be able to organize the volunteers at all.
361. What is your opinion with regard to a fire occurring in a street so narrow as Pitt-street? I consider if Hoffnung's were to take light, ten or twelve other buildings would be burnt down—with the appliances we have at present.
362. You know perhaps that the prevailing wind here is north-east; with that wind it might be that the whole town might be burnt down? I do not think the whole town; I think they would go down in blocks. It would become a matter of pulling down some of the places, because our appliances are quite inadequate, and so is the water pressure. Such a place as Hoffnung's has no right to be built—the pressure in the mains would not take the water from the street to the roof.
363. Are there any tanks? Yes, but the pressure is not enough.
364. There is another building, Farmer's, at the corner of Market and Pitt Streets, which appears to me to be equally high? Yes, If Farmer's were to take fire in the basement-floor there would be no way of putting it out. We should have to leave the building altogether, and save other property.
365. Just the same as Hoffnung's? Yes, they would have to be left to their fate, and save other buildings, if a fire got good hold on the ground-floor. All we have to trust to for high buildings is the steamers, and I may say that at present they are not adequate for doing such work; they have not got sufficient force, and there is not enough pressure in some of the mains to supply them. The pressure on the main at Hoffnung's is 80 feet, whereas to work the steamers we must work them to 100 lbs. to the square inch at least, which is equal to about 230 head of water.
366. The pressure here I do not think is equal to a couple of atmospheres? It is not equal to 30 lbs. pressure at this pressure. I believe if the lower part of Hoffnung's took fire, the opposite side of the street would be on fire before we could get to work. The hydrants are put down in an improper manner. They should be put down in the pavement, so as to take the water from the main direct, and not trust to the posts.
367. You do not believe in the pillars? No. We do not want plugs, but hydrants with flaps, put as near the lamppost as possible, which should be marked with a little square, the distance of the hydrant. We mark it in London with red letters on the lamp, say "F. P., 21 by 30," and you can easily find it by that.
368. And in your opinion it would be well to adopt the same plan here? Yes, we should have hydrants, and no plugs whatever. There is a great deal of waste water with plugs. You can use the hydrant, and if the pressure is not enough, put a length of hose on and put it into the steamer's dam, and pump right on to the fire. Suppose Hoffnung's was well alight, you would want to get your steamer as close as possible. If the steamer was far away, she would not be so effective as if close alongside. The friction is very great through the hose. If Hoffnung's was on fire, I cannot see where you would get with the engines. We should have to retreat, as we did at the fire in Wood-street, London, and at a large fire in the Southwark-street.
369. From the George-street side you could only get at Hoffnung's by going down a gate-way? I have been over Hoffnung's myself: it is very dangerous, although they have it fitted up with hydrants.
370. What number of gallons of water have they on the roof? I do not know. They have some very large tanks; but in the event of a fire they would have no service, because the man in charge of them would leave them and look after himself.
371. What arrangement have you made, or recommended to be made, to acquaint you with the locality of a fire? By telephone—a very good arrangement—and after a time I will issue a code of rules for the volunteers, if they will abide by them, but at present some of them are rather dissatisfied, and I believe there will be a great difficulty to manage them at all. I think if Sydney was protected with about nine stations, working principally on the London system, it would be a great protection.
372. Would that not take more men? I would work it with about fifty or sixty men, and not trust to the volunteers whatever. It would be a very bad thing for Sydney to trust to the volunteers. They are very well up to a certain pitch, but when once the fire gets beyond that the volunteers are of very little service.
373. Have you found the Brigade men here to be well up in their duties as firemen? Not in my estimation.

Mr. W. D. Bear.

24 July, 1884.

374. You have come from actual work where things have been brought to a certain degree of perfection, but I want your opinion comparatively? I should say they know very little of their business, because they have had very little experience. In dry trials there is no doubt they are very well up, but actual fire work and organization I do not believe they have any idea of, and they are not able to cope with it.

375. Have you thought of the necessity for including in your estimate of the number of men those that would be in attendance at the large theatres? I would recommend that that should be an additional thing. There should be one man on duty all night at each theatre, and two while the performance was on. But the proprietors of the theatres should find these men, the same as they do in London.

376. Would they not have to be under your control? Yes, the same as in London.

377. And of course they would be drilled? I consider it is very nigh a waste of time to attempt drilling the employés of a theatre. If there was a fire they would skedaddle the same as other people. Experience in London has shown that it is no use trusting to volunteers.

378. But with reference to the engines, do you say they are of a class that you would not recommend; Yes, they are; but they require putting in order. I was all day yesterday in putting one in order myself, and I have ordered another from England.

379. Then you know what operative engineering work is? I was in charge of a shop myself for five and a half years. Every engine in the Brigade in London has passed through my hands—forty-three of them.

380. Are arrangements made here for getting hot water in the boilers? I am working that out in the main system. In London they keep the gas on, but I do not approve of that, because it furs the boilers up. My system would be to have the hot water apparatus always kept boiling; and the moment news is received of a fire a lever is lifted up, and the hot water is taken in by the safety-valve, in about 15 seconds. I found it answer in England, but my chief did not trouble about it, because we had the gas. I tested it, and found it stand at 180 degrees Fahrenheit after it got into the boiler.

381 That is to say it only cools about 32 degrees? Yes; under the system of Mr. Miller I believe it could be got into the boiler at about 200 degrees.

382. I should think you would lose 30 degrees unless you kept the engine warm? Yes, we should keep the engine warm. In the system necessary I should do away with manual power—it leads to great excitement at a fire. And all the ringing bells of the volunteers should be done away with. That is a system I do not approve of; the mob gets to the fire before the firemen do, and we are unable to work. I do not know what we should do in London if they were to ring many bells.

383. I suppose you are aware that in America a very great deal is done by volunteers? Yes, but there is a great deal done by the permanent Brigades now—New York has permanent Brigades.

384. And also Buffalo and Chicago? Yes.

385. There I believe the engine has the fire lit by the same flash of electricity that gives the warning, and everything is so arranged that they have only to hook up? Yes, we shall have all that if they will only build the stations as I require.

386. You could not do without horses? No, I would not attempt it. If a fireman had to run 200 yards and had a smoky job, his lungs would not allow him to do his work.

387. Have you any recommendations to make in this part of your evidence? The only thing that I should recommend is a thorough system of Fire Brigades, similar to that of London—permanent stations, with permanent men to live in the stations and nowhere else, because then directly they received a telephone communication of fire or an alarm they turn out in about half a minute with the manual, and the steamer is ready under the minute. Suppose we have the branch stations that I have recommended in my report, I should telegraph to the other stations, and they would take their steamers on. Of course, in the outlying districts it would be no use taking steamers, and we would take one steamer to two or three manuals. Again, I have proposed that when the large stations are built up we should advertise in the papers and recommend the large warehouses to have fire alarms in case of fire. All the men would have to do would be to touch a knob, and the alarm would be received in the station, with a disc that would tell the number of the warehouse and the street; whereas if you have a telephone the probability is that the man would be too excited to send a message at all.

388. That alarm would communicate with the nearest station? Yes; I propose to arrange fire-alarm circuits. We have six or seven ports in a circuit, all attached to one line, but if one line touches another all the fire alarms are thrown out of order. I propose to do away with that. By paying the Brigade about £5 a year, the warehouses would be able to communicate if the Telegraph Department would take it in hand. I would run a direct wire to each of those places and have fire-alarm posts similar to those in London, but with a direct wire instead of a circuit. If you put one out the whole lot is thrown out in London, whereas a man pulling a knob makes no mistake.

389. But it necessitates a direct line? Yes; it is very expensive, because it takes so much mechanical contrivance to work the wires. Every alarm-post has quite a net of machinery inside it—it is too complicated.

390. You have mentioned your report; what report is that? A report I issued about three days after I took charge of the Brigade.

391. What experience have you had in the matter of fires? Fifteen years and four months in connection with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London.

392. Up to the time you were appointed here you were under Captain Shaw? Yes, I was an officer under him in the Brigade.

393. Have you had any direct experience with fires in theatres and places of public resort? I have seen a great deal in reference to theatres. My experience is this: that one man should be in charge of the building during the evening and all night, but while the performance is going on there should be two.

394. What experience have you had of fires in theatres? The last I was at was the Pavilion, down the Mile End Road. I remember the Gaiety being put out by their own firemen.

395. Was there any panic? None whatever. I cannot give you very much experience in this way, because they very seldom happen in London. Whenever they do they are generally very small, except in one or two cases, where the places were burnt down.

396. Do you remember any large theatre being burnt down? Yes, the Pavilion, and before that there was the Raglan. The Alhambra was lost, in my opinion, by the fireman attending a supper given by the theatricals after the theatre was over. When he was called, instead of staying to put the fire out, he saw

to

to his wife and family, who lived in the front, and during that time the place was burning down. If his family had not been on the premises I believe he might have put out the fire. At the Gaiety Theatre here the caretaker and his wife and family live on the top of the theatre. I recommended that they should be removed at once. Mr. W. D. Bear. 24 July, 1884.

397. How did the Pavilion catch fire? The cause is unknown. It broke out at the back part, near to the stage, and before any engine could get there it was all alight. The fireman was absent at the time.
398. What was done at that fire? We could do nothing—it merely burnt down.
399. Was there any loss of life? None whatever.
400. Where do fires in theatres generally break out? One was in the property-room.
401. Did any break out in the auditorium? It broke out in the auditorium at the Alhambra Theatre. It broke out in the balcony, through smoking, I believe. They used to allow a great deal of smoking there. They had smoking saloons. We strongly object to smoking under any circumstances in these places.
402. Have you made yourself thoroughly acquainted with the proper construction of theatres, as to the safety and the convenience of the public? Yes.
403. Have you inspected all the theatres here? No.
404. What theatres have you visited? I have been to three of them.

THURSDAY, 31 *JULY*, 1884.

Present:—

EDWARD COMBES, Esq., C.M.G., M.P., President.

E. FOSBERY, Esq., J.P. | J. BARNET, Esq.,
J. HARRIS, Esq., M.P., J.P.

William Douglas Bear recalled and further examined:—

405. *President.*] You were asked to examine the plans of the existing theatres, with which you were furnished; have you looked through them? Yes, and I found out that by the plans I was not able to see all that I required, and so I visited the theatres. I found that one—the Opera House—has been altered since these plans were made. It has been improved. There are more exits now, and they are very good. There are eight different exits from the stalls and pit. Mr. W. D. Bear. 31 July, 1884.
406. In your opinion are they sufficient? Quite sufficient for that Opera House. The objection is that there are old properties lying about all over the staircases and on different parts of the stage and the flies, and they have a lot of old timber on the top of the roof of the auditorium and stage ready to floor it. They keep the properties on the top of the auditorium.
407. Is that justifiable? It is not—it is very bad.
408. Is there any partition between the auditorium and the stage? Yes, the wall rises up level, but it does not run through the roof. The gas-meter on the stage is very objectionable. I do not think the shops increase the danger of fire very much. They have not enough water for such a place, and I believe the hose is not in good condition. There is no one responsible for it.
409. *Mr. Harris.*] They used to have to go out into the street to get the water on? They have two hydrants now, but I do not believe they are under proper supervision. The old scenery should be kept off the premises; but they have a lot left there.
410. *President.*] And that is liable to spontaneous combustion? Yes, if it got damp. There is a gas-stove in the painters' shop in the flies which is very dangerous. It is merely fitted with a common lead pipe and rotten India-rubber tubing. I called their attention to it. It is in very bad condition altogether. The skylights over the stage do not open at all. The proscenium wall should rise 2 or 3 feet above the roof. I do not consider that any door should be allowed in the proscenium wall for the orchestra, because it is not required. Let them come out from the front. The staircases in the upper part of the house should be made much more substantial, with landings at different parts, and hand-rails should be fitted. I waited to see the house open last night; one of the staircases was partly blocked up with old scenery. The Fire Brigades Act specifies that I am to visit these places and look after the theatres, as regards their appliances and so forth.
411. Do you consider the public safety endangered at the Opera House by the want of proper arrangements? It is much better than many of the London theatres, because it is not so high. The Theatre Royal is the next I visited. The ticket office in Castlereagh-street is objectionable. They have got a beautiful right-of-way, and it is partly blocked up with the office. The staircases are rather narrow, and they should be fitted with handrails. The entrance to the stalls in King-street is rather narrow. It passes between two public-house bars, and if there was any block at all it would be difficult to get out. The staircases are not strong enough to stand a sudden amount of strain. Some of the audience from the pit should be allowed to pass into the dress circle exit if required, and if the office were cleared away there would be a good exit. The gas-meter under the stage is very objectionable. They have got means of turning out the gas from outside, but it is placed where it should not be—at the end of the space where the people would be flocking down. There is not enough ventilation for the gallery in the roof of the auditorium. If a fire happened on the stage the smoke would suffocate the people before they could get out of the top. The stage door is not wide enough, considering the rush there might be, and there is too much lumber under the stage, which seems to have been there for years. There are too many wooden partitions, and there is not enough water in the flies. The gas-stove used by the painters in the flies is very objectionable. There were paints lying about in all directions, and this gas-stove flaring away, with a glue-pot on, and nobody there to look after it. There is a roof and dome of canvas, which is also objectionable, and it is very dirty. The old properties in the flies and other parts of the building are very objectionable, and there is no party wall to the proscenium. The doors under the proscenium to the orchestra are not required. There are no tanks on the roof for storing water. The calcium light should not be manufactured on the premises. The property shops are dangerous, and everything is objectionable is reference to the stage. On the whole, if you want to make them perfectly safe, each theatre would have to undergo great alterations. The staircases are made for the convenience of people going in, and not those going out. Supposing anything did happen, I believe one of the stair-

cases

Mr. W. D. Bear. 31 July, 1884.

cases would break down entirely. There are too many corners in the staircase, and not enough landings. There should be landings 4 feet wide, to enable people to make a stand against those coming from behind. The theatres here, however, are on the whole safer than those in London, because they do not have so many tiers. At the Victoria Hall the dressing-rooms on the stage are very objectionable, but the exits to this hall are very fair. The staircases should be altered, and fitted with hand-rails. At the Gaiety Theatre the passage to the stage is very narrow, and the exit from the stalls is not sufficient. The gas-meter being in a line with the passage is very objectionable, and if anything happened to the meter people could not get out of the passage. The proscenium wall should be of brick, and carried 3 or 4 feet above the roof. The caretaker's wife and family live on the premises. The Secretary of the Guild Hall wrote to me, asking me to advise him as to some means of escape, so as to get these people out in case of fire. I wrote back, telling him that artificial means would be very bad, and that the best course would be to let the wife and family live somewhere else. This morning the same gentleman came to me again, and tried to persuade me that a rope ladder would be sufficient; but I could not agree, and if anything does happen it will rest with the people who ran the risk, and not with me. I believe the time will come when this place may be burnt down.

412. Did you notice about the foot-lights? The foot-lights in all of them I consider very bad; they light them by hand, whereas they should be lit by a flash of gas. In my opinion, in all the theatres there is a deficiency of blankets; in fact, there is no one responsible only the volunteers, who have no idea of their business. There should be some responsible man on the premises, to see that the hose was in good order and the hydrants charged. No doubt there should be water on the roof, in case the mains are screwed down. In London we have firemen at every theatre at all times on the premises, and when it is unoccupied on Sundays as well.

413. In your opinion, in all new theatres is it not an indispensable factor of safety that there should be a covered way or fire-proof passage all round the building? It would be better to insist upon theatres being built either isolated or at a corner, and not allow them to be erected between other buildings at all. I do not believe in a long passage; I believe in breaking the line as much as possible.

414. How many of the London theatres are isolated? Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Savoy, Sadler's Wells. The Avenue Theatre is isolated, but it is coming down for the new Electric Railway

415. *Mr. Fosbery.*] Do they use inclined planes much instead of stairs? They do, and we insist that two parts shall not meet at one point. One gentleman asked to have balconies round theatres; but it was disapproved of, because people in their agitation would jump over into the street, and we thought it best to do away with the idea.

APPENDIX B.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT'S REPORT UPON EXISTING THEATRES IN SYDNEY.

Theatre Royal.

Plan No. 1 A. Plan No. 2 A.

The stage of the Theatre Royal is not divided from the auditorium by a brick wall at the proscenium, as it should be, and is consequently without the necessary safety curtain. The division between the stage and auditorium is constructed of wood and canvas; so also are the enclosing walls of private boxes and exit stairs which, with the stage as well as the auditorium, communicate. There is also a door from the orchestra to the space under the stage. The whole of the main division between the performers and the auditory is constructed of very inflammable materials, behind which are all the stage appliances, also made of similar materials.

There are three openings from the stage to the dressing-rooms, which latter are built of wood and iron. The doorways have doors of iron, and there is one exit door from the stage to the yard.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a division of the flimsy and inflammable nature above described between the stage (where fire is most likely and usually does originate) and the auditorium is undesirable and highly dangerous.

The provision for extinguishing fire on the stage consists of water from the main in an inch pipe and twenty feet of 1-inch hose, with branch, and some fire buckets; no store of water, beyond that in the buckets, is provided in event of the main not being charged.

The auditorium, which provides seats for 1,445 persons, divided from the stage by the flimsy inflammable screen already described, is on the other three sides enclosed by brick walls, in which are openings for light and ventilation, and doorways for ingress and egress—the doors in all cases opening outwards.

The exit doors from the stalls, on one side, are near to the stage, and on the other in connection with and through an hotel, into which passage the exits from the dress and family circles also enter; there are also exit stairs from these circles near

near the proscenium, emptying into the stalls. The above arrangement is very objectionable; all outlets should be kept as separate as possible, and as far as practicable from the stage, the place of danger from fire.

Since these plans were made, additional escape openings have been provided from the stalls and pit on the northern side.

The stairs throughout are of wood and have hand-rails; no provision is made for fire-proof corridors or passages to afford protection to the audience in case of alarm from fire or panic.

The provision made for ventilation is very unsatisfactory and of the crudest description, and under the floor of stage and auditorium nothing has been done to prevent exhalation from the earth.

The dressing-rooms, scene dock, wardrobe, and carpenter's shop are in temporary buildings of wood and iron, and very inflammable, but divided from the stage by iron doors, and should fire occur would no doubt endanger the theatre and cause panic to the audience.

The lighting is by gas and electric light, and the means provided for extinguishing fire consist of hose from the main and buckets of water, but no store in case of the mains being dry. The danger from fire in the auditorium is small compared to that on the stage; but should such occur, the whole of the roof and internal fittings being mainly of wood and other materials well fitted to promote combustion, would considerably increase the risk of serious consequences.

Opera House.

The stage of the Opera House has brick-enclosing walls, a brick wall dividing it from the auditorium, but it does not rise through the roof, and is therefore of little value; neither is there a safety-curtain or iron door to the doorways opening to the stalls. There is a separate exit door from the stage and passage leading into King-street. Plan No. 2.

Provision is made for storing 800 gallons of water, with pipe and hose, for fire-extinguishing purposes.

The auditorium has brick walls, and seats 806 persons in stalls, pit, and dress circle, on two floors. The lower floor is on arches over shops. All egress doors open outwards, and the stairs are of wood, with hand-rails; those from the pit and stalls open into a passage leading into King-street, and from the dress circle into York-street. The great defect is that the egress from the theatre is all on the southern side—each side should have separate exits and passages.

Ventilation is provided by flues in the wall and by windows on both sides of the theatre, also openings in the roof. The lighting is by gas. All internal fittings are of wood, as also is the roof, which is covered with galvanized iron.

Gaiety Theatre.

The stage in the Gaiety Theatre is divided from the auditorium by a screen of wood and canvas, without safety-curtain, and has two exits into narrow passages. This arrangement of division from the auditorium is very defective and dangerous. Water from stand-pipe, and buckets of water, are provided for emergency in case of fire. Plan No. 3.

The auditorium seats 705 persons, and the whole building, which was built for a Guild Hall, is enclosed with brick walls. It is divided into orchestra, chair stalls, and balcony on two floors. All egress doors open outwards; those from the chairs into a narrow passage four feet wide, on the south side, and from the stalls to a similar passage on the northern side, and the balcony downstairs of wood into Castlereagh-street. The great objection is to the several doors opening into narrow passages and each part of the theatre not having exits on each side, and the whole opening into Castlereagh-street at the extreme eastern end.

The dressing-rooms on the northern side have exits into a right-of-way.

The lighting is by gas, and ventilation is provided by side windows and openings in roofs. Means for extinguishing fire consist of hose and stand-pipe from the main and storage of water in buckets; no tanks are provided to store water, in case of mains being dry.

Victoria Hall.

Plan No. 4. This building was intended for a billiard-room, and is nearly enclosed with brick walls. The stage is divided from the auditorium by a thin wood and canvas proscenium, without safety-curtain, but has an exit under the stage. This arrangement of proscenium is dangerous to the auditory.

The auditorium seats 436 persons on the floor and in the gallery; the exits are on the northern side into a right-of-way, and in Castlereagh-street on the east, with doors opening outwards. The great objection is that there are no exits on the south side. The lighting is by gas, and the ventilation by side windows, and openings in the roof. A stand-pipe and hose are provided with water direct from the main for fire extinction, but no storage for water in case of the main being dry.

Queen's Theatre, York-street.

Plan No. 5. This theatre was examined by the Colonial Architect, under directions from the Colonial Secretary, upon the occasion of a renewal of license being applied for, 3 July, 1882 who reported that it was unsafe, which report was referred to the Commission, who recommended that the license be not granted, which was approved, and the theatre has since been pulled down.

JAMES BARNET.

Colonial Architect's Office,
20th May, 1884.

Name.	Parts of houses.	No. of persons.	Superficial area of house.	Superficial area of stairs, landings, and passages.	Widths of stairs.	Hand-rails.	No. of doors.	No. of escape doors.	Width of doors at streets.
					ft. in.				ft. in.
Theatre Royal, Castlereagh-street. Plan No. 1A.	Dress Circle.....	204	1,880	800	7 10	Rail...	1	1	7 6
	Stalls	556	2,451	246	.....	.....	1	3	15 0
	Family Circle ...	400	1,880	370	4 0	.....	1	1	5 8
„ „ 2A.	Pit.....	285	1,660	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6 6
	Totals	1,445	7,371	1,416	.....	.....	4	6	34 8
Opera House, York and King Streets. Plan No. 2.	Dress Circle.....	220	1,698	631	5 7	Rail...	1	1	8 0
	Stalls	336	1,854	650	6 0	„ ...	1	1	11 0
	Pit.....	250	1,060	232	5 0	„ ...	1	1	11 0
	Totals	806	4,612	1,513	.....	.....	3	3	30 0
Gaiety Theatre, Castlereagh-street. Plan No. 3.	Orchestra Chairs	135	929	542	.....	.....	1	1	5 0
	Stalls	250	1,156	285	8 0	.....	1	1	2 6
	Balcony	320	1,436	884	3 5	Rail...	1	.....	2 6
	Totals	705	3,521	1,711	.....	.....	3	2	10 0
Victoria Hall, Castlereagh-street. Plan No. 4.	Dress Circle.....	193	886	120	.....	.....	1	.....	4 0
	Stalls	140	560	168	.....	.....	1	.....	3 0
	Balcony	130	616	85	3 6	.....	1	.....	3 0
	Totals	463	2,062	373	.....	.....	3	.....	10 0
Queen's Theatre, York-street. Plan No. 5.	Dress Circle.....	238	1,590	403	9 6	Rail...	1	.....	11 6
	Stalls	400	1,650	276	.....	.....	1	1	7 10
	Pit.....	180	835	150	.....	.....	1	.....	4 0
	Totals	818	4,075	829	.....	.....	3	1	23 4

THEATRE ROYAL,

Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

[PLANS No. 1A and No. 2A.]

The walls are constructed of brick, carried up to roof, with openings for light, ventilation, &c.

Joists are of Oregon pine, roof timbers ditto and covered with galvanized iron.

All floors laid with pine boards, in good condition; stairs and landings are all of pine; hand-rail to dress circle.

Ceilings are all constructed of wood, covered with canvas, papered.

Dress and family circles are supported on thirteen iron columns, resting on stone foundation and bedded in the ground.

Boxes, proscenium, and all connections are of Oregon pine covered with canvas and painted.

Scene-stage and flies are supported on trusses resting on Oregon pine posts extending to ground.

Painters' platform similarly supported, and constructed of Oregon pine.

Rigging for all shifting scenes is supported on two iron trussed girders resting on external walls.

Dress circle is seated with cast-iron folding seats, upholstered with crimson plush.

Stalls similarly seated, upholstered with Morocco leather.

Family circle seats of wood formed in the risers of the floor, furnished with backs.

Pit is seated with wooden forms without backs.

Regular exit from dress circle through doors 7 ft. wide, folding outwards, down thirteen steps 7 ft. 10 in. wide to landing, then down eight steps 8 ft. wide, thence 40 ft. to Castlereagh-street entrance doors, 7 ft. 6 in. wide, folding outwards; escape doors, 5 ft. 5 in. wide, leading from pit through same doors.

Escape exits through doors 6 ft. 6 in. wide, folding outwards, down twelve steps 3 ft. 9 in. wide to landing 3 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft., then down eleven steps 3 ft. 9 in. wide to stalls regular exit, thence 38 feet along 8 ft. passage to King-street doors, 6 ft. 8 in. wide, folding inwards.

Regular exit from stalls along passage 48 ft. to King-street, through doors 6 ft. 8 in. wide, folding inwards; escapes from dress circle and from family circle lead into this passage.

Escape exit through door 2 ft. 8 in. wide, folding outwards, into yard.

Regular exits from upper circle 54 ft., along 3 ft. wide passage on one side to door 3 ft. 9 in. wide, on either side 26 feet, along 3 ft. wide passage to same door, down thirteen steps 4 ft. wide to landing 8 ft. x 5 ft., thence down ten steps 4 ft. wide to landing 8 ft. x 4 ft., then down ten steps 4 ft. wide to doors 5 ft. 8 in. wide, folding outwards, to right of way.

Escape exits through door 4 ft. 10 in. wide, folding outwards, thence down twelve steps 3 ft. 9 in. wide to landing 3 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft., thence down twelve steps to exit from dress circle, thence out (as above described) to King-street.

Regular exit from pit through doors 6 ft. 6 in. wide, folding outwards into right of way.

Escape exits through doors 5 ft. 5 in. wide, folding outwards into regular exit from dress circle.

Escape from stage through door 3 ft. 4 in. wide into yard, and by two passages into semi-detached building outside of theatre wall, protected by iron walls and gangways.

Lighting.—There are six windows in the external walls of the dress circle, three on either side.

The stalls are lighted by three windows in external wall.

Family circle is lighted by four semi-circular openings. Two windows in external wall, and one sky-light in roof supply paint room and rear of stage with light.

Gas.—There are sixty jets round walls of dress circle, six jets in stalls, eight in family circle, and four in pit, all supplied from meter fixed under floor of Manager's box.

The large chandelier in dome of auditorium is supplied from a second meter situated in same locality.

The footlights and all lights connected with the stage and dressing-rooms, and all lights under stage, are supplied from third meter fixed under floor of Manager's box.

All lights under stage are protected by wire-net guards.

Calcium Light is manufactured in galvanized corrugated iron building situated at rear of dressing-rooms, the gas being conveyed to stage through ordinary iron gas-pipe.

Electric Light.—The theatre is at present being fitted in all parts with electric lights. The engine furnishing power for same being situated in an adjoining building communicating through small iron door into area between dressing-rooms and stage.

Ventilation.—The lower parts of windows in dress circle are fitted with louvres. There are six ventilators at rear of dress circle, and several openings in ceiling of same leading into shafts carried up through roof.

Stalls are fitted with four louvre windows in external walls, and a large number of holes are in floor for purpose of ventilating.

Family circle ventilated by three semicircular openings and one louvre window.

There are three 12-inch pipes leading from centre of dome above chandelier up through roof, for the purpose of ventilating auditorium.

Water Supply.—There is one hydrant with 50 ft. of hose, &c, situated in yard, 6 ft. from door leading on to stage.

One hydrant with 50 ft. of hose, situated in front of stage, on opposite side from above-mentioned door.

Behind door leading on to stage and on stage is fixed to an inch pipe, 20 ft. of 1-inch hose with branch, &c., complete.

About 30 ft. from front of stage and against sidewall a hydrant with 50 ft. of hose, &c., is fixed for use either on stage or dressing-rooms.

In various parts of the building, fire buckets are kept ready for use.

In paint-room, there is a tap and sink, but no hose, &c.

The dressing-rooms are separated from stage by iron doors and iron bridges. They are constructed of wood with galvanized iron roof, lighted from roof by skylights, and through windows in outer walls.

OPERA HOUSE,

King and York Streets, Sydney.

[PLAN No. 2.]

The walls are of brick, carried up and fitted for shops underneath with brick arched ceilings. Stage is separated from auditorium by 14-inch brick wall carried up to line of ceiling, with openings for drop scene and side doors at back of boxes. The outer wall is carried up about 3 ft. above roof, forming parapet to King-street.

Joists of stalls, pit, dress circle, and stage are of Oregon pine.

The roof timbers and all ceiling joists are of same material.

All floors, stairs, and landings are of pine, with hand-rails.

The property-room, dressing-rooms, boxes, proscenium, and fittings are of pine and canvas and papered.

The scene platform and paint-room and all connections are of pine.

The ceilings are of wood, papered and painted.

Roof is of galvanized corrugated iron.

Seating.—Dress circle is seated with cast iron framed folding seats, upholstered with crimson plush. Stalls are similarly seated, with seats upholstered with cloth.

Pit is seated with forms, with backs to five rows.

Exits.—Regular exit from dress circle down two steps, through doors 5 ft. 5 in. wide, folding outwards, on to landing, 6 ft. x 5 ft. 7 in.; thence down nineteen steps, 5 ft. 7 in. wide, to No. 2 landing, 10 ft. x 10 ft.; thence down twelve steps, 4 ft. 9 in. wide, to landing No. 3, 9 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 9 in.; thence down twelve steps, 4 ft. 9 in. wide, to within 3 ft. 4 in. of back wall of lower passage; thence 16 ft. along passage 4 ft. 9 in. wide, down two steps to front corridor, 15 ft. x 9 ft. 8 in., down 5 steps, 9 ft. 8 in. wide, to York-street front door, 8 ft. wide, folding inwards.

Escape exit through doors, 3 ft. 18 in. wide, folding outwards, on to landing, 5 ft. x 4 ft. 3 in.; thence down sixteen steps, 3 ft. wide door, folding outwards, on to No. 2 landing above mentioned and down as above described to York-street.

Regular exit from stalls through doors, 5 ft. 7 in. wide, folding outwards, on to landing, 6 feet x 4 ft. 7 in., thence right and left down eleven steps, 3 ft. wide on either side, to landing, 6 ft. x 4 ft., thence down nine steps, through archway 8 ft. wide into corridor 11 ft. wide, thence down three steps 11 ft. wide and 53 ft. out to King-street.

Escape exits through wicket, 2 ft. wide, into pit.

Regular exit from pit down six steps, 4 ft. 9 in. wide, to landing, 5 ft. by 5 ft.; thence down sixteen steps, 5 ft. wide, to front corridor, and 12 ft. to King-street entrance.

Escape exit No. 1 through doors, 4 ft. wide, folding outwards, on to No. 2 landing from dress circle.

Escape exit No. 2 through doors 5 ft. wide, folding outwards, on to landing, 5 ft. by 3 ft.; thence down twelve steps, 4 ft. wide, through door 2 ft. 6 in. wide, on to landing from stalls; thence out as described for stalls.

Escape from stage through side door at back of stage down steps 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and out along passage, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, to King-street.

Lighting.—There are eight windows in dress circle; four opening out on King-street, two on opposite side opening into area, and two at back of dress circle opposite stage, opening out above roof of hotel.

There are five windows in stalls and pit; four opening into King-street and one into area.

There are four windows at back of proscenium to light stage, opening out into King-street.

Gas-lighting.—Dress circle is lighted by eight lights placed round side walls.

In centre of auditorium ceiling a chandelier is fixed, in which are about eighty lights.

In stalls and pit there are seven lights. All these lights are supplied from a meter fixed under rear of stage.

The foot-lights and all lights at back of the proscenium in connection with stage are supplied by gas from a meter under stage at rear.

Ventilation.—Stalls are ventilated by means of twelve flues in wall opening into auditorium near ceiling and also by windows.

Dress circle is ventilated by means of openings in walls and by four large pivot-hung sashes at back of room, also by two large openings in ceiling of auditorium.

There is a lantern roof, full length of main roof, with 6 inch space for ventilation.

Water Supply.—There are two 400-gallon iron tanks situated in attic of roof, with 1½-in. iron pipe leading down to scene platform on either side and fitted with turn-cock and hose 30 ft. long, with nozzle, &c.

The dressing-rooms are located at side of stage and back of boxes, with windows opening into area.

GAIETY THEATRE,

Castlereagh-street.

[PLAN No. 3.]

This building was originally built for a hall for the Society of Guilds, with a level floor and without a stage. It stands detached on both sides, and has twenty windows 12 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. each, ten on each side.

The walls are of brick, carried up to roof, with all necessary openings for windows, doors, &c.

Floor and ceiling-joists and all roof timbers are of Oregon pine, roof of slate.

The proscenium, boxes, scene-platform, paint-room, flies, and all connections, are of pine and canvas.

All floors, stairs, landings, and ceiling of auditorium are of pine; hand-rail to balcony stairs.

Seating.—The orchestra chairs are iron framed, folding seats upholstered, and furnished with movable footstools.

Stalls are seated with iron-framed revolving cane-bottomed seats.

Balcony is seated with forms, some with and some without backs.

Exits.—

Exits.—Regular exit from orchestra chairs, 24 ft. along passage, 4 ft. wide, down four steps 4 ft. wide to lobby, 27 ft. x 8 ft.; thence 22 ft. to doors 4 ft. 9 in. wide, folding outwards into corridor 20 ft. x 8 ft., to front doors 5 ft. wide to Castlereagh-street, doors folding inwards.

Escape exits, No. 1 on left side down two steps, through doors 4 ft. wide, folding outwards into side passage 2 ft. 4 in. wide, leading 64 ft. to Castlereagh-street door, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, folding outwards. No. 2, through 3 ft. 6 in. door, folding outwards into No. 1 exit passage, 2 ft. 6 in. wide; thence 25 ft. to Castlereagh-street.

Regular exit from stalls down seven steps 8 ft. wide to dress-circle lobby, thence through doors leading out from dress-circle.

Escape exit down two steps, through doors 4 ft. wide folding outwards into passage 3 ft. wide; thence 58 ft. through doors 2 ft. 6 in. wide folding outwards to Castlereagh-street.

Regular exit from balcony down two steps, through wickets 5 ft. wide, folding outwards; thence 5 ft. through doors 4 ft. 8 in. wide, folding outwards on to landing 14 ft. x 8 ft., down twelve steps 3 ft. 5 in. wide to landing 8 ft. x 3 ft. 8 in.; thence down fifteen steps 3 ft. 5 in. wide; thence 15 ft. along passage 4 ft. 6 in. wide, through 3 ft. 7 in. door, folding inwards, 15 ft. along escape passage from stalls 3 ft. wide, through 2 ft. 6 in. doors folding outwards to Castlereagh-street.

Escape exit through three doors, each 2 ft. 6 in. wide, into Board-room of Guild, and down staircase 3 ft. wide into side passage from dress-circle, into Castlereagh-street.

Escape from stage through doors 2 ft. 8 in. wide on either side, and along passage 3 ft. wide to Castlereagh-street.

Lighting.—The auditorium is lighted by means of twelve large windows, 2 ft. 6 in. wide and 12 ft. high. There are six windows of same size opening on to stage at back of proscenium.

Gas.—The auditorium is supplied with light from two chandeliers in ceiling. There are eight side lights in stalls and orchestra chairs, all supplied from a meter situated under stairs leading to balcony.

All foot-lights, lights at back of proscenium and under stage, in property-room, and carpenter's shop are fitted with wire net guards and supplied with gas from meter situated under stairs leading to balcony.

Ventilation.—The auditorium is ventilated by means of windows and by means of 6-in. space between ceiling and walls the full length of auditorium on both sides, also by nine openings in ceiling 3 ft. square each, filled in with wire gauze. The heat from chandelier is carried up through roof by means of galvanized iron pipes.

There are several louvre windows in roof for ventilation.

Water Supply.—There is a standpipe and hose in passage at side of auditorium, also stand-pipe and hose on stage and one on scene platform.

A good supply of fire-buckets in all parts of the building.

The dressing-rooms are in a terrace of old dwellings at side, 3 feet 6 inches from theatre, forming passage which extends the entire length of building.

VICTORIA HALL,

Castlereagh-street.

[PLAN No. 4.]

This building was originally built for and used as a billiard-room. In the alterations subsequently made to use the room for theatrical purposes, an addition was built extending from present proscenium to rear of stage.

The walls of building are of brick carried up to roof; the floor joists, ceiling joists, and all roof timbers are of pine; the floor of auditorium, gallery, and stage, are of pine; the ceilings of pine, covered with canvas and papered; roof is covered with corrugated galvanized iron; proscenium is constructed of pine and canvas, painted.

Seating.—Dress circle is seated with cane-seated Austrian chairs and wooden American chairs; the stalls and balcony are seated with forms.

Exits.—Exits from dress circle through door 4 feet wide across passage, 6 feet, down one step and out through door to right of way, or turn to right along a passage 23 feet to right 18 feet, then to left and out 18 feet to Castlereagh-street.

Exit from stalls down four winding steps 3 feet wide to passage and out 18 feet to street.

Exit from gallery down steps to floor of stalls, turn to right down three steps, and out 18 feet along passage to Castlereagh-street.

Exit from stage down steps at rear of stage and out through 3-feet door into right of way.

Lighting.—The auditorium is lighted by three large windows at front end, seven small pivot-hung windows along side walls near ceiling.

There are two chandeliers near ceiling of auditorium. The foot-lights and all lights connected with the stage are connected with a meter situated under stage.

Ventilation.—Auditorium is ventilated by means of windows; there are also two cupolas on roof, fitted with louvres for ventilation purposes.

Water Supply is from a standpipe, with hose, &c., in passage, close to entrance door to dress circle.

QUEEN'S THEATRE,

York-street.

[PLAN No. 5.]

This theatre was examined by the Colonial Architect, by direction of the Colonial Secretary, upon an application for renewal of license, who reported that it was unsafe, which report was referred to the Commission, who recommended that the license be not granted, which was approved, and the theatre has since been pulled down.

Supplemental Report by the Colonial Architect respecting Theatres in Sydney, noting alterations made since the date of the previous Report.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The following alterations have been completed :—Strengthening the roof over the stage by the addition of two iron trusses; the iron hand-rails to stairs and gallery; iron fire-ladder leading from gallery on to top of roof; one 400- and one 200 gallon galvanised iron water-tanks on platform over stage; two escape-doors to stalls; two escape-doors to dressing-rooms; eight skylights over auditorium; one window in paint-room; fire-buckets and wet blankets in various parts of the building. The temporary shed erected in the yard for use during Pantomime times still remains, and should be removed. There are a large number of loose chairs in the standing-room of the dress-circle that should not be. The pit has been removed, and the space formerly occupied by pit converted into stalls, thereby enlarging the seating capacity of that part of the house.

OPERA HOUSE.

The alterations at the Opera House are as follows :—Offices removed from passage leading to stalls; stairs to stalls increased in width and escape stairs added. There has been a large balcony erected over the footpath on King-street, and doors cut from stalls and stage leading out on to balcony. The ceiling to auditorium has been altered for ventilation, and a skylight cut in the roof. The closets and urinals have been improved.

GAIETY THEATRE.

With the exception of the provision of fire-buckets and wet blankets, and two rows of the stall seats being converted into orchestra seats, this Theatre remains the same as before.

VICTORIA HALL (NOW KNOWN AS THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC).

This place has been thoroughly renovated and altered, viz. :—Dress-circle seated with cane-bottomed revolving seats; the stalls with the Austrian chairs formerly in the dress-circle; the balcony enlarged and seated with forms; exit from dress-circle through door, 4 ft. wide, into passage, 23 x 10, with 10 ft. door at street, and two 4 ft. doors opening into right-of-way; exit from stalls through door, 5 ft. wide, down five steps, thence 8 ft. to street door, 10 ft. wide; side exit down five steps and through 3 ft. 6 in. door into passage from dress-circle; exit from gallery down twenty steps, 5 ft. 6 in. wide, to street; exit from stage as formerly; the gallery has been extended forward, and front provided with strong iron guard-rail; two skylights cut in roof over gallery, and fitted with movable sash for ventilation; five dressing-rooms have been added at back of stage by cutting through into adjoining building.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE,

Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

[Plan No. 6.]

This building was erected for the Royal Forester's Hall, and afterwards converted into the above-named Theatre.

The foundations and front walls are of stone, all other walls are of brick; joists are of Oregon pine; roof-timbers, ditto, and covered with corrugated galvanized iron; all the floors are laid with pine boards; stairs and landings of pine; hand-rail to dress-circle stairs; ceilings are constructed of wood, painted; dress-circle is supported on eight cast-iron columns.

Proscenium and all connections are of wood and paper; stage and all connections are of inflammable materials; dress-circle is seated with cast-iron folding seats, upholstered with crimson plush; stalls similarly seated; pit divided from stalls by wood rail, is seated with forms without backs.

Exits.—Regular and only exit from dress-circle is through door folding outwards 7 ft. 8 in. wide, down six steps 7 ft. 8 in. wide to landing 14 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft., thence to right and left down ten steps to landings 7 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft., thence down 13 steps to passage 7 ft. 10 in. wide leading 22 ft. to Castlereagh-street, all doors folding outwards.

Stalls.—Regular exit from stalls through door 3 ft. 10 in. wide, folding outwards into passage 6 ft. wide, thence 66 ft. along passage to Castlereagh-street. Escape exit near stage through doors 3 ft. 10 in. wide, folding outwards, into continuation abovementioned passage, thence 94 ft. to Castlereagh-street.

Pit.—Regular exit from pit through doors in back corner 3 ft. 10 in. wide, thence 32 ft. along passage 4 ft. wide to Castlereagh-street. Escape exit through similar door in opposite corner and along similar passage to street, also through doors in centre 7 ft. 9 in. wide, folding out into passage from dress-circle.

Stage.—Exit from stage through door 2 ft. 8 in. wide, and down four steps into same passage leading from stalls.

Lighting.—There are seven windows in the northern side of dress-circle wall; the stalls and pit have five windows, similar to those in dress-circle.

Gas.—There is a chandelier of forty jets in centre of auditorium ceiling, eight side jets on walls of dress-circle, twelve jets in stalls and pit, twenty-four jets in foot-lights, six jets under stage, and about ten jets in dressing-rooms; all lights under and about the stage are protected with guards. Oil lamps are placed in all parts of the house.

Ventilation is by means of windows and flues in walls as shown on plans, and louvres in roof.

Water supply.—There are three hydrants fitted with 50 feet of hose and nozel each, one at back of dress circle, one in stalls, and one on stage, and fire-buckets in various parts of the house.

The dressing-rooms are situated back of stage, separated by brick wall, connected therewith by door 2 ft. 8 in. wide. The scene dock is at back of stage, connected by door 4 ft. wide. The carpenters' shop is under the stage.

Seating.

Seating.—The seating capacity of the house is as follows :—

	Parts of house.	No. of persons.	Super. area of house.	Super. area of stairs, landings, and passages.	Width of stairs.	Handrails.	No. of doors.	No. of escapes.	Width of doors at street.
					ft. in.				ft. in.
Royal Standard Theatre, Castlereagh-street. Plan No. 6.	Dress-circle ...	220	1,415	456	8 0	Rail ...	1	.....	7 0
	Stalls.....	308	1,539	768	.....	.....	2	1	4 9
	Pit.....	432	1,273	264	.....	.....	3	.....	7 6
	Totals	960	4,227	14·88	.....	.....	6	1	19 3
Alhambra Theatre, George-street, Haymarket. Plan No. 7.	Dress-circle ...	222	950	562	.....	.....	1	.....	9 6
	Stalls.....	341	1,225	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11 3
	Pit.....	330	1,000	436	3 6	Rail ...	1	2	3 6
	Totals	893	3,175	998	.....	.....	3	3	24 3

ALHAMBRA THEATRE,

George-street, Haymarket, Sydney.

[PLAN No. 7.]

This building was erected for a bazaar and auction-rooms and afterwards converted into the above-named Theatre.

The walls are of brick; joists, roof-timbers, floors, stairs, stage, and all other wood-work is constructed of pine. The ceilings of auditorium is formed by the corrugated galvanized iron of the roof. The Proscenium and all connections are of wood, papered. The gallery is supported on cast iron columns. Dress-circle is seated with movable chairs, some of them Austrian, others common wood chairs. Stalls are seated with forms without backs. Gallery seated with forms without backs.

Exits (Dress-circle)—Regular exit from dress-circle is a long passage 4 ft. wide, 35 ft. 6 in. to back of stalls; then to left 8ft.; thence to right and along passage 9 ft. wide; 37 ft. 9in. to George-street; escape exit on right side through doors 5 ft. 6 in. out on to right-of-way at side of building.

Exits (Stalls)—Regular exit through opening 3ft. 10 in. wide down 4 steps and out passage same as dress-circle to George-street. Escape exit through door 5 ft. 6in. wide right side to right-of-way same as dress-circle, and through door 2 ft. 9 in. wide, along passage to right-of-way.

Exit (Gallery)—Through opening 3 ft. 6 in. wide on to landing guarded by hand-rail; thence down 12 steps 4 ft. wide to landing; thence down 7 steps 3 ft. 1 in. wide; thence down 11 steps to enclosed landing 7 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.; thence down 7 steps to ground and out at right-of-way,; those stairs are inadequate and very dangerous.

Stage.—The exits to stage open out in passage at back and side; one door 3 ft. wide and the other 2 ft. 9in. wide.

Lighting.—Is from lantern in roof also sky-lights, and is very good.

Gas.—There are two meters, one under stage and one back of stalls; there is a chandelier in centre of auditorium ceiling with 24 jets, 4 jets on side walls of dress-circle, 3 jets in stalls, and 6 oil lamps on walls.

Ventilation.—Is by lantern in roof and open cast iron and wood lattice over doors and in openings.

Water Supply.—There is a hose and all connections complete on stage.

Dressing-rooms.—Dressing-rooms, carpenters' shop, paint-room, &c., are at back of Theatre in an old terrace of houses.

JAMES BARNET.

8 November, 1886.

APPENDIX C.

NOTES TAKEN BY COMMISSION AT INSPECTION OF THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT IN SYDNEY.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On July 9th, 1886, the Commission inspected the Theatre Royal, in Castlereagh-street, Sydney. They were met by the representative of the sub-lessees and were shown by him over the whole of the building. They paid particular attention to the means of exit, the arrangements in connection with the flies and wings, the structure of the roof, the wooden back of the family-circle, the property-rooms, the carpenters' workshop, and the means provided for extinguishing fires. They also learned that volunteer firemen were on duty at the building night and day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On July 9th, 1886, the Commission inspected the building which it is proposed to call Her Majesty's Theatre and which is situated in Pitt-street, Sydney. They were met by the directors and secretary as well as the architect and contractor. The plans of the building were submitted to them, and the Commission gave due consideration to the ground, upstairs, and general arrangements, and the means of exit.

PROTESTANT HALL.

On July 15th, 1886, the Commission visited the Protestant Hall in Castlereagh-street. They were met by the directors and made a thorough examination of all parts of the building.

GAIETY

GAIETY THEATRE.

On July 15th, 1886, the Commission inspected the Gaiety Theatre in Castlereagh-street, Sydney. They were met by the licensee, and conducted by him over the building. The passages at the side of the Theatre were considered too narrow, and doors in connection therewith too low. Some of the doors referred to were entered by means of steps, and were not the height of an ordinary man. The doors respectively at the end of the stalls and the front exit were found to open outwards. Some of the steps to the gallery were more than a foot high, and on one side of them there was no handrail.

THE CARRINGTON HALL.

On July 15th, 1886, the Commission inspected the Carrington Hall in Castlereagh-street. This building was not licensed, and the Commission were informed that it was used for gatherings, principally of a private character. They also learned that the hall was sometimes crowded with people. The staircase was considered very narrow, and the means of exit not sufficiently ample. A rail at the top of the stairs was not firm, and was thought to be too low.

ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.

On July 15th, 1886, the Commission visited the Royal Standard Theatre, in Castlereagh-street. They were met by the lessee and thoroughly inspected the whole of the buildings. They considered that the general arrangements for the convenience and safety of the public were satisfactory.

THE ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL.

On July 15th, 1886, the Commission visited the Alhambra Music Hall in the Haymarket. They were met by the manager and made a careful examination of all provisions made for the accommodation and safety of the public.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music, in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, was visited by the Commission on two occasions, namely on July 29th, 1886, and on September 9th, 1886. They were met by the licensee and taken by him all over the building. They found that the division between the stage and the auditorium was constructed of inflammable material and the ceiling was of wood. The exits, with the exception noticed hereafter, were considered sufficient and the arrangements generally good. The premises also were exceptionally clean. It was thought that the stair-gangway in the stalls required to be sloped and the licensee stated that he would have this done. The means of exit from the enlarged gallery were considered inadequate but this could be remedied by removing the ticket-box to the office, thus allowing greater space for enlarging the gallery staircase.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House in York-street, Sydney, was also visited by the Commission on two occasions, namely, on July 29, 1886, and on September 9, 1886. They were met by one of the licensees and were conducted by him throughout the building. The Commission were of opinion that the following alterations should be effected, to improve the means of egress and generally the safety of the public: The front door to be made to open outwards; the sharp angle at the foot of the first stairs to be altered to give a wider and less obstructed approach to the stairs; a side rail to be fixed to the wall of the staircase; the landing at the top of the first stairs to be enlarged, and the balustrade there heightened and strengthened, and the pictures and posters above it to be removed; a hand-rail to be placed on the wall of the second flight of stairs; the door to the pit, which is used for employees and for ventilating purposes, to be made similar in appearance to the adjacent walls, and to have the words "escape door" removed from it; handrails to be fixed on both sides of the pit staircase, and a bar, with one end in a socket, to be placed on the gate at the pit entrance to obviate possible obstruction. The appliances on the balcony for escape from the stalls were considered altogether defective and dangerous. It was also thought that means of exit should be provided by stairs inside the Theatre to one or both of the lobbies below, in which case the ladder staircases could be removed. The only exit from the stage, except by way of the balcony appliances, was through a floor passage with a door opening inwards, and it was considered that increased and improved means of exit would have to be designed. The Commission noticed that a large quantity of theatrical properties and lumber and most inflammable material had been placed underneath the stage and all about this part of the building. This, it was thought, should be removed, and never be permitted to be stored there again. The gas-pipes, which were of soft metal, should be replaced with iron or brass pipes. The stage dressing-rooms had ceilings of canvas and naked gas-lights, and the arrangements with regard to these rooms were thought to be altogether very defective, and to require to be completely reconstructed with greater regard to safety. All staircases in this end of the building it was thought required to be renewed, and to be of better construction than they were. The closets and general sanitary arrangements also required improvement. There were no alternative lights in the building, as required by the regulations, and it was thought that the division between the proscenium and the auditorium should be carried to and through the roof.

THE MASONIC HALL.

The Masonic Hall, York-street, Sydney, was inspected by the Commission on two occasions, namely, on July 29, 1886, and on September 9, 1886. They were met by the Secretary, and examined the whole of the provisions made for the accommodation and safety of the public. The Commission were of opinion that the seats in the gallery should be fixtures, and that, as the gallery itself had been enlarged to nearly

nearly double its original area, additional means of exit should be provided at the northern end. The staircase at the southern end, it was thought, should be widened and improved. They were also of opinion that the 2-inch steps in the gallery should be sloped off, and that the top rail and the rail across the window in this part of the building should be strengthened. Two iron bars should be placed across the window, and a side-rail was required on the stairs. The sliding-door at the back of the hall should be removed, and swing-doors put in their place. The division between the proscenium and the auditorium, being of canvas and pine, was highly dangerous, and should be replaced by iron or other fire-resisting material. The accumulation of rubbish underneath the stage ought to be removed, and a proper staircase should be provided on the right of the stage. The remarks as to the division between the proscenium and auditorium applied also to the dressing-rooms, which are constructed of pine, and have their doors opening the wrong way.

THE CRITERION THEATRE.

On August 5th, 1886, the Commission visited the building which is to be known as the Criterion Theatre, and is situated at the corner of Pitt and Park streets. This building was in course of erection. The Commission were met by the proprietor and architect, who showed them over the structure and explained the various details in connection with it.

NEW MASONIC HALL.

On August 19th, 1886, the Commission inspected the New Masonic Hall, Sydney; it was found that the gangway to the stalls was obstructed by chairs. The division between the pit and the stalls, it was thought, should have an opening in the centre instead of there being doors at the sides. The bolts in the side doors should be placed perpendicularly instead of horizontally. The wall between the auditorium and the stage was considered defective, and the accommodation and arrangements below the stage both defective and dangerous. A temporary folding-door dividing the pit from the outer passage was also considered defective and highly dangerous. The staircase was without an inside handrail and the accommodation in connection with the stage was too limited. The outer doors of the hall opened inwards but were kept bolted back. The entrance is about 8 feet wide. It was found that water was not laid on to the building.

CITY HALL.

On Friday, August 27th, the Commission visited the City Hall, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, which is used for dancing purposes. The building had a single door at the entrance. The stairs had 8 inch rise and 11 inches going and only one side rail. The gas arm in the males' retiring room moved horizontally and was a therefore a source of danger; it was considered that it ought to be a fixture. The door at the top of the stairs opened inwards and was only 2 feet 6 inches in the clear.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

On August 27th, 1886, the Commission inspected the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney. They found the chairs were not fixtures, and that the side-door could not be opened to its full extent, and this considerably diminished the width of the passage. They also found that the entrance doors to the building opened inwards, and had no bolts attached to them to fasten them back; also that a retort for making hydrogen gas was kept on the stage, where also the gas itself was made.

NATIONAL HALL.

On August 27th, 1886, the Commission visited the National Hall, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, which is used for dancing purposes. The front door was very defective and opened inwards; the stairs were dangerously steep and narrow, and there was a 3-inch sill at the door; the stairs were 8½ inches rise, and 8½ inches going, and were also in bad repair; the lights in the hall were dangerously near a canvas ceiling; the means of exit were unsafe, and the sanitary arrangements unsatisfactory; and the building generally was considered defective in structure.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS' HALL.

On August 19th, 1886, the Commission inspected the Independent Order of Oddfellows' Hall, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Having examined the accommodation and means of safety provided for the public, the Commission arrived at the conclusion that the back doors from the stage should swing out, and that the side doors of the hall should have attached to them long-handled, upright bolts instead of horizontal bolts; they also considered that the supply of water was insufficient, and that the bolts on the hall door should be placed on the inside instead of outside, and that the principal entrance-door should be made to bolt back.

HALL BENEATH UNITARIAN CHURCH.

On August 19th, 1886, the Commission inspected the hall beneath the Unitarian Church in Liverpool-street, Sydney. This hall appeared to be used principally for gymnastic exercises. The Commission found a canvas stage erected in it, however, and they arrived at the conclusion that the place was altogether unfitted for theatrical or other similar performances.

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of Theatres and all Places of Public Amusement, Meeting, or Resort in the Metropolitan District of Sydney.

No.	Designation.	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
1	Theatre Royal	Castlereagh-st.	Theatre	Yes ...	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron, lined with pine.	140	58	48	Wood, on iron pillars.	7 outside exits, 30 feet all told.	1,600 to 1,700.	To King and Castlereagh Streets and right-of-way.
2	Gaiety Theatre.....	Castlereagh-st.	Theatre	Yes ...	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Slate	100	41	30	Wood, on iron pillars.	3 outside exits, 10 ft. 8 in. all told.	800	Not for audience. Actors can get through lane adjoining.
3	Standard Theatre ...	Castlereagh-st.	Theatre	Yes ...	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	96	36	30	Stairs to dress circle built of wood on iron pillars.	4 outside exits, 19 ft. 4 in. all told.	1,150	No.
4	Academy of Music ...	Castlereagh-st.	Theatre	Yes ...	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron, lined with wood and canvas.	84	28	22	Wood	4 outside exits, 23 ft. all told.	750	To Castlereagh-street and right-of-way.
5	Protestant Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Variety Entertainments.	Yes ...	Brick	None	Iron	78	50	31	Iron pillars and rail; wooden floor.	2 outside exits, 18 ft. all told.	1,000 to 1,200.	No.
6	West's Academy	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	113	37	20	No divisions	3 outside exits, 15 ft. 4 in. all told.	500	No.
7	Oddfellows' Hall.....	Elizabeth-st....	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	56	26	16·9	No divisions	Front door, 4 ft. 3 in.; back door 3 ft. 8 in.; stairs from Hall 3 ft. 6 in.	150	Front to Elizabeth-st., back to Castlereagh-street.
8	New Oddfellows' Hall	Elizabeth-st....	Dancing and lectures.	Yes ...	Brick	Canvas	Iron	80	40	20	No divisions	3 doors, 5 ft. each, opening into vacant ground and right-of-way; front door to Elizabeth-st., 4 ft. 10 in.; one back door, 3ft.—22 ft. 10 in., all told.	700	Elizabeth-st. and right-of-way.
9	Carrington Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing and meetings.	No	Brick	None	Iron	57	41	14	Wood on iron pillars, railing iron.	Exit by one staircase, 3 ft. 2 in....	500	No.
10	Tattersall's Room	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	57	40	22	No divisions	2 outside exits, one, 3 ft. 8 in., and one 3 ft. through coach factory; reached by stairs with 7 turns to third story.	200	Corner also to yard of stables.
11	City Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron, lined with wood	47	43·6	12·6	No divisions	1 exit to Castlereagh-st. from stairs, 3 ft. 4 in.	150	No.
12	National Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing	No	Iron, wood, and canvas	None	Iron	50	25	11·6	No divisions	1 exit, 3 ft. 3 in. to Castlereagh-st. from stairs.	Owner states he has had 200 on one occasion.	No.
13	Masonic Temple	Clarence-st. ...	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Slate	39	20	15	No divisions	1 outside exit, 4 ft. 6 in.	100	No.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

No.	Designation.	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
14	St. George's Hall.....	Pitt-st.	Dancing	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	73	24	13	No divisions	1 outside exit, 3 ft. 9 in.....	120	No.
15	Boyle's Musical Institute.	Castlereagh-st.	Dancing and singing	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	47	30	20	No divisions	1 outside exit, 3 ft. 6 in.....	250	No.
16	Temperance Hall.....	Pitt-st.	Lectures and meetings.	No	Brick.....	None	Iron, lined with wood	88	30	30	Staircase to gallery built of wood on iron pillars.	2 outside exits, one 4 ft. and one 5 ft.	700	No.
17	Young Men's Christian Association.	Pitt-st.....	Lectures, meetings, and concerts.	No	Brick and stone.	None	Slate and iron	66	40	29	Two galleries, stairs to east 4 ft., to west 3 ft.	Exit to Pitt-st., 10 ft.; stairs to Bathurst-st., 3 ft.	750	Pitt and Bathurst Streets.
18	School of Arts	Pitt-st.	Lectures	No	Brick.....	Wood and canvas.	Slate	100	35	26	Galleries supported by pine pillars, stairs 4 ft. wide.	2 exits, one 4 ft. 9 in., and one 5 ft. 6 in.,—10 ft. 3 in. all told.	600 to 700	Pitt and George Streets.
19	Secular Association Room.	Pitt-st.	Lectures and dancing.	No	Brick.....	None	Slate	33	42	116	No divisions	1 door leading to stairs 2 ft. 8 in.	150	No.
20	Foley's Gymnasium...	George-st.....	Boxing matches ...	No	Three of brick and one of wood and iron.	None	Iron	60	65	26	Seating accommodation is in tiers.	2 doors, 6 ft. each, opening into right-of-way, which is 16 ft. wide, and leading into George-st.	1,000 to 1,200	No.
21	Robinson's Dancing Saloon.	John-st., Pyrmont.	Dancing	No	Iron	None	Iron	40	20	12	No divisions	Door to Crown Road, 2 ft. 10 in.; passage to Bremner-st., 2 ft. 3 in., 5 ft. 1 in., all told.	100	To Crown Road and Bremner-street.
22	Amoss Hall	Harris-st., Pyrmont.	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Shingle	52	29	16	No divisions	2 outside exits, 3 ft. each	250	No.
23	Bon Accord Hall.....	Harris-st., Pyrmont.	Dancing	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	48	29	16	No divisions.....	1 exit by stairs, 2 ft. 6 in.	150	No.
24	Pavilion	Coogee Bay ...	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Iron	59	24	17	No divisions	1 exit, 5 ft. 6 in. to open ground.	300	No.
25	Oddfellows' Hall.....	Waverley	Dancing and lectures.	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	70	29	22	No divisions	Front door, 4 ft. 6 in.; side door, 4 ft. 6 in.; back door, 2 ft. 9 in.	400	Church-street, right-of-way and lane.
26	University Hall	Sydney	University meetings and concerts.	No	Stone.....	None	Slate	130	45	70	Wooden organ-gallery with stone stairs, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.	Front exit, 8 ft.; side to library, 3 ft.; to grounds, 4 ft. 3 in.; two doors from dais to grounds, 3 ft. each.	1,400 to 1,500	Exits on four sides to grounds.
27	Temperance Hall ...	King-st., Newtown.	Lectures and meetings.	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	70	35	25	Wood on iron pillars.	Front door 4 ft.; door to Wilson-st., 3 ft.; side door, 3 ft.; stairs from gallery, 3 ft. wide.	500	King and Wilson Streets.
28	Town Hall	Bedford-st., Newtown.	Meetings	No	Brick.....	None	Slate lined with wood	63	32	20	No divisions.....	Front door, 5 ft.; back stairs to lane, 3 ft.	300	Bedford-street and lane.
29	Albert Hall	Petersham ...	Concerts, meetings, and dancing.	Yes.....	Brick.....	Wood and canvass.	Iron	70	33	23	Wood	Front door, 6 ft.; side door, 3 ft.; door at rear of stage, 2 ft. 6 in.; stairs from gallery, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.	500	Parramatta Road and passage.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

No.	Designation	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
30	Town Hall	Glebe	Dancing, concerts, and lectures.	No	Brick	Wood, canvas, and baize.	Slate	65	34	24	No divisions	1 exit by stairs, 3 ft. 6 in.	500	No.
31	Opera House	York-st.	Theatre	Yes	Brick	Brick, but not up to roof.	Iron	90	53	25	Wood, iron pillars	2 stairs from balcony, 3 ft. 3 in. each; stairs to dress circle, 8 ft.; stairs from stalls, 5 ft., and 2 ft. 10 in.; pit stairs, 5 ft.; stage entrance, 3 ft.	1,100	York and King Streets.
32	Freemason's Hall	York-st.	Theatre	License expired	Brick and stone.	Wood and canvas.	Slate, lined with wood.	72	49	31	Wood, iron pillars and railing.	2 exits, 5 ft. each; stairs from gallery, 3 ft. 3 in. to floor of hall.	800 to 900.	York and Clarence Streets.
33	Mew Masonic Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Theatre and concerts	Not at present.	Brick and cement.	Wood and canvas.	Iron	90	50	24	Wood, iron pillars and railing.	7 doors, 3 ft. 6 in., each opening to yard; front door, 8 ft.; stairs from gallery, 4 ft.	1,000	No.
34	Alhambra	George-st.	Theatre	Yes	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	82	40	32	Wood, iron pillars and railing.	2 doors from stage, 2 ft. 6 in. each; one door, 2 ft. 4 in.; one, 5 ft. 6 in.; one, 5 ft. 4 in.; one, 2 ft. to right-of-way; one, 3 ft. 6 in; one, 3 ft. to front passage.	650	George-street and right-of-way.
35	Town Hall	George-st.	Meetings, balls, and concerts.	No	Stone	None	Slate	64	40	40	No divisions	1 door, 6 ft.; two doors, 4 ft. 6 in. each.	400	No.
36	Exhibition Building	Prince Alfred Park.	Large meetings, concerts, and banquets, &c.	No	Brick	Canvas	Iron	198	130	75	Galleries and supports constructed of wood; iron railing.	4 doors, 11 ft. 6 in. each; 4 doors, 4 ft. 10 in. each; 2 doors, 7 ft. 6 in. each; gallery reached by 4 stairs, each 4 ft. wide.	8,000 to 9,000.	All exits to Park.
37	Foresters' Hall	Castlereagh-st.	Lodge-room and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	61	23	13	No divisions	Exit by door to stairs, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.	100	No.
38	Sir Joseph Banks Pavilion.	Botany	Banquets, concerts, and dancing.	Yes	Weather-board.	None	Iron	203	75	20	No divisions	19 openings, 9 ft. each	2,500	All exits to grounds.
39	Carrington Hall	Miller-st., North Shore.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Iron & wood	None	Iron, lined with wood.	72	33	18	No divisions	2 doors to right-of-way, 3 ft. 6 in. each; front door to Miller-st., 6 ft.	450	Miller-street and right-of-way.
40	Social Hall	Mossman's Bay	Dancing	No	Stone	None	Iron	50	22	17	No divisions	1 door, 8 ft.; 3 doors, 3 ft. 6 in. each.	100	All to open ground.
41	Oddfellows' Hall	Manly	Concerts and meetings.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	66	29	23	No divisions	Front door, 4 ft. 6 in., 2 doors from stage, 3 ft. each.	350	Raglan-street & open ground.
42	Pavilion	Manly	Dancing and concerts.	No	Wood	None	Iron	100	30	25	No divisions	Front door, 6 ft. 6 in.; 50 ft. on one side open to large conservatory.	300	Conservatory and grounds.
43	Town Hall	East St. Leonards.	Lectures, concerts, and meetings.	No	Brick	None	Slate-lined with wood.	55	24	20	No divisions	Front exit to Alfred-st., 3 ft. 10 in.; back stairs, 2 ft. 9 in.	300	No.
44	Meyers' Assembly Rooms.	High-st., North Shore.	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Shingle	60	30	17	No divisions	Front exit, 5 ft.; side exit, 3 ft.	500	All to open ground.
45	Social Hall	Alfred-st., North Shore.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	41	29	17	No divisions	1 exit to staircase, 2 ft. 6 in.	150	No.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

No.	Designation.	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
46	Masonic Hall	Walker-st., North Shore.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron, lined with wood	75	40	30	No divisions	2 back exits to Spring-st., 4 ft. each; 4 exits to Walker-st., 2, 2 ft. 2 in. and 2, 3 ft. 6 in. each.	750	Walker and Spring Streets.
47	School of Arts	Mount-st., North Shore.	Lectures, concerts, and general entertainments.	No	Brick	Brick	Iron, lined with wood	80	36	20	No divisions	3 exits to William-st., 3 ft. 6 in. each; 1 to passage, 3 ft. 9 in.; 1 to Mount-street, 4 ft. 9 in.	800	Mount and William Streets.
48	Oddfellows' Hall	Mount-st., North Shore.	Lodge meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Slate	42	23	13	No divisions	1 exit by stairs, 3 ft. wide	150	No.
49	School of Arts	Mawbray Road, Willoughby.	Meetings and concerts.	No	Stone	Canvas	Iron	35	22	20	No divisions	Front exit to Mawbray Road, 3 ft. 6 in.; back to yard, 3 ft. wide.	130	No.
50	Church building	Penhurst-st., Willoughby.	Meetings and concerts.	No	Stone	None	Shingle	29	20	20	No divisions	1 exit, 3 ft. wide	75	No.
51	Temperance Hall.....	Penshurst-st., Willoughby.	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Iron	30	20	20	No divisions.....	4 doors to open ground, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	75	No.
52	Pavilion	Cremorne	Dancing	No	None	None	Iron	80	34	20	No divisions.....	Open on all sides.....	200	No.
53	Pavilion	Athol Gardens	Dancing	No	None	None	Shingle	100	25	10	No divisions.....	Open on all sides.....	300	No.
54	Pavilion	Chowder Bay	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Iron	200	40	30	No divisions.....	18 exits, 9 ft. each to open ground	5,000	No.
55	Dooley and Seymour's Athletic Hall.	Engine-st.	Boxing and sparring matches.	No	Brick	None	Iron	57	30	30	Seating accommodation in tiers.	1 exit by stairs, 3 ft. 2 in. wide ...	430	No.
56	Oddfellows' Hall	403 Sussex-st.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Slate	59	26	16·6	No divisions.....	2 exits through residence, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	100	No.
57	Brown's Assembly Room.	359 Sussex-st.	Dancing	No	Iron	None	Iron	39	17	14	No divisions.....	1 exit, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.....	59	No.
58	Town Hall	St. Peters.....	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Iron	43	21	14·6	No divisions.....	1 exit, 3 ft. 6 in. by stairs.....	100	No.
59	Forester's Hall.....	St. Peters.....	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Shingle	40	24	20	No divisions.....	Front exit, 3 ft. 9 in.; side, 2 ft. 9 in.; back, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.	400	No.
60	Oddfellows' Hall	Enmore Road	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	60	31	20	No divisions.....	Front exit, 4 ft. 6 in.; side, 2 ft. 9 in.; back, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.	400	No.
61	Warrick Hall	Station-street, Newtown.	Lodge meetings, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	31	23	16	No divisions	3 doors, 2 ft. 9 in. each	140	No.
62	Industrial Hall	Angle-st., Newtown.	Concerts and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	38	24	18	No divisions	Front exit, 3 ft. 6 in.; side, 2 ft. 9 in. wide.	180	No.
63	Masonic Hall	Toogood-st., Macdonaldtown.	Lodge meetings, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	58	26	16	No divisions	Front exit, 3 ft.; back, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.	300	No.
64	Council Chambers ...	Erskineville Road, Macdonaldtown.	Council-chambers and meetings.	No	Weather-board.	None	Shingle	45	15	9·6	No divisions	3 doors to open ground, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	130	No.
65	St. Matthias' Hall ...	Oxford-st., Paddington.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Slate	94	39	25	No divisions	4 exits, 4 ft. each; 1 exit, 5 ft.; 2 exits at rear, 3 ft. each.	730	No.
66	Oddfellows' Hall	Queen-st., Woollahra.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	60	26	16	No divisions	Front exit, 10 ft.; 2 doors at rear to lane, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	310	Queen-street and lane.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

No.	Designation.	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
67	School of Arts	Darling-st., Balmain.	Theatre, dancing, and concerts.	Yes ...	Stone.....	Wood and canvas.	Iron	70	35	25	Stone wall supports gallery.	Front exit, 4 ft.; 2 side exits, 3 ft. 6 in. each; 1 back exit, 4 ft.; stairs from gallery, 2 ft. 3 in. wide.	500	No.
68	Oddfellows' Hall.....	Darling-st., Balmain.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Stone.....	Wood and canvas.	Shingle	78	28	16	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft. 3 in.; 2 exits at rear of stage, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	400	No.
69	Concert Hall	Campbell-st., Balmain.	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick.....	None	Slate	65	35	25	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft. 6 in.; side exit, 2 ft. 9 in.; exit at back by stairs, 3 ft. wide.	450	No.
70	Concert Hall	Darling-st., Balmain.	Concerts	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	82	35	25	No divisions	1 exit to Beattie-st., 3 ft. 9 in.; exit to Darling-st., 4 ft. by stairs.	450	Beattie and Darling Streets.
71	Temperance Hall.....	Montague-st., Balmain.	Lodge meetings and concerts.....	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	60	30	17	Gallery divided by brick wall.	Front exit, 4 ft. 6 in.; 2 exits at rear, 2 ft. 9 in. each; stairs to gallery, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.	360	No.
72	Hall of Science.....	Weston Road, Balmain.	Meetings and dancing.	No	Iron	None	Iron	56	20	15	No divisions	1 exit, 4 ft. wide; 2, 2 ft. 3 in. wide each.	200	No.
73	University Hall	Parramatta Road, Glebe.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	52	15	11	No divisions	2 exits, 2 ft. 6 in. each	75	No.
74	Town Hall	Pitt-st., Redfern.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Slate	57	32	20	No divisions	1 exit by stairs, 4 ft. 6 in. wide.	350	No.
75	Town Hall	Elizabeth-st., Waterloo.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Slate	53	31	20	No divisions	Exit by stairs, 4 ft. 6 in. wide.	300	No.
76	Mount Carmel Church School-room.	Waterloo	School-room and concerts.	No	Brick.....	None	Slate	83	33	24	No divisions.....	1 exit, 5 ft. 6 in.; 1 side exit, 4 ft.	540	No.
77	Ragged School-room	Botany-st., Waterloo.	School-room and concerts.	No	Brick.....	None	Shingle	62	29	18	No divisions.....	1 exit, 3 ft. 6 in.; 1 exit, 2 ft. 6 in. wide.	500	No.
78	Carrington Hall	Botany Road, Alexandria.	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Iron	48	35	15	No divisions.....	1 exit, 2 ft. 9 in.	330	No.
79	Need's Assembly (2 Rooms).	Liverpool-st....	Dancing	No	Brick.....	None	Iron	50 30	26 26	18 18	No divisions.....	2 doors to Nithsdale-st., 3 ft. each; 1 door to Liverpool-st., 3 ft. 6 in.	200	Nithsdale and Liverpool-Streets.
80	Collin's Dance Room	Regent-st., Redfern.	Dancing	No	Weather-board.	None	Iron	64	28	10	No divisions.....	2 exits, 2 ft. 6 in. each	200	No.
81	Corry's Pavilion	Cabaritta	Dancing.....	No	Weather-board.	None	Iron	202	50	25	No divisions	1 exit, 19 ft.; and 1, 2 ft. 9 in....	4,000	No.
82	School of Arts	Condor-st., Burwood.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick.....	Wood and canvas.	Shingle	78	35	22	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft. 6 in.; side exit, 5 ft.; back exit, 2 ft. 9 in.	500	No.
83	Town Hall	Five Dock.....	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick.....	None	Slate	44	26	16	No divisions	1 exit, 3 ft. 3 in.	200	No.
84	School of Arts	Ashfield.....	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick.....	Plaster, wood, and canvas.	Iron	84	40	25	No divisions	Front exit by two stairs, 3 ft. 9 in. each; side exit, 3 ft. 3 in.; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	670 Stated to have had 1,500.	No.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

No.	Designation.	Locality.	Purposes for which used.	Whether licensed or not.	Material of which built.			Dimensions.			How divided: Floors, Galleries, &c., &c.	Means of Egress.	Maximum number of people who assemble therein.	If exit to more than one thoroughfare.
					Walls.	Proscenium Division.	Roof.	Length.	Width.	Height.				
								ft.	ft.	ft.				
85	Oddfellows' Hall	Ashfield	Lodge meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Iron	59	26	20	No divisions	1 exit, 4 ft.; and 2 exits, 3 ft. each.	300	No.
86	Forester's Hall	Botany-street, Waterloo.	Concerts and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	56	25	16	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft. 6in.; 2 side exits 5 ft. each, and one, 2 ft. 2 in.	250	Botany-st. and lane.
87	Presbyterian Church School Room.	Botany Road, Redfern.	Lodge meetings and concerts.	No	Wood	None	Iron	39	22	14	No divisions	Front exit, 2 ft. 9 in.; exit at rear, 2 ft. 3 in.	170	Botany Road and lane.
88	Town Hall	Darlington	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Slate	38	16	20	No divisions	Front exit, 3 ft. 6 in.; side exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	120	No.
89	Town Hall	Alexandria	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Iron	51	25	19	No divisions	1 exit by stairs, 3 ft. 9 in.	250	No.
90	Temperance Hall	Chippendale	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	None	Shingle	36	21	15	No divisions	1 exit, 2 ft. 9 in.; 1 at rear 2 ft. 3 in.	150	Abercrombie & Levey Sts.
91	Town Hall	Randwick	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	81	36	20	Wood on iron pillars.	3 exits, 4 ft. 8 in. each; 2 exits from stage, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	750	No.
92	Lecture Hall	Hill-st., North Shore.	Lectures, concerts	No	Brick	None	Iron	50	30	20	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft.; back exit, 3 ft. 9 in.	300	No.
93	School of Arts	Botany	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Iron	49	24	20	No divisions	Front exit, 4 ft.; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	200	No.
94	Pavilion	Clontarf	Dancing	No	Wood	None	Paling	100	40	20	No divisions	3 doors 4 ft. each	800	No.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	No	Wood	None	Iron	100	40	20	Do.	3 doors, 8 ft. each; 2 doors, 4 ft. each.	1,500	No.
95	Dancing Shed	Pearl Bay	Dancing and school treats.	No	None	None	Paling	106	19	12	No divisions	Open on all sides to grounds.	600	No.
96	Enfield Hall	Denison-st., Enfield.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	30	22	12	No divisions	2 exits, 2 ft. 6 in. each	100	No.
97	Dance Room	Liverpool-road Enfield.	Dancing	No	Brick	None	Iron	46	15	16	No divisions	2 exits, 3 ft. 6 in. each	100	No.
98	Old Council Chambers	Canterbury	Concerts	No	Brick	None	Shingle	42	21	18	No divisions	2 exits, 2 ft. 6 in. each	170	No.
99	Gymnasium	177, Liverpool-street.	Gymnasium	No	Stone	None	Slate	70	38	16	No divisions	2 doors, 2 ft. 6 in. each; and two doors, 4 ft. 6 in. each.	500	No.
100	School of Arts	Kogarah	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Shingle	45	36	20	No divisions	1 exit, 4 ft.; and one, 2 ft. 6 in	250	No.
101	Seed's Dance-room	Edward-st., Redfern.	Dancing	No	Wood	None	Iron	66	30	14	No divisions	2 front exits, 2 ft. 3 in. each; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	390	Edward-street and lane.
102	Croff's Dance-room	Burton-st., Camperdown	Dancing	No	Brick and iron.	None	Iron	50	23	14	No divisions	Front exit, 2 ft.; back exit, 3 ft.	150	No.
103	Town Hall	Petersham	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	Wood and canvas.	Slate	80	40	23	Wood on iron pillars.	Front exit by two stairs, 3 ft. each; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	750	No.
104	Town Hall	Illawarra-road, Marrickville.	Meetings and concerts.	No	Brick	Brick	Slate	54	30	18	No divisions	Front exit, 3 ft. 6 in.; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	325	No.
105	Protestant Hall	Illawarra-road, Marrickville.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	None	Iron	60	29	16	No divisions	Front exit, 3 ft.; one back and one side exit, 2 ft. 6 in. each.	300	No.
106	Dulwich Hall	Dulwich-st., Petersham.	Meetings, concerts, and dancing.	No	Brick	Brick	Slate	79	30	23	No divisions	Front exit, 5 ft. 6 in.; side exit, 2 ft. 6 in.; back exit, 2 ft. 6 in.	420	No.

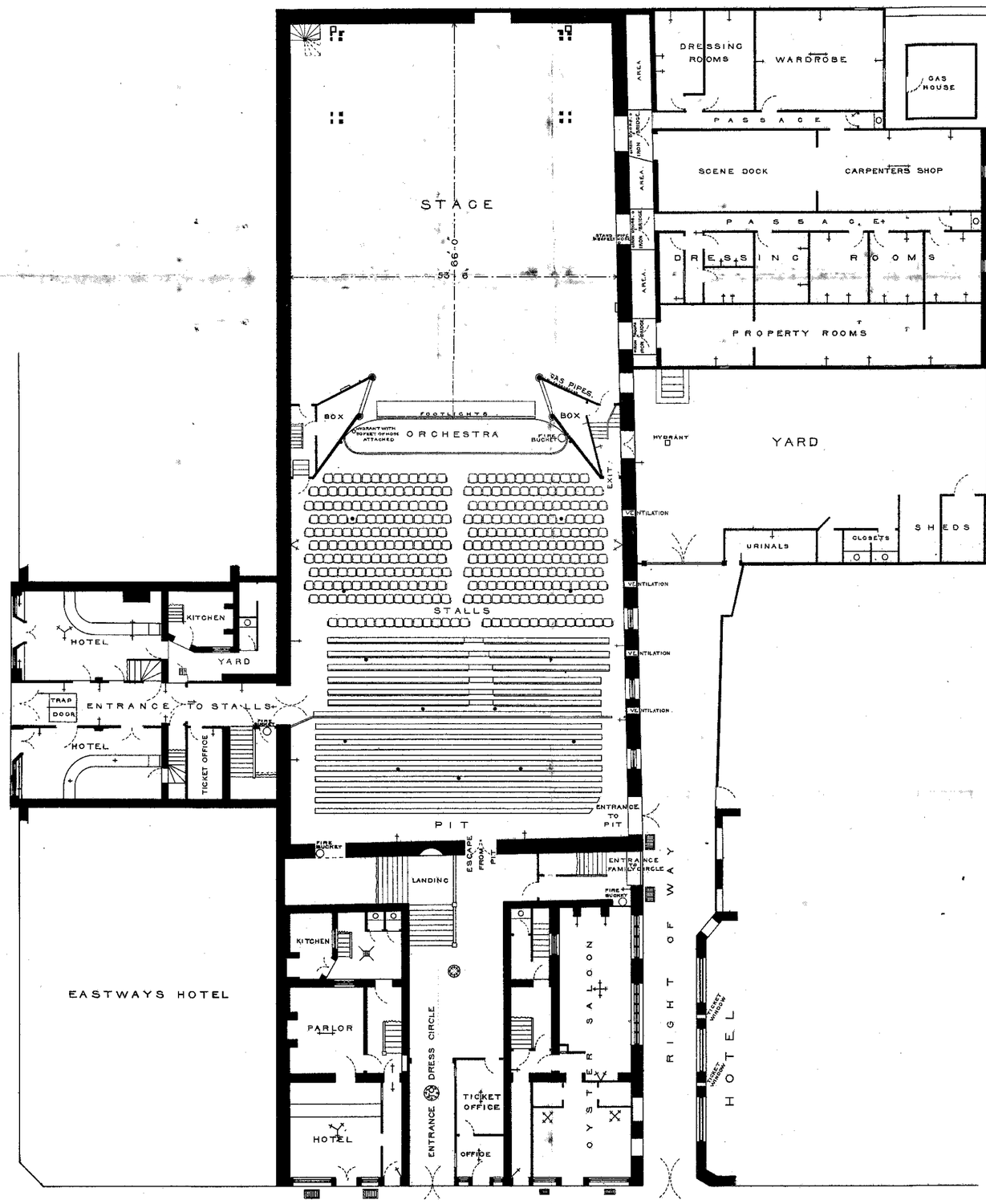
[Eight plans.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1886.

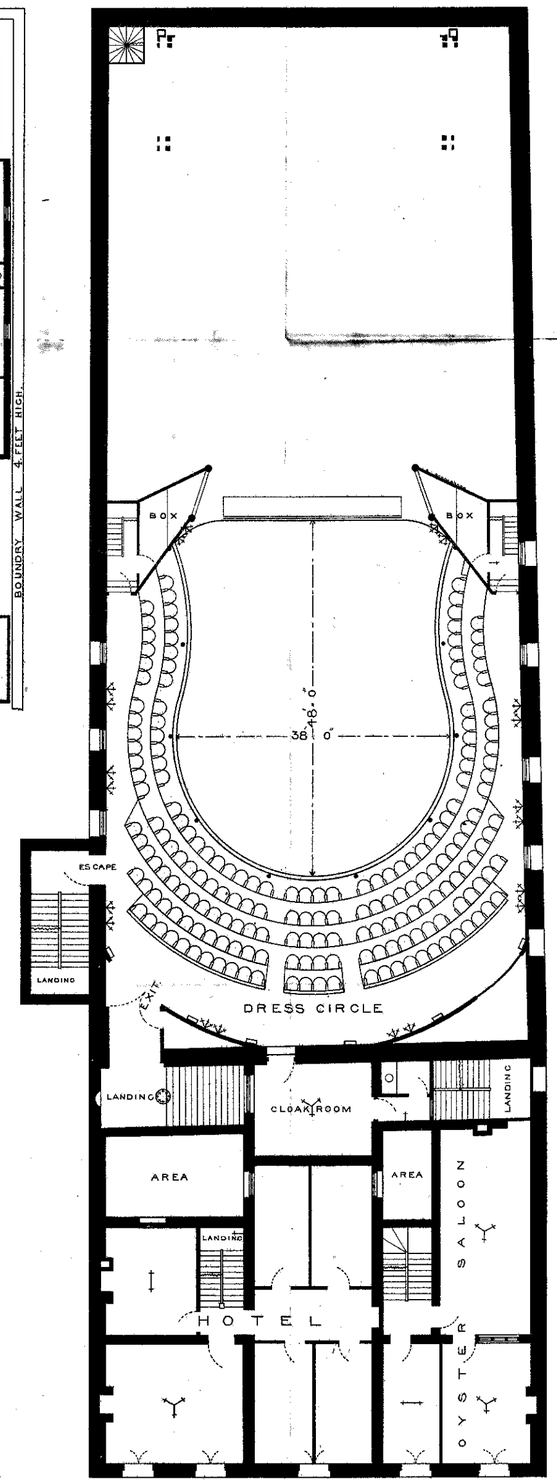
No. 1A.

THEATRE ROYAL

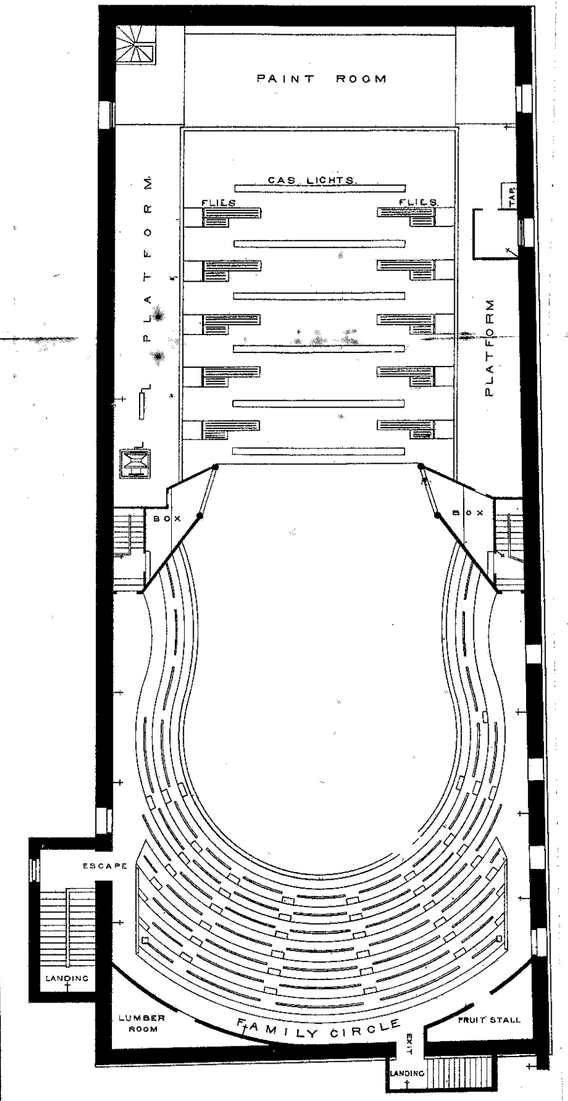
CASTLEREACH STREET SYDNEY



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE OF FEET.

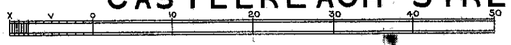
PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1882.

(46-)

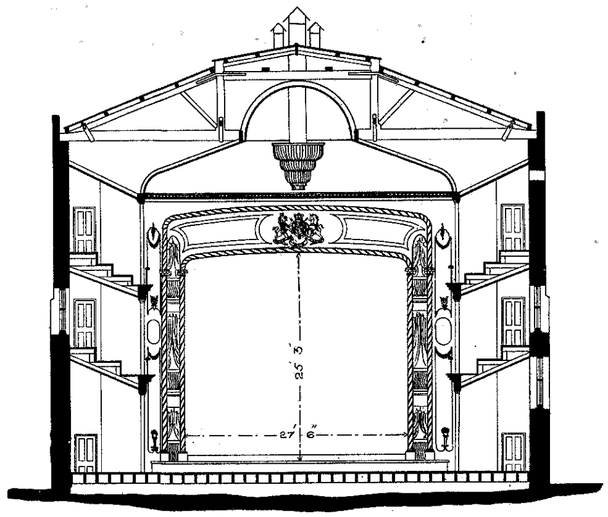
No. 2A.

THEATRE ROYAL

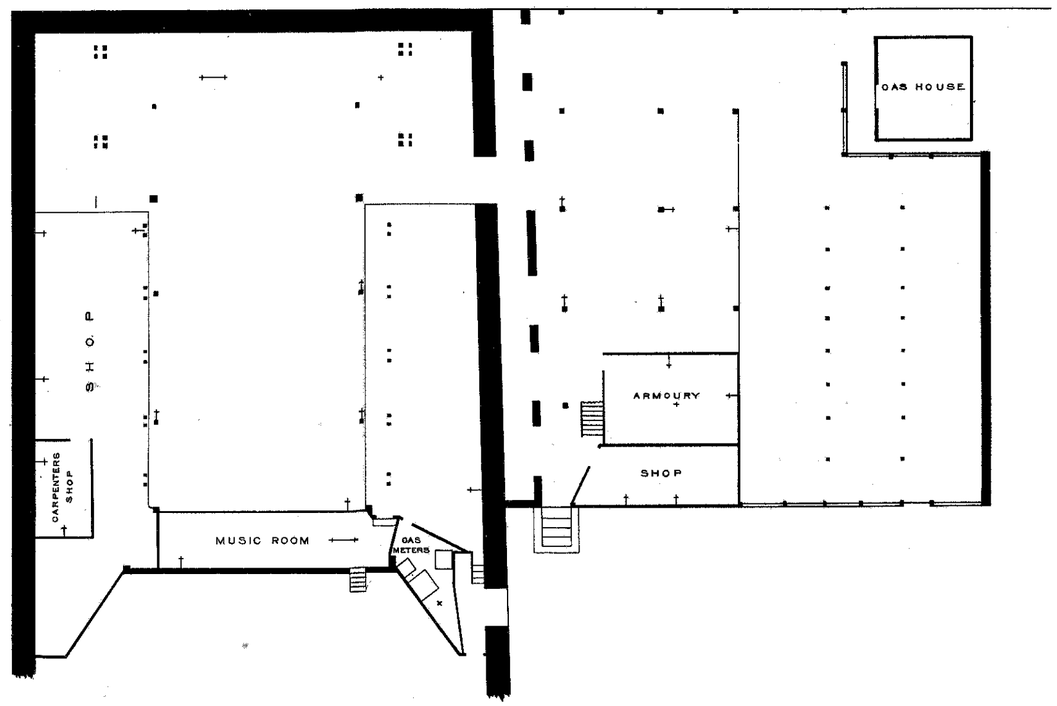
CASTLEREAGH STREET SYDNEY



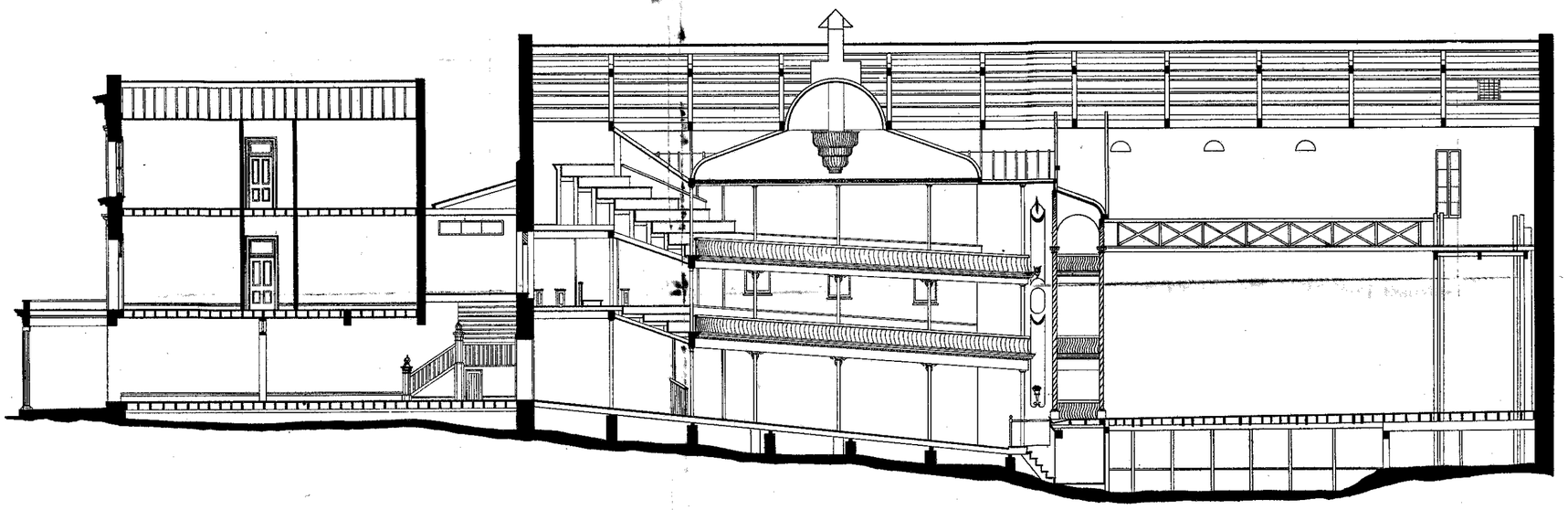
SCALE OF FEET.



CROSS SECTION



BASEMENT PLAN



TRANSVERSE SECTION

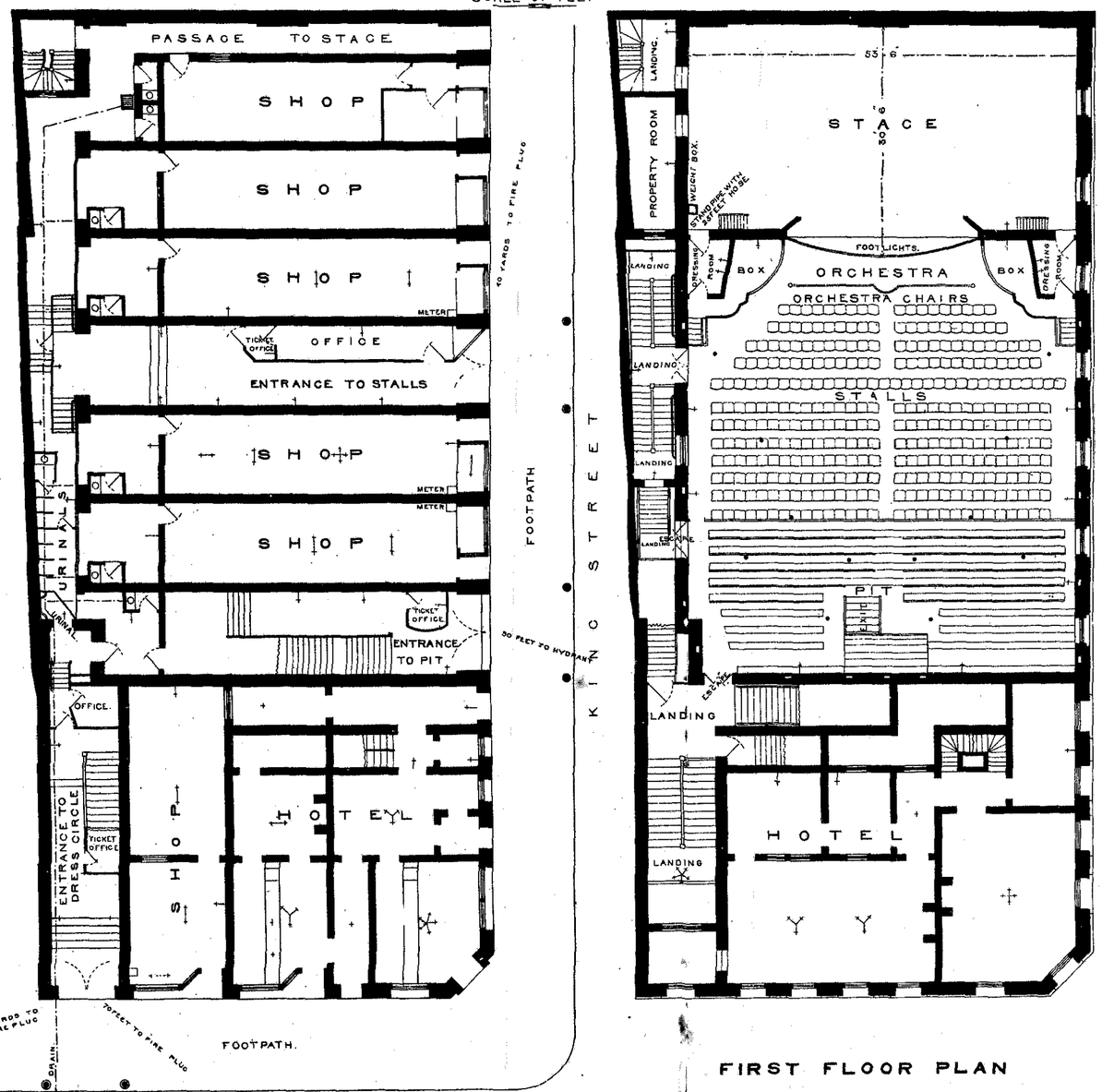
PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1862.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2. OPERA HOUSE

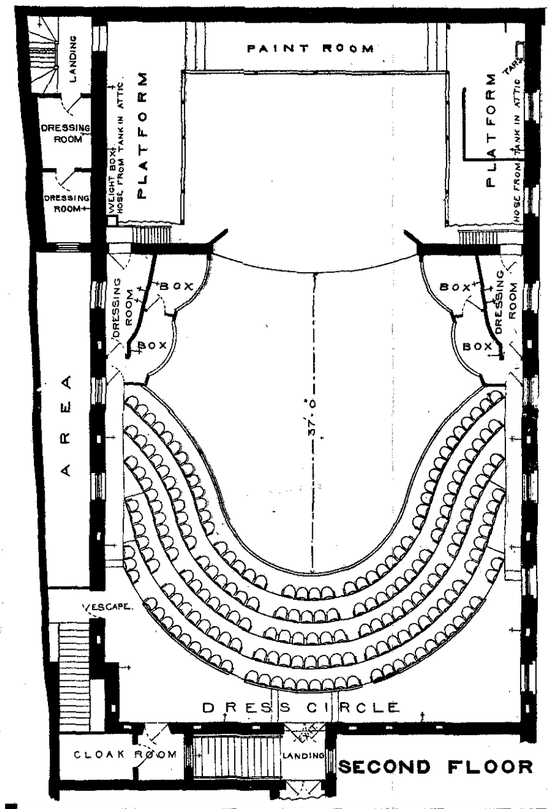
KING AND YORK STREETS

SYDNEY

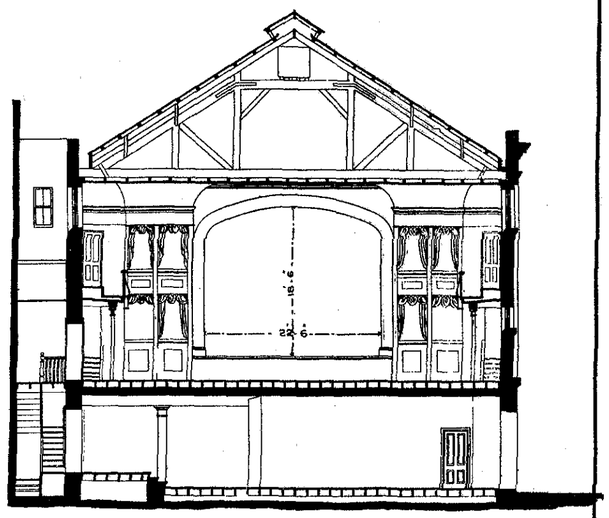


GROUND PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



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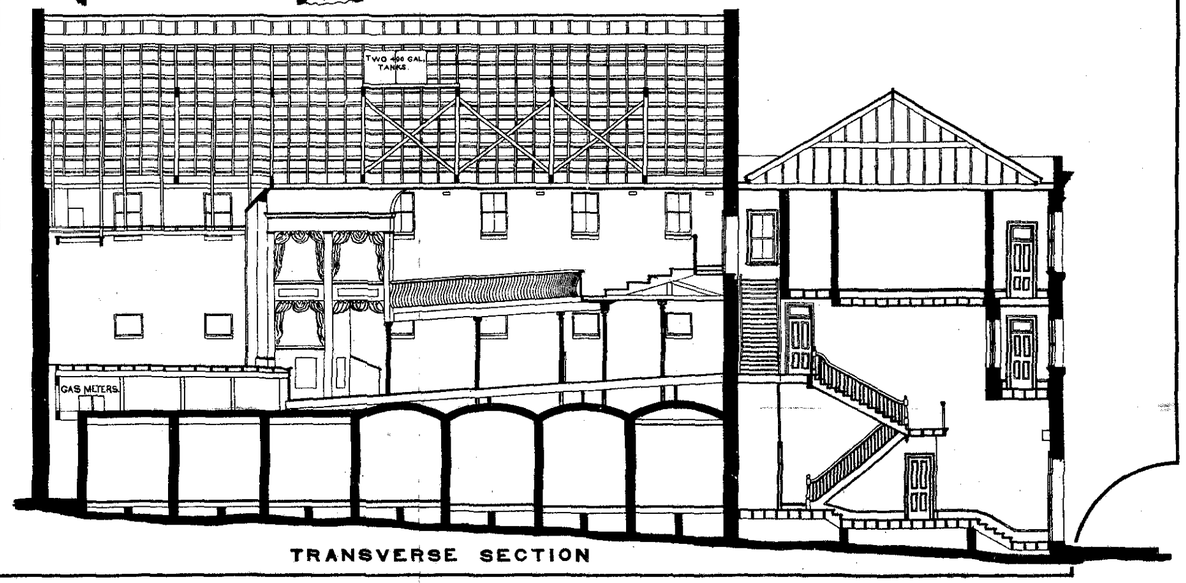


TRANSVERSE SECTION

PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1882.

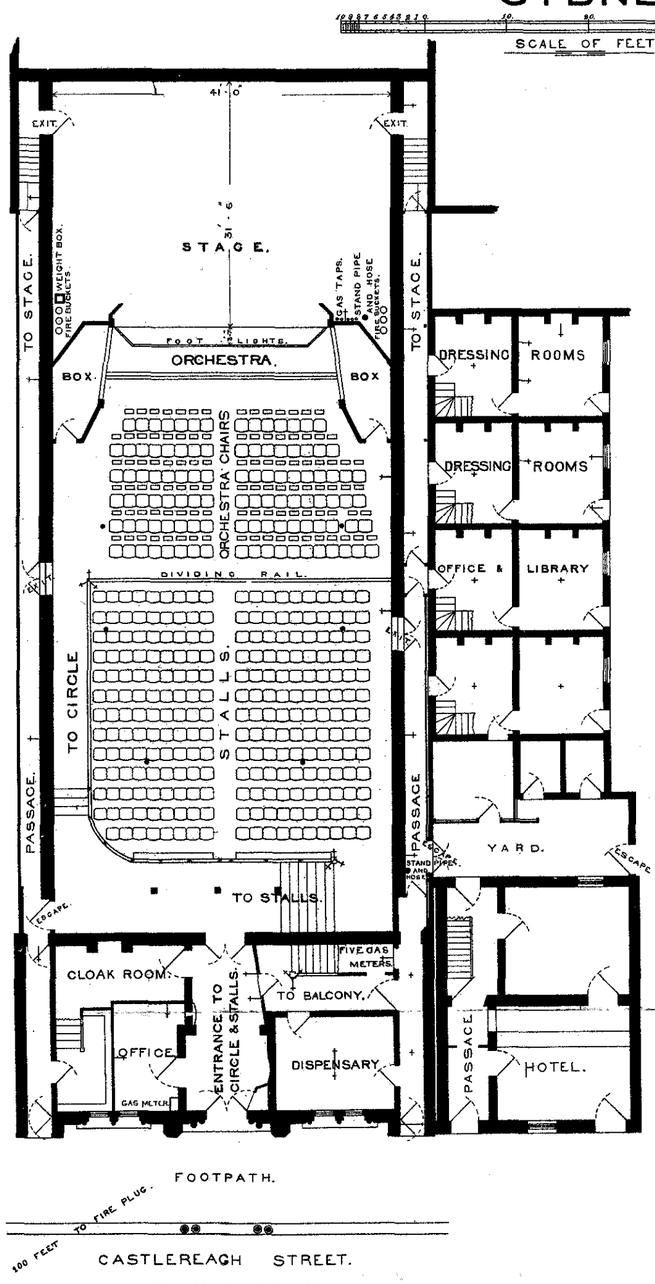
(46-)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

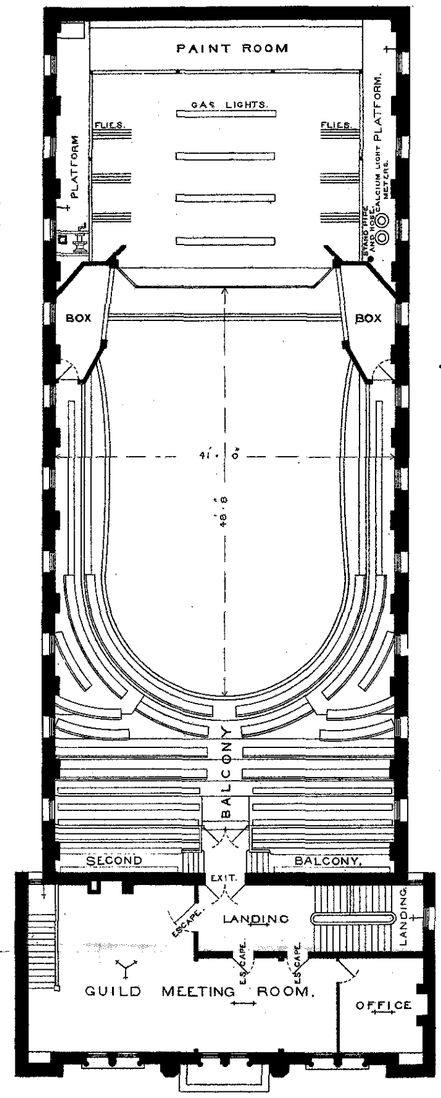
No. 3. CAIETY THEATRE

CASTLEREACH STREET

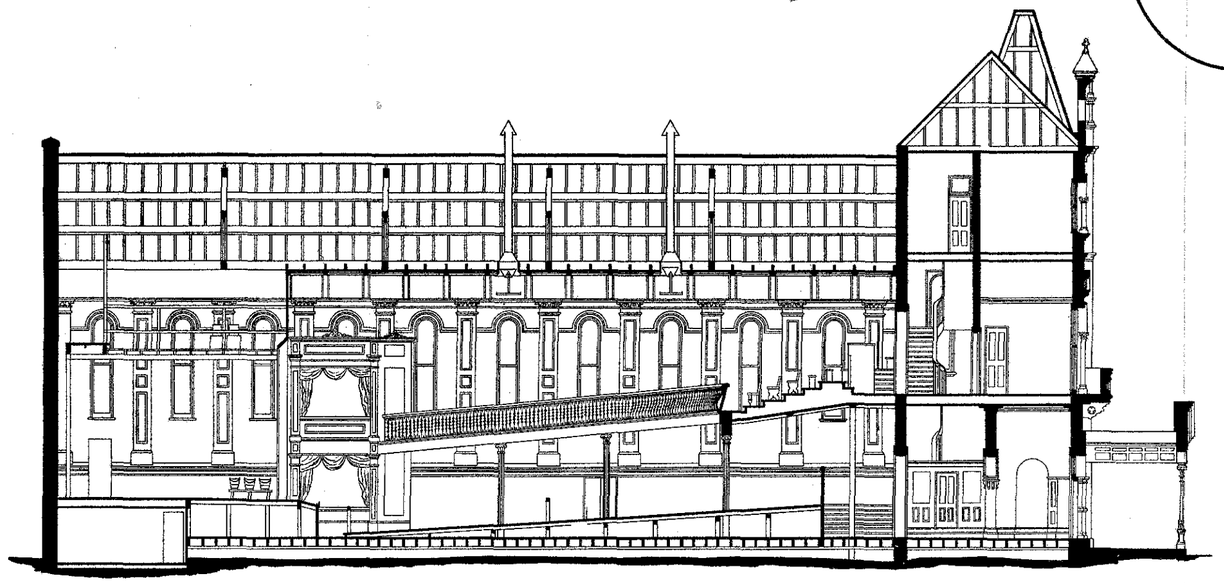
SYDNEY



GROUND PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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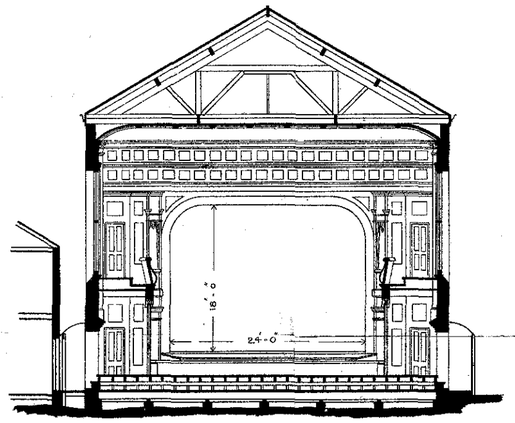

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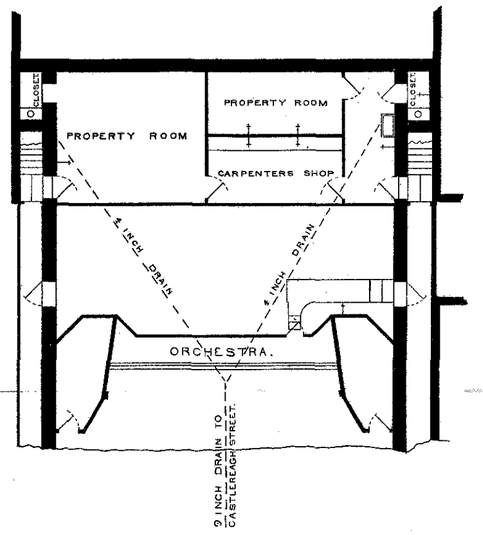


BASEMENT PLAN

PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1882.

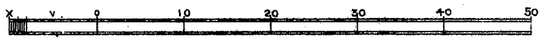
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

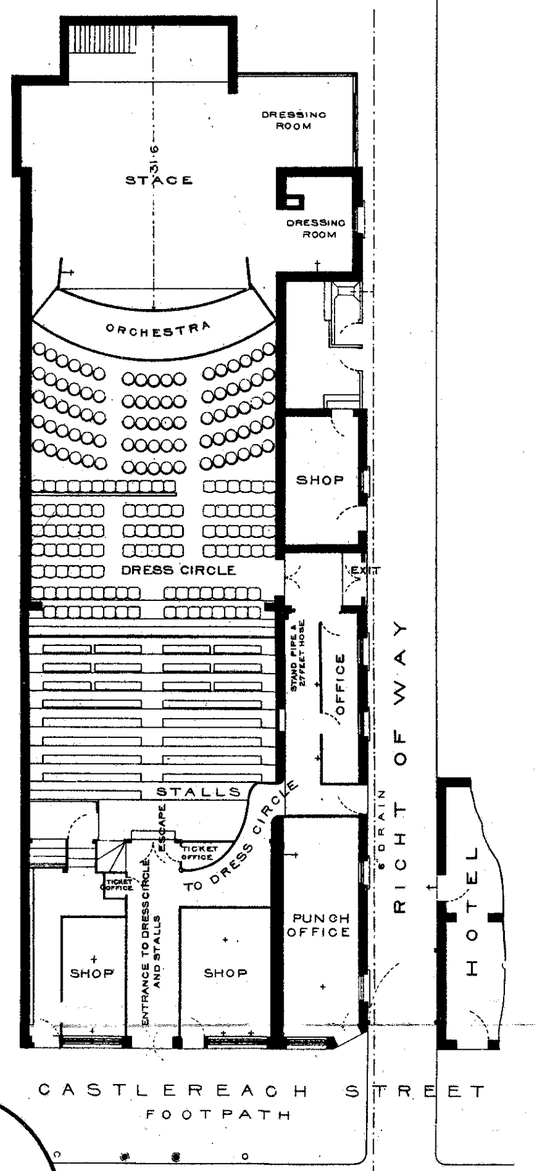
VICTORIA HALL

CASTLEREACH STREET

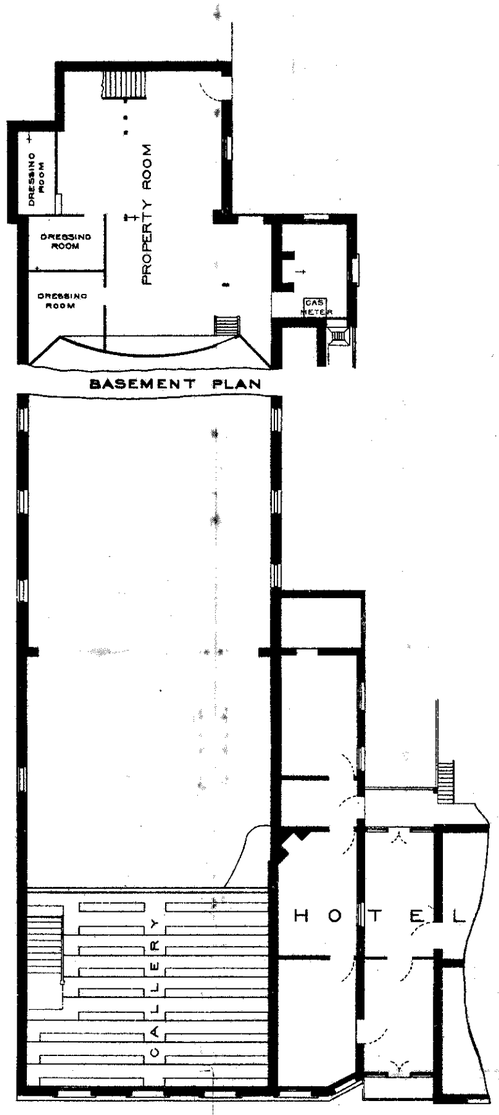
SYDNEY



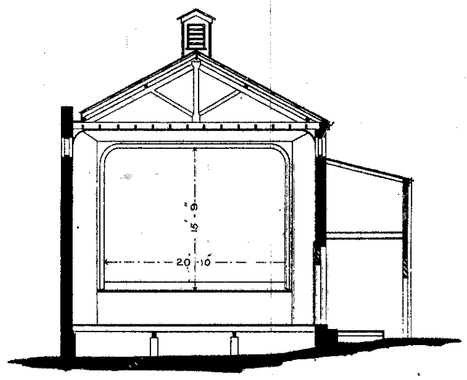
SCALE OF FEET.



GROUND PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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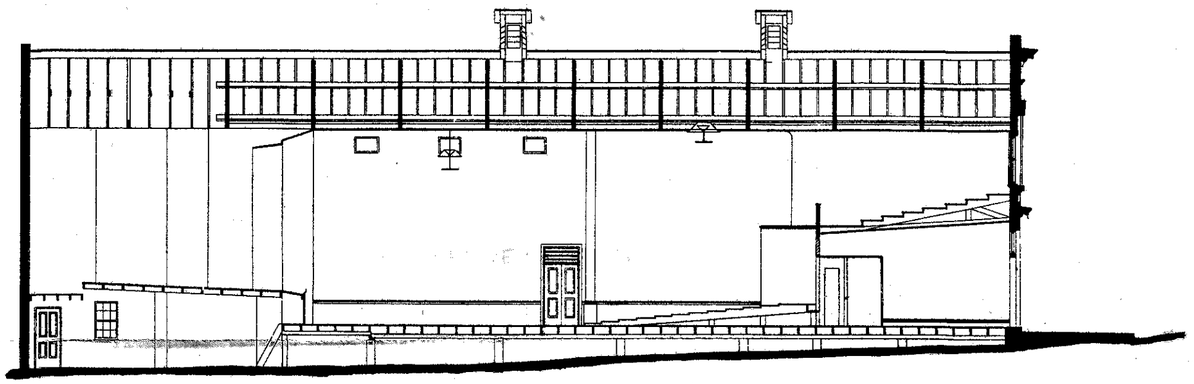
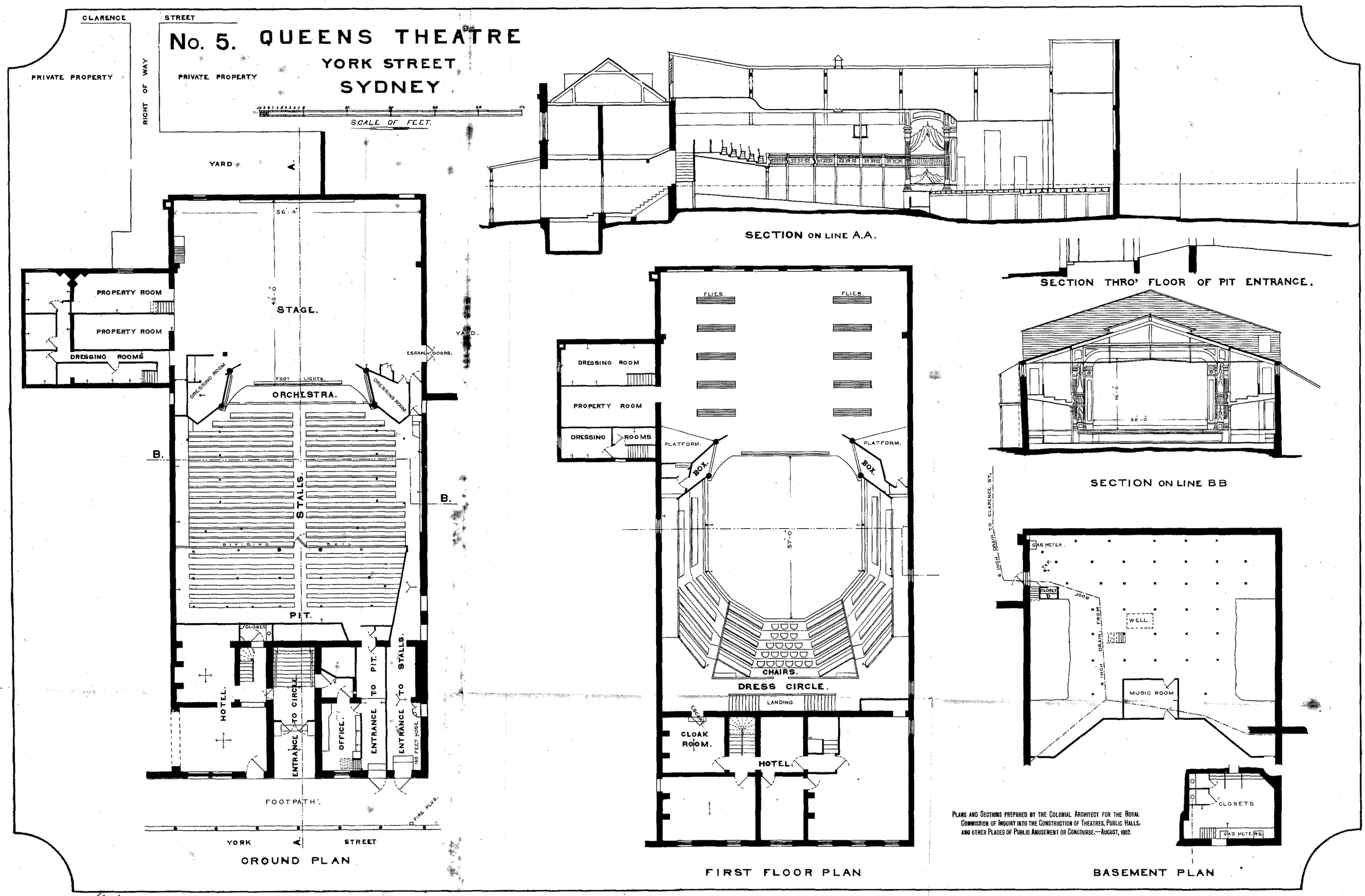


TRANSVERSE SECTION

PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1882.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5. QUEENS THEATRE
YORK STREET
SYDNEY



PLANS AND SECTIONS PREPARED BY THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEATRES, PUBLIC HALLS, AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT OR CONCOURSE.—AUGUST, 1882.

(46-)

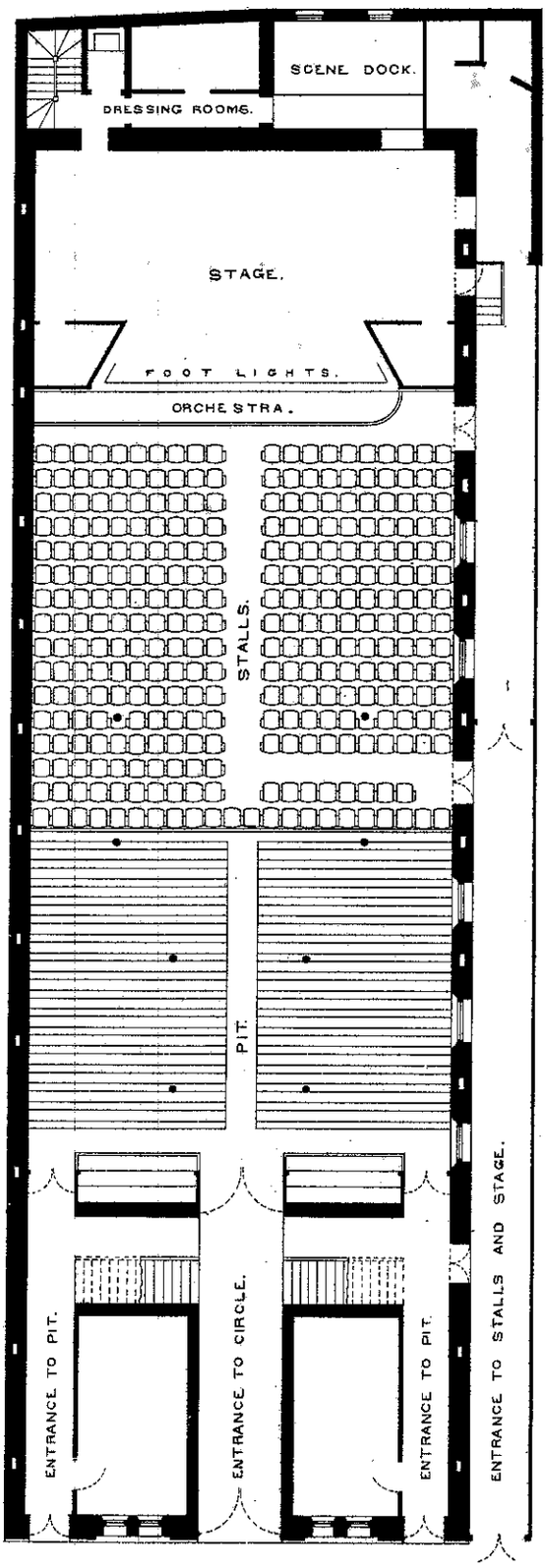
PLAN № 6.

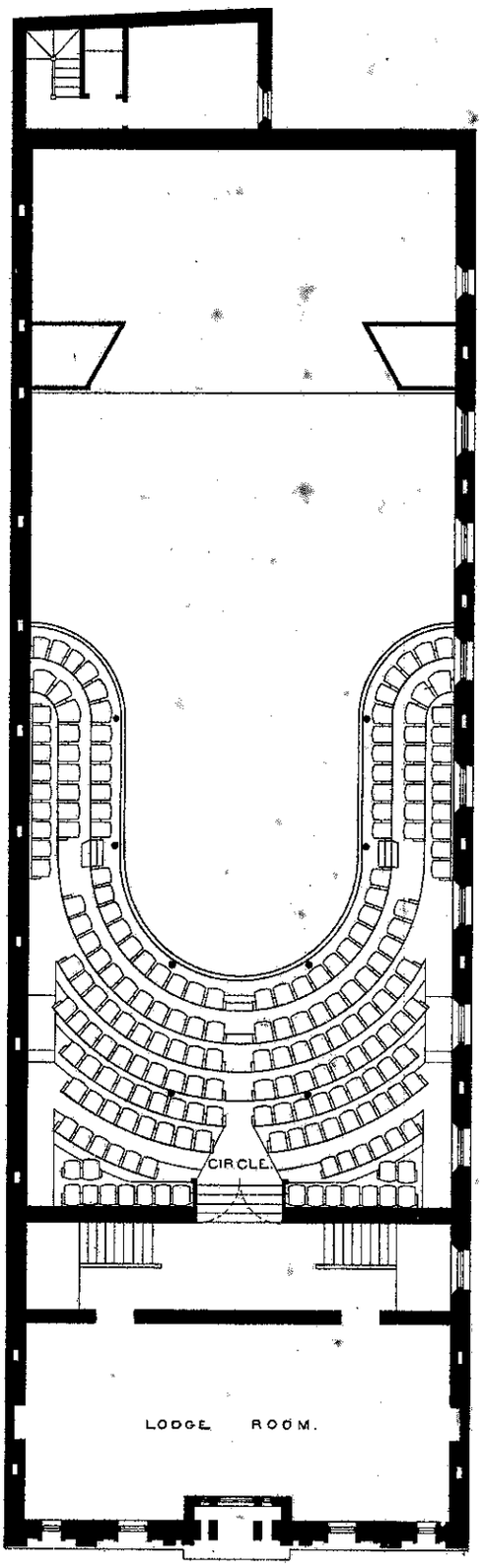
ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE.

CASTLEREAGH STREET

SYDNEY.

SCALE OF FEET.





FOOT PATH.

CASTLEREAGH STREET.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig. 2.)

PLAN No 7

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL

GEORGE STREET HAYMARKET

SYDNEY

SCALE OF FEET

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

57 7 TO HYDRANT FROM KERB

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Sig 2)