Sessional Papers

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 30 *OCTOBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

SUPPLY.

(*Vote of Credit—Resolution*).

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

(2.) *Resolved*,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £1,342,000, being

£1,242,000 to defray the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the State during the months of November and December of the financial year ending 30th June, 1908, to be expended at the rates which are shown on the Estimates for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1908, as laid upon the Table of the House, subject to the rate of any reduction that may hereafter be made in the expenditure of the year 1907-1908; and, in anticipation of Loan Vote,

£100,000 for Railways and Tramways—additions to Railway Lines, Station Buildings, and for other purposes.

Amendment moved (*Mr. McGowen*) that the Vote £1,342,000, be reduced by £671,000.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.		Noes, 37.	
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Norton,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Edden,	Mr. Moore,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Price,	Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Grahame.	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Scobie,	*Tellers*,	Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Macdonell,		Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. G. A. Jones.	Mr. James,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Beeby,		Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Horne,		Mr. Morton,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Page,		Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Meehan,		Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Carmichael,		Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Robert Jones.
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Levy,	

Reduction of Vote negatived.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 31 *OCTOBER*, 1907, A.M.

Resolution agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again, also that the Committee had come to a resolution.

THURSDAY, 31 *OCTOBER*, 1907.

No. 2.

POOR PRISONERS DEFENCE BILL :—

Clause 1 having been agreed to,—

Provision for legal aid.

cf. Federal Judiciary Act, s. 69, subs. 3, and 3 Edw. VII, c. 38, s. 1.

Clause 2. (1) Any person committed for trial for an indictable offence against the laws of New South Wales may, at any time ~~within fourteen days after committal, and~~ before the jury is sworn, apply **to the committing magistrate or** ~~in chambers~~ to a judge of the Supreme Court **or to a chairman of quarter sessions** for legal aid for his defence.

If the judge, **or chairman of quarter sessions or magistrate** is of opinion, on the facts brought before him, that such person is without adequate means to provide defence for himself, "and that it is desirable in the interests of justice that such legal aid should be "supplied," he shall certify this to the Attorney-General, who may thereupon cause arrangements to be made for the defence of the accused person **and payment of the expenses of all material witnesses.**

(2) Upon committal the person committed shall be supplied with a copy of this Act. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Meagher*) to leave out from lines 7 and 8 the words "and it is desirable in the "interests of justice that such legal aid should be supplied."

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 1 *NOVEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.		Noes, 30.	
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Fleming,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Collins.
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Lynch,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Lee,	Mr. W. Millard.	Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. Thomas,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Dacey,	
Mr. Hindmarsh,		Mr. Norton,	
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. James,	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Downes.	Mr. Nicholson,	
Dr. Arthur,		Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Ball,		Mr. Carmichael,	
Mr. Morton,		Mr. Trefle,	
Mr. Oakes,		Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,		Mr. Holman,	
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Mr. Dooley,	
Mr. Parkes,		Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	
Mr. Nobbs,		Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. McCoy,		Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Gilbert,		Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Barton,		Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Hunt,		Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Moxham,		Mr. Meagher,	

Words stand.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Beeby*) to insert the following to stand as subsection (3) :—

(3) The defence of accused persons shall be conducted in all cases by one of the public defenders to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned.

Three public defenders shall be appointed by the Public Service Board for fixed periods of at least two years, and shall be paid such fees as may be allowed by the judge presiding at the trial of the accused person or persons receiving legal aid under this Act.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order as beyond the scope of the Bill.

Whereupon Mr. Beeby moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House. The Point of Order is, That Mr. Beeby, the Honorable Member for Blayney, moved the insertion of a new subsection to stand as subsection (3), which amendment the Chairman ruled out of order as beyond the scope of the Bill.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Norton,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. McGarry.

Tellers,

Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Peters.

Noes, 35.

Mr. Waddell,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. James,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Fleming,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Morton,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Hunt,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Briner.

Tellers,

Mr. Collins,
Mr. Moxham.

Negatived.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And clause 3 having been dealt with,—

No. 4.

SAME BILL :—

Mr. Beeby brought up the following to stand as clause 3 :—

"The defence of accused persons under this Act shall be conducted by permanent "officials appointed for that purpose."

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Norton,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Page,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Briner.

Tellers,

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. McNeill.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. James,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Oakes,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Latimer,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Fleming,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Robert Jones.

Tellers,

Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Hunt.

Insertion of proposed new clause negatived.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney : William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1907.

No. 1.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION BILL.

(*Resolution.*)

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

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to provide certain deductions in respect of income tax ; to amend the Land and Income Tax Assessment Act of 1895, the Land and Income Tax (Declaratory) Act, 1898, and the Land and Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1904 ; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 8 *NOVEMBER,* 1907, A.M.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved, That the Honorable Member for Yass, Mr. Nielsen, be not further heard,—and Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 36.		Noes, 32.	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. James,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Hogue,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Fallick,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Norton,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. McGowen,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Fell,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Lonsdale.	Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Peters.
Mr. John Miller,		Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Treflé,	
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Edden,	
Mr. Downes,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow.	Mr. Macdonell,	

Agreed to.

No. 2.

Same Resolution.

Mr. Robson moved,—"That the question be now put."

Question put,—That the question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Moore,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. James,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Perry,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Fell,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Thomas,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Sir James Graham,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Norton,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Scobie,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Carmichael,	
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. Treflé,	
Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Meehan,	

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—

Agreed to.

No. 3.

Same Resolution.

Question put,—That the Committee agree to the Resolution.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Moore,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Wade,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. James,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Robson,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Fell.
Mr. Thomas,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Downes,	
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Mr. McFarlane,	

Noes, 31.

Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Norton,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Scobie,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. Carmichael,	
Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Macdonell,	

Agreed to.

No. 4.

Same Resolution.

Mr. Waddell moved,—That the Chairman leave the Chair and report that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Moore,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. James,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Waddell,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Oakes,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Fell,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Downes.
Mr. Thomas,	

Noes, 30.

Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. McNeill,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Meehan.
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. Cann,	

Agreed to.

The Chairman left the Chair to report accordingly.

No. 5.

No. 5.

STAMP DUTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL :—

(*Resolution.*)

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

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill "to" repeal the Stamp Duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, and receipts; to amend the Stamp Duties Act, 1898, and the Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act, 1904; and for other purposes.

Amendment moved (*Mr. Arthur Griffith*) to leave out all the words after the word "to," and insert the words "provide for submitting to the electors by means of a referendum vote the "question of repealing the stamp duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, and "receipts," instead thereof.

Question proposed,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Resolution.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved,—"That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.		Noes, 31.	
Mr. Thomas,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Waddell,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Edden.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. McGowen,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Carmichael,	
Mr. Robson,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. James,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Scobie.
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Ball.	Mr. E. M. Clark,	
Mr. McCoy,	*Tellers*,	Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Fallick,		Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Hindmarsh.	Mr. Page,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,		Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—

Agreed to.

No. 6.

Same Resolution.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.		Noes, 30.	
Mr. Thomas,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. James,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Gus Miller,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Edden.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Holman,	*Tellers*,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Fell,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Carmichael.
Mr. Latimer,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Nielsen,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. McGarry,	
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Moore.	Mr. O'Sullivan,	
Mr. Collins,	*Tellers*,	Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Downes,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Page,	
Mr. Morton,	Mr. Moxham.	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	
Mr. Parkes,		Mr. John Storey,	

Agreed to.

Resolution agreed to.

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

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[3d.]

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

WAYS AND MEANS (*Financial Statement*).

(*Resolution.*)

Motion by Mr. Waddell, That the Committee agree to the following resolution :—

(1.) *Resolved*,—That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the Service of the year 1907–1908, there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales the sum of £855, for Executive Council, for the year 1907–1908. (*Further considered.*)

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 15 *NOVEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

Mr. Hindmarsh moved, "That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.		Noes, 17.
Mr. Wade,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Waddell,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Treflé,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Horne,
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Latimer.	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Robson,	*Tellers*,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. James,		Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Robert Jones,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Hindmarsh.	
Mr. Levy,		Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,		Mr. Hollis.

And

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists, that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—

Agreed to.

Resolution agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again; also, that the Committee had come to a resolution.

No. 2.

INVALIDITY AND ACCIDENTS PENSIONS BILL :—

(*Resolution.*)

Mr. Waddell moved, That the Committee agree to the following resolution :—

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to make provision for pensions in certain cases of invalidity and accident; to amend the Old-age Pensions Act, 1900; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick moved, That the Honorable Member for Newtown, Mr. Hollis, be not further heard.

Question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.		Noes, 15.
Mr. Wade,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Peters,
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Carmichael,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. E. M. Clark.
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Latimer.	*Tellers*,
Mr. Davidson,	*Tellers*,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. James,		Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Gillies.	

Agreed to.

No. 3.

Same Resolution.

Mr. Lonsdale moved, "That the question be now put."
Question put,—That the Question be now put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.			Noes, 3.
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. James,	Mr. Meagher,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Meehan.
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. McCoy,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Gilbert,	
Mr. Oakes,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Barton,	
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. McGarry,	
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Brown.	
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Latimer,	*Tellers*,	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Henley,		
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Page,	Mr. E. M. Clark,	
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. McLaurin.	
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Parkes,		

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—

Agreed to.

Resolution agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had come to a resolution.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[3*d*.]

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 20 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL (*Further considered*).

Clause 2 having been agreed to,—

Clause 3. (1) Every such board shall, at the request of the Minister, and within such time or extended time as he may appoint, report to him as follows:— Report by board.

(a) Whether any, and if so what, land (not being, in the opinion of the board, of a value less than "ten" thousand pounds, exclusive of the value of the improvements thereon) within an area to be specified by the Minister is suitable to be acquired for closer settlement.

(b) The estimated value of such land ~~with~~ **and of** the improvements thereon **respectively.**

(c) The price at which the board recommends the acquisition of the land **and the method of arriving at such price.**

(d) The use to which the land may be put, and the capacity of the land for carrying stock, or for agriculture or other profitable use, the number of farms into which it could be suitably subdivided, **and the possibilities of irrigating,** and such other particulars as the Minister requires.

(e) On any matter as to which the Minister requires a report.

(2) For the above purposes the board, or any member of the board, or any person authorised in writing by the chairman of the board, may, on giving the prescribed notice to the owner, enter any land and inspect the same, and any improvements thereon. [*Read.*] Powers of inspection.

Motion made (*Mr. Beeby*) to leave out from line 4 the word "ten" and insert the word "five" instead thereof.

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

Ayes, 36.

Mr. Wood,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Hogue,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Broughton
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Fleming,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Levien,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Nobbs,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Collins.

Tellers,

Mr. Robert Jones,
Sir James Graham.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Scobie,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Norton,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. McLaurin.

Tellers,

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Peters.

Word stands.

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Treflé*) to add to words inserted in paragraph (c) the words, "And where "directed by the Minister shall take evidence in open court as to the value of any land "proposed to be acquired."

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

Ayes, 28.

Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Norton,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Arthur Griffith.

Tellers,

Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Meagher.

Noes, 41.

Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Oakes,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. James,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Broughton,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Hunt,
Sir James Graham,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Nobbs.

Tellers,

Mr. Collins,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow.

Addition of proposed words negatived.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Question put—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 41.

Mr. Wood,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Broughton,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. James,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Downes,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Thomas,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Donaldson,
Sir James Graham,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Barton,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. MacLaurin,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Morton.

Tellers,

Mr. Gillies,
Mr. John Miller.

Noes, 28.

Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. Norton,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

Tellers,

Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Nielsen.

Agreed to

No. 3

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Clause 4. (1) Where an advisory board reports that any land is suitable to be acquired for closer settlement, the Governor may,— Power to purchase or resume land.

(a) subject to this Act, purchase it by agreement with the owner; or, failing such agreement,

(b) where the value of the land, without the improvements thereon, as estimated by the advisory board, exceeds "twenty" thousand pounds, resume it under this Act: Provided that this limitation of value shall not apply to land referred to in the next following section.

~~Except in a case coming within the next following section such~~ Every purchase or resumption shall be subject to approval by Parliament. [*Read.*] Approval by Parliament.

Motion made (*Mr. Nielsen*) to leave out from line 6 the word "twenty" and insert the word "fifteen" instead thereof.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.		Noes, 33.	
Mr. Wood,	Mr. James,	Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Norton,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Lee,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Meehan,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Nicholson.
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Meagher,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Perry.	Mr. Macdonell,	
Mr. Oakes,	*Tellers,*	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Broughton,		Mr. Collins,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Fell,	Mr. McGarry,	
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Mahony.	Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. McCoy,		Mr. John Storey,	

Word stands.

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Arthur Griffith*) to add at end of clause the words "after the value thereof has been finally adjudicated upon."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.		Noes, 38.	
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Perry,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Wood,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. McGarry.	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. McGowen,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,		Mr. Latimer,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Grahame,	Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Broughton,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. James.	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Macdonell,		Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. G. A. Jones,		Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nicholson,		Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Charlton,		Mr. Ball,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. Hollis,		Mr. John Miller,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Edden,		Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Horne,		Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Burgess,		Mr. Downes,	Mr. Moxham.

Addition of proposed words negatived.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And the remaining clauses and postponed clause 5 having been dealt with,—

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

Postponed clause 6. The resumption of land under this Act shall be effected by notification in the *Gazette.* Resumption under this Act.

On such notification being made, the land shall, subject to the right of retainer hereinafter provided, vest in His Majesty for the purposes of the Principal Act, the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1906, and this Act, and be dealt with thereunder. [*Read.*]

And

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 21 *NOVEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.		Noes, 25.	
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. James,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Moore,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Horne,
Mr. Lousdale,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. McGowen,	*Tellers*,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Trefié,	
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Macdonell.
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Burgess,	
Colonel Ryrie	Mr. W. Millard.	Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Morton,	*Tellers*,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Waddell,		Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Gillies.	Mr. John Storey,	

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 26 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTION BILL (*Further considered*).

Clause 3. In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning,—"Business" includes every profession, trade, employment, or "vocation." Definitions.

"Income derived from personal exertion" means income **in respect of which any person is liable to taxation** arising or accruing to ~~any~~ **such** person from any bonuses, fees, commissions, salary, wages, allowances (except travelling or forage allowances), "pensions," "superannuation or retiring allowances," or stipends earned in or derived from New South Wales, and all income arising or accruing from any business carried on in New South "Wales," whether such business be carried on by such person on his own behalf wholly, or in part by any other "person."

"Income derived from the produce of property" means income **in respect of which any person is liable to taxation** arising or accruing in New South Wales to ~~any~~ **such** person, wheresoever residing (whether such income has or has not been derived from the property of such person), not being income derived from personal exertion.

"Principal Act" means Land and Income Tax Assessment Act of 1895. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Beeby*) to insert after "vocation," in line 2, the words "except that of a barrister, solicitor, medical practitioner, surveyor, dentist, or member of Parliament."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.		Noes, 34.	
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. G. A. Jones.	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Estell,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Carmichael,		Mr. Morton,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hogue,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Dacey.	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		Mr. Moxham,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Horne,		Mr. Lee,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Beeby,		Mr. Wade,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Hollis,		Mr. Ball,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. McNeill,		Mr. James,	Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Levy,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Nicholson,		Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Broughton.
Mr. Page,		Mr. Wood,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Edden,		Mr. Downes,	
Mr. John Storey,		Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Gus. Miller,		Mr. Robson,	Mr. Robert Jones.

Insertion of proposed words negatived.

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*) to leave out from line 6 the word "pensions."
Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. James,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Broughton,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Collins,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Sir James Graham,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. McLaurin.

Tellers,

Mr. Davidson,
Mr. John Miller.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Grahame.

Tellers,

Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. John Storey.

Word stands.

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Meehan*) to leave out from line 6 the words "superannuation or retiring "allowances."
Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. James,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Donaldson,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. W. Millard.

Tellers,

Mr. Barton,
Mr. Broughton.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. Dacey.

Tellers,

Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Page.

Words stand.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Nielsen*) to insert in line 8, after the word "Wales" the words "and "expended within the State."
Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Horne,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Grahame.

Tellers,

Mr. Estell,
Mr. G. A. Jones.

Noes, 36.

Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. James,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Wood,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Hunt.

Tellers,

Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Broughton.

Insertion of proposed words negatived.

No. 5.

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Nielsen*) to insert in line 9 after the word "person" the words "provided that such person has his principal place of residence within the State."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.		Noes, 34.	
Mr. Horne,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Perry,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Wood,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Lee,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Edden,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. McLaurin.	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Grahame,	*Tellers,*	Mr. James,	Mr. Broughton,
Mr. Nicholson,		Mr. Hunt,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Gus. Miller.	Mr. Fell,	Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Burgess,		Mr. Hogue,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Meehan,		Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Charlton,		Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		Mr. Nobbs,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Hollis,		Mr. Donaldson,	
Mr. Cann,		Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Estell,		Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Morton.

Insertion of proposed words negatived.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 40.		Noes, 24.	
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Estell.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Dacey,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Wade,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	
Mr. James,	Mr. Fell,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Wood,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Carmichael,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Horne,	
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Page,	
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. W. Millard.	Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Downes,	*Tellers,*	Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. Nobbs,		Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Gilbert.	Mr. Edden,	

Agreed to.

No. 7.

SAME BILL.

Clause 4. The deduction of two hundred pounds under section sixteen of the Principal Act in the assessment of any income shall be made in pursuance of this Act. Deduction of £200 under Principal Act.

Such deduction shall in the first place be made from so much of the income as is derived from personal exertion.

But where the income so derived is less than two hundred pounds, the deduction shall be so made to the extent of such income; and any part of the said two hundred pounds not applied in such deduction shall be deducted from income derived from the produce of property.

Where there is no income derived from personal exertion the two hundred pounds shall be deducted from income derived from the produce of property.

[*Read.*]

Question

Question put,—That the clause as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.		Noes, 24.	
Mr. Moore,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Carmichael.
Mr. Perry,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Dacey,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. James,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Macdonell,	
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Edden,	
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Page,	
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. W. Millard.	Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Hunt,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. John Miller,		Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Morton,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Latimer.	Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Mahony,		Mr. Lynch,	

Agreed to.

No. 8.

SAME BILL.

Further deduction from income derived from personal exertion.

Clause 5. Where income chargeable under the Principal Act (including income on which income tax is payable under the Land and Income Tax (Declaratory) Act, 1898), being income of any person, not being a company, derived from personal exertion, exceeds two hundred pounds, such person shall be entitled to a further deduction from such income of the amount by which such income exceeds two hundred pounds, "but so that the total deductions from such income under this and the next preceding section shall not in any case exceed 'one thousand' pounds."

[*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. David Storey*) to leave out from lines 5, 6, and 7, the words "but so that the total deductions from such income under this and the next preceding section shall not in any case exceed one thousand pounds."

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 27 *NOVEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

Question put (*to test the Committee*), That the words "but so that the total deductions from such income under this and the next preceding section shall not in any case exceed,"—proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 65.			Noes, 4.
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McCoy,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Donaldson.
Mr. James,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Macdonell,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Holman,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. John Miller,	
Mr. Thomas,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Dacey,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Barton,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Davidson,	
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Morton,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Meagher.	
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Collins,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gillies,		
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Fell,	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Downes.	
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Edden,		
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		

Words stand.

No. 9.

SAME BILL.

Same Clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Beeby*) to leave out from lines 6 and 7 the words "one thousand" and insert the words "five hundred" instead thereof.

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.		Noes, 29.	
Mr. Morton,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Page,
Mr. James,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Fell,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Oakes,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Hollis,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Holman.
Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Collins.	Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Hunt,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Hogue,		Mr. Horne,	
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. John Storey,	
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Gillies.	Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Davidson,		Mr. Edden,	

Words stand.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

THURSDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1907.

No. 10.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1907-1908.

The Estimates under Supplement to Schedules, Executive and Legislative and Colonial Secretary Labour and Industry, having been postponed.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—

Treasury.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £26,772 for Treasury for the year 1907-1908.

And the Committee continuing to sit after midnight,—

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1907, A.M.

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*), That the item, "Under-Secretary, £825," be reduced by £100,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 12.	Noes, 44.	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Gus Miller,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Wade,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. McNeill.	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Tellers,	Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Horne,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Nielsen.	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Robert Jones,
	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Collins,
	Mr. Page,	Mr. Henley,
	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Hunt,
	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. W. Millard,
	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Thomas,
	Mr. James,	Mr. Fallick.
	Mr. Nobbs,	*Tellers,*
	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Holman,
	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Mahony.
	Mr. Fell,	

Reduction of item negatived.

No. 11.

No. 11.

SAME ESTIMATE:—

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*), That the item, "Chief Clerk, £550," be reduced by £50,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.

Mr. McNeill,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Nielsen.

Tellers,

Mr. Peters,
Mr. Lynch.

Noes, 46.

Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Mercer,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Horne,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. James,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Donaldson,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Fallick.

Tellers,

Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Latimer.

Reduction of item negatived.

Estimate, Treasury, agreed to.

No. 12.

STAMP DUTIES:—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £6,300, for Stamp Duties for the year 1907-8.

Motion made (*Mr. Gus. Miller*), That the item "Commissioner of Stamp Duties and Taxation, £850," be reduced by £25,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Peters,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. McNeill.

Tellers,

Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Hollis.

Noes, 35.

Mr. Brown,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Hogue,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Horne,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. James,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Hunt.

Tellers,

Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. David Storey.

Reduction of item negatived.

No. 13.

SAME ESTIMATE.

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*), That the item "Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties, £510," be reduced by £35,—and question put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 15.	Noes, 37.	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Fell,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Cann,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. McNeill.	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Henley,
Tellers,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. Peters.	Mr. Mercer,	*Tellers,*
	Mr. Horne,	
	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Brown,
	Mr. James,	Mr. Dacey.
	Mr. Nobbs,	

Reduction of item negatived.

Estimate, Stamp Duties, agreed to.

And the Estimates down to that for Sydney Harbour Trust having been dealt with,—

No. 14.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES :—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £9,725, for Agent-General for New South Wales for the year 1907-8.

Motion made (*Mr. Gus. Miller*), That the item "Inspecting Engineer, £1,100," be reduced by £100,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 13.	Noes, 27.	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Moore,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Neilsen,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Brindsley Hall,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. James,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Charlton,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Mr. McNeill.	Mr. Nobbs,	*Tellers,*
Tellers,	Mr. Latimer,	
	Mr. Donaldson,	Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Estell.	Mr. Thomas,	

Reduction of item negatived.

Estimate, Agent-General for New South Wales, agreed to.

And the Estimate, Public Library of New South Wales, having been agreed to,—

No. 15.

DEPARTMENT OF INTELLIGENCE AND BUREAU OF STATISTICS :—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £21,000 for Department of Intelligence and Bureau of Statistics for the year 1907–8.

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*), That the item "Immigration—towards promoting and "advertising the State, £10,000" be omitted,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes. 18.		Noes, 23.	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. McGarry.	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Hollis,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Meehan.	Mr. Hogue,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Nicholson,		Mr. James,	Mr. Davidson.
Mr. McNeill,		Mr. Waddell,	*Tellers,*
Mr. G. A. Jones,		Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Grahame,		Mr. Lee,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Dacey,		Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Moxham.
Mr. Edden,		Mr. Nobbs,	

Omission of item negatived.

Estimate, Department of Intelligence and Bureau of Statistics, agreed to.

And the remaining Estimates under the head, "Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade" having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Temporary Chairman left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[6d.]

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 4 *DECEMBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

ADVANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED:—

(*Resolutions.*)

Motion by Mr. Wade,—That the Committee agree to the following Resolutions,—

Resolved,—(1.) That this House approves of an advance of £70,000 being made by the Government to William Sandford, "Limited," **as follows:** ~~for the purposes and on the conditions agreed upon between the Government, William Sandford, Limited, and the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited.~~

1. **The advance to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.**
2. **The principal (£70,000) to be repayable on demand, with a proviso that such demand shall not be made if repayment be made by twenty half-yearly instalments as hereinafter provided. The first of such instalments to be paid on the 31st December, 1908; payment of the first ten half-yearly instalments to be at the rate of £5,000 per annum, and of the last ten half-yearly instalments at the rate of £9,000 per annum.**
3. **The advance to be secured as follows: By debenture charge or mortgage covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, and the fully paid-up shares issued or agreed to be issued to Mr. William Sandford as purchase-money under agreements dated 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907, and any other securities now held or which it is intended shall be held by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney from the Company or Mr. William Sandford. Such mortgage charge and debenture to take priority "to the extent of £25,000" over any security held or to be held by the Bank.**
4. **That William Sandford, Limited (with the Bank's concurrence), shall be at liberty to continue the subdivision sales of the Eskbank Estate,—the proceeds of such sales to be devoted to the payment of interest or principal from time to time due to the Government.**
5. **The Bank to allow the Company the same limit as it now allows, namely, £135,000, less the amount at credit of the Land Sales Account on date of taking of security by the Government, such amount so standing at the credit of the Account referred to, to be then applied in reduction of the Company's debt and limit.**
6. **The Bank to undertake not to call up the Company's account for a period of ten years from the date of the first advance made by the Government, provided default is not made in payment of interest half-yearly when due.**
7. **The Bank rate of interest to be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.**
8. **No dividend shall be paid to shareholders without the consent of the Government whilst any money is owing in respect of principal or interest.**
9. **Subject to the above proposals being adopted, and an agreement entered into, a sum of £25,000 to be advanced immediately for purposes of working capital.**

10.

NOTE.—The black-letter type underlined to be omitted.

10. The balance (£45,000) to be applied in the erection of new plant indicated by the Company's Statement of 22nd October last, and to be paid by the Government by monthly instalments as required, subject to a certificate of expenditure being given by a Government representative—the amount to be applied, as already stated, in the erection of new plant, such plant, as far as practicable, to be manufactured in New South Wales.
11. Subject to the adoption of the aforesaid matters, the parties to determine what shall be the amount set apart for reserve funds and depreciation. Half-yearly balance-sheets to be presented by the Company, and the accounts to be subject to audit by a representative of the Government.
12. The whole arrangement to be embodied in an agreement between the Government, the Bank, the Company, and Mr. William Sandford, to be prepared by the Crown Solicitor.
13. The costs incurred by the Government in respect of the matter to be paid by the Company.

(2.) That the above resolution be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

(*Further considered.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to insert in line 2 after the word "Limited" the words "as follows."
Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 60.

Mr. Thomas,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Price,	
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Nielsen,	
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Dacey,	
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Latimer,	
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Trefle,	Mr. Barton,	
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Hollis.	
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Page,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. James,	Mr. Downes,		
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. David Storey,	
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Ball.	
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Briner,		

Noes, 19.

Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Broughton,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. McLaurin.
Tellers,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow.

Words inserted.

And the resolutions having been further amended paragraph by paragraph as indicated,—

No. 2.

Same Resolutions.

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to add the following to stand as paragraph 3:—

The advance to be secured as follows: By debenture charge or mortgage covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, and the fully paid up shares issued or agreed to be issued to Mr. William Sandford as purchase-money under agreements dated 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907, and any other securities now held or which it is intended shall be held by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney from the Company or Mr. William Sandford. Such mortgage charge and debenture to take priority "to the extent of £25,000" over any security held or to be held by the Bank.

Amendment moved (*Mr. Fell*) to leave out from line 7 the words "to the extent of £25,000."
Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

Mr. David Storey,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Downes.
Tellers,
Sir James Graham,
Mr. Briner.

Noes, 74.

Mr. Cann,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Barton,	
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Lee,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Wade,	Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Collins,	
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Wood,	
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Robert Jones,	
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Dacey,	
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Gilbert,	
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Trefle,	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Moore,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. James,	Mr. Ball,	
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Oakes,	
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Mahony,	
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Price,	Mr. Thomas,	
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Fell,	
Mr. Page,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Moxham.	
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Donaldson,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Hollis.	

Words left out.

Paragraph, as amended, agreed to.

And the resolutions having been further amended as indicated,— No. 3.

No. 3.

Same Resolutions.

Motion made (*Mr. McGowen*) to add the following to stand as paragraph 12:—

"So long as any part of the money advanced, or interest thereon, is owing to the Government, "a representative of the Government shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and for "this purpose the qualifying number of shares (one hundred) shall be transferred, in trust, "to such representative by Mr. William Sandford, at par, and be re-transferred, at par, on "the repayment of the advance and interest thereon."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.		Noes, 47.	
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Nicholson.	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Holman,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. G. A. Jones,		Mr. Perry,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Dooley.	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Beeby,		Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Treflé,		Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Cann,		Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,		Mr. James,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. McGowen,		Mr. Downes,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Macdonell,		Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Burgess,		Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Edden,		Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. McLaurin,		Mr. Robson,	Sir James Graham,
Mr. O'Sullivan,		Mr. Broughton,	Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. McGarry,		Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Briner.
Mr. John Storey,		Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Page,		Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Dacey,		Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Charlton,		Mr. Ball,	Mr. Moxham.
Mr. Grahame,		Mr. Morton,	

Addition of paragraph negatived.

No. 4.

Same Resolutions.

Motion made (*Mr. Arthur Griffith*), to add the following to stand as paragraph 12:—

"At any time while any portion of the money advanced remains unpaid, the Government "may, with the approval of Parliament, take over the business as a going concern at a fair "valuation."

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.		Noes, 46.	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Wood,	Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Kelly.	Mr. Oakes,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Grahame,		Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Broughton,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Carmichael.	Mr. James,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. John Storey,		Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Edden,		Sir James Graham,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. O'Sullivan,		Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. David Storey,		Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. McGarry,		Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Mr. Brown,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,		Mr. Davidson,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Cann,		Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Robert Jones.
Mr. Treflé,		Mr. Lonsdale,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Dooley,		Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Hollis,		Mr. Mahony,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Gilbert.

Addition of paragraph negatived.

And the resolutions having been further amended as indicated,—

No. 5.

Same Resolutions.

Question put,—That the Committee agree to the resolutions as amended.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 64.			Noes, 15.
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. David Storey,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Briner,	Mr. Broughton,
Mr. James,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Beeby,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Barton.
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Page,	Mr. W. Millard,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Arthur Griffith,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Gillies.	
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Price,	*Tellers,*	
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Treflé,	
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.	
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Fallick,		

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Chairman left the Chair, to report that the Committee had come to certain resolutions.

THURSDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1907.

No. 6.

INVALIDITY AND ACCIDENTS PENSIONS BILL (*Further considered*).

Clauses 2 to 4 having been dealt with,—

Conditions on which such pension may be granted.

Clause 5. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person **apparently** permanently incapacitated for **any** work, by reason of an accident or by reason of his being an invalid, shall be entitled to a pension as hereinafter provided, if the following conditions be fulfilled :—

(a) that he is above the age of sixteen ~~and under the age of sixty~~ years **and is not receiving an old-age pension under the Principal Act.**

(b) that he is residing in the State on the date on which he establishes his claim to such pension, and was in the case of a claim based on accident so residing at the date of the occurring of the accident ;

(c) that he has resided in the State for a period, in the aggregate, of not less than twenty-five years, and has so resided for at least two years immediately preceding the date on which he establishes his claim to the pension ; or in the case of a person who is under twenty-seven years of age and who was born in the State, that he has resided in the State for the whole of his life with the exception of occasional absences, if any, not exceeding in the aggregate two years ;

(d) that the accident or his invalid state of health is such as to permanently incapacitate him for work ;

(b) that he has resided in the State continuously for at least five years immediately preceding the date on which he applies for this pension, that he has become so permanently incapacitated within this State, and that he is residing in the State on the date on which he establishes his claim to such pension ;

(c) (e) that the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced, nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension ;

(d) (f) that he has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body, compellable under private contract or public enactment to maintain or compensate him on account of accident or invalid state of health ;

(e) (g) that his income or property does not exceed the limits prescribed in the Principal Act, or any amendment thereof in the case of applicants for old-age pensions ;

(f) (h) that he has not directly or indirectly deprived himself of income or property in order to qualify for a pension under this Act ;

(g) (i) that ~~he is without~~ **his** relatives, namely, father, "mother," husband, wife, or children ~~in a position~~, **do not** either individually or by a joint contribution, ~~to~~ adequately maintain him. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Holman*) to leave out from the first line of paragraph (g) the word "mother."

Question

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

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.		Noes, 28.	
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. James,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Perry,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Dooley,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Briner,	Mr. Cann,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. Moore,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hogue,	Sir James Graham,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Burgess.
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Gillies.	Mr. Charlton,	
Mr. Davidson,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Holman,	
Mr. Levy,		Mr. Carmichael,	
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Hindmarsh.	Mr. Nielsen,	
Mr. Robert Jones,		Mr. Kelly,	

Word stands.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And the remaining clauses and a new clause to follow clause 3 having been agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[6*d*.]

225—B

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 11 *DECEMBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

(*Consideration of Legislative Council's amendments referred to in Message of* 10*th December*, 1907.)

Mr. Wade moved, That the Committee agree to the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill.

And Mr. Hollis requiring that the amendments be put *seriatim*.

Clause 3. Section eight of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1906, is repealed, and the following is substituted in its place :— List to be made each year.

8. Every company registered under this Part having a capital divided into shares shall, in each year, make a list containing the following particulars :—

(a) The names of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary general meeting in the year the first of such ordinary general meetings, is held, are members of such company.

(b) The number of shares held by each of such members.

(c) The amount of the capital of the company, and the number of shares into which it is divided.

(d) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the return.

(e) The amount of calls made on each share.

(f) The total amount of calls received.

(g) The total amount of calls unpaid.

(h) The total amount of shares forfeited.

Provided that the Attorney-General may in his discretion, by notification in the Gazette, exempt any such company from making such list, or from setting forth in such list any of the particulars aforesaid, and may in like manner revoke or amend any such exemption. [*Considered.*]

Question put, That the Committee agree to the Legislative Council's amendment in clause 3.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.		Noes, 32.	
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. James,	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. Trefle,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Cann,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Dacey,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Briner,	Mr. Charlton,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. W. Millard.	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. Hindmarsh,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Meehan,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Levy,		Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Colonel Onslow.	Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Lynch.

The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the "Ayes," and declared the Question to have been resolved in the affirmative.

Council's amendment agreed to.

And the amendment in clause 5 having been agreed to,—

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Lists and balance-sheet to be filed.

Clause 5. Section ten of the Companies (Amendment) Act of 1906 is repealed, and the following sections are inserted in its place:—

10. The lists mentioned in sections eight and nine of this Act shall respectively be completed within three months of the general meeting at which a balance-sheet is presented, or where more than one such meeting is held in a year, then within three months of the first of such meetings.

Such lists, and the balance-sheet so presented, shall be forwarded to the Registrar-General within the period above fixed for the completion of the said lists, and filed in his office; **and the same shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any person requiring to inspect the same.**

Such balance-sheet shall contain a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company as ~~prescribed.~~

Penalty for default in forwarding list or balance-sheet.

10A. If any company makes default in completing or forwarding any such list or balance-sheet as aforesaid, such company, and every director, manager, and public officer of such company who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits such default, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which such default continues. [*Considered.*]

The Legislative Councils amendment in lines 8, 9, and 10 having been agreed to.

Question put—That the Committee agree to the Legislative Council's amendment in lines 11 and 12, omitting the words "as prescribed."

Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.

Mr. Fallick, Mr. David Storey, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, Mr. Wade, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Hogue, Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Davidson, Mr. McCoy, Dr. Arthur, Mr. James, Mr. Downes, Mr. Brown, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Nobbs, Colonel Ryrie, Mr. Mahony, Colonel Onslow, Sir James Graham, Mr. Levy, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Barton, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Henley, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ball, Mr. Collins, Mr. Briner, Mr. Moxham, Mr. Morton, Mr. W. Millard.

Tellers,

Mr. Robson, Mr. Broughton.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Mercer, Mr. Holman, Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Treflé, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Peters, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Cann, Mr. Fell, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Lynch, Mr. John Storey, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Page, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Gus. Miller, Mr. McGowen, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Estell, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Dacey, Mr. Price, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hollis, Mr. McGarry.

Tellers,

Mr. Meagher, Mr. G. A. Jones.

Council's amendments agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had agreed to the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill.

THURSDAY, 12 *DECEMBER,* 1907.

No. 3.

MINIMUM WAGE BILL:—

Clause 1 having been agreed to.

Clause 2. In this Act,

Definitions.

"Employee" means person employed in **selling or** wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing any article for trade or sale, **and includes persons employed in laundries and dye works.**

"Factory" means factory as defined in the Factories and Shops Act, 1896. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been inserted as indicated,

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*) to insert after words last inserted, the words "or assisting in any way in distribution."

Question put, That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Scobie, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Holman, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Estell, Mr. Peters, Mr. Stuart-Robertson, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Treflé, Mr. Kelly, Mr. David Storey, Mr. McLaurin, Mr. John Storey, Mr. Page, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. McGowen, Mr. McGarry, Mr. Edden, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Briner.

Tellers,

Mr. E. M. Clark, Mr. McNeill.

Noes, 40.

Mr. Mahony, Mr. Moore, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Wade, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lee, Colonel Ryrie, Mr. Gus. Miller, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Fell, Mr. Downes, Mr. James, Mr. Perry, Mr. Robson, Colonel Onslow, Mr. Barton, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Brinsley Hall, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Henley, Mr. Moxham, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Ball, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Levy, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Robert Jones, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Fallick, Mr. Hunt, Mr. W. Millard, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Sir James Graham.

Tellers,

Mr. Davidson, Mr. Brown.

Insertion of proposed words negatived.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Clause 3. A person works overtime within the meaning of this Act when he works ~~beyond the ordinary working hours in any day:~~ ~~Provided that in determining such ordinary working hours, a week's work shall consist of not~~ more than forty-eight hours **in any week or after six o'clock in the evening on any working day.** [*Read.*] Definition of overtime.

And the clause having been amended as indicated.

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*) to add at end of clause the words "in any 'week' or after six o'clock in the evening on any working day"

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

Motion made (*Mr. Charlton*) to amend the proposed amendment by inserting after the word "week" the words "more than nine hours in any day."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted in the proposed amendment be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Estell,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. McGowen.

Tellers,

Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Cann.

Noes, 48.

Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Fallick,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Davidson,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Page,
Mr. James,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Briner,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Ball.

Tellers,

Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Gus. Miller.

Insertion of words in proposed amendment negatived.
Amendment to add words agreed to.
Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

Clause 4. No person, being a male under sixteen years of age or a female, shall, unless in the receipt of a weekly wage of at least "three" shillings, irrespective of any amount earned as overtime, be employed in wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing any article for trade or sale. Minimum wage. 5 Ed. VII No. 1975 (Vict.), s. 48 (1).

Whosoever employs any such person in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding *two* pounds. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Edden*) to leave out from line 2, the word "three" and insert the word "five" instead thereof.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 13 *DECEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

The word having been left out,—

Question put,—That the word proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 43.

Mr. Estell,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Briner,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Gus. Miller.

Tellers,

Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Hollis.

Noes, 34.

Mr. Morton,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr' Davidson,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Barton,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. James,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Fallick,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Ball.

Tellers,

Mr. Moxham,
Colonel Onslow.

Word inserted.

No. 6.

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

Mr. Wood moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again To-morrow.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 46.

Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. James,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Mahony,
Mr. John Miller,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Gilbert,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Briner.

Tellers,

Mr. David Storey,
Mr. McLaurin.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Cann,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Trefle,
Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Page,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. McNeill.

Tellers,

Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. McGarry.

Agreed to.

The Chairman left the chair to report accordingly.

No. 7.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1907–1908.

The Estimates under Railways having been postponed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND OF JUSTICE :—

The Estimates, Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice, having been agreed to.

THE JUDGES :—

Question proposed—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £7,237 for The Judges for the year 1907–8.

Motion made (*Mr. Gus. Miller*) That the item "Travelling Expenses of Supreme Court Judges "and their Associates, including rail passes £800," be reduced by £100,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Trefle,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Page,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Dacey.

Tellers,

Mr. Burgess,
Mr. McNeill.

Noes, 39.

Mr. Levy,
Mr. Hogue,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Oakes,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Barton,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Gilbert,
Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Briner,
Mr. McLaurin,
Lieut.-Colonel Onslow,
Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Gillies,
Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Wood.

Tellers,

Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. James.

Reduction of item negatived.

Estimate, The Judges, agreed to.

And the Estimate, Prothonotory and Registrar-in-Divorce, having been agreed to,—

No. 8.

MASTER IN EQUITY :—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £3,925 for "Master in Equity" for the year 1907–8.

Motion made (*Mr. Gus. Miller*) That the item "Master-in-Equity, £1,100," be reduced by £100, and question put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.	Noes, 43.	
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Nobbs,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. James,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Oakes,	Colonel Ryrie,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Moore,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Downes,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Carmichael,	Colonel Onslow,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. E. M. Clark,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Page,	Mr. Gillies,	*Tellers,*
Tellers,	Mr. Perry,	
	Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Moxham.
Mr. G. A. Jones.	Mr. Ball,	

Reduction of item negatived.

Estimate, Master-in-Equity, agreed to.

And the remaining Estimates under the head "The Attorney-General and Minister of Justice," and the Estimates under the heads "Secretary for Lands" and "Secretary for Public Works," having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Lee, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[6d.]

235—B

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 16 *DECEMBER*, 1907.

No. 1.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1907–1908.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public Instruction.

Question proposed—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £968,747 for Public Instruction for the year 1907–8.

Motion made (*Mr. Lynch*)—That the Estimate be reduced by £1,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 24.		Noes, 33.	
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Perry,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Trefié,	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Beeby.	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Dooley,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Page,		Mr. Wood,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. O'Sullivan,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Lee,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Lynch.	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. John Storey,		Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Barton,
Mr. G. A. Jones,		Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. McNeill,		Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Hollis,		Mr. Robson,	Mr. Moore.
Mr. Lonsdale,		Mr. Gilbert,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Macdonell,		Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. James,
Mr. Carmichael,		Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. John Miller.
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Fallick,	

Reduction of Estimates negatived.

Estimate, Public Instruction, agreed to.

And all the remaining Estimates having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Waddell, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress, and ask leave to sit again; also that the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY, 18 *DECEMBER*, 1907, A.M.

No. 2.

LIQUOR (AMENDMENT) BILL.
(*Resolution.*)

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

Resolved,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to amend the Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1905; to validate certain Acts, proclamations, and notifications, and to declare the law in certain respects; and for other purposes.

And Mr. Dacey, the Honorable Member for Alexandria, referring in his speech to the question of prohibition,—

The Chairman ruled that the Honorable Member was out of order in pursuing that line of Debate,—

Whereupon Mr. Dacey moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House.

The Point of Order is,—

That the Chairman ruled that Mr. Dacey could not discuss prohibition on the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Liquor Act, 1905, on the resolution before the Committee.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.		Noes, 39.	
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Mahony,	Mr. McCoy,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. James,	Mr. Robert Jones,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Page.	Mr. Waddell,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Peters,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Scobie,		Mr. Moore,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Gus. Miller.	Mr. Perry,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Holman,		Mr. Oakes,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Treflé,		Mr. Robson,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Lynch,		Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Meehan,		Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Broughton,		Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. McGowen,		Mr. Gilbert,	Mr. Carruthers,
Mr. Hollis,		Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Collins,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,		Mr. John Miller,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. E. M. Clark,		Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. O'Sullivan,		Sir James Graham,	*Tellers,*
Mr. Meagher,		Mr. Morton,	
Mr. Macdonell,		Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Charlton,		Mr. Lee,	Mr. Hindmarsh.
Mr. John Storey,		Mr. Latimer,	

Negatived.

Resolution agreed to.

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

No. 3.

LIQUOR (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Clauses 1 to 8 having been dealt with,—

Error or omission in proceedings of special court.

Clause 9. No proceedings before, and no determination or order by, a special court constituted under section seventy of the Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1905, shall be appealed against, challenged, stayed, reversed, arrested, or avoided for any error or omission unless some substantial wrong appears to have been done, or some other miscarriage of justice occasioned by reason of such error or omission. [*Read.*]

Question put, That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 42.		Noes, 18.
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Robert Jones,	Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Holman,	Mr. Nielsen,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. McCoy,	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Hogue,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. O'Sullivan,
Mr. Moore,	Mr. Briner,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. James,	Mr. Collins,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. E. M. Clark,
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Oakes,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Barton,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Meagher,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. McNeill.
Colonel Ryrie,	Mr. W. Millard,	*Tellers,*
Dr. Arthur,	Colonel Onslow.	
Mr. Nobbs,	*Tellers,*	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Mahony,		Mr. Broughton.
Mr. Perry,	Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Gillies,	Mr. Morton.	

Agreed to.

And the remaining clauses and several new clauses having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill with amendments to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,
Clerk Assistant.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Message from Governor, recommending provision for.	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.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Accountants	Mr. Broughton	....	....	7 Nov.	12 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Appropriation	Mr. Waddell	....	30 Oct. 16 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	17 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec.	....	....	....	*	20	Founded on Resolutions of Ways and Means.
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science Incorporation.	Sir James Graham	....	....	26 Nov.	26 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Broken Hill and Umberumberka Water Supply (Amendment)	Mr. Lee	19 Nov.	7 Nov.	19 Nov.	19 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	29 Nov. a.m.	29 Nov. a.m.	10 Dec.	....	....	....	18 Dec. a.m.	11	
Closer Settlement (Amendment)	Mr. Moore	6 Nov.	24 Oct.	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Nov. a.m.	21 Nov. a.m.	22 Nov. a.m.	22 Nov. a.m.	....	6 Dec.	....*	....	*	12	*Council's amendments amended and agreed, to 11th December. Council agrees to Assembly's amendments upon its amendments, 13th December, a.m.
Companies (Amendment)	Mr. Wade	....	....	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	29 Nov. a.m.	29 Nov. a.m.	....	10 Dec.	11 Dec.	....	17 Dec. a.m.	9	
Cooma to Bombala, *viâ* Nimitybelle, Railway	Mr. Lee	13 Dec. a.m.	12 Dec.	13 Dec. a.m.	13 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec.	18 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	..	Not returned by Council.
Consolidated Revenue Fund	Mr. Waddell	....	24 Oct.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct.	....	....	....	5 Nov.	5	Standing Orders suspended, 30th October. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means.
Crown Lands Acts (Amendment)	Mr. Moore	....	4 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Bill not brought in.
Darling Harbour Land Titles (*changed from*) Real Property (Certificates of Title).	Mr. Wade	....	....	5 Nov.	5 Nov.	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	....	28 Nov.	11 Dec.	....	17 Dec. a.m.	10	Short Title amended by Council.
Department of Agriculture	do	31 Oct. a.m.	24 Oct.	31 Oct. a.m.	31 Oct. a.m.	5 Nov.	5 Nov.	5 Nov.	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	20 Nov.	....	....	....	26 Nov.	6	
Drummoyne to Ryde Electric Tramway	Mr. Lee	9 Dec.	5 Dec.	9 Dec.	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	16	
Gun License	Mr. Broughton	....	....	13 Nov.	14 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Income Tax Deduction	Mr. Waddell	7 Nov.	5 Nov.	8 Nov. a.m.	8 Nov. a.m.	22 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	28 Nov.	28 Nov.	11 Dec.	....	....	....	17 Dec. a.m.	7	Motion for recommittal negatived.
Invalidity and Accidents Pensions	do	15 Nov. a.m.	7 Nov.	15 Nov. a.m.	15 Nov. a.m.	5 Dec. a.m.	5 Dec.	5 Dec.	6 Dec.	6 Dec.	....	13 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec.	....	*	22	
Landlord and Tenant (Amendment)	Mr. Holman	....	....	30 Oct.	30 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn, 3rd December.
Law of Evidence	Mr. Wade	....	....	....	9 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	*Pro forma* Bill.
Lease Conversion and Law Amendment	Mr. E. M. Clark	....	....	7 Nov.	11 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Liquor (Amendment)	Mr. Wade	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec.	19 Dec.	19 Dec.	....	....	....	*	21	Standing Orders suspended to pass through all stages as a matter of urgency, 18th December, a.m.
Loan	Mr. Waddell	....	16 Dec.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	18 Dec. a.m.	19 Dec.	....	....	....	*	19	Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means.

* Assent not reported.

No. 1.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS (1907—SECOND SESSION)—*continued.*

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Message from Governor, recommending provision for.	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.	Agreed to by Council with Amendment.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Lockhart to Clear Hills, *viâ* Boree Creek, Railway	Mr. Lee	9 Dec.	5 Dec.	9 Dec.	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	...	....	*	14	
Minimum Wage	Mr. Wood	10 Dec.	....	....	11 Dec.	12 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Mining (Amendment)	Mr. Perry	6 Dec.	6 Dec.	6 Dec.	6 Dec.	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	18	
Ministers' Salaries	Mr. Wade	6 Dec.	28 Nov.	6 Dec.	6 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	2	Amendment to read 2° this day six months, *negatived.*
Narromine to Peak Hill Railway	Mr. Lee	9 Dec.	5 Dec.	9 Dec.	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	13	
Necropolis (Amendment)	Mr. Moore	....	....	24 Oct.	29 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
New Lambton, Hartley Vale Colliery, and Australasia Coal Company Railways Resumption.	do	....	....	30 Oct.	30 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Poor Prisoners Defence	Mr. Wade	30 Oct.	24 Oct.	30 Oct.	30 Oct.	31 Oct.	1 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	....	4 Dec.	19 Dec.	....	*	23	Motion made to refer to Select Committee, and withdrawn.
Public Trustee	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	....	....	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Bill not brought in.
Public Works (Interest)	Mr. Lee	....	....	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	11 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	1	
Pure Food	Mr. Wade	29 Nov. a.m.	28 Nov.	29 Nov. a.m.	29 Nov. a.m.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Servants Registry	Mr. E. M. Clark	....	....	31 Oct.	5 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Shearers' Accommodation (Amendment)	Mr. Macdonell	....	....	7 Nov.	12 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Stamp Duties (Amendment)	Mr. Waddell	8 Nov. a.m.	5 Nov.	8 Nov. a.m.	8 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	29 Nov. a.m.	29 Nov. a.m.	11 Dec.	....	....	....	17 Dec. a.m.	8	
Testators' Family Maintenance	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	....	....	30 Oct.	30 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Motion made for 2°, and amendment moved to refer to Select Committee, and debate interrupted by Government Business taking precedence. Stopped by Prorogation.
Testator's Family Maintenance (No. 2)	Mr. Arthur Griffith.	....	....	7 Nov.	8 Nov. a.m.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	Stopped by Prorogation.
Totalizator	Mr. Levien	....	....	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Unclaimed Moneys	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	....	....	31 Oct.	31 Oct	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Wallsend to West Wallsend Tramway	Mr. Lee	9 Dec.	5 Dec.	9 Dec.	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	10 Dec.	17 Dec. a.m.	....	....	....	*	15	

No. 2.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

Short Titles of—		Brought up and read 1°.	Referred to Select Committee.	Reported by Select Committee.	Read 2° and Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3°, passed without Amendment, and returned to Council.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.
Public Bills.	Private Bills.										
Motor Traffic	.....	12 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
.....	Church of England Clergy Provident Fund (Sydney)	10 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Parramatta Friendly Societies Hall Site (Amendment)	.....	5 Dec.	....	....	13 Dec. a.m.	13 Dec. a.m.	13 Dec. a.m.	13 Dec. a.m.	*	17	

* Assent not reported.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Public Bills originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY shown on Register No. 1	39	
Number of Private Bills do do	0	
Number of Public Bills brought from the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL shown on Register No. 2	2	
Number of Private Bills do do do	1	
		42

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Passed and assented to	20	.....	20
Passed and reserved for Royal Assent	.....	.....	.....
Pro forma Bill	1	.....	1
Not returned by Legislative Council	1	.....	1
Stopped by Prorogation	15	1	16
Otherwise disposed of	4	.....	4
			42

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 20 December, 1907.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1908.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

No. of Address or Order.	When Passed. Votes. No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	Papers applied for. By Address.	By Order.	Return to Address or Order.	Register Number.	If to be Printed. Date of Order.
2	9	1907. 29 October ...	5	Mr. Briner	.....	Election of President of the Bellingen Shire Council	1907. 26 Nov.....	420	1907. 12 Dec.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

No. of Address or Order.	When Passed. Votes. No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	Papers applied for. By Address.	By Order.	Date of Presentation.	Return to Address or Order.	Register Number.	If to be Printed. Date of Order.
1	7	1907. 10 July	6	Dr. Arthur	.....	North Shore Bridge	.....	1907. 18 Dec. ..... a.m.	504	18 Dec.

REGISTER OF SEPARATE AND JOINT ADDRESSES (*NOT BEING FOR PAPERS*) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

Subject of Address.	Originated in the Assembly.				When Passed or Agreed to.			When and how Presented.				When and how Answered.				Remarks.
	Votes.				Votes.			Votes.				Votes.				
	No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	Entry.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom and how.	
		1907.				1907.			1907.				1907.			
The Governor's Opening Speech	2	9 Oct. ...	10	Mr. James	7	23 Oct. ... a.m.	3	8	24 Oct. ...	1	Mr. Speaker, accompanied by the House.	8	24 Oct. ...	1	His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.	
Advance by the Government to William Sandford, Limited	23	28 Nov. ..	6	Mr. Wade	25	5 Dec. ... a.m.	6	..	.....	...	Mr. Speaker ..	...	.....	...	.....	.....

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 20 December, 1907.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

[3d.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1908

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF 1907.

No. of Committee.	Designation of Committee.	When and how Appointed.	Members.	Chairman.	No. of Meetings. Called.	No. of Meetings. Held.	No. of Witnesses examined.	When Reported.
1	The Governor's Opening Speech	9 October, 1907. Votes No. 2, Entry 10... (*On motion of Mr. James.*)	Mr. Ball, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Downes, Mr. Mahony, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Thomas, Mr. James.	Mr. James	1	1	None	1907. 9 October.
2	Standing Orders †	24 October, 1907. Votes No. 8, Entry 13... (*On motion of Mr. Wade.*)	Mr. Speaker, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Cann, Mr. Cohen, Mr. McGowen, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Levy, Mr. Holman, Mr. Wade.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	Library *	24 October, 1907. Votes No. 8, Entry 14... (*On motion of Mr. Wade.*)	Mr. Speaker, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Gus. Miller, Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr. Collins, Mr. Norton, Mr. Wade.	The President	2	2	None	.....
4	Printing	24 October, 1907. Votes No. 8, Entry 15... (*On motion of Mr. Wade.*)	Mr. Robson, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Morton, Mr. Henley, Mr. G. A. Jones, Mr. Estell, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Charlton, Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Wade.	Mr. G. A. Jones ...	10	10	None	30 October, 8 November (a.m.), 15 Nov. (a.m.), 21, 28 Nov., 5, 12, Dec., 17 Dec. (a.m.), 19 Dec. (a.m.), 19 December.
5	Refreshment*	24 October, 1907. Votes No. 8, Entry 16... (*On motion of Mr. Wade.*)	Mr. Speaker, Mr. Briner, Mr. Gillies, Mr. Page, Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Edder, Mr. Brinsley Hall, Colonel Ryrie, Mr. Levien, Mr. Wade.	Mr. Levien	1	1	None	.....
6	Elections and Qualifications (*a*)	22 October, 1907. Votes No. 7, Entry 2 ... (*By Mr. Speaker's warrant, taking effect* 31 *October*, 1907.)	Mr. Ball, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Levy, Mr. Morton, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ducey, Mr. Holman, Mr. Downes, Mr. Macdonell.	Mr. Levy	12	11	13	15 November, a.m. *Walter Anderson v. John Storey, Balmain.* 4 December. *John Hurley v. James Dooley, Hartley.*

* Acts in conjunction with a similar Committee of the Legislative Council. † Confers on subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee of the Legislative Council.
(*a*) Mr. Speaker's Warrant laid upon the Table on the 9th October, 1907; withdrawn 16th October, 1907.

Legislative Assembly Office,
Sydney, 20th December, 1907.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

10854 155—A

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Minute	of the Public Service Board regarding the appointment of Mr. A. N. Barnett as Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney, and of Mr. J. L. King as City Coroner and Special Magistrate, Children's Court.		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations	under the Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1905		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Inebriates Act, 1900		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended and Additional Regulations.	under the Public Service Act, 1902		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Amendment of Rule	under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1901		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of the Public Service Board with regard to the granting of Special Leave of Absence, on account of ill-health, to Mr. Matthew Boland, Police Magistrate, Hillston.		Mr. Wade	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	under the Stock Act, 1901, prohibiting the introduction of Stock from Queensland.		Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	declaring certain works to be "Mining Purposes" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.		Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	declaring Diatomaceous Earth to be a mineral within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.		Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Proclamation	declaring Magnesite to be a mineral within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation	declaring Limestone, Slate, Marble, Mica, Pitch Blende, and Fire-clay, to be minerals within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Mining Appeal Court Rules	under the Mining Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Stock Diseases (Tick) Act, 1901	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations	under the Stock Act, 1901	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Mining Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Wardens' Court Rules	under the Mining Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Perry	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1907	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Amended Regulations	Nos. 213 and 214 under the Crown Lands Acts; Additional Regulation No. 46A, Amended Regulation No. 331, and Additional Form No. 6A, under the Crown Lands Acts; Amended Regulations Nos. 49, 148, 356, 366, 366A, and 367, under the Crown Lands Acts; Additional Regulation No. 370, Amended Form No. 119, and Additional Forms Nos. 125 and 126, under the Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1905; Amended Form No. 78, under the Crown Lands Acts; Additional Regulation No. 42, under the Closer Settlement Act, 1904; Amended Regulations Nos. 304 and 361, and Additional Forms Nos. 127, 128, and 129, under the Crown Lands Acts, and Amended Form No. 119, under the Crown Lands Amendment Act of 1905.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Notice	of intention to declare that Settlement Lease No. 1906-2, District of Tamworth, being portions 145, 146, 233, and 244, parish of Werrie, county of Buckland, applied for by William Joseph Anderson, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Notice	of intention to declare that After Auction Purchase of Block A, parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, Metropolitan Land District, applied for by Henry Anderson Dickinson, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Religious Purposes, under the Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1861.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Particulars	of Leases issued under the provisions of the Western Lands Act of 1901, from 10th July to 2nd October, 1907.	.....	Mr. Moore	9 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Stock Branch of the Department of Mines and Agriculture for the year 1906.	.....	Mr. Perry	15 October	To be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Letter from the Auditor-General ...	transmitting for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, under the directions contained in the 34th section of the Audit Act, 1902, copies of Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, authorising transfers of balances from certain Services to supplement the Votes of other Services, viz. :— Item 113—Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the State ..... £5,000 Item 114—Commission on payments in Sydney by Banking Institutions ..... 600 Item 119—Sewerage and Water Rates on various Public Buildings, &c., Sydney and Country Towns 1,000 Item 122—Interest on Advances by Banks in London 4,900 Item 123—Darling Harbour Resumptions—Interest on Compensation Money..... 10,000 Item 140—Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ..... 700 Total ..... £22,200 To Supplement the following Votes, viz. :— Item 179—Department of Lands—Contingencies .. ... £9,700 Item 183—Towards the purchase, acquisition, resumption of sites, maintenance, improvement, or compensation for improvements, fencing, &c., &c., Public Parks, Recreation Reserves, Bathing-places ..... 3,000 Item 198—Roads ..... 3,000 Item 203—Dredge Service ..... 3,000 Item 209—Equipment, travelling, transfer, removal, and other Allowances and Pay for Temporary Services ..... 1,000 Item 214—Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—Contingencies ..... 1,700 Item 217—State Children Relief Department—Contingencies ..... 500 Item 237—Stock and Brands Branch—Contingencies 300 Total £22,200	.....	Mr. Speaker	1907. 22 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improving the Railway Traffic at Emu Plains.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improving the Railway Traffic at Darling Harbour.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the Electric Tramway, Centennial Park.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption and appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improving the Railway Traffic between Clyde and Auburn.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improving the Railway Traffic at Darling Harbour.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Twenty-fourth Annual Report	on Inscribed Stock, with Appendices, under the Inscribed Stock Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Statement	of the transactions of the State Debt Commissioners for the year 1906-7.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed.	
Report	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for quarter ended 30th September, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Additional and Amended Regulations	under the Government Savings Banks Act, 1906		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations	under the Government Savings Bank Act, 1906		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	Nos. 223 and 224, under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	No. 225, under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Audit Act, 1902		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Trust Moneys Deposit Account from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for quarter ended 30th June, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for the year ended 30th June, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Statement	of Public Companies Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 30th June, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Bank Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 30th June, 1907		Mr. Waddell	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Statement	of Accounts of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended 30th June, 1907.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed.	
Twenty-fifth General Report	of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Forms	containing instructions sent by the Central Board for Old-age Pensions to the various District Boards, for their guidance in dealing with applications for Old-age Pensions under section 10 of the Old-age Pensions Act, 1900.		Mr. Waddell	24 October	To be printed.	
Report	of the Inspector-General of the Insane for the year 1906		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Fire Brigades Board, Sydney, for the year 1906		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, for the year 1906		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Aborigines Protection Board for the year 1906		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Director of the Botanic Gardens and Domains for the year 1906.		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed.	
Additional Regulations	under the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, and the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906.		Mr. Wood	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations	under the Dentists Act, 1900		Mr. Wood	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900		Mr. Wood	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	under the Public Health Act, 1902.		Mr. Wood	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Board of Fisheries for New South Wales for the year 1906		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1906; together with Tables, &c.		Mr. Wood	24 October	To be printed.	
Information	respecting the Parliamentary Reporting Staff		Mr. Wade	24 October	To be printed.	
Amended By-laws	of the University of Sydney		Mr. Hogue	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public School Purposes, at Birrego, Five-mile Tree, Dorroughby Grass.		Mr. Hogue	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year 1906; together with Appendices.		Mr. Hogue	24 October	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ended 30th June, 1907.		Mr. Hogue	24 October	To be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Bugilbone Bore.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction and establishment of a Ground for Public Recreation at Newington.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Talmoi Bore.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Murrumbidgee Northern Irrigation Scheme.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Staunmore Road Stormwater Channel.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Rookwood Stormwater Channel.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Weetaliba Bore.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Murrumbidgee Northern Irrigation Scheme.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Tyreel Bore.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the construction of the Narrabri, Walgett, and Collarendabri Railway.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Staunmore Road Stormwater Channel.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Boronga Bore.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Barren Jack Dam.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of the Public Service Board, in connection with the grading of the Officers of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.		Mr. Lee	24 October	To be printed.	
Minute	of the Public Service Board, regrading Salaries of Messrs. H. H. Newell and O. J. Moore, Assistant District Works Officers, and Mr. E. E. McGowan, Engineering Assistant, Public Works Department.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	of the Trustees of Mercadool Bore Water Trust, under Water and Drainage Act, 1902.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	of the Municipal Districts of Corowa and Warren, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880–1905.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations	Nos. 23 and 28, under the Wentworth Irrigation Act		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the completion of the Sewerage Works for Newcastle and Suburbs.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	under the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Acts		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the completion of the Western Suburbs Low Level Sewerage, Lower Long Cove Pumping Station No. 21, and Rising Main Sewerage, Contracts Nos. 438 and 632; Rockdale Sewerage, Bray's Drain Pipe Line, Sewerage Contract No. 348; Low Level Drainage, Homebush Creek Branch Extension, Contract No. 182A; Burwood Low Level Sewerage 1st Division Main Sewer, Burwood Low Level Sewerage 2nd Division Main Sewer, and Concord Low Level Sewerage Main Sewer, Sewerage Contracts Nos. 362, 364 and 383; Western Suburbs Low Level Sewerage, Pumping Station No. 22, and Rising Main, Contract No. 637.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon ble	ecommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Additional Regulation	No. 78A, under the Water and Drainage Act, 1902		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	of the Municipal District of Cobar, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880–1905.		Mr. Lee	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notice	of intention to declare that After Auction Purchase of allotment 2, of section 13, village of Burraga, Land District of Carcoar, applied for by Grace Victoria Bruce, shall cease to be voidable.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulation	No. 4A, under the Closer Settlement Acts		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Park at Cook's River.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Alterations or Cancellations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Return	of Leases granted under the provisions of section 18, Crown Lands Act Amendment Act, 1903.		Mr. Moore	24 October	To be printed.	
Amended Regulations	Nos. 324 and 367, and Amended Timber and Quarry Regulations Nos. 3, 18, 26, and 33, under the Crown Lands Acts.		Mr. Moore	24 October	Not to be printed.	
Return	showing Decisions of the Improvement Leases Cancellation Board with regard to Cancelled and Forfeited Improvement Leases.		Mr. Moore	29 October	To be printed.	
Notice	of intention to declare that Conditional Lease No. 06/61, Land District of Armidale, being portion 65, parish of Winton, county of Inglis, applied for by Richard Missen, shall cease to be voidable.		Mr. Moore	29 October	Not to be printed.	
Minute	of the Public Service Board regarding the appointment of Mr. R. A. Gilfillan as Secretary to the Public Service Board.		Mr. Wade	29 October	Not to be printed.	

No. 3 Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 30th October, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 1, dated 30th October, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Altered By-laws	of the Municipality of Condobolin, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1905.		Mr. Leo	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Stock Act, 1901		Mr. Perry	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Park at Stanwell Park.		Mr. Moore	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villiages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.		Mr. Moore	30 October	Not to be printed.	
Particulars	of Western Lands Leases issued from 16th October to 23rd October, 1907.		Mr. Moore	31 October	Not to be printed.	
Return	respecting Imperial and Colonial Pay to Officers and Men of "A" Battery who served in South Africa.		Mr. Waddell	5 November	Not to be printed	
Return	respecting Claims of Returned Soldiers who served in South Africa.		Mr. Waddell	5 November	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Notice	of intention to declare that Additional Conditional Lease No. 05-60, Land District of Armidale, being portion 389, parish of Metz, county of Sandon, applied for by Robert Waters, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Moore	5 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	by the Government Architect regarding Local Supply of Building Material in connection with proposed Federal Capital Site at Canberra.	.....	Mr. Lee	5 November	To be printed.	
Report	by the Acting Chief Engineer for Rivers, Water Supply, and Drainage, regarding Water Supply in connection with the proposed Federal Capital Site at Canberra, with Further Minute by the Chief Engineer for Rivers, Water Supply, and Drainage.	.....	Mr. Lee	5 November	To be printed.	
List	Public Service, for 1907	.....	Mr. Wade	5 November	To be printed	Already in print.
Minute	of the Public Service Board regarding the promotion of Mr. F. A. Bland, Clerk, Public Service Board Office.	.....	Mr. Wade	5 November	Not to be printed.	
Despatch	from the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting an Order of His Majesty the King-in-Council of the 12th August, 1907, for giving effect to an Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden, regarding Surrender of Fugitive Criminals.	.....	Mr. Wade	5 November	Not to be printed.	
Despatch	from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copy of an Order of His Majesty the King-in-Council of the 12th August, 1907, for giving effect to a Treaty of Extradition between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Panama, regarding Surrender of Fugitive Criminals.	.....	Mr. Wade	5 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Water Supply at Beckom, in connection with the Temora to Barellan Railway.	.....	Mr. Lee	7 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Forestry Branch, Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1907.	.....	Mr. Moore	7 November	To be printed	Already in print.

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 7th November, 1907.

M. F. MORTON,
Chairman, *pro tem.*

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907

[Sd.] 11774— 206—

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 2, dated 7th November, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improvement of Railway Traffic at Glennie's Creek.	.....	Mr. Waddell	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the construction of the Barren Jack Dam.	.....	Mr. Lee	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the supply of Water for the town of Katoomba.	.....	Mr. Lee	12 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau of New South Wales, for the year ended 30th June, 1907; together with certain Appendices.	.....	Mr. Lee	12 November	To be printed.	
Amended Regulation	of the Goulburn Fire Brigade Board, under the Fire Brigades Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Wood	13 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for Railways, respecting the bursting of a Steam Motor Boiler on the Burwood-Mortlake Tramway Line.	.....	Mr. Waddell	13 November	To be printed.	
Additional Regulations	Nos. 139 and 140, under the Explosives Act, 1905	.....	Mr. Waddell	13 November	Not to be printed.	
Rules	under the Navigation Act, 1901	.....	Mr. Waddell	13 November	Not to be printed.	
Regulation	under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900	.....	Mr. Waddell	13 November	Not to be printed.	
Return	of Classification Reserves in the Raleigh Electorate	.....	Mr. Moore	13 November	.....	Postponed for further consideration.
Notification	of Cancellation of Regulation No. 9, and Forms Nos. 1 and 2 thereunder, as also Form No. 8 [as prescribed by Regulation 40 under the Pastures Protection Act, 1902, and substitution of Amended Regulation No. 9, and Amended Forms Nos. 1 and 8, in lieu thereof.	.....	Mr. Moore	13 November	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	13 November	Not to be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 14th November, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

[3d.] 12774— 216—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 3, dated 14th November, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Return	of Classification Reserves in the Raleigh Electorate		Mr. Moore	13 November	To be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improving the Electric Tramway Systems at Zetland and Botany.		Mr. Waddell	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation	under the Public Service Act, 1902		Mr. Wade	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1901		Mr. Wade	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of Resolutions, Proceedings, and Debates of the Premiers' Conference held at Brisbane, May, 1907.		Mr. Wade	20 November	To be printed.	
Return	showing Number and Area of Parks and Recreation Reserves within the Metropolitan Area.		Mr. Moore	20 November	To be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the Preservation of Water Supply, or other Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Park at Clinch's Pond, near Liverpool.		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulation	No. 159A, and Additional Forms 88A and 110A, under the Crown Lands Acts.		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Evidence, Reports, &c.	in connection with the Myall Creek Closer Settlement Case		Mr. Moore	20 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the President of the State Children Relief Board for the year ended 5th April, 1907.		Mr. Hogue	20 November	To be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 21st November, 1907

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

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1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 4, dated 21st November, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Report and Proceedings	of the Board appointed under the Improvement Leases Cancellation Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Moore	21 November	To be printed	Already in print.
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the construction of the Narrabri, Walgett, and Collarendabri Railway.	.....	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the Murrumbidgee Northern Irrigation.	.....	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with the Port Kembla Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with construction of the Merrigal Bore.	.....	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Obelisk Hill Reservoir, in connection with the Hunter River District Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Return to an Order	"Election of President of the Bellingen Shire Council"	Mr. Briner	Mr. Lee	26 November	.....	Postponed for further consideration.
Statement	regarding New South Wales Stock inscribed by the Bank of England in London, to 30th June, 1907.	.....	Mr. Waddell	26 November	To be printed.	
Statement	respecting Tenants within the Rocks or Resumed Area, West Sydney	.....	Mr. Waddell	26 November	To be printed.	
Amended Form	No. 53, under the Pastures Protection Act, 1902	.....	Mr. Moore	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Return	showing number of, and aggregate area of, each class of reserve in the Forbes and Parkes Land Districts.	.....	Mr. Moore	26 November	.....	Postponed for further consideration.
Regulations	under the Local Government Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Lee	27 November	Not to be printed.	
Regulations	under the Mining Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Perry	27 November	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Nautical School-ship "Sobraon" for the year ended 30th April, 1907.	.....	Mr. Hogue	27 November	To be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	27 November	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	27 November	Not to be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 28th November, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

[3d.] 13300 —228—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 5, dated 28th November, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Return to an Order	"Election of President of the Bellingen Shire Council"	Mr. Briner	Mr. Lee	26 November	Not to be printed.	
Return	showing number of, and aggregate area of, each class of reserve in the Forbes and Parkes Land Districts.		Mr. Moore	26 November	To be printed.	
Statement	respecting the new Regulations dealing with the Classification of Schools, and with the Training, Examination, Classification, Transfer, Promotion, and Salaries of Teachers, also the Regulations.		Mr. Hogue	28 November	To be printed.	Already in print.
Synopsis	of Voting at the General Election, 10th September, 1907		Mr. Wood	28 November	To be printed.	Already in print.
By-laws	under the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880–1889		Mr. Lee	3 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for the year ended 30th June, 1907; together with Appendices, Plans, Photographs, &c.		Mr. Lee	3 December	To be printed.	
Opinion	of the Attorney-General as to whether the Eyesight and Hearing Tests for the Railway and Tramway Service should be laid down by Regulation.		Mr. Waddell	3 December	To be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 5th December, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 6, dated 5th December, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Report	on the Broughton Island Experiments, by Dr. Frank Tidswell, Acting Chief Medical Officer of the Government, respecting the use of Virus for destruction of Rabbits, as proposed by Dr. Danysz; together with Appendices.	.....	Mr. Moore	1907. 5 December	To be printed.	
Return to an Order	"Election of President of the Bellingen Shire Council"	Mr. Briner	Mr. Lee	26 November	To be printed.	(In part.) *Reported upon on 5th December, 1907. Referred for reconsideration, 6th December, 1907.*
Return	showing cost of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Lands Department.	.....	Mr. Wade	6 December	To be printed.	
Interim Report	of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Forestry; together with Appendices.	.....	Mr. Moore	6 December	To be printed.	Already in print.
Regulations	under the Vine and Vegetation Diseases (Fruit Pests) Act, 1906	.....	Mr. Moore	9 December	Not to be printed.	
Return	respecting Promotions in the Department of Audit	.....	Mr. Wood	10 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended 30th June, 1907	.....	Mr. Perry	11 December	To be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the Preservation of Water Supply, or other Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	11 December	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villiages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	11 December	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	11 December	Not to be printed.	
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Moore	11 December	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Acts, 1897.	.....	Mr. Moore	11 December	Not to be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 12th December, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

[Price 2d.] 13836 240—

[8d.] 14006 245—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 7, dated 12th December, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1907.		
Report	by the Chief Inspector of Stock on the mortality in stock at Muswellbrook.	.....	Mr. Perry	12 December	To be printed.	
Return	respecting Employees, Tenants, and Dwellings in the Observatory Hill (Rocks) Resumed Area.	.....	Mr. Waddell	16 December	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Water Supply for Railway purposes at Linden.	.....	Mr. Waddell	16 December	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, in connection with Murrumbidgee Northern Irrigation.	.....	Mr. Lee	16 December	Not to be printed.	
By-laws	in connection with the Water Supply for the Municipality of Albury, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880–1905	.....	Mr. Lee	16 December	Not to be printed.	
Further Return	respecting cost of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Lands Department.	.....	Mr. Wade	16 December	To be printed.	

Reading-room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 17th December, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

[3d.] 14007 246—

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October, 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 8, dated 17th December, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Schedules	One to six, Estimates, 1907-1908, Department of Public Works (Construction).	.....	Mr. Lee	1907. 18 December, A.M.	To be printed	Already in print.
Schedules	One to six, Additional Estimates, 1907-1908, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Lee	18 December, A.M.	To be printed	Already in print.
Schedules	A to H, Additional Estimates, 1907-1908, Department of Public Works (Roads, &c.).	.....	Mr. Lee	18 December, A.M.	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30th June, 1907, together with Appendices and Photographs.	.....	Mr. Lee	18 December, A.M.	To be printed	Already in print.
Return to an Order	"North Shore Bridge"	Dr. Arthur	Mr. Lee	18 December, A.M.	To be printed.	
Return	showing the amount of rate levied by each of the respective Shire Councils, with Summary.	.....	Mr. Lee	18 December, A.M.	To be printed.	

Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 18th December, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

[3d.] 14127 264—

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 24th October 1907, Votes No. 8, Entry 15, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 9, dated 18th December, 1907, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return	respecting applications for the position of engineer, fitter, and turner in the Government Printing Office, together with copies of testimonials.	.....	Mr. Waddell	1907. 19 December	To be printed.	
Proclamation and regulations	under the Vine and Vegetation Diseases Act, 1901	.....	Mr. Perry	19 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the National Park Trust for the year ended 30th June, 1907	.....	Mr. Wood	19 December	To be printed.	
Amended regulations	under the Dentists Act	.....	Mr. Wood	19 December	Not to be printed.	
Report	of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended 30th June, 1907.	.....	Mr. Wade	19 December	To be printed.	Already in print.
Minute	of the Public Service Board with regard to the appointment of Mr. Stephen Murphy, as Clerk of Petty Sessions and Chamber Magistrate, Central Police Office.	.....	Mr. Wade	19 December	Not to be printed.	

Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 19th December, 1907.

G. A. JONES,
Chairman.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—WALTER ANDERSON *v.* JOHN STOREY—BALMAIN.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
15 *November*, 1907, A.M.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1907.
[9*d*.]

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(SECOND SESSION.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ELECTION PETITION.—WALTER ANDERSON *v.* JOHN STOREY—BALMAIN.

VOTES No. 7. ENTRY 2. TUESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1907.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

"*By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales, in the "Commonwealth of Australia.*

"PURSUANT to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the "State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, by the Parliamentary Electorates "and Elections Act, 1902, I do hereby appoint—

"Richard Thomas Ball, Esquire,
"Matthew Charlton, junior, Esquire,
"Daniel Levy, Esquire,
"Robert Davidson, Esquire,
"Donald Macdonell, Esquire,
Mark Fairles Morton, Esquire,
Frederick William Arthur Downes, Esquire,
John Rowland Dacey, Esquire, and
William Arthur Holman, Esquire,—

"being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and "Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

"Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney, "this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine "hundred and seven.

"WILLIAM McCOURT,
"Speaker."

VOTES No. 11. THURSDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1907.

1. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—

(1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported* :—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant, appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Tuesday, 22nd October, 1907, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was, therefore, open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 117th section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902.

(2.) *Members Sworn* :—Richard Thomas Ball, Esquire, Matthew Charlton, junior, Esquire, Daniel Levy, Esquire, Robert Davidson, Esquire, Donald Macdonell, Esquire, Mark Fairles Morton, Esquire, Frederick William Arthur Downes, Esquire, John Rowland Dacey, Esquire, and William Arthur Holman, Esquire, came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee.

(3.) *Appointment of First Meeting of Committee* :—Pursuant to the requirement of the 121st section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday next, in No. 3 Committee Room.

VOTES No. 13. WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

2. ELECTION PETITION (*Balmain*):—Mr. Wood, *by command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor from Walter Anderson, of Balmain, in the State of New South Wales, representing that at the last General Election John Storey and the Petitioner were candidates for the Electoral District of Balmain; that the Petitioner was duly nominated, and was and is a person duly qualified by law to be elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly; that on the day of the declaration of the Poll the Returning Officer declared the number of votes polled to be as follows:—For John Storey three thousand one hundred votes, and for the Petitioner three thousand and fifty-eight votes, and he declared the number of informal votes to be seventy-two; he thereupon declared John Storey to be duly elected, and afterwards endorsed on the Writ the name of John Storey as the person so elected, and returned the Writ; that the Petitioner believes that, in consequence of many mistakes being made in counting the ballot-papers, and deciding upon the votes for the respective candidates, and in consequence of unqualified persons being permitted to record votes, John Storey did not poll the number of votes declared by the Returning Officer; that certain of the ballot-papers were declared to be informal which were not informal, and that such votes should have been counted in Petitioner's favour; that certain persons were permitted to record votes who should have been prohibited from voting, and others who were not qualified by law to vote at the election, and that a number of unnaturalised aliens were permitted to vote; that at a number of booths in the Electorate more than fifty ballot-papers were counted in favour of John Storey by the Presiding Officers, although the cross was not placed in the square opposite his name, but was placed outside such square, and should have been declared informal; that at a number of booths ballot-papers, being more than sufficient to give the Petitioner a majority, and which were marked in his favour, were rejected by the Presiding Officers as informal, on the ground that the crosses were not marked within the square on such ballot-papers opposite his name, but were marked opposite his name outside of the square; that there was personation of voters at the election; that the Petitioner has caused the sum of £50 to be paid into the Bank of New South Wales to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in relation to this Petition, and praying,—that this Petition may be dealt with according to law; that the return of John Storey as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Balmain may be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid; that a recounting of all ballot-papers may be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that, for the reasons advanced, it may be declared that John Storey was not lawfully elected, and is not a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Balmain; that it may be declared and determined that the Petitioner was duly elected to serve and be a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Balmain, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Wood, That the Petition be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES No. 17. FRIDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1907, A.M.

6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS (*Election Petition—Walter Anderson v. John Storey, Balmain*):—Mr. Levy, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on 6th November, 1907, the Petition of Walter Anderson, in reference to the return of John Storey, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain.

And the Report having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

"The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 22nd October, 1907, "to whom was referred, on the 6th November, 1907, a Petition from Walter Anderson against the "return of John Storey, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain, have "determined and do hereby declare—

"(1.) That John Storey, Esquire, the sitting Member, was duly elected as Member for the "Electoral District of Balmain.

"(2.) That the Petition of Walter Anderson is not frivolous nor vexatious.

"(3.) That the Committee make no award as to costs.

"*No. 3 Committee, Legislative Assembly,*
"*14th November*, 1907.

DANIEL LEVY,
Chairman."

Mr. Levy moved, That the Report and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence be printed.

Question put and passed.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—WALTER ANDERSON *v.* JOHN STOREY—BALMAIN.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 22nd October, 1907, to whom was referred on the 6th November, 1907, a Petition from Walter Anderson, against the return of John Storey, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain,—have determined and do hereby declare:—

(1.) That John Storey, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain.

(2.) That the Petition of Walter Anderson is not frivolous nor vexatious.

(3.) That the Committee make no award as to costs.

DANIEL LEVY,
Chairman.

No. 3 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
14 *November*, 1907.

6

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

In the matter of the Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor from Walter Anderson, alleging that, for the reasons therein stated, the election of John Storey for the Electoral District of Balmain was an undue election.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Levy, in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings, by which the Petition of Walter Anderson was referred to the Committee.
3. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Walter Anderson, to which a bank deposit receipt was attached, as follows:—

To His Excellency, Sir HARRY HOLDSWORTH RAWSON, Admiral in the Royal Navy, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The humble Petition of Walter Anderson, of Balmain, in the State of New South Wales,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That at the last General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, John Storey and your Petitioner were severally candidates to be elected as Member of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of Balmain.

2. That at the nomination for the said election, your Petitioner was duly nominated and proposed as such Member.

3. That before and at the time of such nomination and from thence your Petitioner was and is a person duly qualified by law to be elected a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

4. That the Returning Officer on the day of the declaration of the said Poll for the said Electoral District declared the number of votes polled for the respective Candidates to be as follows:—For the said John Storey, 3,100 votes; for your Petitioner, 3,058 votes; and he declared the number of informal votes to be 72; and he thereupon declared the said John Storey to be duly elected as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District, and the said Returning Officer afterwards indorsed on the said Writ the name of the said John Storey as the person so elected, and returned the said Writ.

5. That the said Returning Officer for the said Electoral District publicly declared that the Candidate, John Storey, polled 3,100 votes; and your Petitioner has been informed, and verily believes it to be the fact, that in consequence of many mistakes being made in counting the ballot-papers and deciding upon the votes for the respective Candidates, and in consequence of unqualified persons being permitted to record votes, the said John Storey did not poll that number of votes.

6. That your Petitioner has heard, and verily believes the same to be true, that certain of the ballot-papers were declared to be informal which, as a matter of fact, were not informal, and that such votes should have been counted in favour of your Petitioner.

7. That your Petitioner has been informed, and verily believes the same to be true, that certain persons were permitted to record votes who should have been prohibited from voting pursuant to the provisions of the "Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902."

8. That your Petitioner has been informed, and verily believes the same to be true, that certain persons were permitted to vote who were not qualified by law to vote at the said election.

9. That your Petitioner has been informed, and verily believes it to be true, that a number of unnaturalised aliens were permitted to vote in the said election.

10. That at a number of booths in the said Balmain Electorate more than fifty ballot-papers on the occasion of the said election were, in the scrutiny, counted in favour of the said John Storey by the Presiding Officers, although the cross was not placed in the square opposite his name, but was placed outside such square, and should have been declared informal.

11. That at a number of booths in the said Electorate a number of ballot-papers, being more than sufficient to give me a majority on the occasion of the said election, and which were marked in my favour, were, in the scrutiny, rejected by the Presiding Officers as informal on the ground that the crosses were not marked within the square on such ballot-papers opposite my name, but were marked opposite my name outside of the said square.

12. That thirteen persons at least voted at the said election who were not qualified to vote, namely the following persons:—

William Hamilton... ...	"Royal Hotel," Glenmore-road, Paddington.
Annie Elizabeth Hamilton	,, ,, ,,
Alfred Randal	,, ,, ,,
Mabel Randal	,, ,, ,,
Martha Chaimowitz ...	28 Beattie-street, Balmain.
Phillip Chaimowitz ...	,, ,,
Henry Vernon Foerster ...	60 Beattie-street Balmain.
Isabel Foerster	,, ,,
Margaret Foerster ...	,, ,,
Mary O'Grady	2 Stephen-street, Balmain.
Susannah Rose Gross ...	34 Phillip-street, Balmain.
James Schmidt	25 College-street, Balmain.
Emma Schmidt	,, ,,

13.

13. That in one case, that of Mabel Miles, who has been out of the Electorate of Balmain for three years, there was personation, as, although the said Mabel Miles did not vote, some one voted in her name.

14. That your Petitioner, pursuant to the "Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902," has caused the sum of £50 to be paid into the Bank of New South Wales to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in relation to this Petition, and the Bank deposit receipt for such payment is hereunto annexed.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays—

1. That this petition may be dealt with according to law.
2. That the return of the said John Storey as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of Balmain may be declared null and void for the reasons aforesaid.
3. That a recounting of all ballot-papers may be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
4. That for the reasons aforesaid it may be declared that the said John Storey was not lawfully elected, and is not such a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of Balmain.
5. That it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said election to serve and be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of Balmain and is entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Legislative Assembly.

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

Dated at Sydney, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

WALTER ANDERSON,
Petitioner.

Bank of New South Wales.
Duplicate.
16th Oct., 1907.
Fifty Pounds.

Sydney, 16th October, 1907.

Paid into the Bank of New South Wales, to be placed to the credit of the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, the sum of Fifty pounds stg., by the hands of Walter Anderson.

R. SEWELL,
Teller.

4. The Clerk submitted a letter from the Honorable the Speaker, enclosing a letter which had been received from John Storey, Esquire, the sitting Member for Balmain, giving notice of his intention to defend his seat, which he read, as follows:—

"The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 7 November, 1907.

"To the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

"Gentlemen,

"I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been "received by me from John Storey, Esquire, the Sitting Member for Balmain, giving notice of his "intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration."

"I have, &c.,
"WILLIAM McCOURT,
"Speaker."

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir,

Sydney, 7 November, 1907.

In accordance with the 129th section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to defend my seat as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred a Petition from Walter Anderson, touching the validity of my election and return as Member for the said Electoral District.

I have, &c.,
JOHN STOREY.

The Honorable the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

5. Parties called in.

Present:—Walter Anderson, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
John Storey, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for the Sitting Member*).

6. Richard Aldous Arnold (*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*), called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness produced the Writ of Election certifying to the Election of John Storey as Member for Balmain, also the Ballot-papers for the Electoral District of Balmain.
Witness withdrew.

7. Charles Sydney Nash (*Plumber and Gasfitter*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

8. John Turnbull (*Presser*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

9. Herbert Francis Kennedy (*Labourer*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

10. Mr. Holman moved that a scrutiny of the Ballot-papers be made.
Question put and passed.

11. The Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
The Chairman then announced the result of the recount as follows:—

For Mr. John Storey	3,085
For Mr. Walter Anderson	3,042
Informal	104

12. Mr. Dacey moved, that the recount be adopted by the Committee.
Question put and passed.

13. The Committee adjourned till To-morrow, at 10·30 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 14 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Levy, in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.
Mr. Downes,	

In attendance :—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

2. Parties called in.

   Present :—Walter Anderson, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
   John Storey, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
   J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for the Sitting Member*).

3. The Chairman announced the result of the scrutiny of the Ballot-papers as follows :—

For Mr. John Storey	3,085
For Mr. Walter Anderson	3,042
Informal	104

4. Mr. J. A. Browne addressed the Committee.

5. Mr. Walter Anderson addressed the Committee, and intimated his intention of withdrawing his Petition.

6. Mr. J. A. Browne applied to the Committee to award expenses to the Sitting Member (Mr. John Storey).

7. Committee deliberated as to their Report; room cleared.

8. Mr. Morton moved, That John Storey, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was duly elected as Member for the Electoral District of Balmain.
   Question put and passed.

9. Mr. Morton moved,—That the Petition of Walter Anderson, Esquire, is not frivolous nor vexatious.
   Question put and passed.

10. Mr. Morton moved,—That the Committee make no award as to costs.

11. Mr. Holman moved,—That the Committee being of opinion that the inquiry into the Balmain Election was justified by the differing methods of dealing with informal votes proved to have prevailed among the Deputy Returning Officers, and being further of opinion that such differing of methods was due to uncertainty in the interpretation of a new Act, and being further of opinion that the public interest has been served by the inquiry, recommend that the expenses of both parties be paid by the Crown to the extent of £10 10s. each to Walter Anderson, Esquire, and John Storey, Esquire.

    Question put.

    Committee divided.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Levy.	Mr. Morton.

    The numbers being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote with the Ayes, and declared the Question carried in the affirmative.

12. Resolved, on motion of Mr. Holman,—That the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived be embodied in a Report and presented to the House.

13. The Committee then adjourned.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

ELECTION PETITION—W. ANDERSON v. J. STOREY.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

Daniel Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson, the Petitioner, appeared in person.

Mr. J. A. Browne, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. John Storey.

Richard Aldous Arnold, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] You are clerk of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
2. You produce the writ in connection with the Parliamentary Election for the Electorate of Balmain? Yes.
3. Was the name of John Storey endorsed as the member returned? Yes.
4. You also produce the ballot-papers? Yes.
5. Those have been in your possession, having been sent to you by the Returning Officer. They were sent to me by the Returning Officer, and have been in my possession ever since.

Charles Sydney Nash, called in, sworn, and examined :—

6. *Chairman.*] What are you? A plumber and gasfitter.
7. What position did you occupy at the recent election at Balmain? Inside scrutineer for Mr. Anderson.
8. *Mr. Morton.*] At what booth? From R-to T, at Gladstone Park.
9. *Mr. Anderson.*] Will you tell the Committee in what way the ballot-papers were counted as regards formal and informal votes? When the poll closed, the Presiding Officer, Mr. Elliott, asked what we intended to treat as formal and informal, and Mr. Storey's scrutineer and myself came to the decision that everything outside the square was to be informal, and everything that was inside the square was to be taken as formal. There was mention made as to the intention. I took it that the intention meant that if a cross was opposite either Mr. Storey's name, or Mr. Anderson's name. But we came to the conclusion that everything outside the square was to be informal.
10. *Chairman.*] Were there any papers with one of the names scored out? I could not say from memory.
11. *Mr. Dacey.*] How many informal votes were there in your booth? Either thirteen or fifteen; I forget now which, but I think it was fifteen.
12. Do you remember how the majority of them were marked? No; we just took the papers out, and those with marks that were not within the square were thrown on one side in a heap, and they were counted afterwards as informal votes.
13. *Mr. Holman.*] In the case of those fifteen, there would be no cross in the square at all? No, no marks at all in the square.
14. They were counted as informal? Yes.
15. *Chairman.*] The Presiding Officer was agreeable to that? Yes, the Presiding Officer was quite agreeable, and also the Poll Clerk.
16. *Mr. Davidson.*] Were any ballot-papers with the cross inside the square and other marks upon the paper counted as formal votes? No, I do not think so. I think that everything outside the square, whether it was a mark or a cross or anything else, was deemed informal.
17. I mean were ballot-papers that were marked with a cross inside the square, as well as with some other mark on the paper, counted as formal or informal? They would be counted as informal.
18. *Mr. Holman.*] Were there any of those amongst the fifteen? I really could not say from memory.
19. When I asked you a moment ago practically the same thing, you thought then that they would all be without any mark inside the square? I think I did say that, but I do not think there were any with a cross, and then a mark to the candidate's name. I think they would be taken as informal.
20. *Chairman.*] You came to an understanding that any other mark would invalidate a vote? Yes, that is correct. The cross either for Mr. Storey or Mr. Anderson should have been in the square to be counted as formal. That was the decision we came to.

Witness—C. S. Nash, 13 November, 1907.

21. You also came to the decision that any mark on the paper in addition to the cross would make the paper informal? That is right.
22. *Mr. Morton.*] Was there any dispute? No dispute whatever.
23. It was arranged before you started to count the papers? Yes; it was arranged before the ballot-papers were opened. When the poll closed the ballot-boxes were sealed down, and Mr. Elliott, the Presiding Officer, asked what we intended to take as informal.
24. Did he express any opinion? No opinion whatever. When we came to the decision we did, he said he was perfectly satisfied.
25. *Mr. Browne.*] You say there were thirteen or fifteen informal papers? Yes; I think there were fifteen; I would not be sure of the exact number—whether it was thirteen or fifteen—but I fancy it was fifteen.
26. Of those thirteen or fifteen, do you remember how many you rejected because of the cross being outside the square? No. When the ballot-papers were taken out of the box, those that were marked either outside of the square, or with a stroke through, were put on one side.
27. And others that you rejected as informal for other reasons? No, there were no other papers rejected.
28. Were the whole of those thirteen or fifteen rejected because the cross was outside the square? Yes.
29. *Chairman.*] Do you remember how many votes were recorded at your booth? No, I do not.
30. *Mr. Morton.*] How many booths were there altogether? There was only one booth where I was. There were three boxes inside the booth, and we were sitting right opposite the three boxes from R to T.
31. *Mr. Holman.*] How many would there be—eight divisions of the alphabet? The top of my roll was marked from R to T. That is all the information I can give you. There were three boxes in the polling-booth.
32. *Mr. Browne.*] Amongst the fifteen informal, do you remember any ballot-papers that were altogether blank, and had no cross on at all? No.
33. *Chairman.*] I do not understand what you mean by there being three ballot-boxes? There were four ballot-boxes.
34. Then there must have been four different compartments according to the letters of the alphabet? No. There was a no-license box. The no-license papers went into one box, and the ballot-papers for the ordinary election went into another box. Mr. Young, the Presiding Officer, had a man seated between these two boxes to see that no white papers were put where the pink papers should be put.
35. That was in one compartment from R to T? They were at the end of the Presiding Officer's table from R to T. The Presiding Officer sat in the middle, the poll clerk sat on one side, and I sat on the other, and Mr. Storey's scrutineer sat at the back of the Presiding Officer.
36. The same would be the case in each compartment? I can say nothing about that; I was not in any of the other booths.
37. *Mr. Morton.*] Who was your Presiding Officer? Mr. Elliott.
38. Was he the Returning Officer of the electorate? No; Mr. Young was.
39. Who was the Deputy? I could not say. I know Mr. Elliott was the Presiding Officer in our booth.
40. *Mr. Holman.*] How many booths were there altogether similar in organisation to the one you were in? I could not say.
41. *Mr. Dacey.*] You said there were four boxes? There were three boxes for the voting.
42. What were the three for? For the people coming in to vote.
43. *Mr. Holman.*] How were they divided up—what determined whether a man went to one box or another—was it the letter of the alphabet; suppose I went in to vote, I would go to this box; another man would come in and go to that box; why would he go to that box—because his name began with a different letter from mine? No; certainly not. The boxes were only for convenience, so that the people who were voting could not see the other voters as they marked their papers.
44. Do you mean the ballot-box or the booth? There was only one ballot-box to put the papers in, but for the convenience of the voters there were three.
45. Compartments? Well, they called them boxes—pretty rough structures they were.
46. You mean the compartments where you go to mark your paper? Yes.
47. *Chairman.*] That is what you call a box? Yes.
48. *Mr. Morton.*] If someone with the initial R came to you for a ballot-paper he would get one? The Presiding Officer would give him one.
49. When he voted, what would he do with it? He would go from the table over to one of these gunny boxes, I call them, and mark his paper, and fold it up, and there was a man there instructed to see that the voters as they came in put one paper in this box and one in the other—one in the no-license box and one in the Parliamentary election ballot-box.
50. You did not see him put it into the box? Yes; I saw every one of them, and I saw a good many of the papers marked, too.
51. Then you had a separate box for them—R to T? Yes. The booth was distributed into different lengths.
52. *Chairman.*] You have no knowledge about the way in which the papers were counted in other polling-booths? None whatever.
53. *Mr. Holman.*] You said that thirteen or fifteen votes were recorded as informal? Yes.
54. In answer to Mr. Browne you said that in every case that was because the cross was outside the square; do you really mean that;—do you mean to say that in every one of those cases the cross was not inside the square? Yes; in every one of those cases, as nearly as I can remember.
55. That is to say, both squares were empty—the square against Mr. Storey and the square against Mr. Anderson? Yes; some reference was made as to what they called intention, but I decided according to the Act—what I saw printed.
56. You decided not to consider the intention? Yes.
57. You are clear then that in the case of those fifteen votes that you rejected, both squares on the paper were empty? Yes.
58. *Mr. Charlton.*] Are you sure that in some cases, where the cross was in the square opposite the name of a candidate, there was not a line through the name of the other candidate? There was no line whatever. I think there were one or two ballot-papers marked with a cross outside the square, and we rejected them as informal.

59. *Mr. Holman.*] Mr. Charlton means this: a man puts a cross in the square against, say, Mr. Anderson's name, and at the same time he strikes out Mr. Storey's name—did you see anything like that? No; I never saw anything like that. I do not think there was such a case; I am almost sure there was not.
60. As far as your memory goes? As far as my memory serves me I did not see any cases like that. Even if there had been, according to the decision we came to, we should certainly have marked them informal.
61. But as a matter of fact you did not see any? No; as far as my memory serves me, I did not.

John Turnbull, called in, sworn, and examined:—

62. *Chairman.*] What are you? A presser.
63. What position did you occupy at the recent Balmain Election? Scrutineer for Mr. Anderson.
64. At what booth? At Birchgrove booth—T to Z.
65. Can you tell us how many divisions there were at that booth, and how the letters were marked? No, I do not know.
66. Can you tell us how many there were? I do not know. I only know the one that I was in—T to Z.
67. *Mr. Anderson.*] Can you tell us how the votes were counted—the method adopted as regards formal and informal votes? After we got the ballot-papers out, it did not matter how they were marked, provided they were for one candidate or the other; it mattered not whether the cross was in the square or out of the square, or whether a man's name was crossed out or otherwise.
68. *Mr. Davidson.*] So long as the intention was shown? Yes, so long as the intention was there, they said the ballot-paper was formal.
69. *Mr. Morton.*] Who said that? The Presiding Officer.
70. *Chairman.*] Had he given you instructions to that effect, or did the two scrutineers come to an understanding? The Presiding Officer said that provided you could see the intention of the voter, you were to count the vote, no matter how it was marked.
71. If the cross was outside the square, or between the square and the candidate's name, the paper would be counted as formal? I do not think there was one marked that way.
72. You are quite clear that where there was a cross opposite the name of the candidate on the right-hand side, that was counted as formal? Yes.
73. Although there was no cross in the square? Yes. Then, again, there were other papers marked in the square at the end of the name, and the name of the other candidate crossed out.
74. *Mr. Holman.*] How were they counted? As formal.
75. *Chairman.*] Were there any cases where there was no cross at all, but one candidate's name struck out? No, there was no case of that kind; I do not remember one.
76. *Mr. Morton.*] If there had been, what would have happened? That would have been formal—that is, taking the instructions received from the presiding officer.
77. *Mr. Holman.*] Who was the presiding officer at that booth? Mr. Booth.
78. *Chairman.*] Do you remember how many informal votes—what you considered informal votes—were counted at your booth? I have been trying to recollect. The police came to my house at half-past 11 last night, when I was sound asleep——
79. Have you any independent recollection? As far as I can remember there were about seven or eight, or somewhere in the vicinity of half-a-dozen.
80. What you considered informal? Counted informal, all told. What we put down on our return sheets showed somewhere about half-a-dozen informal votes.
81. Your returns showed six or seven informal? Yes. I would not be sure of the exact number, but I know they were few.
82. *Mr. Dacey.*] Could you tell the Committee how many votes were given to the candidates in which there was no cross in the square, but a cross on the right-hand side? I do not recollect how many.
83. Were there any at all? Yes, I remember that there were some with a cross at the end, but none in the square, but I could not tell you how many.
84. Were they all that way? No; I said there were some with a cross in the square and another name scratched out. Such a paper was counted as formal.
85. Do you know how many papers with no cross in the square you counted as formal? No, I could not give the exact figures. As far as I can recollect only about half a dozen altogether were counted informal.
86. *Mr. Morton.*] Was there an arrangement between the scrutineers before you counted as to what you should do? Not the scrutineers. We took instructions from the Presiding Officer and the Poll Clerk.
87. There was no friction about the counting—there was no dispute going on? No, no dispute at all. We accepted what they said.
88. *Mr. Holman.*] Could you give the Committee any idea of how many votes came under your notice when you were counting them, where the cross was at the wrong end of the name—not in the square, but at the other end of the name? I cannot give you any idea.
89. Would you say that there were dozens like that? No; I would not say there were dozens. Possibly there were about a dozen. There might have been more or less. Whatever number of those there were, they were all counted as formal.
90. They were counted for the candidate against whose name the cross appeared? That is right.
91. There were some voting-papers, you say, in which there was a cross against the name of one candidate and the other candidate's name was struck out? Yes. In such a case the vote was given to the candidate who had the cross. There were some in that way, and there were others with the cross at each end and the name struck out. These were also given to the candidates against whose name the cross appeared.
92. Could you give us any idea how many of those there would be; or which do you say was the most usual form of irregularity—the latter you have just mentioned—simply striking the other man's name out—or where the cross was at the wrong end of the name? The cross at the wrong end, I think, was more common than striking the other name out. I do not think there were as many cases of striking the other name out as there were of crosses being put at the wrong end of the name.

93. Do you recollect any cases in which the irregularity consisted of a cross appearing at the right-hand end of the candidate's name as well as in the square at the left hand? Yes; there were some that way without the other name being struck out.
94. That was the only irregularity—the double crosses; and they were counted as formal? They were counted as formal.
95. Do you know how many of those there were? No; I cannot recollect.
96. At the time you did not think of disputing any of those? No.
97. You were agreeable to pass them all as formal? Yes. There was a gentleman running round—I do not know what you would call him—wanting the numbers. He was shaking up the Returning Officer, and I thought to myself it was very unfair that at an election, such an important event as that, that officer who was collecting the numbers should shake up the Returning Officer in the way he did. He kept coming in and singing out to the Returning Officer to hurry the thing through, and I think that was the general thing throughout the booth.
98. *Mr. Holman.*] You were a little hurried, were you? Yes.
99. *Mr. Dacey.*] In regard to the votes which you have described, where there was no cross in the square but a cross on the right-hand side of the candidate's name, was there a preponderance of those for one candidate over the other, or were they about equal? As far as I recollect, there were more for one candidate than for the other, but I would not say for certain. They might be equal, but I think that one candidate had more than the other.
100. *Mr. Browne.*] You said there were about twelve of these votes as nearly as you could remember? Yes.
101. With a cross at the wrong end, and fewer with two crosses? Yes, fewer with two crosses.
102. And some with the name struck out—you could not say how many? No.
103. Suppose you lumped all these informalities together, could you give us any idea how many there were—were there twenty altogether? That I could not say. From the beginning right to the end, there were from 300 to 400 votes polled in my booth—I think 319 was the correct number. When we were counting the votes from No. 1 up to 319, I could not come to any conclusion how many of those votes irregularly given were counted.
104. *Mr. Ball.*] You can give us no idea of the number of informal votes? No.

Herbert Francis Kennedy, called in, sworn, and examined:—

105. *Chairman.*] What are you? A labourer.
106. What position did you occupy at the last Balmain election? Scrutineer for Mr. Anderson.
107. At what booth? At Birchgrove polling-booth, N to S.
108. Did Mr. Storey have a scrutineer at the same place? Not until a quarter to 6.
109. He had a scrutineer at the scrutiny? Yes.
110. *Mr. Anderson.*] What was the method of counting adopted at the booth in deciding what was a formal or informal vote? The informal votes were only those with the candidate's name rubbed right out with the pencil, and one candidate's name rubbed out and a cross either in front or behind the other man's name. They were treated as informal. Others with the cross behind the man's name were counted as formal.
111. That is the cross in the square? No, behind the name, on the right-hand side—they were counted as formal.
112. *Chairman.*] Did you have many cases of that kind? I could not say positively, but I should think there were from twelve to fifteen.
113. Did you and the other scrutineer come to an understanding as to the method of counting the votes, or did you get your instructions from the Presiding Officer? Mr. Storey's scrutineer objected to those with the cross behind the candidate's name, and the Presiding Officer said they were to be allowed. But I stepped up and I said they should not be allowed, and the Presiding Officer said it was rot.
114. What was his name? At least not the Presiding Officer, the Deputy Returning Officer.
115. What was his name? Mr. Young—son of the Returning Officer. Mr. Ray Young, I think.
116. He said it was rot;—did he say it was rot that they should be counted? That they should not be counted.
117. He said it was rot that they should not be counted? He said they should be counted.
118. When the cross was opposite the name on the right-hand side and not in the square, he said they should be counted? Yes.
119. And they were counted? Yes.
120. *Mr. Holman.*] Are you referring now to cases where there was a cross in the square and a second cross behind the name, or to cases where the square was empty? Where there was only one cross and the square was empty.
121. In those cases the Returning Officer ruled that they should be counted? Yes.
122. *Mr. Morton.*] How many informalities had you at your booth? There were only three votes that were informal.
123. *Chairman.*] How many votes do you think were counted with the cross in the position just indicated? From twelve to fifteen.
124. *Mr. Downes.*] How many votes were recorded altogether? 453.
125. *Mr. Dacey.*] There was nobody in the booth besides you and the Deputy Officer and the Poll Clerk up to 6 o'clock? The Presiding Officer, myself, and the Poll Clerk were the three at the table.
126. Did they show any tendency to give votes unduly to one candidate more than the other? No; not that I could swear to.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—JOHN HURLEY *v.* JAMES DOOLEY—HARTLEY.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE AND APPENDICES.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
4 *December*, 1907.

SYDNEY: WILLIAM APPLEGATE GULLICK, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1908.

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1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

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ELECTION PETITION.—HURLEY *v.* DOOLEY—HARTLEY.

VOTES No. 7. TUESDAY, 22 OCTOBER, 1907.

2. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS :—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy :—

" *By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales, in the* " *Commonwealth of Australia.*

" PURSUANT to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the " State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, by the Parliamentary Electorates " and Elections Act, 1902, I do hereby appoint—

" Richard Thomas Ball, Esquire,
" Matthew Charlton, junior, Esquire,
" Daniel Levy, Esquire,
" Robert Davidson, Esquire,
" Donald Macdonell, Esquire,
Mark Fairles Morton, Esquire,
Frederick William Arthur Downes, Esquire,
John Rowland Dacey, Esquire, and
William Arthur Holman, Esquire,—

" being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and " Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

" Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney, this " twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and " seven.

" WILLIAM McCOURT,
" Speaker."

VOTES No. 8. THURSDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1907.

6. ELECTION PETITION (*Hartley*) :—Mr. Wood, *by command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor from John Hurley, of 4, Portland Villa, Penkivil-street, Bondi, mining speculator, alleging that a General Election was held on the 10th September, 1907, for the return of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales, and James Dooley, of Lithgow, and your Petitioner, John Hurley, of 4, Portland Villa, Penkivil-street, Bondi, were each nominated as candidates for election as Members of the Assembly for the Electoral District of Hartley ; that your Petitioner is now and was before and at the time of such nomination and election a person duly qualified by law to be a Candidate for Election at such Election and to be elected a Member of the Assembly ; that on 12th September, 1907, the Returning Officer declared the number of votes respectively polled for each of the candidates abovenamed to be—for the said James Dooley, two thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven ; for the said John Hurley, two thousand nine hundred and forty-seven ; and the Returning Officer then declared that two hundred and twenty-six informal votes had been recorded at such election, and further declared James Dooley to have been elected a Member of the Assembly for the District, and afterwards endorsed on the Writ the name of James Dooley as the person so elected, and duly returned the Writ ; that the votes polled in and for the District were incorrectly counted, and that some votes were counted for James Dooley which should have been rejected as informal, and other votes were rejected as informal which should have been counted for your Petitioner ; that for the Electoral District of Hartley, Leura was duly appointed a polling-place, but no booth or room was provided for taking the Poll there until some time after noon of the 10th September, and your Petitioner was thereby prejudiced at the election ; that certain votes were polled at a place outside the District, namely, at a place in the Hawkesbury Electoral District, which had not been duly appointed to be a polling-place for the Electoral District of Hartley, and that such votes were counted for the purpose of determining who was elected ; that certain electors voted more than once ; that certain electors were not allowed to vote who were entitled to vote ; that at one of the polling-places appointed, to wit, at Lithgow, the Deputy Returning Officer did not, immediately after ascertaining the total number of votes recorded at such polling-place, make up in a second separate parcel the ballot-papers which had remained unused thereat, or otherwise comply with the provisions of section 95 of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act ; that your Petitioner has deposited in the Head Office of the Bank of New South Wales, at George-street, Sydney, to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in relation to this Petition, the sum of fifty pounds sterling, and that annexed to this Petition is a Bank deposit receipt showing that the said sum has been so deposited ; and your Petitioner humbly prays,—that this Petition may be dealt with according to law ; that an inquiry may be made as to the various

various allegations contained in this Petition; that a search and scrutiny of all ballot-papers, formal and informal, used and unused, in connection with the election may be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications of the said Assembly; that a recount of the ballot-papers and of the votes recorded thereby may be made by the Committee; that it may be declared that James Dooley was not duly elected as a Member of the said Assembly for the said District; that it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected as a Member of the Assembly for the District of Hartley, or that in the alternative it may be declared that the election was wholly void; and that such further or other relief in the premises may be granted as may be deemed just and necessary.

Ordered to lie upon the Table.

VOTES No. 11. THURSDAY, 31 OCTOBER, 1907.

1. * * * * * * * *

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—

(1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant, appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Tuesday, 22nd October, 1907, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee, and intimated that it was, therefore, open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 117th section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902.

(2.) *Members Sworn*:—Richard Thomas Ball, Esquire, Matthew Charlton, junior, Esquire, Daniel Levy, Esquire, Robert Davidson, Esquire, Donald Macdonell, Esquire, Mark Fairles Morton Esquire, Frederick William Arthur Downes, Esquire, John Rowland Dacey, Esquire, and William Arthur Holman, Esquire, came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee.

(3.) *Appointment of First Meeting of Committee*:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 121st section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday next, in No. 3 Committee Room.

2. ELECTION PETITION (*Hartley*):—Mr. Wade moved, That the Election Petition from John Hurley, complaining of the Election and Return of James Dooley as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley, laid upon the Table of this House on 24th October, 1907, be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 25. WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1907.

1. * * * * * * * *

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—

(1.) *Election Petition—John Hurley v. James Dooley, Hartley*:—Mr. Levy, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on 31st October, 1907, the Petition of John Hurley, in reference to the return of James Dooley, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley. And the Report having been read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

"The Committee of Elections and Qualifications duly appointed on the 22nd October, 1907, "to whom was referred, on the 31st October, 1907, a Petition from John Hurley against the return "of James Dooley, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley,—have determined and "do hereby declare:—

"(1.) That James Dooley, Esquire, the sitting Member, was duly elected for the Electoral "District of Hartley.

"(2.) That the Petition of John Hurley, Esquire, is not frivolous nor vexatious.

"(3.) That the Committee make no award as to costs.

"(4.) That a serious irregularity was committed in the conduct of the Election by the Returning "Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley in locating the Leura Polling Booth outside "the Hartley Electorate.

"(5.) That the issue, on the day before Polling Day, of a special *Government Gazette* under "section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, containing "thirteen names alleged to have been omitted from the Hartley Roll, it being then "impossible for such *Gazette* to reach the Deputy Returning Officers in time to be used "on Polling Day, was an injudicious step calculated to lead to embarrassment and "difficulties.

"(6.) That, in consequence of the foregoing, the Committee regard the inquiry as entirely "justified and in the public interest, and recommend that payment of the expenses of "both parties be made by the Crown.

"(7.) That the Committee further recommend for the conduct of future Elections, that no such "special *Government Gazettes* under section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary "Electorates and Elections Act be issued at a date which does not permit of their being "placed in the hands of all Deputy Returning Officers at least one day before Polling "Day.

"(8.)

"(8.) That the Committee recommend to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that in the "conduct of future Elections, the Chief Electoral Officer bring under the notice of the "various Returning Officers throughout the State the decisions of this Committee, as "contained in the Minutes, as to what constitutes formal and informal votes.

"*No.* 3 *Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,* "DANIEL LEVY,
"*3rd December*, 1907." "Chairman.

Mr. Levy moved, That the Report and Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence be printed.

Question put and passed.

(2.) *Adjournment of the Committee*:—Mr. Levy moved, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matters referred to them having been disposed of.

Question put and passed.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.—JOHN HURLEY v. JAMES DOOLEY—HARTLEY.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS duly appointed on the 22nd October, 1907, to whom was referred, on the 31st October, 1907, a Petition from John Hurley against the return of James Dooley, Esquire, as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley,—have determined and do hereby declare :—

1. That James Dooley, Esquire, the sitting Member, was duly elected for the Electoral District of Hartley.

2. That the Petition of John Hurley, Esquire, is not frivolous nor vexatious.

3. That the Committee make no award as to costs.

4. That a serious irregularity was committed in the conduct of the Election by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley in locating the Leura Polling Booth outside the Hartley Electorate.

5. That the issue on the day before Polling Day of a Special *Government Gazette* under Section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, containing thirteen names alleged to have been omitted from the Hartley Roll, it being then impossible for such *Gazette* to reach the Deputy Returning Officers in time to be used on Polling Day, was an injudicious step calculated to lead to embarrassment and difficulties.

6. That in consequence of the foregoing, the Committee regard the inquiry as entirely justified and in the public interest, and recommend that payment of the expenses of both parties be made by the Crown.

7. That the Committee further recommend for the conduct of future elections, that no such Special *Government Gazettes* under Section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, be issued at a date which does not permit of their being placed in the hands of all Deputy Returning Officers at least one day before Polling Day.

8. That the Committee recommend to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that in the conduct of future elections, the Chief Electoral Officer bring under the notice of the various Returning Officers throughout the State the decisions of this Committee, as contained in the Minutes, as to what constitutes formal and informal votes.

DANIEL LEVY,

Chairman.

No. 3 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
3 *December*, 1907.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

In the matter of the Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor from John Hurley, alleging that, for the reasons therein stated, the election of James Dooley as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley was an undue election.

TUESDAY, 5 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ball, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Downes, Mr. Levy, Mr. Macdonell, Mr. Morton.

In attendance:—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Davidson, Mr. Levy was elected to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extracts from the Votes and Proceedings referring to the appointment of the Committee. [*See Extract, page* 3.]
3. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Extract from the Votes and Proceedings, by which the Petition of John Hurley was referred to this Committee. [*See Extract, page* 4.]
4. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of John Hurley (together with he accompanying Bank Deposit Receipt), so referred to this Committee, as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir HARRY HOLDSWORTH RAWSON, Admiral in the Royal Navy, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The humble Petition of John Hurley, of 4, Portland Villa, Penkivil-street, Bondi, Mining Speculator,—

SHOWETH—

1. That a General Election was held on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven, for the return of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales, and James Dooley, of Lithgow, in the said State, and your Petitioner, John Hurley, of 4, Portland Villa, Penkivil-street, Bondi, in the said State, were each nominated as candidates for election as Members of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of Hartley.

2. That your Petitioner is now and was before and at the time of such nomination and election a person duly qualified by law to be a candidate for election at such election, and to be elected a Member of the said Assembly.

3. That on the twelfth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the Returning Officer for the said Electoral District of Hartley declared the number of votes respectively polled for each of the candidates above named to be as follows:—For the said James Dooley, 2,967; for the said John Hurley, 2,947; and the said Returning Officer then declared that 226 informal votes had been recorded at such election for the said district, and further declared the said James Dooley to have been elected a Member of the said Assembly for the said district, and afterwards endorsed on the Writ for the said election the name of the said James Dooley as the person so elected, and duly returned the said Writ.

4. That at the said election the votes polled in and for the said district were incorrectly counted, and that some votes were counted for the said James Dooley which should have been rejected as informal, and other votes were rejected as informal which should have been counted for your Petitioner.

5. That for the said Electoral District of Hartley at the said election Leura was duly appointed a polling-place; but no booth or room was provided for taking the Poll at Leura aforesaid until some time after noon of the said tenth day of September, and your Petitioner was thereby prejudiced at the said election.

6. That certain votes were polled at the said election for the said district at a place outside the said district, namely, at a place in the Hawkesbury Electoral District, which had not been duly appointed to be a polling-place for such Electoral District of Hartley, and that such votes were counted for the purpose of determining who was elected at the said election.

7. That certain electors voted more than once at the said election for the said Electoral District.

8. That at the said election certain electors were not allowed to vote who were entitled to vote, to wit, Norman James Clyde Southwell, at Capertee, and one George Donaldson, at the Glen Alice polling-booth, and other electors at various polling-places in the said district.

9. That at one of the polling-places appointed within the said district, to wit, a polling-place appointed at Lithgow, the Deputy Returning Officer did not, immediately after ascertaining the total number of votes recorded at such polling-place, make up in a second separate parcel the ballot-papers which had remained unused thereat, or otherwise comply with the provisions of section 95 of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, in respect of the said ballot-papers.

10. That your Petitioner has, in accordance with the said Act, deposited in the Head Office of the Bank of New South Wales, at George-street, Sydney, to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in relation to this Petition, the sum of fifty pounds sterling, and that annexed to this Petition is a bank deposit receipt showing that the said sum has been so deposited.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays—

1. That this Petition may be dealt with according to law.
2. That an inquiry may be made as to the various allegations contained in this Petition.
3. That a search and scrutiny of all ballot-papers, formal and informal, used and unused, in connection with the said election may be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications of the said Assembly.
4. That a recount of the said ballot-papers and of the votes recorded thereby may be made by the said Committee.
5. That it may be declared that the said James Dooley was not duly elected at the said election as a Member of the said Assembly for the said district.
6. That it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said election as a Member of the said Assembly for the said district, or that in the alternative it may be declared that the said election was wholly void.
7. That such further or other relief in the premises may be granted as may be deemed just and necessary.

And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

Dated at Sydney this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN HURLEY,
Petitioner.

BANK

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SYDNEY.

Duplicate.

2 October, 1907.

£50.

Sydney, 2 October, 1907.

PAID into the Bank of New South Wales, to be placed to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, the sum of Fifty pounds, by the hands of John Hurley.

R. WHATELY, Teller.

5. The Clerk submitted a letter from the Honorable the Speaker, enclosing a letter which had been received from James Dooley, the Sitting Member for Hartley, giving notice of his intention to defend his seat,—which he read as follows :—

(1907/79.) "The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly,
"Sydney, 31 October, 1907.

"To the Committee of Elections and Qualifications,—

"Gentlemen,

"I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received by "me from James Dooley, Esquire, the Sitting Member for Hartley, giving notice of his intention to "defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

"I have, &c.,
"WILLIAM McCOURT,
"Speaker."

[*Enclosure.*]

Sir, Sydney, 31 October, 1907.

In accordance with the 129th Section of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1902, I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to defend my seat as Member for the Electoral District of Hartley before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred a Petition from John Hurley touching the validity of my election and return as Member for the said Electoral District.

I have, &c.,
JAMES DOOLEY.

The Honorable the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

A true copy.—WILLIAM McCOURT, Speaker.

6. The Committee resolved to decide the question of what constitutes a formal or informal vote without hearing any argument of the parties or their counsel.
7. Richard Aldous Arnold (*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly*), called in, sworn, and examined.
   Witness *produced* Writ of Election, certifying to the return of James Dooley as Member for Hartley.
   Witness also produced three parcels, containing the ballot-papers, &c., used at the election, which he had received from the Returning Officer for Hartley.
   Witness withdrew.
8. Parties called in.
   Present :—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
   A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for Petitioner*).
   J. A. Browne, Esquire (*instructed by M. J. Brown*, of *Messrs. Brown and Beeby, Solicitors for the Sitting Member*).
9. Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at 10·30 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 6 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Macdonell.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. The Committee deliberated, and resolved, in accordance with a statement of the practice of the House of Commons contained in "May," 11th Edition, on page 84, that Mr. Dooley be informed that it would be contrary to such practice for Mr. Beeby to act in his case.
3. Parties called in.
   Present :—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
   A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for Petitioner*).
   James Dooley, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
   J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).
4. The Chairman communicated the resolution to Mr. Dooley.
5. Mr. Kelynack addressed the Committee.
   Mr. J. A. Browne addressed the Committee.
6. William McIntyre (*Chief Electoral Officer*), called in, sworn, and examined.
   Witness handed in a copy of the *Government Gazette*, showing the Polling-places within the Electoral District of Hartley (*Appendix* "A"); and produced maps showing the boundaries of the Electoral District of Hartley, Rolls of the Electoral District of Hartley; and handed in "State of the Poll" for the Electoral District of Hartley (*Appendix* "B").
   Witness withdrew.

7.

7. Alfred James Craig (*Deputy Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley, at Leura*), called in, sworn, and examined.
   Witness handed in letter of appointment of Deputy Returning Officer to act at Leura (*Appendix* "C"); also, a letter respecting the appointment of a Presiding Officer and Poll Clerk at Leura (*Appendix* "D"); also, a telegram from the Returning Officer at Lithgow (*Appendix* "E").
   Witness withdrew.
8. Mr. Kelynack asked that the Committee consider paragraphs 4, 5, 6 of the Petition before proceeding further with the case.
   Room cleared.
   Committee deliberated.
9. Mr. Ball moved,—That a recount be granted.
   Question put.
   The Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Dacey.
Mr. Downes,	
Mr Davidson,	
Mr. Macdonell,	
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. Morton.	

   Question resolved in the affirmative.
10. Mr. Downes moved,—That paragraphs 5 and 6 be postponed.
    Question put and passed.
11. Mr. Morton moved,—That the parties be informed that they will not be required until half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow.
    Question put and passed.
12. Parties called in, and informed.
13. Mr. Macdonell moved,—That all ballot-papers where the intersection of the lines of the cross are not on the lines of the square, or within the square, shall be regarded as informal.
    Question put and passed.
14. Mr. Holman moved,—That, in dealing with ballot-papers in which one name has been voted for by a proper use of the cross and the other name or names have been struck out, such vote shall be regarded as formal.
    Question put and passed.
15. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at half-past 10 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 7 NOVEMBER, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

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

In attendance,—
The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. The Clerk submitted a letter from Mr. M. J. Brown, stating he was acting as Solicitor for Mr. Dooley, and the firm of Messrs. Brown and Beeby was in no way connected with Mr. Dooley's defence to the Petition.
   Ordered, on motion of Mr. Holman, that the letter be received.
   Question put and passed.
3. Mr. Dacey moved,—Where a X is placed in the square, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Act, and an additional X is placed on the right-hand side of the same name, such additional X will not invalidate the vote.
   Question put.
   The Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Downes,	
Mr. Holman,	
Mr. Macdonell,	
Mr. Morton.	

   Question resolved in the affirmative.
4. The Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
5. The Chairman entered the room, and took the Chair.
6. The Chairman then announced the recount of the Ballot as follows:—
   For Mr. Dooley, 2,969; for Mr. Hurley, 2,945; informal, 241.
7. Mr. Dacey moved,—That the recount be adopted by the Committee.
   Question put and passed.
8. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday next, at half-past 11 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 12 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Macdonell.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

Committee deliberated.

2. Parties called in

Present:—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for the Petitioner*).
James Dooley, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for the Sitting Member*).

3. The Chairman announced the result of the recount as follows:—

For Mr. Dooley, 2,969; for Mr. Hurley, 2,945; informal, 241.

The Chairman then said, with regard to clauses 5 and 6 of the Petition, the Committee had carefully considered that matter, and the arguments Mr. Kelynack put before them. I have to announce that the Committee are not prepared, as a mere matter of law, to hold that the election should be declared void on the ground of the irregularity which Mr. Kelynack established; and although he intimated the other day that he had virtually closed his case, so far as those two clauses are concerned, still the Committee think it right that they should hear any substantial evidence he may have to bring forward to show that, as a result of that irregularity or illegality, the voting was in any way affected, or that the result of the election might be in any way altered; so that if Mr. Kelynack has any evidence of that kind, the Committee are prepared to receive that evidence now.

4. William McIntyre (*Chief Electoral Officer*), recalled and further examined. Witness handed in a copy of the *Gazette*, No. 113, directing that certain names omitted from Supplementary Rolls be duly enrolled (*Appendix* "F"); also, a letter from Jessie Dawson respecting her enrolment, and a letter from John Hurley, respecting the enrolment of Jessie Dawson (*Appendix* "G"); also, a letter in reference to the application for transfer by John James Quinn, from Paddington to Hartley (*Appendix* "H"); also, a return showing the number of votes recorded for each candidate, and the number of electors enrolled at each polling-place for the Electoral District of Hartley (*Appendix* "I"); also, a statutory declaration of N. J. C. Southwell, of Capertee, stating he was not allowed to vote for the Electoral District of Hartley (*Appendix* "J").

Witness withdrew.

5. Mr. Kelynack asked for an adjournment for a fortnight.

The Committee adjourned the case for a week.

6. Edward Reilly, called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

7. Resolved,—That the Committee proceed with the Petition of Mr. Walter Anderson to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

8. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 19 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

None.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

There being no Members present one hour after the time appointed, the meeting lapsed.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 26 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

2. Parties called in.

Present:—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for the Petitioner*).
James Dooley, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

3. Mr. Williamson, *for* Mr. Kelynack, handed in a sworn declaration of John James Quinn, of Torbane, stating that he was unable to vote at the late General Election for Hartley, in consequence of the Supplementary Roll not being at Torbane polling-booth.
4. William McIntyre (*Chief Electoral Officer*), recalled, and further examined.
Witness handed in a report from the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley in reference to alleged double voting (*Appendix* "O").
Witness withdrew.
5. Edward Burns (*Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley*), called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness handed in telegrams in reference to the polling at the Public School, Leura (*Appendices* "P" *and* "Q").
Witness withdrew.
6. James Henry Bloome, hotelkeeper, Leura, called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
7. Henry Paul Gilroy, Leura, called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
8. Annie Gilroy, Leura, called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew,
9. Henry Paul Gilroy, recalled, and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
10. Mr. Kelynack addressed the Committee, and tendered a number of declarations from Electors of the Electoral District of Hartley.
Mr. Browne addressed the Committee, and objected to the declarations being admitted by the Committee.
11. Room cleared.
Committee deliberated, and decided to admit the declarations.
12. Parties called in and informed.
13. Mr. Kelynack (*Counsel for the Petitioner*) intimated to the Committee that he had closed his case.
14. Mr. Browne tendered a number of declarations, which were accepted.
15. The Committee adjourned till to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 27 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

In attendance,—
The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.
2. Parties called in.

Present:—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
Mr. Williamson, representing A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for the Petitioner*).
James Dooley, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

3. Colin Gollan (*Head Master, Public School, Leura*), called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
4. William McIntyre, recalled, and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
5. The Committee adjourned till Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

FRIDAY, 29 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

In attendance:—
The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

2. Parties called in.

Present :—John Hurley, Esquire (*the Petitioner*).
Mr. Williamson, representing A. J. Kelynack, Esquire (*Counsel for Petitioner*).
James Dooley, Esquire (*the Sitting Member*).
J. A. Browne, Esquire (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

3. Mr. Browne addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. Dooley, the Sitting Member.
In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Morton called to the Chair.
The Chairman entered the room and took the Chair.

4. Mr. Williamson, *for* Mr. Kelynack, addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. John Hurley, the Petitioner.

5. Room cleared, &c.

Committee deliberated.

Parties called in.

6. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

W S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 3 *DECEMBER*, 1907.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Levy in the Chair.

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton.	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Morton,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Holman.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Morton called to the Chair.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

2. The Chairman entered the room, and took the Chair.

3. The Committee deliberated

4. Mr. Macdonell moved,—That, in the opinion of the Committee, no further evidence be taken.
Question put.
Committee divided.

Ayes, 7.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Levy.
Mr. Dacey,	
Mr. Downes,	
Mr. Holman,	
Mr. Macdonell,	
Mr. Morton.	

Question resolved in the affirmative.

5. Mr. Macdonell moved,—That James Dooley, Esquire, the Sitting Member, was duly elected for the Electoral District of Hartley.
Question put and passed.

6. Mr. Macdonell moved,—That the Petition of John Hurley, Esquire, is not frivolous nor vexatious.
Question put and passed.

7. Mr. Morton moved,—That the Committee make no awards as to costs.
Question put and passed.

8. Mr. Holman moved,—That a serious irregularity was committed in the conduct of the Election by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley, in locating the Leura Polling-booth outside the Hartley Electorate.
Question put and passed.

9. Mr. Holman moved,—That the issue on the day before Polling Day of a special *Government Gazette*, under Section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, containing thirteen names alleged to have been omitted from the Hartley Roll, it being then impossible for such *Gazette* to reach the Deputy Returning Officers in time to be used on Polling Day, was an injudicious step, calculated to lead to embarrassment and difficulties.
Question put and passed.

10. Mr. Holman moved,—That in consequence of the foregoing, the Committee regard the inquiry as entirely justified and in the public interest, and recommend that payment of the expenses of both parties be made by the Crown.
Question put and passed.

11. Mr. Holman moved,—That the Committee further recommend, for the conduct of future Elections, that no such special *Government Gazettes* under Section 145, subsection 2, of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act be issued at a date which does not permit of them being placed in the hands of all Deputy Returning Officers at least one day before Polling Day.
Question put and passed.

12. Mr. Holman moved,—That the Committee recommend to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that in the conduct of future Elections the Chief Electoral Officer bring under the notice of the various Returning Officers throughout the State the decisions of the Committee, as contained in the Minutes, as to what constitutes formal and informal votes.

Question put and passed.

13. Resolved,—That the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived be embodied in a Report and presented to the House, and that the Chairman move that the Committee have leave to adjourn *sine die.*

W. S. CHRISTIE,
Second Clerk Assistant.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

ELECTION PETITION.—JOHN HURLEY *v.* DOOLEY—HARTLEY.

TUESDAY, 5 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Morton.

Daniel Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Kelynack, instructed by John Williamson and Sons, appeared as counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. John Hurley.

Mr. J. A. Browne, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Beeby, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. J. Dooley.

Richard Aldous Arnold, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, sworn, and examined :—

1. *Chairman.*] Do you produce the writ in connection with the Parliamentary election for the district of Hartley? Yes; certifying the return of James Dooley.
2. Do you produce the ballot-papers in connection with the election? Yes; the parcels sent to me by the Returning Officer, unopened.
3. Have they been in your custody ever since? Yes.

WEDNESDAY, 6 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Dacey,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Morton.

Daniel Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Kelynack, instructed by John Williamson and Sons, appeared as counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. John Hurley.

Mr. J. A. Browne, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Beeby, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. J. Dooley.

William McIntyre, Chief Electoral Officer of New South Wales, sworn, and examined :—

4. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Do you produce the *Government Gazette* appointing polling-places for the Electoral District of Hartley? Yes, I have a copy of the *Gazette* showing the polling-places that were appointed [*see Exhibit* A.] That was the first appointment under the new Act. I do not know whether there are any additional ones.
5. Does it appoint a polling-place at Leura? Yes.
6. Where does it appoint a polling-place at Leura? On page 3 of the *Gazette* of 29th May, 1907.
7. Was any polling-place for the Electoral District of Hartley gazetted in The Hawkesbury Electoral District? No, there was no outside polling-place.
8. Have you a map showing the boundary between the Electoral District of Hartley and the Electoral District of The Hawkesbury? Yes, I have a lithograph showing the two electorates. It is a map showing the boundaries of the electorate proclaimed [*see Exhibits* C and B].
9. Is the Leura public school in the Hawkesbury electorate? Yes.
10. How far is it outside the boundary? There is a road forming the boundary—that is the road from Mount Hay to Katoomba. The school is on one side of that road in The Hawkesbury electorate, and the other side of the road is the electorate of Hartley.
11. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Is it 1 chain or 2 chains wide? It appears to be 2 or 3 chains wide, but I am not quite sure.
12. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Have you the electoral roll for the Electoral District of Hartley? Yes, the main roll [*see Exhibit* D] and the supplementary roll [*see Exhibit* E]; a copy of each is used at a general election.
13. Does it show that in the Leura division there are 135 voters' names on the main roll and two names on the supplementary roll? Yes.
14. Have you any papers showing the number of votes recorded at the various places? I have a copy of the general state of the poll showing the numbers polled at each polling-place for each candidate; it is an office copy.
15. *Chairman.*] Is that made up by the Returning Officer from the papers? It is a copy sent to us; the actual return will be with the election papers.

16.

16. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Who has the original? It will be with the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. [*Original produced—see Exhibit* F.]
17. *Mr. Browne.*] Have you a return showing the total number of people who voted for the Hartley electorate? The return handed in shows that; these are the totals.
18. Can you supply me with the percentage of persons who voted at the various polling-places in the Hartley electorate? It is not quite complete, but I think I can produce it to-morrow.
19. Can you supply me with the number of persons who voted in the Hartley electorate at the previous election? Yes. A published return has been laid on the table of the House; I can supply a copy of that.
20. *Mr. Morton.*] Was Leura a polling-place for The Hawkesbury electorate? Yes; Leura was appointed a polling-place for The Hawkesbury electorate, and the Returning Officer was asked to state particularly whether he was going to have the booth inside or outside his electorate—that is, the Returning Officer for The Hawkesbury. He reported that he would have the booth inside his electorate.
21. Why should he be asked whether he would have it inside or outside the electorate? Because Leura is just on the border, and outside his electorate; it is right on the boundary, but outside his electorate. We asked him whether he would have it inside or outside his electorate, so as to know whether it would be necessary to appoint it inside or outside the electorate. He said he would have it inside.
22. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Did you have any other polling-booth proclaimed for Hartley in Leura? Yes; there was a polling-place appointed for Hartley, also a separate appointment.
23. Do you know that it was not open at the statutory time? I really do not know; I understood it was. I think it was.
24. Do you say that there was a polling-booth proclaimed for Hartley at the same time that you proclaimed the other polling-booth? Yes; the *Gazette* which I have put in will show that there was a polling-place appointed within the Hawkesbury electorate called Leura, and one appointed within the Hartley electorate called Leura.
25. Was a polling-place appointed in Leura for the Hartley electorate, and then was there a polling booth appointed in Leura for The Hawkesbury electorate? Yes; the Leura township being within the Hartley electorate, the Returning Officer for The Hawkesbury electorate was asked whether he would have it inside or outside. He said he would have it inside.
26. Would it have required a special proclamation if he had the booth outside The Hawkesbury electorate? Yes.
27. *Chairman.*] Has any explanation been furnished of the alleged irregularity mentioned in clause 5 of this petition? I have not read it. I could not say anything about that, because it is a matter which the Returning Officer has to do with. The polling-places are appointed, and he carries out the election. It is his business.
28. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is the Public School in Leura? There is the private township of Leura. I cannot say that the school is in that township.
29. Do you say it is outside that? I cannot say that, but the Public School was in The Hawkesbury electorate.
30. *Mr. Davidson.*] Where the booth was open? Yes.
31. *Mr. Dacey.*] The township of Leura was proclaimed a polling-place for the Hartley electorate;—the question is, was the polling-place in the township of Leura? No; the township of Leura is not appointed; it is a polling-place in the locality of Leura.
32. Can you locate it? No; it is simply the locality that is appointed.
33. If the polling-place was in the locality of Leura, would it be there in accordance with the provisions of the Act? Yes; it must be within the electorate. The polling-place is appointed within the electorate. You will see that in the notice of appointment.
34. *Mr. Davidson.*] What different procedure would need to be taken to appoint a polling-place for Hartley in an adjoining electorate? There is a special clause in the Act which says that if the convenience of a large number of electors would be furthered by the appointment of polling-places outside the district, the Governor may appoint them. In the other case of polling-places within the district, the Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint any polling-place.
35. If polling-places are gazetted by the Department, are full powers given to the Returning Officer, or to his Deputy Presiding Officer as to where the polling-booth shall be opened in those districts that have been proclaimed? The Returning Officer has that power under the Act. He fixes the booths.
36. *Mr. Macdonell.*] We understand you do not know anything personally of what took place, but it has been publicly known for some time past that Mr. Hurley was presenting a petition;—did you make any inquiry of the officer that you had appointed for Hartley, in the town of Leura, as to whether his polling-booth was open for the statutory time, and, if not, why not? No; I did not appoint any officer. I had not anything to do with that.
37. Who has the appointment? The Returning Officer appoints the Deputy Returning Officers; he has all to do with that. If any irregularity occurred, of course we might inquire into it, but I have had no papers whatever about it. It does not seem to be my business. It is a matter for the Committee, I should think.
38. Has the Returning Officer for Hartley made any report? No.
39. *Mr. Morton.*] Do you know anything officially of this petition? No.
40. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know where the polling-place was for the electoral district of The Hawkesbury at Leura? The Returning Officer for each electorate thought it was necessary to recommend the appointment of a polling-place called Leura in each electorate, and they were appointed.
41. Was the polling-place for the electoral district of The Hawkesbury in this school? I am not aware of that.
42. *Chairman.*] When a place is appointed as a polling-place like Leura or The Hawkesbury, is there any geographical limit within which that booth must be erected; or when they say Leura is a polling-place, do they leave it to the discretion of the officer to put the polling-booth in any portion of Leura that he likes? Yes.
43. Must it be within the electoral district? Yes; any building in the locality of Leura. For instance, the roll for The Hawkesbury shows that there are people resident within The Hawkesbury electorate at Leura. There is a polling-place at Leura, and the electoral roll shows that there are electors resident at Leura in that electorate; and the polling-place was simply named Leura, and they could fix any building they liked within the district.

44. *Mr. Morton.*] On the day of the election, or since, did you know anything about this statement in clause 5 of the petition, and did you not know a mistake was made? I saw a copy of the petition.
45. Beyond the petition, did you know anything? No.
46. Did you receive any communication on the subject? No.
47. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Is there any machinery in the Department to deal with irregularities which are alleged? If we hear of anything—if there is any written document sent to us, or any communication made to us—we take steps to inquire into the matter.
48. Do you take any steps on your own initiative? I do not think so. We heard nothing of this until after the election, when the petition was spoken of.
49. Have you taken any action in regard to it? No.
50. *Mr. Browne.*] Was there a polling-place in a building appointed for Hartley? Yes, at Leura; it is named Leura.
51. Then an entirely separate thing from that is the appointment of a booth, which is done by the Returning Officer? Yes.
52. Then he appointed a booth at Leura? Yes; he simply fixed the booth. The Act says that he is to erect buildings or hire rooms.
53. And the place he picked upon was the Public School, just at Leura? Yes.
54. Then the Returning Officer for The Hawkesbury electorate did exactly the same thing? Yes.
55. He took a place at Leura also? Yes.
56. So that each of them fixed upon the same building? I understand that is so; but I am not aware of the fact.
57. Can you say whether the Public School was used as a polling-booth for The Hawkesbury electorate? I have only heard of it.
58. Can you say whether it was also used as a polling-place for Hartley? I understand so.
59. It was not shut up, but was actually used for five hours, and votes were actually taken there? Yes, I believe so; but I did not get any papers about that.

Alfred James Craig, sworn, and examined:—

60. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Are you in business at Leura? Yes.
61. Were you appointed a Deputy Returning Officer for the election held on the 10th September last? Yes.
62. Were you appointed Deputy Returning Officer for Leura? Yes.
63. Do you produce your appointment as Deputy Returning Officer for the Hartley electorate? Yes. [*See Exhibit* G.]
64. Did you get a letter from the Returning Officer asking you about a place for a booth? Yes; it is as follows:—

A. J. Craig, Esq., Leura.

Dear Sir, Lithgow, 26th August, 1907.

I think I will be able to appoint you Presiding Officer for Leura, as you request. Will you kindly recommend someone suitable for Poll-clerk, and also let me know if there is a Public School at Leura; if so, it will be necessary to use it as a polling-booth. An early answer will oblige.

E. BURNS,
R. O. for Hartley.

[*See Exhibit* H.]
65. Who was the Returning Officer? Mr. Edward Burns.
66. Did you erect a polling-booth at Leura? We did not erect one; we fitted up one of the school-rooms as a polling-booth.
67. What did you take? One of the class-rooms.
68. At what time was it opened? Eight o'clock.
69. I believe that later in the day you moved the polling-booth from that place? Yes.
70. At what time in the day? About 11·30.
71. What time did you get established in your new one? About a quarter of an hour afterwards—about a quarter to 12.
72. Where did you have the new one erected? We availed ourselves of the public hall at Leura.
73. How far was that from the Public School? About a little over half a mile.
74. Do you know the Bathurst-road? Yes.
75. Is that the division between the Hartley electoral district and The Hawkesbury electoral district? No, it is the Mount Hay road, which runs at right-angles to the Bathurst-road; then the railway intervenes, and a street called Grose-street, on the other side of the line, is the boundary.
76. *Chairman.*] Do you know the exact boundaries? Yes; I have lived there thirteen years. I can show the boundary on the map.
77. Is the Public School within The Hawkesbury electorate? Yes, half the township of Leura is within The Hawkesbury electorate, and the other half is within the Hartley electorate.
78. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is the township divided by the road? By the Mount Hay-road and Grose-street, and the railway intervenes.
79. *Chairman.*] Is a portion of the township of Leura within The Hawkesbury electorate, and another portion of Leura in the Hartley electorate, and is the Public School in The Hawkesbury electorate? Yes.
80. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Was there any other booth besides the one you mention in Leura for the electoral district of Hartley? No.
81. That is, one at the Public School, and afterwards at the public hall, was the only booth provided at Leura? Yes.
82. Which is the most populous part of Leura—that near the school, or that near the hall? Where the hall is.
83. Is the hall over half a mile away from the school? Yes.
84. What led you to move the booth from the Public School to the public hall? I received a telegram from the Returning Officer at Lithgow, Mr. Burns, which said: "Must have your voting inside the electorate; if you are not within your electorate remove immediately." That was sent on September 10th, at 11·16 a.m., and was received by me at 11·25 a.m.

Witness—A. J. Craig, 6 November, 1907.

85. Was any notice given of the fact that the polling-booth had been moved? No, there was no public notification, people simply had to find out.
86. With regard to the voting, can you say whether in the carrying out of the votes some were rejected as informal? Yes.
87. Were any votes rejected which had the cross outside the square, although opposite the name? Yes, there were some. I think one for each, one or two.
88. *Mr. Browne.*] Can you give any idea as to how many people voted while you were at the school-house before you moved? Yes, I took a note immediately I got away. There were thirty-three, twelve females and twenty-one males.
89. Then you got a wire to move and you proceeded to shift your traps down to the hall? Yes.
90. Did that take you a quarter of an hour? Yes, about that.
91. Did you meet any persons on the road who were going up to vote when you were going down? Yes.
92. How many? We did not count them. I suppose there were about half-a-dozen.
93. When you left the school, did you take away with you the same ballot-box with the votes inside of it? Yes.
94. And those votes were counted? Only from our check rolls, the box was not opened.
95. I mean in the final count? Yes.
96. You did not reject the votes that you received? No.
97. On the final count up at the end of the day, did you count the votes received at the school and the votes you received at the hall? Yes.
98. While you were at the school, did anyone object to vote because the school was outside the boundary of the electorate? No, that is as far as I know in the booth, I know nothing of what occurred outside.
99. When a man who is not on the roll for the Hartley polling-place wishes to vote at Hartley, has he to make some kind of a special declaration? Yes.
100. Can you say whether during the whole day any persons asked to be allowed to vote at the Leura polling-place, either at the school or the hall, who were not on the Leura roll? Yes, and signed the declaration.
101. How many people? I did not commit it to memory, but I think there were about six or seven.
102. At the count at the end of the day, were certain votes rejected because the cross was not in the square? Yes.
103. Do you know whether any votes were rejected at your polling-place, because in addition to a square being put opposite one man's name, another man's name was ruled out? I think there was one instance of that.
104. *Mr. Holman.*] Did you reject that as informal? I fancy so—any informality on the ballot-papers at all.
105. *Mr. Charlton.*] When you say there was no notification of removing the booth, did you not post any notice on the old booth? I arranged with Mr. Gollan, the Presiding Officer of the Hawkesbury booth, that any Hartley people coming there to vote, should be sent round to the hall. In that way they knew where the polling-booth was.
106. In your experience is it usual that most of the voters vote after half-past 11, or before that? Most of them after lunch.
107. *Mr. Ball.*] With regard to the notification of the polling-place at the school building, was it advertised in the papers that the poll would be taken at the school-house? In the local paper it was notified that the voting would take place in the school, that was in the Katoomba paper. I have a faint recollection, but I cannot swear to it.
108. That is, that the poll for the Hartley electorate would be taken at the school-house? Yes.
109. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did you ever conduct an election before? Yes.
110. Did you know you were doing a wrong act in going outside the boundary? I was the servant of the Returning Officer at Lithgow, I did my duty to him.
111. Did you not say that he left it to you to get a suitable place? Only on the wording of the letter. He asked me to avail myself of the school.
112. Do you say he directly instructed you to take the school? I acted on his instructions. I said to my Poll-clerk at the time, "They are cutting things rather fine; it would be better to pay £1 for a hall."
113. *Mr. Morton.*] Why? I thought it was a bit out of the road myself. I did not look at the illegal act. I thought the Government were studying economy, as they usually do.
114. Did it never enter your head that you were presumably doing an illegal thing? No; nothing came to my mind about an illegal act.
115. Did nothing come to your mind until you got the wire? Yes; that was the first intimation I got that I was outside my electorate.
116. But you knew it? I had an idea of it; I read the Act.
117. Did you have an idea that you were outside the electorate in the morning? Yes.
118. *Mr. Davidson.*] Was there an interval between the one polling-place being closed and the other being opened in which no votes could be recorded? Certainly.
119. Do you say that that was a quarter of an hour? There or thereabouts; it might have been twenty minutes. It took about five minutes to pick up our ballot-papers and to see that everything was gathered up.
120. *Mr. Charlton.*] Did anybody apply to vote during that interval who did not vote afterwards? I cannot say; I was inside. There were some people on the road to vote, and they asked us where we were going. We said that it was a bit cold there, and that we were going to warmer quarters. We did not want to tell them why we were going.
121. *Mr. Holman.*] With regard to the half-a-dozen people on the road, did they vote? I did not take exact notice of who they were. My mother was there, and I knew she voted.
122. Did you meet her on the journey? No; she was just going into the Leura school.
123. Did she come back and vote afterwards? Yes, other than that I cannot tell you who the people were.
124. You did not know who was outside the booth? No.

125. But during that quarter of an hour, can you remember anybody who did not vote? I cannot say that. I might go through the hall outside this room, and notice that there were half a dozen people there, and I might not know who they were.
126. You cannot say that you remember anyone who did not vote? I know there were people at Leura who did not vote.
127. I mean the people you met during that quarter of an hour? I cannot say.
128. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know any person who through your act was disfranchised? I cannot say that.
129. Are you aware of any person being denied the right to vote through your act? There were people at Leura who did not vote.
130. Do you know if there were some person or persons who could not vote owing to your mistake? I do not think so.
131. Surely you know, or you do not know? I cannot say.
132. Surely you know whether there was some person at the booth? I would have to go round and ask them.
133. *Mr. Holman.*] Do you know it? No; I do not know it.
134. *Mr. Dacey.*] Within your own knowledge, do you know if there was some person who, owing to this mistake, was prevented from voting? They may not have voted. I do not know it.
135. *Mr. Downes.*] Do you say that when you were shifting from the school there were about half a dozen voters waiting to vote? Not at the school, but at the school and along the road. At the school, there were, perhaps, about three.
136. Did they subsequently vote? I know one of the persons who did vote, and that was my mother. I do not know whether the others did.
137. *Chairman.*] How many people voted either at the school, or the hall, who were not enrolled for the Leura polling-place, and who had to make a declaration? I cannot say from memory, but I think there were six or seven.
138. *Mr. Holman.*] Can you recollect whether it would be at the school-house, or at the hall, or some at each place? Most of them at the school.
139. In the morning? Yes.
140. As a matter of fact, there were thirty-three who voted before you shifted, so there would be sixty-three afterwards? Yes.
141. So that the voting must have gone on, if anything, a little faster in the afternoon than in the morning? Yes.
142. After you shifted? Yes.
143. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Have you been Returning Officer there on more than one occasion? Yes.
144. How often? Once or twice before the Parliamentary elections.
145. What is your experience as to the total vote cast on this occasion as compared with the previous occasion? The place has been growing rapidly—perhaps 100 per cent.—and at the first election we had only about fifteen; at the next, thirty, and now there were about ninety.
146. *Mr. Holman.*] Was there a separate roll before? No.
147. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Was this the first time that there was a separate roll at Leura? Yes.
148. Were there many votes polled during the last hour, say, between 5 and 6, at Leura? Yes, there was a little bit of a rush; there were perhaps four or five in the booth.
149. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you mix up all the ballot-papers together that were taken in the school and the hall? Yes; once the box is sealed we cannot open it.
150. You are aware that there is a provision that if you take votes outside the electorate in a legally-qualified place you keep them separate;—in this case did you go on as if both polling-places were one? Yes.
151. *Mr. Macdonell.*] You have been there a considerable time;—do you think that any substantial number of the electors have been disfranchised by what occurred on polling-day? When you take the position of Poll-clerk you sign a declaration. If I wanted to find that out, I would have to ask those people individually.
152. I am only asking for your opinion? There would be more votes polled if it was in the centre of the town, at any time.
153. What I am asking about is the mere fact of there being a portion of the votes taken in one place which was closed for fully twenty minutes, and then you went to another place more or less out of the way. I want to know whether that would have the effect of preventing a substantial numbers of electors from exercising the franchise? I think it would affect a few.

TUESDAY, 12 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Charlton,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Macdonell,	Mr. Morton.

Daniel Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Kelynack, instructed by John Williamson and Sons, appeared as counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. John Hurley.

Mr. J. A. Browne, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Beeby, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. J. Dooley.

William McIntyre, Chief Electoral Officer for New South Wales, recalled, and further examined:—

154. *Mr. Kelynack.*] At the last election there was *Gazette*, No. 113 of 1907, which was published;—do you produce that? Yes; I produce a copy of it [*Exhibit* F].
155. Does that list apply to the whole State, and there are thirteen persons named in the District of Hartley? Yes. There have been others issued before this one.

156.

156. Do you know whether there were any others relating to the Electoral District of Hartley? No; I did not notice; I did not look it up.
157. Would that notice in the ordinary procedure be sent out to the Returning Officer as part of his roll? Yes.
158. Would it be his duty to see that each Deputy Returning Officer had one of them? Yes.
159. Then, when the papers were made up, I take it these ought to be put in with the other parts of the roll, if they had them? Yes, if they had them. They should be put in with the other papers, if they had possession of them.
160. How long would it take you to find out whether there are any other *Gazette* notices which affected the Electoral District of Hartley? It would not take me long; they are issued after the date of the writs. Of course, we prepare the supplementary rolls subsequent to the issue of the writ and up to the date of the writ, so it would not take long. I do not think that there really are any other *Gazettes*.
161. Do you know anything with regard to a Mrs. Jessie Dawson, of Rylstone, who was refused a vote, and had you some correspondence on the subject? Yes.
162. Have you the correspondence here? No; but it happens there was a Jessie Dawson, and a Jessie Dawson Dawson. Jessie Dawson's name was on the list, but the other lady, Jessie Dawson Dawson ——
163. *Mr. Browne.*] I submit this is very irregular.
164. *Chairman.*] Have you some reports on the subject? I have a letter which was written about it; it is a letter which I received. I have not got the papers here. Strange to say, I got a letter this morning from the lady herself—that is why I know something about it. I received it by post this morning.
165. *Mr. Kelynack.*] How long would it take you to search and find out whether there are any other supplementary *Gazette* notices? It would not take me half an hour, and I will bring the letters with me.

[*At a later stage the Witness was recalled.*]

166. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Have you looked for the *Gazettes*? Yes.
167. Is there any other *Gazette*? No; that is the only proclamation issued.
168. Have you a communication with regard to Miss Dawson? Yes; I received a letter from Mr. Hurley asking about the enrolment of Jessie Dawson. It is as follows:—

McIntyre, Esq., Chief Electoral Officer,
Dear Sir, 17/10/7.
I am in receipt of a letter from Rylstone in respect to a lady, by name, Jessie Dawson. Her name is on the copy of the roll I received from your Department, that, I presume, would be termed the "Exhibit Roll," and she presented herself at the polling-booth, and was refused her right or privilege to vote. Seeing that her name is on the roll for this year, 1907, should she not have been allowed to vote? In any case, could you not put her name in *Gazette* as was done in the case of others on the 9th September by *Government Gazette*.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN HURLEY.

I looked up the list, and I found the name of Jessie Dawson on the electoral list that was exhibited. I also ascertained that on the revised list—that was the list revised by the Revision Court—that the name Jessie Dawson had been altered to Jessie Dawson Dawson. The name Dawson had been inserted. The roll was then printed from that revised list, and it appears to me that Jessie Dawson was enrolled first, then another Jessie Dawson Dawson applied to have her name enrolled, and they took it that her name was on incorrectly, and they inserted the name Dawson after Jessie. The roll was printed with only one name on it.
169. *Mr. Morton.*] Are there two individuals? Yes; I wrote up, and I received the following letter:—

McIntyre, Esq.,
Dear Sir, Henbury, Rylstone, 9/10/07.
I wish to point out to you that there should be a Jessie Dawson and a Jessie Dawson Dawson on the electoral roll for Rylstone (mother and daughter). We had them both put in, but, for some unknown reason, mine was left off.
Yours truly,
JESSIE DAWSON.

That was the result. It was altered by the Revision Court, putting out Jessie Dawson's name.
170. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Was it her name that was not on the roll? Her name was altered on the roll, in the first place. It was altered to another name.
171. *Mr. Holman.*] Was her name not on the roll? By the alteration her name was left off, and the name of her daughter left on.
172. *Mr. Dacey.*] Will you explain under what section of the Act this *Gazette* notice was issued? Subsection 2, section 145.
173. When was that list which appeared in the *Government Gazette* revised? That was not revised at all. There is no Revision Court after the list is revised under this new Act. You can object to a name at any time.
174. How is it that this list came to be issued so late? You see the names were unavoidably left off the supplementary roll, that had been forwarded by the Registrar.
175. Why unavoidably? Either he was under a misapprehension with regard to the right of the names to be put on, or he did not get certain replies in time to put them on, which he thought he should have, before the issue of the writ; he got them later.
176. Have you letters there? Yes; I have letters explaining the whole thing.
177. Will you put them in? Yes. [*Exhibit* O.]
178. *Mr. Holman.*] May I take it that these are applicants who applied before the issue of the writ, but they were accidentally left off? It is confined to these applicants; these papers will show that.
179. *Mr. Morton.*] Did that go through your office? Yes.
180. On the Monday? It passed the Executive Council, and was gazetted on Monday, the 9th September.
181. The day before the election? Yes.
182. What steps did you take to let them know? I sent a wire to the Registrar stating that the names contained in the telegram had been enrolled by a special proclamation, and he was to inform the Returning Officer.
183. *Mr. Holman.*] Was that marked "urgent"? Yes; we posted copies of the *Gazette* to the Electoral Registrar and the Returning Officer on the 9th.
184. One to each? Yes.
185. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Did that go by the evening mail? Yes.
186. Would it reach Lithgow during the morning? Yes; it would go that evening.

187. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you send more than one copy? We sent a number of copies—one to the Returning Officer and one to the Registrar, but we wired previously.
188. *Mr. Dacey.*] What was the hour that you wired? I cannot tell you; the original telegram would show that. It was about 4 o'clock.
189. *Mr. Morton.*] What would be the duty of the Returning Officer when he got this information from you? To inform his deputies.
190. Each one? Yes.
191. By wire? I think he would only inform the deputies that were affected. He should do it by wire if he could.
192. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Is there anything in the law by which a man can vote without the roll being there to check his vote by; and supposing the Returning Officer had wired to his deputies, could they take any action to allow a man to vote unless they had the roll with his name on it before them? If he was informed that there was a special proclamation issued (as there had been), specially enrolling these people, and that these people had been omitted, I think he would permit it.
193. *Chairman.*] Seeing that any one person living in the electorate of Hartley might, by making a declaration, vote at any polling-place, how is it that copies of this list were not sent to all the Deputy Returning Officers, whereas it appears that you only sent them to two places? We sent them to the Electoral Registrar and the Returning Officer. We sent a number of copies to the Returning Officer, and he was to distribute them or inform those he could by wire.
194. Should not he inform the deputies at all polling-places, because there was a possibility of people turning up at any one place? Yes, that is quite right; he should inform the lot.
195. He did not do so? There was, certainly, not much time. I got this telegram on the 6th, informing me of this unavoidable omission. I got it on the 6th—there is the date on it,—and I had to get the Executive Council to approve of the minute. You cannot get a meeting of the Executive Council when you like, and then it had to be gazetted after that. We got it on the 6th; it was gazetted, and everybody informed on the 9th.
196. *Mr. Morton.*] Were there any other electors in that predicament, except those mentioned in that *Gazette* notice? No; all the electors are stated in that one proclamation.
197. And more than one-half are in the Hartley electorate? Yes.
198. *Mr. Dacey.*] Will you say that that wire left here before 8 o'clock at night? Yes.
199. Before what hour will you say it left? I should say it left before 6—between 4 and 6.
200. *Mr. Macdonell.*] And the proclamation would go along by the half-past 7 mail? Yes.
201. *Mr. Dacey.*] When would it reach there? About midnight. I hand in the papers [*Exhibit* H].
202. *Mr. Browne.*] Do you know whether there is a telegraph office at Newnes? I do not know that there is.
203. You said you would produce certain documents, being a calculation as to the percentages of people who voted in the Hartley electorate;—have you those documents now? Yes; I have percentages at every polling-place at the last election, and I have the returns for the previous election in 1904.
204. *Chairman.*] Do you there keep an account of the total who voted at a polling-place not being enrolled for that polling-place—do you keep them separately, or do you make them up when making up the averages? We get a statement of the poll for each polling place.
205. Do you make any difference between the names of the people enrolled for a polling-place and of the people who, not being enrolled at that polling-place, voted there on making a statutory declaration? No; just the number of votes polled by the electors enrolled and the percentage of votes, recorded for this inquiry.
206. *Mr. Ball.*] Are you quite certain that there is no telegraph office at Newnes? I am not certain; I am not aware at all.
207. *Mr. Davidson.*] Do you give all the instructions from the Electoral Office to the Returning Officer, or to the Deputy Returning Officer as well? To the Returning Officer alone.
208. Has he full power? Yes, full power; he appoints them and instructs them.
209. Does he give them all the information and all details as to their work? Yes, we prepare printed copies of the duties. There is a book of duties for the Returning Officer, for the information of all officers.
210. Is the Returning Officer of each electorate instructed by your office to prepare a check roll of all the votes recorded in his electorate after the election is over? Yes; he is required under a Regulation to do that—that is, to check the double votes, to see whether any person has voted twice.
211. *Mr. Holman.*] Does the Chief Electoral Officer do that? No; the Returning Officer.
212. *Mr. Browne.*] Have you a copy of those Regulations? I think I did produce them; I can get a copy.
213. *Mr. Davidson.*] In the return of the check roll from the Hartley electorate Returning Officer, are there any records of double voting? I cannot say without seeing the report of the Returning Officer.
214. Can you get that information for us? Yes.
215. *Chairman.*] Do you examine all the check rolls? I forward them to the Crown Solicitor. I receive the marked rolls; they are marked by the deputies at each polling-booth, and it is all put on to one roll. If there is any elector who is marked twice, we have an inquiry made.
216. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you do that in every case? Yes; in every electorate.
217. *Chairman.*] Have you got that? Yes, I believe I can produce it; it may be with the Crown Solicitor.
218. Will it be shown at once by the various check rolls what votes purported to be double votes? Yes.
219. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is there one check roll for all the individual rolls? Yes.
220. *Chairman.*] Has the Crown Solicitor that? Yes; it is probably with him. Some of them have been dealt with. In some cases we have been advised by the Crown Solicitor to take no action to prosecute people, as we cannot get substantial evidence.
221. Who makes them up before you send them to the Crown Solicitor? The Returning Officer.
222. *Mr. Dacey.*] Is that done at each election? This is the first time it has been done.
223. Can you ascertain how many electorates are done now? They are all done but one.
224. Can you furnish the Committee with information as to how many double votes have been given in each electorate? Yes, only alleged double votes.

Mr. Kelynack.] I tender a sworn declaration by N. J. Clive Southwell, of Hartley; it may save bringing him down.

Mr. Browne.] I do not object.

Edward

Edward Reilly, sworn, and examined :—

225. *Mr. Browne.*] Were you a scrutineer at the Leura polling-booth at last election? Yes.
226. Do you remember the booth being shifted from the Public School down to the hall? Yes.
227. About what time of the day do you think it was? I think it was about a quarter to 12. It would be about 12 when we got from the school up to the hall.
228. How long was it from the time you got the message until you got settled down in the hall? Only about just the same time as it took us to get there, because we settled down immediately, and we only put the things on the benches.
229. Was it about fifteen minutes? Yes.
230. When you left the school, did you see any people about the booth as you came out? There were two or three knocking about the booth, but there was not one there to vote.
231. Can you tell me the names of any people you saw at the door of the booth, or just about the booth as you moved? I cannot tell you rightly the names of any. I do not think there were any but the officials. There was the Hawkesbury election going on at the time, and there were people going to vote at the Hawkesbury polling-booth, but I did not know them. As soon as we got the orders to shift, I took one of the ballot-boxes. The Returning Officer said, "We must shift immediately," and we did so as quickly as we could pick up the things, and go up to the hall.
232. Did you see anybody about the door of the polling-booth who had already voted? Yes.
233. Who were they? There were Mr. Dash and Mr. Grantham.
234. Did you notice any others? Not particularly.
235. Did you see any persons there who went down to vote in the hall afterwards? Not one.
236. You did not know any more? No.
237. While you were on your way down from the school to the hall, did you meet any persons who made inquiries about voting? Not one. I met one man going down to the school to vote at the Hawkesbury election, but there was not one who came up the road from the school to us.
238. No one went from the school to the hall? No.
239. As you went towards the hall, did you meet anyone on their way down to the school? If so, they must have been in the town; it must have been over the bridge. We only met one going down when we were going up to the hall.
240. *Mr. Holman.*] Is that the man you have already mentioned? Yes.
241. *Mr. Browne.*] What had you at the Public School to show where the polling place for Leura was? When I went down, there was nothing at all. I was down about 7 o'clock. There was nothing there then, so I came back into the town thinking the poll would be carried on at the hall. There was nothing there so I went back to the school again. When I went down there, there was a board or a canvas up and as soon as I saw that, I knew the polling was to be at the school.
242. When you went to the hall, did you take that with you? Not that I know of; I had one of the ballot-boxes.
243. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Can you tell me how many people there were outside the Public School when you came out? There could not have been more than three people altogether to the best of my opinion.
244. Including any about the other booth? There was only one doorway going into the booth, and at the outside there could not have been more than three people there.
245. How many people did you pass on your way from the school to the hall? Only one, to the best of my recollection.
246. On the whole of the way? Yes.
247. I thought you said some people might have passed you when you were in the town? No; I said might have passed in the town—that is, passing backwards and forwards.
248. Then, when you got to the Town Hall, how many passed you? There might have been three or four people knocking about. It was a terribly cold, windy day, and there were not many people about.
249. You did not know yourself very well where the polling was to be? Not at 7 o'clock. I thought it would be at the hall, as it was at the Federal election.
250. I suppose that is the most central place? For Leura it is.
251. Do you say it was a blowy day? Very windy.
252. How far is it from the public hall to the Public School? I am not a good judge of distance, but I should say it is very nearly half a mile; that is only a rough guess.
253. *Chairman.*] Did I not understand that there was some advertisement in the local paper with regard to the Public School being a polling-place? I did not see it. I saw in the *Telegraph* a bit of a paragraph stating the Public Schools were to be made use of as polling-booths.
254. Were you scrutineer for Mr. Dooley? Yes.
255. Did Mr. Hurley have a scrutineer? He had a man who acted as scrutineer; that is Mr. Dash. There was the Presiding Officer and an assistant; that is four of us altogether.
256. *Mr. Dacey.*] On your way from the school to the hall did you meet a lady? No; I met an aged man.
257. Do you know the mother of the Deputy Returning Officer there? No.
258. Did the man you met tell you that he was going down to the school to vote? He did not say anything.
259. Did you know anybody who complained that he was not able to vote? Not one individual.
260. *Chairman.*] When you left, did you hear the Deputy Returning Officer, or anybody else, leave instructions as to telling the people where you had gone to? Yes, if anyone called there to vote. He said it to some of the other officials.
261. Were there other officials? Yes, at the Hawkesbury polling-booth. The polling booths were in two rooms—one in each room; the Hawkesbury booth was in the first room going in; you had to pass that booth going into the Hartley polling-booth.
262. Did he leave instructions with the Poll-clerks for the other electorate? With some of them. As you have refreshed my memory about it, that has just come into my memory.
263. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you remember people voting there by declaration? Yes.
264. How many of them? There were two there from Lithgow who were out of the Katoomba district; there was one who voted openly.
265. Were there only two altogether? That is all I remember.
266. Are you sure there were not six or seven? I am certain there were not.

267. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll-clerk, yourself, and Mr. Dash go down together in company from the school to the hall? It was a very steep hill going up from the school to the hall; I was with the Returning Officer and the Poll-clerk.
268. Were you all together on the road? They were in advance of me 10 or 12 yards. I could not keep up with them, as I was a bit asthmatical. The hill was too much for me to be able to keep up with the younger men.
269. Was the ballot-box in your charge all the time? Yes, one of them.
270. Which one? I will not swear which one, but I believe it was the one with the votes in it for the electorate. I know when I got the orders I was alongside the table, and I took up the ballot-box to make sure of that anyway.
271. *Mr. Morton.*] You did not grab the Local Option box? No; that is not my religion.
272. *Chairman.*] When you got down to the public hall, was everything ready for you just to start business? There were a lot of seats already in the hall; we just put the things on the seats and the platform.
273. Was there a table ready? No; we put them on the seats.
274. Were there compartments for the people to mark their ballot-papers? Yes; they could go on to the platform where there was a screen. We were on the main floor.
275. *Mr. Morton.*] Have you been living there long? Between six and seven years.
276. Was there a big vote? I would not consider it a big vote. Of course, I have been used to a bigger place, but I would not consider the whole lot at Katoomba and Leura a big vote.
277. *Mr. Holman.*] Was it a big vote for that place? I think it was. According to the numbers, I think they rolled up pretty well; they were pretty well interested in it on both sides.

TUESDAY, 26 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

Daniel Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Kelynack, instructed by John Williamson and Sons, appeared as counsel for the Petitioner, Mr. John Hurley.

Mr. J. A. Browne, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Beeby, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. J. Dooley.

William McIntyre, Chief Electoral Officer for New South Wales, recalled, and further examined:—

278. *Mr. Williamson.*] Do you produce a return of the double voting at the Hartley election? No, but I have a marked roll. It is a fair copy of the roll prepared under Regulation 22.
279. *Mr. Browne.*] I object to the production of this roll; if any roll is produced it should be the authorised copy.
280. *Mr. Williamson.*] Is this the authorised copy under the Act? Yes.
281. *Mr. Browne.*] Is it a mere copy of the roll? It is a copy of the roll furnished under Regulation 22 showing all the votes recorded. The original is with the papers in the possession of the Clerk of Parliament.
282. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is there a separate original roll which the Returning Officer marked, and is this the copy that he marked? No, this is prepared from the other rolls.
283. Is this the original roll marked by the Returning Officer? Yes, there is a report with it. It is a report by the Returning Officer stating where alleged double voting appears to have taken place. It is as follows:—

Sir, Lithgow, 22 September, 1907.

I herewith enclose marked copies of complete rolls for the Electoral District of Hartley, and beg to report the following cases of double voting:—

Piper's Flat.

87. Wilson, Rebecca, F, Piper's Flat, domestic duties; marked on Piper's Flat roll, and also on Wallerawang roll.

Newnes.

451. Kelly, James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer; marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.
877. Walsh, Michael, M, Constance Gorge, labourer; marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.
898. White, James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer; marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.

Lithgow, No. 4.

3,248. Thomas, Eva Marion, F, Inch-street, domestic duties; two different persons evidently of same name. See envelope in used ballot-papers, Lithgow, No. 4, for vote of second person applying, known to be the original Eva Marion Thomas.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD BURNS.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney.

284. *Chairman.*] Does he say there that Rebecca Wilson's name is marked on the Piper's Flat roll, and also the Wallerawang roll? Yes.
285. Her name is not marked out on this roll, but probably there would be the Piper's Flat roll at the Wallerawang polling-place, and it would be marked out on that? It may be on the supplementary roll.
286. There is nothing on the Wallerawang roll mentioning Rebecca Wilson;—should there not be the Piper's Flat roll at the Wallerawang polling-place? Yes; there is a complete roll at Wallerawang, and it would be marked out on that roll.
287. This would not show as it stands any double voting;—take the case of Rebecca Wilson, she is simply crossed out here for Piper's Flat, but she is not on the Wallerawang polling-place? No; he points out that he has marked that twice. He puts a cross against it.

Witnesses—W. McIntyre and E. Burns, 26 November, 1907.

288. *Mr. Holman.*] What indicates that this woman voted at Wallerawang? The report.
289. What indicates it to the man who made the report? The marked rolls which were used at the polling-booths.
290. What papers will we have to open in order to ascertain that? You will have to open the papers from Piper's Flat and Wallerawang. To ascertain about James Kelly you will have to open the papers from Newnes and Cross Roads, and also with regard to Michael Walsh and James White. The case of Eva Marion Thomas is not a question of voting at two places: it is a case of two persons voting at the same place.
291. *Chairman.*] I do not see any Cross Roads roll? That polling-place was appointed so late that a separate roll could not be prepared.
292. Does not the Act require that a roll should be prepared for every polling-place? Yes.
293. Was that done? No; there was no time to do that. There was a number of polling-places appointed just before the issue of the writ; everybody had to make a declaration who voted there when there was no roll prepared.
294. Does not the Act show that you have to keep a roll for each polling-place? Steps were taken to have the rolls prepared, but they are not prepared yet. There were over 100 polling-places appointed for which no rolls were prepared; there was no time to do it. The Chief Secretary had to give directions under the Act to have the rolls prepared, but he had not given the directions at that time. We have the police report on double voting.

The following is the Crown Solicitor's memo. on the subject:—

16 October, 1907.

If necessary evidence of identification is obtainable, I would recommend prosecutions for voting twice at an election under section 90 of Act No. 33, 1902. The papers might be sent to the police for that purpose, and they should be instructed to communicate with the Returning Officer.

Then the police report says:—

Sub-Inspector's Office, Police Station, Mudgee, 18 October, 1907.

Alleged double voting at Piper's Flat, Newnes, and Lithgow polling-booths, Hartley electorate.

I beg to report that I have personally made very careful inquiries concerning the above, with the following results:—

Piper's Flat Booth—

No. 87, Wilson Rebecca, F, Piper's Flat, domestic duties.

In this case there are two women (mother and daughter) of the same name, address, and occupation. Both were entitled to enrolment, but only one enrolled. The daughter had business at Wallerawang on polling-day, and recorded her vote at that polling-booth, and, voting outside her proper polling-booth, made the necessary declaration, and the mother recorded her vote at Piper's Flat. The Wilsons are a most respectable family, well known to me, and I feel confident that neither Mrs. Wilson nor her daughter would attempt illegal voting. It is quite clear to me that Miss Wilson believed that she had a right to vote as she did.

Newnes and Cross Roads Polling Booths—

No. 451, Kelly James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer.
No. 877, Walsh, Michael, M, Constance Gorge, labourer.
No. 898, White James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer.

The first-named, Kelly, James, recorded his vote at Newnes booth. He is known to the Deputy Returning Officer, and to S. C. Guerin, who was on duty at that booth, but unknown to any of the officials who acted at Cross Roads booth, nor was I able to obtain any information of him having been seen there on polling-day.

The second, named Walsh, Michael, otherwise known as "Big Mick," recorded his vote at Cross Roads. He is known to the Deputy Returning Officer there, and to constable Love, who was on duty at that booth, also to senior-constable Guerin, but to none of the other officers at either booth, nor could I obtain any information of his having been seen at Newnes on polling-day.

The third, named White, James, left the district shortly after polling-day, and his present whereabouts is unknown. Beyond the fact that his name was marked at both polling-booths, I was unable to obtain any information which would go to show that he voted at either booth. He is known to Constable Love, but to none of the other officials, and the constable cannot remember whether he voted or not.

Lithgow polling-booth, No. 4:—

No. 3428, Thomas, Eva Marion, F, Inch-street, domestic duties.

In this case it would appear that a woman named Gertrude Emeline Thomas, in company with her sister-in-law, a Mrs. Stratford, went to this booth, and on its being found that Mrs. Stratford's name was not on the roll, some discussion took place between her and the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. Thomas Evans, as to the reason. Mrs. Thomas was then asked her name, and the Deputy Returning Officer and poll-clerk state that, to the best of their belief, she said that it was Eva Marion, while on the other hand, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Stratford state that she gave her proper name, Gertrude Emeline. She recorded her vote, and the poll clerk checked the name, Eva Marion, No. 3248. Later on that day, Eva Marion Thomas, the person entitled to vote under that name, went to the same booth to record her vote, when it was found that her name had already been checked. Mrs. Gertrude Emeline Thomas is a most respectable woman, and a most unlikely person to attempt impersonation. I feel sure that an error has been made by the poll-clerk in marking off the wrong name, and if I am correct in this supposition, it will probably be found, on an examination being made of the roll used, that the name of Gertrude Emeline Thomas has not been checked.

JONATHAN ATKINSON,
Sub-Inspector.

295. *Mr. Holman.*] Is Gertrude Marion Thomas on the roll? Yes, but she did not vote; she is not shown as having voted.
296. *Mr. Browne.*] Would the vote be counted or placed aside? Placed aside.
297. *Mr. Holman.*] When the real lady came up was her vote not counted? Yes.
298. Is that vote amongst the papers? Yes; it is stated that is in an envelope with the ballot-papers.
299. Does that bring us down to four cases of double voting? Yes, that is all.
300. Were the mother and daughter entitled to be on the roll? They were, but there was only one on the roll.
301. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Have you produced all the records of double voting which you know of? Yes.

Edward Burns, Returning Officer, Hartley Electoral District, sworn, and examined:—

302. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Where did you preside? At No. 2 booth, Lithgow.
303. Is this the supplementary list marked *Exhibit* I? Yes.
304. Did you get that before the election? Yes, on the morning of the election.
305. Did you send round copies of to the Deputy Returning Officers? No, it was impossible.
306. Then they did not get any of them? No.

307. The day after the election, did you have some unused ballot-papers brought to you? No.
308. Did you find them? No; I know nothing of any such thing. I never heard of it until I saw Mr. Hurley's petition.
309. Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Hurley about some unused ballot-papers? No.
310. Did you ever hear of some unused ballot-papers not being put in a separate parcel? No; except that I saw it stated in the petition. I saw it in the paper.
311. Do you remember seeing Mr. Hurley a few days after the election, and having a conversation with him? Yes.
312. Do you remember his mentioning this matter to you? He did not, nor I to him.
313. Do you remember saying to Mr. Hurley that it did not matter, as the votes were equal? Those were some used ballot-papers, not unused papers. That was in my booth.
314. What happened to them? There were six ballot-papers that had been put in with the local option votes. When I came to count the local option votes, I found those ballot-papers used. Three of them were for Mr. Hurley, and three were for Mr. Dooley. When my papers were opened you would have seen those in a separate envelope. It was stated to that effect. Those are the only ballot-papers I know anything of.
315. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did you count those six votes in the declaration of the poll? Certainly, and I posted them outside my office window.
316. *Mr. Holman.*] Did you add them on to the figures of Mr. Dooley and Mr. Hurley? Yes.
317. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Did you receive a telegram on the day of the election from Mr. Bloom, saying that the polling-booth should be inside the electorate? Yes. It was as follows:

> Votes for Leura, Hartley electorate, are being taken in The Hawkesbury electorate;—is this legal?

I replied to that, but I have not a copy.
318. Is this your reply which I produce? No, that is not the whole of it. It is only a part of it.
319. *Mr. Dacey.*] Who is Mr. Bloom? I cannot tell.
320. *Mr. Browne.*] I object to anything sent to Mr. Bloom; he is an outsider.
321. *Mr. Kelynack.*] I tender this telegram now from Mr. Bloom to the Returning Officer;—did you not telegraph, "Must have your voting inside the electorate; if you are not within your electorate, remove immediately."? I sent that, but there is a reply to Mr. Bloom.
322. Is not this telegram which I hold in my hand your reply to Mr. Bloom? I am almost certain that there was something else that is not there. I telegraphed to the effect that if he was not inside his electorate he was to remove at once; and that was his reply to me.
323. Did you not receive this telegram—"Leura is only just across the road in Hawkesbury electorate; have removed to public hall in Hartley electorate"? Yes, that is my deputy's reply.
324. *Chairman.*] Did you not know that the Leura Public School was not in the Hartley electorate at the time you ordered Mr. Craig to take the public school as a polling-place? I did not. I have a very poor map, which does not show Leura at all.
325. Did you not know that Leura is partly in one electorate and partly in another? No, I did not. One of the printed circulars sent to me said that Leura was inside my electorate.
326. Did you not know that Leura was gazetted as a polling-place for The Hawkesbury electorate? No; although it is done at times.
327. Is this the first time you have acted as Returning Officer? For some years; I was appointed in April, but I had been Returning Officer some years before.
328. I suppose you knew at that time when you asked Mr. Craig to secure the public school that the polling-booths must be in the electoral district? Yes, and my Presiding Officer, Mr. Craig, did not say that it was not.
329. In your letter you said to him, "Will you kindly recommend someone suitable for Poll-clerk, and also let me know if there is a public school at Leura; if so, it will be necessary to use it as a polling-booth"? Yes; Mr. Craig did not say it was outside the electorate.
330. Did Mr. Craig in his reply to you say this: "I would recommend Mr. Hogben as Poll-clerk; he has done similar duties several times during State and Federal elections; there is a Public School at Leura, which will also be used for the Hawkesbury electorate; there are two good rooms and could be well arranged"? Yes; but he did not tell me that it was outside the electorate.
331. Do you put the responsibility on Mr. Craig? No; but I thought you were under the impression that he cautioned me that it was not inside the electorate.
332. Did he not take his instructions from you? Yes; but you would think that my officer would write to me and tell me that the school was not inside the electorate when he was living on the spot.
333. *Mr. Holman.*] Were the boundaries of the electorate the same when you were Returning Officer previously? No; they have been considerably increased lately.
334. How far is it from the Public School to the hall? Very nearly half a mile. My map does not show Leura at all; this is the only map which we were supplied with.
335. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know the distance between Newnes and Cross Roads? About 5 miles.
336. *Chairman.*] Was the Leura Public School advertised in the Katoomba paper as the polling-place? No; Mr. Craig says so, but that is entirely wrong.
337. In answer to Mr. Ball, there is the following question and answer by Mr. Craig:

> *Mr. Ball.*] With regard to the notification of the polling-place at the school building, was it advertised in the papers that the poll would be taken at the school house? In the local paper it was notified that the voting would take place in the school; that was in the Katoomba paper. I have a faint recollection, but I cannot swear to it.

Do you say that there was a notification? Here is a copy of my advertisement which appeared in the *Lithgow Mercury*.
338. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is that paper circulated in Leura? Yes; but we also put the same advertisment in the Mountain paper; that is the advertisement. We did not give any locality but simply the polling-places.
339. *Mr. Ball.*] You stated that you were aware that the polling-place should be in the electorate;—did not Mr. Craig in his letter state that the polling-place for the Hawkesbury electorate would be held at the same place? Yes, I believe that is frequently done.

340. Did it not then strike you that it was wrong? No; I thought that they had applied to have a polling-booth inside my electorate.
341. Did you make any inquiry about it? No.
342. *Mr. Charlton.*] Did not you say that you got a notification from the officer down here stating that Leura was inside the electorate of Hartley? Yes; a printed circular states that certain places are inside the electorate, and Leura is mentioned.
343. Not being able to find it on the map, did you naturally conclude that it was within the electorate? Yes; I naturally concluded that the whole town was in the electorate.
344. Do you think that the fact of the other poll being taken there was owing to a special booth being established in response to an application? Yes, that is done elsewhere.
345. *Chairman.*] Do you not know that electorates are often divided by a street, road, or lane? Yes.
346. Does it necessarily follow that because Leura was appointed a polling-place, that the whole of Leura was in the Hartley electorate? No. Another thing that confirmed me in the belief that I was correct was that I remembered Mr. Hurley stating he had got the Public School for Leura. I naturally concluded that the Member would have the school in his electorate.
347. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did you receive from the Electoral Office in Sydney a description as well as a map of the electorate of Hartley? No, I never received a map.
348. Did you not receive a description of the boundaries? No; that map was handed to me by my predecessor, and I did not get a description of the boundaries.
349. *Mr. Holman.*] Not a gazetted description? No, I never saw the *Gazette*.
350. *Chairman.*] Is there not a description of the gazetted boundaries in the records of your office? No; I looked them up, and I could not see one amongst the papers handed to me.
351. *Mr. Davidson.*] With reference to the supplementary roll which you received on the morning of the election, were you unable to send any of those supplementary rolls to any of the other booths? No, except to my own. There was one name in my own booth, No. 2, Lithgow, of Harrison, John, but he did not apply.
352. *Mr. Morton.*] Would you have allowed him to vote if he had come along? Yes.
353. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did you send copies of the supplementary roll to any of the booths in Lithgow where you did not preside? No; I was sitting in my booth when the list was handed to me.
354. *Mr. Holman.*] At what hour in the day? Between 10 and 11 o'clock. You see the name of Mr. Burke, and a stamp stating that he received it.
355. *Mr. Davidson.*] Of all the names on the supplementary roll, did any one of those people vote in your electorate that day? No; it was impossible to send it to the outskirts.
356. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you realise that there was no difficulty about your putting it in each of the booths in Lithgow? There would have been no difficulty.
357. But you did not do it? No; I was afraid of causing confusion.
358. *Mr. Holman.*] Were there any names there of men who would vote in Lithgow besides the one you spoke of? No; the others were outside.
359. *Chairman.*] When you discovered the mistake at Leura, did you give any instructions to your deputy there to notify any of the people of the removal? No, I told him to remove at once.
360. Did you give him any instructions to notify people as to the new booth? No.
361. How was that? I naturally thought that he would have the sense to do that—that is, to stick up a notice.
362. Do you know that he did not stick up a notice? I have heard that he did not.
363. Did he tell you he stuck up a notice? He did not.
364. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know of any of these people applying to vote in Lithgow? No; there was no complaint brought in by my other officers.
365. *Mr. Morton.*] Who made the coloured marks which appear on the map? I do not know; they are not my marking. Probably it was done by my predecessors.
366. Is Leura on that map at all? No, I cannot see it.
367. Do you know what those marks mean? No; I naturally presume that they have been underlining the polling-booths in my electorate.
368. *Mr. Downes.*] What is the distance between Katoomba and Leura? Katoomba is on the map. I think Leura is about 3 miles from Katoomba, from station to station, but Leura is really a continuation of Katoomba.
369. *Mr. Browne.*] Do you remember on what day you sent out the rolls to all the Deputy Returning Officers? I sent them out on different dates; it takes a week to get to one place called Buttabulla.
370. So you had to arrange different dates? Yes, in order to catch the post.
371. Have they to be there the day before? Yes.
372. I am speaking of the whole roll, principal and supplementary? Yes, I sent them all.
373. Do you arrange the dates so that the roll will get to the Returning Officer at least a day before the election? Yes; I arrange so that they shall be there in time.
374. When you sent the roll to Newnes and various other places, would any of the rolls contain written additions? No, there would be no writing whatever. They were strictly enjoined to act only according to the rolls they received.
375. Do you receive the rolls from the Registrar or the Deputy-Registrar? I receive the roll from the Deputy Registrar, but we got the printed ones direct from Sydney.
376. Did you get a roll in each case? We got a roll signed by the Registrar of the town.
377. I suppose there are some additions on that roll in writing? There are some corrections in writing. This is the roll that passes the Registration Court.
378. When you get the roll that is supplied to the Returning Officer by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, is it always a signed roll? Yes.
379. Although in some cases it is entirely printed, is it sometimes written upon? There may be a few marks on it, as "dead," or "transferred."
380. Will that roll be partly printed in some cases and partly written? Yes.
381. And it will be signed? Yes.
382. Now with regard to the thirteen names on *Exhibit* I—that is the roll of Hartley; there is one name at Capertee, one at Lithgow, a number at Newnes, one at Torbane and one at Wallerawang; take Newnes first

first of all: were those names supplied to you by the District Registrar for Newnes after the signed roll had been previously sent to you? That list was supplied to me on the morning of the election.

383. Had the signed roll been sent to you by the Deputy Registrar? Yes.

384. Then those names were sent to you after that signed roll had been sent to you, and separate? Yes, and quite distinct.

385. And they formed no part of the roll supplied to you by the Deputy Registrar? Yes, that applies to all of those names.

386. *Chairman.*] Was there ever a list like that given to you before the morning of the election? No; but the day before the election the Registrar saw me, and he said, "I am afraid there is going to be a little trouble over this election; there are some names to be added."

387. Did you ever get a list written or printed until the morning of the election? No; and there is the stamp.

388. *Mr. Browne.*] These names were not on the list or the signed roll supplied to you by the Deputy Registrar? No, none of those names.

389. And they never came into your hands at all until the list was handed to you on the morning of the election? No.

390. *Mr. Holman.*] Did any message accompany this supplementary list? There was no letter.

391. The only thing you saw on the day of the polling was this piece of paper? That was handed to me, signed and dated; there was no letter.

392. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you know that that was coming along? I had a conversation with the Registrar, but I thought the Chairman did not want me to give evidence about that.

393. I want to hear it? The Registrar saw me the day before the election, and he said, "I am afraid there is going to be a bit of trouble over some names; there is a supplementary list published." I said "It is impossible for me to advise my men; they have all got their papers and boxes away." He said, "I would like to speak to Mr. McIntyre." I said, "I wish you would, and tell him it is impossible for those names to be forwarded to these people." Mr. Burke, the Registrar, got the money from me and telephoned to Mr. McIntyre, explaining the matter—that the names could not be issued to these people at Torbane and round about in time. Mr. Burke brought me back a verbal message that Mr. McIntyre said it could not be helped, or something to that effect, and then I got that list on the morning of the election.

394. *Mr. Macdonell.*] At what time did you have this conversation with Mr. Burke, and at what time did he telephone? That was on the day before the election, it was on the 9th, about noon, as far as my memory serves me.

395. *Mr. Holman.*] You did not know that Mr. Burke did wire, except that he got the money to do so? He came back and told me he had a conversation with Mr. McIntyre on the telephone.

396. *Mr. Morton.*] Was there a post office at those outside places? No; there is a private telephone to Clarence Siding. You cannot telephone to the people at Cross Roads.

397. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Could you not send a messenger out to Newnes in three hours? It takes the coach all day to get there.

398. Could not a special messenger get there in three hours? No, it is impossible; the distance is 40 miles, over very rough country.

399. *Mr. Ducey.*] You say you got this list put into your hands between 10 and 11 o'clock on the day of the election? Yes, as far as my memory serves me.

400. How long would it have taken to send that list to Capertee? You could not send it till next day; there is only one post a day to Capertee. If I posted it the day I got it, it could not reach there until the day after the election.

401. Do you say it was impossible to deliver the list that day? Yes; and it was utterly impossible to deliver it at Cross Roads.

402. How long would it take to deliver it at Newnes? A day. It is 40 miles, over a very bad road, from where I was sitting. The coach goes out in the morning.

403. Do you say you could not have delivered it that day? If I could have sent a special messenger on horseback, he could not get there until the voting was about over.

404. How long would it have taken to send it to Torbane? It would have taken a day to get there from the time I received it.

405. How long would it take to send it to Wallerawang? A good horseman could get there in an hour.

406. *Mr. Holman.*] Did you receive only one copy? Yes; Mr. Burke handed me that, with his stamp and the date on it.

407. How many polling-booths had you? Thirty-five. There were thirty-two places and thirty-five booths.

408. Had you only one copy of this list? Yes.

409. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Supposing this list had been sent direct to Wallerawang, would it have got there as soon as you got it? Yes.

410. Would that also be the case if it were sent to Torbane? No.

411. Is not Torbane on the railway line? No, it is 8 or 9 miles away.

412. If it went direct from Sydney to Torbane, would it not have got there at 10 o'clock in the morning? About mid-day.

413. Could not a special messenger be sent from the railway to Torbane? Yes.

414. And from Clarence Siding to Newnes? It would take him pretty well a day.

415. Supposing it were sent direct to Newnes by post at 9 o'clock on the 9th, would it not get to the Clarence Siding that night? Yes.

416. Could not a special messenger have been sent there from Newnes, and could he not get there before 8 o'clock in the morning, it being only a distance of 30 miles? No.

417. Would it not get to Clarence Siding about 12 or 1 o'clock that night? Very few men would like to ride on that road at night-time. You would not like it.

418. If he waited until daylight, could he not have done it in about four hours? Yes.

419. *Mr. Morton.*] What time did it get to where you were in Lithgow? At 9 o'clock in the morning the post is delivered.

420. Did it take two hours to get to you from the post office? I take it it was sent to Mr. Burke; that he then made that memo. on it and sent it down to me.

421.

421. Do you not think that an electoral roll should be sent along as soon as it comes? Yes.
422. Ought you not to have got it before you did? I do not know; Mr. Burke is a busy man. I suppose he has a lot of correspondence to go through. He is a gentleman.
423. *Mr. Macdonell.*] What time did you get it? Between 10 and 11 o'clock.
424. And the mail is delivered at 9 o'clock? Yes, but the Government offices do not open until 10 o'clock.
425. Do they start to deliver at 9 o'clock, or is the delivery then completed? Some letters are delivered at 8 o'clock; I get all my letters at my office but I do not open until 9 o'clock.
426. What is Mr. Burke? Clerk of Petty Sessions; his office opens at 10 o'clock.
427. *Mr. Morton.*] Do you know anything about Miss Thomas? Only what I have heard from one of my officers.
428. Was she in your booth? No, in No. 4.

James Henry Bloome, sworn, and examined:—

429. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Are you the licensee of the "Alexandra Hotel" at Leura? Yes.
430. Are you an elector of the Hartley district. Yes.
431. On the morning of the 10th September did you hear something as to where the polling-place was, and did you send a wire to the Returning Officer? Yes, and I got an answer.
432. Did you vote at the Public School? No; I waited until the booth had been moved to the public hall, and then I recorded my vote.
433. Did you see the moving of the paraphernalia? Yes, I saw the whole of it. I was going down to the Public School to inform the Presiding Officer that he was there illegally, when I received a telegram from the Returning Officer, but I met them on the road.
434. There was a procession? Yes, it was nothing else.
435. Were there any other people on the road besides yourself? We met several coming when we were leaving the Public School.
436. As if they were going down to the Public School? Yes; I should think there was nothing else to take them there; they were going in that direction.
437. Where did you start to accompany the procession? Within a few yards of the Public School.
438. In the front or the rear? In the front, you bet. I walked along with the Presiding Officer and the other officers.
439. How many did you meet between the Public School and the hall? I suppose eight or nine people. If we counted those that we met in the main street of Leura there would be many more.
440. Was the bell ringing to tell people that a mistake had been made? No.
441. Did you hear what excuse they gave for moving? That it was to oblige the electors, so that they would not have so far to go.
442. Was much attention drawn to it? No, until after the removal; then there was a lot of fuss, but not before.
443. *Mr. Holman.*] Was there a fuss after the removal? There was a lot of talk about the streets during the afternoon.
444. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Did you see any notice posted up anywhere at the place they left, at the school—any notice signifying that they had removed? No.
445. Was there any notice at the public hall? I did not see any.
446. *Mr. Browne.*] Was not any sign put up at the hall? I did not see any.
447. Are you sure? I cannot swear that there was no notice; but I did not see it.
448. How far down did you meet the procession? Within a few yards of the Public School.
449. Did you go to look for a sign there? It is only a few yards from the school. If there was any notice I am positive I should have seen it.
450. Do you say that you saw eight or nine persons between the school and the hall? Yes; more than nine.
451. I suppose you know most of the people there? No; I have been there two years, and I know a good many of them.
452. Do you know any of the eight or nine people you speak of? Yes.
453. Let us have the names? There was Mr. Dash, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Lothian, and the two Miss Lothians.
454. Are they grown-up young ladies? Yes.
455. Are they over 21? Yes; more like 50 or 60.
456. Anybody else that you can remember? Mrs. Craig, senior. I do not know the names of the others. I only knew them by sight.
457. Were any of these people attracted by the procession? Some of them turned back.
458. What about Mr. Dash? He was on his way to the hall.
459. Then you did not meet him? When I first saw him he was on the Leura Mall—the main street. I took it that he was going towards the hall.
460. Was he coming in the same direction as you were? Yes, when we were coming back.
461. What about Mr. Grantham? He was coming with the procession.
462. You did not meet him? Yes; because I was going towards the school.
463. What about Mr. Lothian? We met them; they were going to the Public School.
464. Did they turn back and go with you? Yes; I saw them at the hall later on.
465. Did they ask you anything when they met you? No.
466. Did you hear them ask the procession anything? If I recollect aright, Mr. Craig said something to the ladies—that they were moving the booth.
467. Did Mrs. Craig come back with the procession? Not with the procession; she went back from the school to the hall.
468. What about the four others whose names you did not know? They were at the hall, so I suppose they must have gone back to the hall.
469. *Chairman.*] How long did it take you to get from the Public School to the hall? About ten minutes.
470. Did you hear Mr. Craig say this to somebody: "We said it was a bit cold there, and we were going to warmer quarters; we did not want to tell them why we were going"? No, I did not hear that. I remember hearing Mr. Craig say they were moving for the convenience of the voters. 471.

471. *Mr. Dacey.*] There was a witness named Reilly, who gave this evidence:

While you were on your way down from the school to the hall, did you meet any persons who made inquiries about voting? Not one.

What do you say to that? He was one of the scrutineers. If anything had been said he was too far away to hear anything.
472. Where were you? I was with Mr. Craig and Mr. Hogben.
473. Did you, the Deputy Returning Officer, and the Poll-clerk, march off and leave Mr. Dooley's scrutineer in possession of the box? No; Reilly was a long way behind.
474. *Chairman.*] When did you discover that the school was not in the Hartley electorate? On the morning of the election I made inquiries where the polling was to take place, and I was told at the school. I knew the school was outside the electorate.
475. Before that day? Yes; and naturally enough I sent a telegram to the Returning Officer, and wanted to know whether I could vote there.
476. *Mr. Holman.*] Were you anxious to cast your vote? Yes.
477. Did you cast your vote? Yes.
478. *Mr. Davidson.*] You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Reilly, that he carried the ballot-box;—did you note that fact? I know that he had a box.
479. Was he out of sight of the Returning Officer and the Poll-clerk at any time when he had that box? Only perhaps when turning on to the bridge from the main Bathurst road to Leura Mall.
480. How far was he behind the Returning Officer at any time during the procession? About 15 yards. Of course he might have been out of sight for a minute when turning the corner; that would be the only time.
481. *Mr. Dacey.*] Had Mr. Craig that box within his view all the time? No; because his back was to it.
482. At any moment that he turned round, could he see the box? No, not at the turning of the corner at the bridge.
483. Do you say that he marched 15 yards ahead? I suppose that Reilly was quite that distance behind.
484. And was the Poll-clerk along with Mr. Craig? Yes.
485. And you three were in advance? Yes, with Mr. Grantham.
486. You marched off and left the ballot-papers behind? That was not my trouble; it had nothing to do with me.
487. *Mr. Macdonell.*] How long were you rounding the corner? We only just turned the corner.
488. With that exception, could the Returning Officer have seen Mr. Reilly and the ballot-box at any time he chose to look round? Yes.
489. *Chairman.*] Did you follow them right to the hall? Yes.
490. Was everything in readiness there? Nothing was in readiness.
491. How long did it take them to get ready before they could receive votes there? It took some time. We were standing outside talking for some time before I went in. I should think it took about a quarter of an hour after they reached there before they were ready.
492. *Mr. Holman.*] Did you wait outside for a quarter of an hour? Yes; I was there for some time.
493. Were there any others waiting to record their votes? I suppose so. They were laughing and talking outside. We were discussing whether it was right to record our votes at the public hall.
494. *Mr. Browne.*] Were you the first to go in and vote? No; some went in before me at the Leura hall. I have no idea how many went in before me; I did not pay much attention to them,
495. Were you in a hurry to get in? No, I was only just having a chat.
496. *Chairman.*] Was there any notice put out at the public hall that that was a polling-place? No.
497. *Mr. Morton.*] What sort of a vote was it at Leura, and did a pretty fair proportion of people vote? I know several people who did not vote; I did not think it was.
498. Did 65 per cent. of the people there vote? I do not know; I do not know much about the people. All my business is done in my house.

Henry Paul Gilroy, journeyman butcher, Katoomba, sworn, and examined:—

499. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Are you a married man? Yes.
500. Do you live near the Public School at Leura? Yes.
501. Are you an elector of the Hartley electorate? Yes.
502. Did you vote at half-past 10 at the Public School? Yes.
503. Did you see them move? Yes, about 12 o'clock. I was having my lunch, and I could see them from my window. I saw four men carrying boxes. I could see them for 200 or 300 yards.
504. Were there other people in the street besides the procession? I saw four men with the boxes, and only a lady.
505. How far could you see along the road? About 300 yards from my window.
506. *Mr. Browne.*] Did you see one lady? Yes, Mrs. Craig.
507. Was she on her way to the school? Yes, but she turned round and went back with them.
508. *Mr. Morton.*] What time did you vote? About half-past 10 in the morning.
509. Were there many people about the polling-booth just before they started to move their traps? I cannot say.
510. Did you see any going there in the afternoon to vote? Yes, I think two or three ladies went down in the afternoon; they went towards the school. I suppose it was their intention to vote there.
511. Did you go to the Public School after they left? No, I went into the town and then found the booth had been shifted to the public hall.
512. *Chairman.*] How did you find that out? When I walked over to the town after having dinner, I never knew they had any intention to move, but I then found they had moved into the public hall. I asked if I was to be disfranchised, and if it was illegal to move the ballot-boxes. I asked some people outside the hall; they were strangers to me.
513. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Had you voted before that, and were you afraid that your vote would be informal because it was cast outside the electorate? Yes.
514. Do you know whether the ladies whom you saw going towards the school went up subsequently to the hall? No.

515. Might they have done so for all you knew? Yes, they were strangers to me.
516. *Chairman.*] Do you remember that there was a booth at the school for the Hawkesbury electorate? Yes, in the front room.
517. Where was the booth for the Hartley electorate? In the second room.
518. *Mr. Downes.*] Was there any notice at the school-room to show that the booth had been moved to the hall? I do not think so.
519. *Mr. Charlton.*] Were you down there afterwards? Yes, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and I saw no notice. All that was on the front of the place was a notice that it was a polling-booth.
520. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Were there any electors there when you went down at 5 o'clock? No.
521. *Mr. Ball.*] Did you say that the first you knew of the polling-booth being removed was when you went to town? Yes. When I saw them carrying the boxes up I thought they were adjourning for lunch. I thought it was a very funny thing that they should take the boxes with them; I thought someone would bring their lunch to them. If they could cart the boxes about, they could do what they liked.
522. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Do you know the people there? I have not been long in Leura.
523. *Chairman.*] How long would it take you at an ordinary pace to walk from the Public School to the public hall? About five minutes.
524. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is it not half a mile? I do not think so.
525. *Mr. Morton.*] Do you think that it was a fairly decent poll as to numbers? No; I think there ought to have been a lot more, especially about that part. A lot said they would not vote; they were people who have property.
526. *Chairman.*] Do you mean in consequence of the booth being shifted? Yes.
527. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you hear that after the election? I heard that in the afternoon in the town.
528. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Can you give us the names of those people, or some of them, who asserted that they would not vote? Fred Cornett; he said it was no use casting his vote, because the thing was shifted.
529. *Mr. Morton.*] Can you say if he did vote? I cannot say.
530. Do you know the names of any others? No, the others were strangers to me.
531. Supposing you were told that the percentage of votes at Leura was much higher than throughout the electorates of the State generally, would you be surprised? I would.
532. Have you had much experience of voting returns or a fair percentage? No; I never went into the population of the place.
533. On what do you base your opinion that the voting percentage was low? From the way people were talking on account of the booth being shifted. If I had known that the booth was out of the electorate, I would not have voted.
534. *Chairman.*] Do you mean to suggest that people were disinclined to vote in the Public School because the votes might be declared informal later on? Yes.
535. *Mr. Macdonell.*] You told us that quite a number were of that opinion;—you have given us the name of one, and it seems that this man subsequently recorded his vote? He did afterwards; but in the crowd that is what was said.
536. Are you of opinion that none of the others voted subsequently? They might have voted afterwards; that was their opinion in the first place when they found the thing was shifted.
537. Have you any other information which you can give us on that point? From the conversation amongst the people, I heard them say they would not vote on account of the shifting of the booth.
538. Have you been there any time? I have been in the district for pretty well five years.
539. Cannot you think of more than one name? That is the only one I knew of, and the others were strangers. There were others there, but they did not join in the conversation. There were Mr. Grantham and Mr. Bloom; they stood apart.
540. *Chairman.*] Did they say this after the booth was shifted? Yes.
541. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you deliver orders for meat? No, I am shopman; I have been with Mr. Davies for about two years.
542. Have you been in the town of Leura five years? Yes, between four and five years. I have never mixed amongst the people there because my work was always in Katoomba.
543. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is the shop in Katoomba? Yes, that is where I work; but I live in Leura.
544. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you do your business in Leura? No; I had a business there, but it failed.
545. On the occasion when this was said, how many people were there? About six or seven, with me.
546. Did more than one say the same as Mr. Cornett? They all seemed to come to the same agreement. They seemed to say the same thing—that it was not worth their while, that it was all illegal.
547. As a matter of fact, was there anyone in the gathering who said that they refused to record their votes because of the removal? That was why the remark was passed—through the removal.
548. Did anyone there say definitely that he would not vote because of the removal? Yes; there was a tall man there, a stranger to me. He said, "I am not going to give mine if they shift their boxes about like that," and with that he walked away.
549. You do not know who he was? No.
550. Did you ever see him before? I might have seen him passing in the street.
551. Have you seen him since? No, I only go through Leura on Wednesday afternoon; I generally lie down after my work is done.
552. *Mr. Browne.*] Do you say that you were with six or seven people? Yes, in conversation.
553. Was Mr. Bloom one of them? He stood aside, and also Mr. Grantham.
554. Do you mean six or seven others? Yes, they were in the gateway of the hall.
555. Did you know one of them? Yes, Mr. Cornett.
556. Was he the man who said he would not vote because he knew it was illegal? No; one of the others.
557. Did Mr. Cornett say that? No.
558. Was it this tall stranger, and was he dark? Yes; he was a very tall, dark man. He said it was not worth his while; he would not go in.
559. Was this just in front of the booth? Yes.
560. Did you make any remark when he said that? Yes; I said, "You might just as well cast your vote; I have put mine in; let them all go in together." He said, "No," and he walked away.
561. Did you go with him? No, I walked away in a different direction; I went towards the Palace.
562. Did any of the other six or seven take part in this conversation? No.

563. Did they just nod their heads? Yes.
564. Did they all nod their heads? No; some said yes. The whole thing was mixed up, and some nodded their heads.
565. What did the dark stranger say in reply to your remark that he might as well vote? "No," he said; "it is of no use." He walked away and said no more.
566. Did none of the other six or seven say anything? No, not to my recollection.
567. Did they all walk away? Yes, they all went away in different directions—to their lunches, I suppose. I went away because of the rules about standing in front of polling-booths.
568. None of them went with you? No; I went down towards the bush.
569. Would you know this dark, tall man if he were called as a witness? Yes.
570. *Mr. Dacey.*] When did this conversation occur? About 1 o'clock. I got up from my dinner and walked to the town. This was in front of the public hall, on the roadway.
571. You said that you then all moved away, because of the rules that were stuck up? I knew it was not safe to get in front of the polling-place.
572. Were there any rules posted up;—any notice of any kind? I do not think there were, but I think I read the rules in a paper, and that there was a fine attached to anybody hanging about the front of the booths.
573. Was there any notice posted up at the school? Only "Polling-booth" in front of the place.
574. Was that at the public hall? They put up one at the public hall; that was in the afternoon.
575. Do you remember where you saw those rules? In a newspaper that I got hold of.
576. Did it say you were not to stand in front of the booth? Yes; and that people were not to interfere with people voting.

Annie Gilroy, sworn, and examined:—

577. *Mr. Kelynack.*] Are you the wife of the last witness, and is your name on the roll for the Hartley district? Yes.
578. Do you live near the Public School at Leura? Yes, quite close
579. On the morning of the 10th had you household duties to perform? Yes.
580. In the afternoon what happened with regard to your vote? About mid-day I noticed some of the gentlemen going away from the school with the ballot-boxes. I passed the remark to my husband that they must be retiring for lunch. He said most likely they were. As I thought it was rather early for the poll to be closed, I waited all the afternoon. I took my work to the end of the house, and all the afternoon I watched for the men to return, but no one returned to the Public School. I did not know until about 8 o'clock that night that there was any polling-booth in Leura, so I was deprived of my vote.
581. Were you waiting for them to come back in order to record your vote? Yes; my duties in the morning would not allow me to vote.
582. Did you see anyone come from Leura in the direction of the Public School? Yes, and I heard some ladies pass the remark that the booth was closed. They were just opposite my place coming back from the Public School.
583. How many of them? Five altogether. They were strangers to me. They might have been Leura people.
584. *Mr. Browne.*] How far is the Public School from your house? I cannot tell exactly, but it would be about one minute's walk.
585. Have you any young children? Yes, two.
586. Have you children that you could not leave? Yes, I have a young baby that I could not leave alone.
587. Have you any help in the house? No.
588. I suppose it is a baby in arms, and you would carry it out? Yes, it is just 2 years old now; but I could not leave him in the house alone.
589. You did not go across to the school, and you thought you would wait until the afternoon? Yes.
590. What were you going to do with the baby in the afternoon? I would have taken him with me.
591. Did you sit waiting for the men to come back all the afternoon? Yes, at the corner of my own house, where they could not possibly pass without my seeing them; I was looking on to the road.
592. Was that from 12 o'clock? Between 12 and 1 o'clock.
593. Did you sit there all the time from 12 o'clock? Yes, from half-past 12 o'clock. I am quite positive they did not pass down. I was there from a quarter to 1 o'clock until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
594. Did you go in to lunch about 1 o'clock? Yes.
595. When your husband came home? Yes.
596. You asked him about the movement, and did he say that probably they moved for lunch? Yes.
597. Then you went out on the watch for the second time? Yes, from that time until 4 o'clock.
598. Did you stay the whole time, from 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock? Yes.
599. Was this little child with you? Yes.
600. Were you waiting for them to come back in order to vote? Yes.
601. Can you see the Leura school from where you were sitting? Yes, it is just across the road.
602. Did you go across to the school to see if you missed them? No, because I was quite confident I had not missed them.
603. Did you know there was a polling-booth there for the other election? No.
604. You did not go over to make inquiries? No.
605. Then you say you saw five ladies coming back? Yes, four together and one separate.
606. Were the four in front or the one in front? Four in front and one behind, that was just between my place and the school.
607. Did you see them come out of the school? Yes, out of the gate, and I heard the remark passed between them that the booth was closed.
608. Was that between the one and the four or between the four? Between the four; one said, "The booth has been closed."
609. Did the others make any reply? Not that I heard.
610. You did not see any men go by? No, I did not notice men go by after the box had gone by.

Witness—A. Gilroy, 26 November, 1907.

611. *Mr. Holman.*] At the time when you heard this remark made, could you see the portion of the school-house that was used as a booth? I could see plainly anyone going in or coming out off the school verandah.
612. Was the booth closed at that moment? The booth was not there, because the men had gone up.
613. Could you see whether there was anything going on in the school-house? I could not see from the door whether anything was going on in the school-house It was after the men had gone up the road with the ballot-boxes that those ladies came along. I could not see right into the school.
614. Could you see people going in and out of the school-house? Yes
615. At the moment the ladies said the booth was closed? If I looked across I could see.
616. At that moment were there people hanging about the verandah of the school-house, or crowding around it? No; there were two gentlemen standing at the end of the verandah when the lady made this remark, but I do not know who they were.
617. *Mr. Browne.*] Who lives next door to you? Mr. Gollan, the public school master.
618. Is there anyone on the other side? No; I am the nearest to the school on the right-hand side coming down Bathurst-road.
619. Is he a married man? Yes.
620. While you were sitting out in the front, waiting for these men to come back, did you have any conversation with Mrs. Gollan? No, we never have any conversation; I do not ask her any questions.
621. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know the lady who made that remark? No, they were all strangers to me.
622. At what time was this? Between 1 o'clock and half-past 1 when the ladies passed from the school.
623. When your husband went away from lunch, did he come back? At half-past 5 or 6 o'clock.
624. Did you know at 4 o'clock that polling was going on at the public hall? I did not know until 8 o'clock at night, when I sent my son on a message. He had to pass the place, and he told me they had been voting in the hall during the afternoon. He asked me if I knew they were voting at the hall. That was the first I knew of the booth being there.
625. Did you make any inquiries as to where you could vote? No; I intended to vote at the place where people began to vote. I was deprived of my vote through nobody being at the school.
626. Were you anxious to vote? Yes; I had my mind fully made up to vote.
627. Do you attribute the loss of your vote to their shifting the booth? Yes.
628. *Mr. Macdonell.*] You say that you were anxious to vote;—did you not have any conversation with your husband when he came back to lunch? He came into his lunch when they were going up the road with the ballot-boxes. I remarked about the polling being over so soon, and then he said he supposed they were going to lunch. He did not return until late in the evening. When he came to tea he was called out by a gentleman who wanted to speak to him, and I made no inquiries.
629. Was your husband aware that you were anxious to vote? I think so.
630. Afterwards, when he went into town and found that the polling was going on at the hall instead of the school-house, did he come back and inform you? No; I do not know whether he knew at the time that I had not been out, because I passed no remark to him about it.
631. *Mr. Holman.*] While you were waiting on the verandah for these gentlemen to return, did you see any men come back into the booth? There were men up and down all the afternoon, but I did not see what booth they were going into. I knew there was one booth down there. I did not go down to the school and make any inquiries; I waited for the men to come back whom I knew had the boxes.
632. What was in your mind was that those gentlemen went home to lunch and did not return? Yes.
633. Did you go into your own lunch? Yes; I had my lunch just after they went up the road.
634. Can you see the road from where you had lunch? Yes, quite plainly.
635. Can you see the school-house from there? Not from where I had lunch, but from the kitchen. I was not longer than a quarter of an hour at my lunch. I went out from my lunch with the children.
636. Had you come to the conclusion that those gentlemen had gone to dinner and had lost themselves? Yes; I did not know where they went to.
637. On the strength of that you never went over to the booth? Yes; when I did not see them come back I did not bother my head to go over when the men I wanted to see were not there.
638. When Mr. Gilroy went away, did he say he was going out to lunch? No.
639. Did he have lunch with you? Yes; he told me he had voted at the school-house in the morning.
640. So that you were so certain that these men never returned that you did not go across to inquire? No; because I was quite convinced they had not come back to the school.
641. Did not that strike you as very extraordinary? Yes; I thought it was carried on in rather a peculiar way.
642. Did it not strike you that it was possible somebody else had come down to relieve these men during lunch, and that you had missed them? No, I knew it was not possible to miss them. While I was in my own house they could not pass without my seeing them, because there is a window at that side.
643. Although you were really anxious and determined to vote, you did not take this minute's walk over to get the right? No.
644. Had you the elector's right before? Yes; I went down to the school-house for it.
645. Did you take your right down? Yes.
646. Did you know how you would have to vote this time? Yes.
647. Did you know whether an elector's right was necessary or not? I made inquiries, and the policeman told me that it was not necessary for me to have my right this time.
648. Did you get your right? Yes.
649. Were you ready to go and vote with it? Yes; I had it on the side table ready to take with me.
650. *Mr. Davidson.*] What policeman told you that? Mr. Lyle, when he came to ask me if I was on the rolls, and he said so.
651. Did he tell you that you would require your right to vote this time? No, I misunderstood you—he did not tell me that.
652. Mr. Holman asked you if you required an elector's right to allow you to vote this time and you said yes? I misunderstood him, I thought he meant did I want the right to go down. I took the right. If I had been asked about it, it would be there.
653. *Chairman.*] You said you had it on a side-table? Yes; if I was asked for it.

654. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Have you any other family except a child 2 years old? Yes; a boy 16 years and one 6 years old.
655. Are they at home? The boy was at work. I sent him on a message past the hall, and when he came back he asked me if I knew that people had been voting in the Leura hall; that was about 8 o'clock.
656. Was he at home during the day? No; he is working at a plumber's and gasfitter's.
657. Had you any messenger to send to your husband to inquire how matters were going? No.
658. *Mr. Morton.*] Did he not ask you when he came home if you had voted? No; I asked him if he had been to the school when he came to lunch.
659. You said he came back in the evening? Yes, at half-past 6.
660. That was after the poll was finished? Yes.
661. Did he not come back before that? He just came to the house, and he was called out.
662. Did he not give you to understand that he knew the polling-booth had been moved? No.
663. And he did not know whether you voted or not? No.
664. *Mr. Davidson.*] How long was he at home between lunch and 6 o'clock at night? I could not say that he was at home at all, because he just came in, and a gentleman called him, and they went out together. I did not pass any remark to him about the polling-booth.
665. *Mr. Browne.*] Did your husband come home at half-past 5? He was not in the house; he came to the house and went away.
666. He told you that he cast his vote at the hall? At lunch-time he told me.
667. Where did he cast his vote? I asked him if he had been to the school, and he said "Yes." He said he gave his vote there; that was in the morning.
668. When he came in the afternoon, did he say something about the hall? No; it was the boy who told me about the hall—it was not my husband.
669. Did you say anything to him then about waiting there all the afternoon? No; I told him I had been waiting; that was just before bed-time.
670. Was that when your husband came home? I said I waited all the afternoon watching.
671. *Mr. Holman.*] Was this late at night? Yes, just before going to bed.
672. *Mr. Browne.*] When he came in to tea, what happened? We had no conversation about the booth at all. When he came in we talked about private business.
673. Did you tell him about waiting there all the afternoon? No; I said they never came back.
674. Did he say anything about that? No.
675. *Mr. Holman.*] What hour was that? Late, after my boy told me.
676. *Mr. Browne.*] I am speaking of what you said at tea-time. Did you tell him then about waiting at the front of the house to see if the men came back; No, not at tea-time; he was not long enough in to enter into conversation about that.
677. Were you very much annoyed? Yes; and I did not think it was my place to run about looking for the booth.
678. *Mr. Holman.*] What hour would that be when your husband came back at tea-time? That was between 5 and 6 o'clock, but he was called again and he did not come in any more.
679. *Mr. Morton.*] You knew there was polling being carried on for the Hawkesbury electorate in the school room? I knew in the morning that that was where we had to go to, but I did not know in the afternoon.
680. You would have voted for the Hartley electorate? Yes.
681. But you knew there was an election going on in the same building, on the same day, for the Hawkesbury? Yes.
682. Is it possible that those ladies you mentioned were going to vote for the Hawkesbury electorate? No; because the other booth was there.
683. Were there many people going there for the Hawkesbury election? There were people coming and going during the afternoon. I suppose they were voting for the Hawkesbury electorate, as they went inside.
684. It was not a big polling-place for the Hawkesbury? No; I am almost positive those four ladies were to vote for Hartley, because they seemed annoyed.
685. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did you hear their conversation after they had been to the school? Yes; it was in the afternoon early. I knew the booth for the Hawkesbury was not closed then.
686. *Mr. Morton.*] Were there any canvassers about for either candidate to come and tell you? No; I thought things were carried on rather peculiarly all day.

Henry Paul Gilroy, recalled, and further examined:—

687. *Mr. Browne.*] Did you go down to give your vote at the school-house in the morning? Yes.
688. Did you vote there? Yes, at the school.
689. Then you knew about moving up to the hall before you came home to lunch? No; I was sitting down to lunch and I saw them going by. I saw them carry the boxes past.
690. Was it on your way back that you heard the conversation between six or seven people? Yes, that was in Leura—that was after lunch.
691. Then you went home in the afternoon, after your work, and had your tea? Yes; I was not at work that day.
692. At what time did you go home? I was at home two or three times, in and out, during the course of the afternoon. I went past the school about half-past 5 or 5; then I went back home for tea.
693. Did you know your wife had not voted? Yes.
694. How did you know that? To tell you the truth I never gave it a thought; I knew she was waiting.
695. You did not know whether she had voted? No.
696. Did you ask her whether she had voted? No.
697. Did you think it was not right to question your wife? I did not think of it.
698. On any of those occasions when you came in during the afternoon—you said two or three times—did you ask your wife was she going to vote, or had she voted? I do not remember.
699. Did you see her sitting in the front? Yes.
700. Is that where she usually sits? Yes, or at the side.

701.

Witness—H. P. Gilroy, 26 November, 1907.

701. You did not ask her what she was waiting for? No.
702. When you came home to tea did you have any conversation with your wife, or did you talk about moving the booth? No, I do not remember passing a remark.
703. You did not tell your wife about moving the booth? No, not after she saw them move.
704. You did not tell her about settling down at the hall? No.
705. Did you tell her later on in the night? No, I went to Katoomba at night; I did not get home until 9 or 10 o'clock.
706. Did you have any conversation then? No, I do not remember telling her.
707. Did she make any protest to you when you came back about not having been able to vote after waiting there so long? I fancy she did pass a remark after I came home late at night. She did pass a remark to me about not voting—that she had been waiting for them to bring back the boxes; then I think I told her about shifting the booth to the hall.

Mr. Kelynack: I now tender the following statutory declarations:—

I, *Isa (Nora Isabel) Milligan*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 10th day of September I saw certain persons going along the road past my property carrying ballot-boxes, and I concluded the poll was closed; this took place about mid-day, and I heard of no other place at that time to record my vote which, had I have done so, would have been for J. Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Katomba, this 14th day of November, 1907, before me,— JOHN F. , J.P. — ISA MILLIGAN.

I, *Annie Gilroy*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the roll for Hartley; about mid-day on the 10th September I saw some men going up the road with ballot-boxes, whom my husband informed me were going up for lunch; they did not return, and I was deprived of my vote, as I did not hear of any other booth until I heard at 8 o'clock that night that there was another booth in Leura.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Katoomba, this 14th day of November, 1907, before me,— JOHN F. , J.P. — her x mark. ANNIE GILROY,

I, *Ethel Emily Justice*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 10th of September, being the polling-day for Hartley, at the Public School, being distant nearly 2 miles from my home, the distance and my state of health prevented me from going such a distance; had the booth been more convenient, I should have recorded my vote in John Hurley's favour.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Katoomba, this 14th day of November, 1907, before me,— JOHN F. , J.P. — ETHEL EMILY JUSTICE.

I, *Rosannah Knight*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the roll for the Leura division of the Hartley electorate; I remember the 10th September last, polling-day; there were some inquiries talked of in respect of the polling-booth for Hartley being in the Hawkesbury electorate; I saw nothing either by advertisement or posters to direct me or others regarding the booth or its removal from one place to the other; the booth at the Public School is about half a mile from the centre of the town; that fact, I believe, precluded many from voting as well as myself, because of the unnecessary distance; my vote would have been for Mr. John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, as to the matter aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provide for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Declared at Leura, this 18th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — ROSANNAH KNIGHT.

I, *Alfred Beehag*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector in the Leura division of the Hartley electorate; on last polling-day, 10th September, I heard that the Public School in the Hawkesbury electorate was a polling-booth, but that it was illegal; I had no opportunity of finding out the reason for closing the poll before 12 o'clock, and lost my vote, which would have been cast for John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 15th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — ALFRED BEEHAG.

I, *Janet Smith*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am on the Leura electoral roll for the Hartley electorate; recollect the 10th September, and heard the polling-booth was at the Public School, but that it was an illegal booth, and had been closed mid-day; I had proposed to have given my vote to Mr. John Hurley, but the confusion created prevented me, for there was no directions that I had seen to direct me.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 16th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — JANET SMITH.

I, *Mary Ryan*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the roll for Leura, in the Hartley electorate; on last polling-day, 10th September, I heard some talk of a polling-booth in the Hawkesbury electorate, and I heard Mr. Bloome make some remarks in regard to its being illegal; I therefore hearing that the booth had been removed somewhere else, and was not aware of other place it had been taken; my vote would have been for Mr. John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 15th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — MARY RYAN.

I,

I, *Emily Jane Gregory*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the Leura division of the Hartley electoral roll, and entitled to vote at the general election of this year; that on the 10th day of September last I heard that a poll was being taken at the Public School, which is situated at about a half mile from the centre of the town of Leura; I heard after 7 o'clock that the booth had been removed into the centre of the town; I saw no advertisement or any directions regarding place of polling, and I was deprived of my vote which would have been cast for Mr. John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 16th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — EMILY JANE GREGORY.

I, *John Robert Gregory*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I, J. R. Gregory, was and am still on the Leura electoral roll for Hartley; that on the 10th day of September, polling day, I heard that a poll was being taken at the Public School, and that at midday it was closed; I purposed recording my vote for Mr. Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 15th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — JOHN R. GREGORY.

I, *Prudence Olsen*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I, Prudence Olsen, was, and am now, an elector on the Leura roll for the Hartley electorate; that on the 10th day of September last, polling day, I heard the polling was in the Public School, this fact making the distance too long for me to walk, being in feeble health precluded me from voting; I purposed voting for Mr. John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 15th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — PRUDENCE OLSEN.

I, *Elizabeth Davidson*, of Leura, shopkeeper, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that on the 10th day of September last, being the polling day of Hartley, I heard that the polling booth was at the Public School, Leura, but in the Hawkesbury electorate, as my health would not permit me to have walked that distance, it being over a mile there and back; had the booth been convenient for me that morning I should have recorded my vote in favour of Mr. Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 14th day of November, 1907, before me,— JOHN F. , J.P. — E. DAVIDSON.

I, *Mary Jane Beehag*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I, M. J. Beehag, was on the roll for the Hartley electorate in the Leura division; I heard the polling booth was at the Public School for some hours and had been removed; I was thus deprived of my vote, which I intended should have been given to Mr. Hurley, the candidate.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 15th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — MARY JANE BEEHAG.

I, *Elsie Cameron Hunt*, of Leura Mall, Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the Leura roll for the Hartley electorate; heard on the 10th day of September that a poll would be taken at the Public School, the distance to and from being about 3 miles; this distance prevented me from recording my vote for Mr. John Hurley; I neither read nor saw anything to direct voters to the polling booth.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura this 16th day of November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — ELSIE C. HUNT.

I, *Kate Shepherd*, of Leura, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am an elector on the roll for Leura, in the electorate of Hartley; that I heard a poll would be taken and was taken at the Public School in the Hawkesbury electorate, outside Leura, and that the booth had been removed; the confusion prevented me from voting for Mr. John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Leura, this 16th day November, 1907, before me,— E. T. MARX, J.P. — KATE SHEPHERD.

Mr. Browne: I object to all these statutory declarations.

The Committee, after deliberation, decided to admit the declarations.

Mr. Browne tendered the following statutory declarations, which were admitted:—

I, *Michael Potts Hartas*, of Wallerawang, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that if I had voted at the election for a member for the Hartley electorate, on the 10th September, 1907, I would have recorded my vote in the favour of James Dooley at the said election.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Declared at Wallerawang this 23rd day of November, 1907, before me,— F. ATHERTON BOOTH, J.P. — M. P. HARTAS.

I, *Edward O'Donoghue*, of Newnes, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the persons whose names appear on the supplementary *Government Gazette* of September 9th, ultimo,—John Cullen, Frank Donohue, John Vincent Murphy, Michael Sheeky, James Smith, and John Ward,—are well known to me; as Mr. Dooley's representative at the Cross-roads, I was instrumental in getting their names on the roll; I am positive, from my knowledge of the men, and from their repeated declarations for weeks preceding the election, that, had they been in the district on polling-day, their suffrages would have been cast for Mr. Dooley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Declared at Newnes this 23rd day of November, 1907, before me,— F. ATHERTON BOOTH, J.P. — EDWARD O'DONOGHUE.

I,

Witness—C. Gollan, 27 November, 1907.

I, *George Henry*, of Newnes, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I did not attempt and was not prevented from voting at the late election for a Parliamentary representative for the district of Hartley; had I exercised the franchise I would have given my vote to Mr. James Dooley; I am the person whose name appears on the *Government Gazette* of 9th September last.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Declared at Newnes, this 23rd day of November, 1907, before me,— GEORGE HENRY.

F. ATHERTON BOOTH, J.P.

I, *Emily Maud Hartas*, of Wallerawang, in the State of New South Wales, married woman, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the person whose name appears in the *Government Gazette* on 9th September, 1907; I did not attempt to vote, and was not prevented on that occasion; if I had voted I would have cast my vote in favour of Mr. James Dooley.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Declared at Wallerawang, this 25th day of November, 1907, before me,— EMILY MAUD HARTAS.

R. W. BULKELY, J.P.

I, *Patrick Cahill*, of Newnes, in the State of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I did not attempt to vote and was not prevented from voting at the election of a member of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on September 10th, ult.; if I had recorded my vote I would have given it to Mr. James Dooley; I am the Patrick Cahill whose name appears in the *Government Gazette* on September, 9th ult., as entitled to vote for the district of Hartley, Newnes polling booth.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

Subscribed and declared at Newnes, this 23rd day of November, 1907, before me,— PATRICK CAHILL.

F. ATHERTON BOOTH, J.P.

WEDNESDAY, 27 *NOVEMBER*, 1907.

Present:—

Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Charlton,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dacey,	Mr. Macdonell,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Morton.

D. Levy, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Williamson, for Mr. Kelynack, appeared for the Petitioner, Mr. John Hurley.

Mr. J. A. Browne, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Beeby, appeared as counsel for the sitting Member, Mr. Dooley.

Colin Gollan, sworn, and examined:—

708. *Mr. Browne.*] Are you the head-master of the Leura Public School? Yes.

709. Were you the Deputy Returning Officer for the Hawkesbury electorate at Leura during the last election? Yes.

710. Was the election held in your school-house? Yes.

711. Was there any indication outside the building in the morning as to the school being used as a polling-place? While the two elections were being held for Hawkesbury and Hartley there was a calico sign put on the building by the Returning Officer for Hartley. At the removal of the booth the Returning Officer for Hartley took down that sign. I, as Returning Officer for Hawkesbury, got a piece of chalk and wrote up "Polling-booth." That was after the calico sign was taken away by Mr. Craig.

712. Do you remember the removing of the polling-booth for the Hartley electorate? Yes.

713. Do you know what time that was? I should say about half-past 11, or between half-past 11 and 12 o'clock; but I could not swear exactly.

714. When the Deputy Returning Officer for Hartley and the others moved away, was anything said by Mr. Craig to you, or by you to him, or was there any conversation between you at all? Yes.

715. Did the conversation relate to what should be done with regard to people who called to vote, after Mr. Craig had removed? Yes.

716. What was that conversation? I said to Mr. Craig, as he was leaving the building, "I will make it clear to anybody who calls here, and I will refer them to the hall." I said I would make it clear that the polling-booth was shifted from the school. I would state that fact to anybody coming to the booth to vote for the Hartley electorate. There was an understanding between us, and Mr. Craig left.

717. In the school building, which polling-booth was nearer to the road,—the one for the Hartley electorate, or the one for the Hawkesbury? The one for Hawkesbury.

718. Were you presiding in that room? Yes.

719. Will you show the Committee, by means of a sketch, or by a description, where your booth was situated, where people came in, and where the Hartley booth was situated? There is a hall running from the front door of the school building to the back; the door leading into my school is marked by a cross, and the door leading into the Hartley electorate booth is also marked by a cross. The hall leads through the school from the Bathurst-road. The people entered from Bathurst-road, and they could go straight through; but when they voted, I think they all went back by the Bathurst-road entrance. From my booth I could see anybody going into the building.

720. *Mr. Dacey.*] Once a person entered that passage, could a person out on the road tell which booth he was going into? He would certainly have to come to the gate to see in the door.

721. *Mr. Holman.*] Would a man outside the building see the door marked Hartley or Hawkesbury? No.

722. Suppose one man, A., was outside, and a man, B., goes into the building, could A., standing outside on the road, tell which booth B. entered? No.

723.

723. *Mr. Browne.*] So that people going to vote in the Hartley booth passed close by you? Yes, they passed the door.
724. Was the voting brisk in your booth during the day? Speaking from memory, it was very slow, and I think we polled about forty votes. It was very slow.
725. Were you in the booth during the whole of that day? Yes.
726. In your own room? I was not actually in the room all the time; the voting was so slow that I sometimes left my chair and walked up and down the hall.
727. Were you in the hall or the room all the day? Yes.
728. *Chairman.*] I suppose no one passed through the hall that you did not see? No.
729. *Mr. Browne.*] After the Hartley booth had been removed, did any persons come past you to the Hartley booth? Nobody went past me, but several people called at the door and inquired.
730. How many? Three.
731. Do you know those three people? Yes.
732. Can you give the names? The first person who called was Mrs. Redmond, the wife of the Rev. R. A. Redmond, Presbyterian minister.
733. What took place? She called at the door of my booth; she seemed to stand there and look askance at me. I went out to explain to her that the booth was up at the hall. She said it was close on dinner time, and said she would not go then, but would go after dinner. I said, "You had better go up at once," and she left me to vote.
734. At any rate, did you tell her that the voting was going on at the hall? Yes.
735. Who was the next person? Mrs. Lynch. She came through the hall door and looked in my door. I went to her and explained that the voting was to take place at the hall. She told me she was going up to the hall to vote and she left.
736. Who was the third person? Mr. John Nelson. He called, and as a matter of fact he came right into the room with a man named Mr. Robinson. We had a little difficulty in explaining to Mr. Nelson that the booth was shifted. He seemed to think that he ought to vote there, but he left, presumably to vote.
737. Are you clear that those were the only three persons who came to inquire? Yes; I am certain that there were only those three.
738. So that if any others, say five ladies, came away, can you say it was clear that they never came inside? Nobody came inside except those three.
739. Suppose you want to get from the main body of the Leura township to the school, would the road take you past the hall? The main body of Leura township is on the same side of the railway line as the hall. Roughly speaking, there are about eight or ten residences, possibly more, on the same side as the school, and the majority of the people passing along the legal way to the school would have to pass the hall. There is another way across the railway which is taken by some people, but the usual route is past the hall.
740. Do you know whether the Leura school was advertised as a polling-place for the Hartley electorate? I would not swear that it was not, but I do not think it was. My reason for stating that is: I take the local paper, *The Mountaineer*, and I naturally took an interest in the matter as teacher of the school, and looked for the appointment of the booth. I never saw it in the newspaper, but I would not swear that it was not in the paper. I never saw it myself, and I looked fairly closely.
741. How far is it from Leura school to the hall? I should say, not half a mile—about three furlongs; that is by the main road, the usual road.
742. Do you know whether any canvassers came to your booth at the school after the Hartley booth had been removed in the afternoon? There were two canvassers there during the day. I cannot absolutely say that they were canvassers, but I take it that they were in connection with the local option poll. I refer to Mr. Dash and Mr. Grantham.
743. *Mr. Holman.*] Do you know that they were Hartley voters? Yes; they were not Hawkesbury voters. In the afternoon, after the booth was shifted, Mr. Grantham visited the premises at least once. I should say several times, but I would not be absolutely certain. Speaking from memory, I should say he was there several times.
744. *Mr. Williamson.*] Will you show me, on the sketch that you have made, the entrance to the school? The Bathurst-road is shown on the plan, and the entrance to the school. There is a fence at the back of the school between the school grounds and the Government reserve. The Hawkesbury booth is shown on the plan in No. 1 class-room, and the Hartley booth in No. 2 class room. There is a hall passing right through.
745. Is there a back entrance to the school? Yes.
746. Is there only one way they can get an entrance into the school grounds? Yes, from the Bathurst-road—that is, the front entrance, and the only way in which they can leave is by the same entrance. If they go out any other way they have to come round the school and pass the front door.
747. Where did you have your lunch on that day? On the premises in my own booth.
748. *Chairman.*] Did those people who came to vote after the booth was shifted, and to whom you gave this information, ask why the booth was shifted? No; I know pretty well who is in one electorate and who is in another. I explained to them that the booth was moved; there was no general conversation.
749. Did they ask you why, or did you tell them why? Yes; I explained to each that the booth was removed in consequence of a telegram to the presiding officer that he was outside his electorate, and he was ordered to go into his electorate. I explained that to each of the three who called.
750. Did those three come soon after the booth was moved? Mrs. Redmond came about half-past 12, Mrs. Lynch came about 2 o'clock, and Mr. Nelson came about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
751. Do you know whether there was anybody outside at the time those people came inside? I do not think it was possible. In each case I saw those people to the door; there was nobody with either of them.
752. *Mr. Dacey.*] Where were the signs that you spoke of? On the south wall, facing the Bathurst-road. The calico sign was there. When it was pulled down I took a piece of chalk and wrote "Polling Booth" on the south wall facing the Bathurst-road.
753. Could you see who was standing outside? Yes; I could see across the railway line.
754. What was the largest number you noticed standing outside during the day? When the booth was being shifted. The telegram from the Returning Officer came to me. It was addressed, "Presiding Officer, Leura," and the telegraph boy brought it to me and I read it. It was to the effect, "If not in your

your electorate, get there immediately." I took it into Mr. Craig, knowing that it must be for him. Just as they started to get ready, Mr. Jones and his wife (he was suffering from paralysis) arrived in a vehicle. He came to vote. I explained that to Mr. Craig, and he waited. I assisted Mr. Jones into the booth; I took him by the arm, and his wife assisted him on the other side, and he went in and voted. As soon as he voted, Mr. Craig, his poll-clerk, and Mr. Reilly started off. There was also Mr. Grantham. I assisted Mr. Jones outside; a man named Drake was waiting to drive them back again.

755. Was there anybody waiting there to vote at the time they left? No.

756. Was that the largest number you saw there at one time during the day? That was the only number I saw together. They departed, and the only people I saw afterwards were the three who called one at a time.

757. Would it be impossible for five ladies to turn up there, and go away again without being able to vote—we were told that there were four ladies in one batch and one by herself; that they went to the booth; that they returned and were overheard to say that the booth was closed? I would not believe it; I do not think it is possible.

758. *Mr. Morton.*] I suppose it would be a hard job to get four women together there? I think if you put up salvation at the end of the street, you could not get them to march down.

759. *Chairman.*] Would you not be sitting at the table most of the day? Yes.

760. While you were sitting at the table you would not have noticed all the people outside? I may explain it in this way. I can hear my pupils coming to the gate, or any tramp. It is about 12 to 15 yards from the door.

761. But you would know the footsteps of your pupils? But the footsteps of adults would be heavier.

762. If you were sitting in the room you would not see people outside? Five people coming to the gate would have some conversation.

763. If they were women they certainly would? I would certainly hear that, and I believe I would hear a footfall. In any case my polling-booth was there, and it is only natural to suppose that the women would at least inquire.

764. *Mr. Dacey.*] Were you looking out during the day? I was in and out during the day, and I only polled forty votes.

765. *Chairman.*] Can you say whether when any one of these people came in and that person went out—there were not other people out there? I saw them off the premises; I had a very slow poll.

766. *Mr. Morton.*] Where is Mrs. Gilroy's house on that plan which you have produced? About 150 to 180 yards away from the school. She lives next my residence. She is 150 to 180 yards from the school up the Bathurst-road.

767. Is she nearer the school than you are? Yes, she is next to the school.

768. If she was sitting on the verandah could she see what took place at the school? No, she could not see the school. From the school verandah I can see 60 yards up the road.

769. Can you see her house from the school? No.

770. If she were sitting on the verandah, or the side of the house, or looking out of her window, could she see the school-house? No, I do not think so.

771. *Mr. Williamson.*] Will you swear she cannot see the Public School from her verandah? I think she could not see the school. I will not swear it.

772. *Mr. Davidson.*] Is she far from the road? She is just on the road.

773. *Mr. Morton.*] If she were standing on her verandah, or at the side of her house, or looking out of the window, could she see this procession of ballot-boxes and scrutineers? She could not see them coming out of the school gate.

774. When they left the school-house and proceeded to the public hall would they pass her house? Yes, and mine.

775. *Mr. Holman.*] Is there anything in between Mrs. Gilroy's house and the school-house itself? Only the Government road. She is on one side, and the school is on the other, lower down.

776. *Mr. Dacey.*] What obstructs the view? There are a few little suckers and gum-trees growing on the side next to the school. There are a few trees possibly as high as this ceiling. She is on the opposite side to the school.

777. About 180 yards down? Yes.

778. Does the road run east and west? Yes, roughly.

779. Is the school building on the north side? Yes; and she is on the south side.

780. What is the width of the road? I should say that it is about 2 chains.

781. Is it a clear road right through? Except near the school it is clear after it passes her place. There is another road near the school; the Mount Hay road joins the Bathurst-road. You can see Mrs. Gilroy's house from the school door.

782. *Mr. Morton.*] Did those ladies who came to vote come at different times? Yes.

783. Did Mrs. Redmond come to vote? Yes.

784. Do you know she has not got a vote? She thought she had; I have heard since that she has no vote. I thought at the time that she had a vote, but I have since heard that she has not. She has not been there twelve months.

785. *Mr. Williamson.*] Are you not making some mistake about Mrs. Redmond coming to the booth at all? Absolutely none; I can swear.

786. Are you certain she was not in Sydney? I swear absolutely she was at the booth on polling-day; she is the wife of the Presbyterian minister.

787. *Mr. Morton.*] Has he a vote? Yes; I think he did not call.

788. *Mr. Charlton.*] You say that you reside next to Mrs. Gilroy, but you would not like to swear that she could not see the school from her residence;—can you see it from your residence? I can see it, but the verandah is high. Mrs. Gilroy is on the flat; I can only see the corner of it; I cannot see the gate.

789. Have you a more elevated view? Yes; my house is on piles. I can stand up under my house; her house is on the ground; she is next door.

790. *Mr. Downes.*] Is her residence between the school and the hall where the booth was subsequently established? Yes.

791. Would anyone going from the school to the hall pass Mrs. Gilroy's house? Yes.

792. *Mr. Davidson.*] What difficulty did Mr. Nelson express when he wished to vote at your booth for the electorate of Hartley? Mr. Nelson is looked upon as rather a comic person in the town; his speech is not too distinct; and when he came in with Mr. Robinson I could scarcely understand him. We seemed to make it plain to him that he should go to the hall to vote. I do not know whether he did do so.
793. *Mr. Holman.*] Is he an old identity in the place? Yes; he is an old Irishman, and he is looked upon as a joke.
794. *Mr. Davidson.*] You say you gave information to three persons who came to your booth wanting to vote for Hartley? Yes.
795. Could any of those persons have given information to the four ladies who were on the road and who may not have come into your booth at all? From my school verandah I can see for about 40 yards on the road.
796. I presume you were in your polling-booth when you gave one or more of these people that information? Yes, and then I saw them to the door. I could see about 40 yards, roughly speaking, away from the door. I do not think any information could have been given within those 40 yards; I would not vouch for anything else.
797. You say that Mrs. Gilroy's house, and therefore, I presume, the road in front of her house, is not in view from where you stood on the verandah? Yes; I say her house is about 160 yards away.
798. If any of those persons met four ladies coming from Leura intending to vote for Hartley electorate in your booth, could they have got information from one of those persons between Mrs. Gilroy's house and the distance of 40 yards of which you had a view of the road without your seeing them? Yes.
799. *Chairman.*] You are not on exactly good terms with Mrs. Gilroy? There is nothing at all between us; what do you mean by good terms?
800. I understood that there was not peace between the two houses of Gilroy and Gollan? That is absurd; there has never been any connection between Mrs. Gilroy's house and my house. We are perfect strangers, except in my official position as teacher.
801. *Mr. Holman.*] Do her children go to your school? Yes; and we are on the best of terms always.
802. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you and Mr. Craig have any conversation as to the illegality of the booth being at the school? As a matter of fact, I may say, since you ask that question, that when the booth was appointed at Leura, Mr. Craig got a letter from the Returning Officer at Lithgow asking if there was a school at Leura. Mr. Craig showed this letter to me, and I told him to be very plain as to the fact and to explain to the Returning Officer when he wrote back that the school was outside the electorate.
803. *Chairman.*] It is a great pity he did not follow your advice? It was a conversation, but you have asked me the question.
804. *Mr. Morton.*] How far is it from the school to the hall? About 3 furlongs; it is not half a mile.
805. Did you see them getting away with all their paraphernalia? Yes; I saw them getting off the premises.
806. Who had the ballot-box? I heard that Reilly had it.
807. *Mr. Dacey.*] Did you see him with it? I could not say who had the boxes; I did not notice. I know that the three of them went off.
808. *Mr. Ball.*] Do you say you do not know where they removed to? I know where they removed to; they told me they were going to the hall.
809. Did you direct anyone to go to the hall? Yes, the three persons I have mentioned.
810. Have you acted in this capacity before? No, it was my first time in a State election; I have acted for the shire.
811. *Chairman.*] Did they ask you or suggest to you that you should direct voters to the hall? As Mr. Craig went out I said I would refer anyone to the hall.
812. Did Mr. Craig ask you to do so? It was my suggestion.
813. Was Mr. Craig walking out then? Yes; there was a general understanding. Possibly if I had not said it to Mr. Craig, he would have said it to me; but I spoke first.
814. *Mr. Ball.*] Is the school building a wooden one? Yes.
815. Are you sure there is a verandah round or in front of Mrs. Gilroy's house? There is no verandah at all.
816. So that, if she were sitting at the end of her house, she could not see the school? I do not think she could see the gate; she might see the far southern corner.
817. Is there any private residence between Mrs. Gilroy's and the school? No; my house is between Mrs. Gilroy's house and the hall; it is further away from the school than Mrs. Gilroy's place.
818. Have you a better view of the school than she has, although further away? I should say so; I have never been in Mrs. Gilroy's house. My house is very much higher.

William McIntyre, Chief Electoral Officer for New South Wales, recalled, and further examined:—

819. *Mr. Ball.*] Did you have any communication with the Registrar at Lithgow by telephone the day before the election? Yes; I think I did.
820. What was that conversation? I do not remember; but I can recollect the Registrar ringing me up, and I believe it was the day before polling-day.
821. What did it have reference to? I do not recollect the subject.
822. Was it in connection with the supplementary roll which was gazetted? It might have been; I think that is the only matter that it could have been about. I remember Mr. Burke, the Registrar, speaking to me through the telephone, but I forget the subject of the conversation.
823. You do not know that he referred to you with reference to the supplementary roll gazetted that day? It is quite likely that he did.
824. Even if he did so, you do not remember? I am rung up so many times during the day that I do not recollect the subject of conversation.
825. This is a matter of importance? I remember being rung up, because it is about the only time that I have been rung up from Lithgow.
826. *Mr. Morton.*] Within the meaning of the Act, is that *Gazette* notice a supplementary roll? It is a proclamation by the Governor declaring certain names enrolled that were omitted from the supplementary rolls.

827. *Chairman.*] Is there a column headed "Hereby enrolled" from such and such an electorate? Yes.
828. *Mr. Morton.*] Would the Deputy Returning Officer be justified in allowing any one of these people to vote on this list? Yes.
829. There is no doubt about that? I do not think so. If you read the operative part of the proclamation, you will see that it declares the names enrolled.
830. *Chairman.*] According to this proclamation, is this a virtual enrolment? Yes.
831. *Mr. Morton.*] If you were Returning Officer up there, and you received that *Gazette* on the morning of the poll, would you allow those persons to vote? Yes, there was an instruction sent; there was a telegram sent to the Registrar.
832. *Mr. Davidson.*] When was that sent? On the night before the election, the 9th. I think I can produce a copy of that telegram.
833. *Mr. Holman.*] Suppose you were dealing with a supplementary roll, which for some reason was delayed in the printing, the regular supplementary roll, would it not be necessary to send a copy of that supplementary roll to each Returning Officer in the electorate? Yes; we send them to every polling place.
834. Is that absolutely necessary? Yes.
835. Now suppose by some accident there had been an omission to transmit a copy of that roll to certain polling places, then, under this section under which action was taken, the Governor has power to take all necessary steps to transmit such supplementary roll to the proper places at the last moment? Well, no, it does not say that.
836. *Mr. Davidson.*] Do you, from the Electoral Office, transmit to each Deputy Returning Officer in any electorate a copy of the roll, or the supplementary roll, or do you send them on to the Returning Officer for the electorate for distribution by him? To the Returning Officer only.
837. You gave an answer to Mr. Holman that you send them on to each Deputy Returning Officer? No; he said would they be sent on.
838. *Mr. Holman.*] At all events they would be sent through the Chief Returning Officer of the electorate? Yes.
839. Now is it a necessary step that either by that gentleman or in some way these supplementary rolls should be sent to each Deputy Returning Officer? Yes.
840. Does this proclamation purport to supply an accidental omission in the supplementary rolls? Yes.
841. Therefore it is a necessary step that that should be sent to the Deputy Returning Officers in each electorate? Yes.
842. Now, was that necessary step ever taken in this matter? The Returning Officer was instructed.
843. According to the evidence now before us, the Returning Officer only got that single paper;—was the Returning Officer at Lithgow supplied with thirty-five copies of that *Gazette* for transmission to the deputies? Well, I think we would supply the actual number of rolls—the same number as the number of rolls which were supplied; that is the number of polling booths.
844. So that this particular one is sent out through you or by you? It was sent from my office.
845. We can understand that at that time you were worked to death and that certain things were overlooked, but can you say that more than that single copy was sent out from your office? Yes; I can say a number of copies.
846. To Hartley? Yes.
847. *To Mr. Burns.*] Yes; we can say there was a supply sent to him the night before the election. They were posted to him and a telegram was also sent before, I should think, 6 o'clock.
848. So that, so far as you were concerned, a sufficient number were sent out on the night before the election? Yes, we knew perfectly well they could not reach the polling places.
849. You knew that? Yes; but we thought the Returning Officer ought to be able to communicate with his deputies and telegraph the names.
850. *Mr. Morton.*] Did you receive a telephone message from Mr. Burke, the Registrar, that it was impossible to distribute these different *Gazette* notices? Quite likely.
851. *Mr. Holman.*] You did know that? Yes; I knew quite well that they could not get round to the different polling places.
852. So that it amounts to this: the first step in the transmission—that is, sending out to the Returning Officer—was taken, but it was taken with the full knowledge on your part that the second step could not be taken in time? We knew perfectly well he could not get out lists, but he might communicate with them by telegraph, or otherwise, that a proclamation was issued on the 9th, and we could not do anything else.
853. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Say that the Returning Officer fails to have a roll, or a supplementary roll, would you consider it a correct thing for him to allow any person to vote in the absence of any rolls to check? If he were advised about a special case of this kind, I should think it was.
854. Supposing a Returning Officer wrote to a deputy, or telegraphed to him, that he was sending him a copy of the roll for use at his booth, and the roll did not arrive, would that notification be sufficient to justify that deputy in allowing those electors who presented themselves to vote without having any rolls or lists to check them? No, it would not. He could adjourn the poll until he got the list.
855. What difference is there in that position between the case of a printed roll and a printed *Gazette* notice? There are so few names on this particular thing that they probably could be communicated with and informed that those electors had been specially enrolled by proclamation. That was the information I sent to the Returning Officer or Registrar, that the names he sent in as having been omitted from the roll had been specially proclaimed as enrolled.
856. *Mr. Dazey.*] The point Mr. Macdonnell wants to get at is this: Supposing I am presiding at an election at Botany, and somebody came to the telephone and told me Mr. McIntyre says I am to allow certain people to vote, calling the names over, would I be justified in allowing them to do so? Decidedly not, if anybody came and delivered such a message; but if you got reliable information from an authentic source—for instance, from the Returning Officer to his deputy—I should think he ought to take the instructions and act upon them.
857. Is there any warrant for that in the Act? The fact of the matter is, anybody enrolled has a perfect right to vote if his name is on the roll.

858. What knowledge would I have in the absence of this proclamation except somebody telling me like that? If you got a wire from a Returning Officer telling you that half-a-dozen names had been added to the roll, I think you would be perfectly justified in allowing those people to vote.
859. It would be open to question? It might be.
860. *Mr. Morton.*] What proof would there be that that telegram ever came from the Returning Officer? There would be proof in the telegraph office.
861. *Mr. Dacey.*] If the Returning Officer swore here that he only received one copy of that proclamation, and he produced that one copy,—that he only received one copy for thirty-five polling-booths—would you explain how it would be possible for him to distribute it? We sent them to the Returning Officer, I think, but the Registrar was informed that the names he had submitted only on the 6th September had been proclaimed as enrolled. He acquainted us with the fact that those names had been omitted, and we got a proclamation approved of by the Governor in Council on the 9th, so we only had three days to do it.
862. *Mr. Macdonell.*] At what time did the Council sit? On the Monday.
863. What time of day? I cannot tell.
864. From whom could we get the information? I suppose from the Under-Secretary in the Chief Secretary's Department.
865. Did you make any communication to the Executive? Certainly. I submitted the matter to the Minister.
866. I mean after speaking to Mr. Burke; for instance, at Lithgow, on the morning of the 9th, did you make any communication to the Executive, pointing out that it would be impossible for the *Gazette* notice to reach the various polling-booths? No.
867. *Mr. Dacey.*] You did not answer my question;—if the Returning Officer swore here that he only received one copy of that proclamation, and that was between 10 and 11 o'clock on the day of the polling, would you say that he received more than that? I could get an officer of mine to give evidence as to whether he dispatched more than one.
868. As a matter of fact, there were none dispatched to him at all;—were they not dispatched to the Registrar? I am not sure; I would like to look that up.
869. *Mr. Downes.*] The evidence we have before us is that the Returning Officer got the only copy he received from the Registrar, and not from your office? I could produce a copy of the telegram to the Registrar; I could ascertain what number of copies were really dispatched.
870. *Mr. Holman.*] Was the old Act, before the passage of the amending Act, in force for about ten years? Yes, from 1893.
871. And have you been in charge of the office, and do you know the practice? Yes.
872. Can you tell us if it has been usual to regard this section 145, subsection (2), under which the proclamation was issued, as in any way liberating Deputy Returning Officers from observing the precautions which are laid down in other sections? I do not think so.
873. I do not ask you for a legal opinion, but as to the practice;—as far as you know, has the practice been to regard this as merely empowering the Government to take certain steps when an emergency arises to fulfil the legal requirements? I do not see how the section affects the polling. It is simply the enrolment of the names; the proclamation is simply enrolling the names. We can take measures to have the names enrolled or proclaim them enrolled. Under the old system we would have to hold a revision court.
874. Under the old system was there a check-roll? Yes.
875. And a man could not vote unless it was found that his elector's right coincided with the number on the check-roll? Yes.
876. Suppose that the Government took certain steps under this section in the days when electors' rights were in force—on the strength of that, do you think that the Returning Officer or a Deputy Returning Officer would have allowed a man to vote without being able to satisfy himself of the identity of the right with the number on the check-roll? No; it would furnish the numbers of the rights. We had these on several occasions, especially when new rolls had to be prepared.
877. In that case, that would have to be furnished by the Returning Officer;—if that had not been furnished, the man whom the Government purported to enrol would be denied his vote? Yes, that would be the practice.
878. *Mr. Dacey.*] Do you know that that ever occurred? We have had the same proclamations issued at former general elections, but I am not aware that this question ever cropped up in connection with a petition. It never came before me before. I suppose there was never a case where a petition was lodged in which the question was raised. We had a similar proclamation in 1904, when a number of names were omitted.
879. *Mr. Davidson.*] When any case arose when it was necessary to take advantage of subsection (2) of section 145, has it been customary for you or your office at any time to send to individual polling-places copies of rolls or supplementary rolls or *Gazette* notices such as we have before us to-day? No, never.
880. Do you consider that that was part of the duty devolving upon you under this law to take any such measures as might be necessary for removing such impediments? No, this was an omission; the names were omitted from the roll.
881. *Mr. Holman.*] Had you not to take measures rectifying the omission? No, simply to rectify the omission and put them on the roll; that finished it.
882. *Mr. Davidson.*] Do you consider that you rectified that omission by sending one or more copies to the Registrar at Lithgow with those names on the roll? No, I considered we rectified the omission by getting the proclamation issued; and then there are other provisions in the Act—that the Returning Officer has to supply his deputies with all necessary rolls to conduct the election.
883. Could you have done that from your office in Sydney by sending direct to the Deputy Returning Officers throughout the whole electorate? We might have done it on behalf of the Returning Officer, but not otherwise.
884. *Mr. Morton.*] It was not your duty? No, we simply supply the rolls.
885. Did you consider your office carried out the whole of its duties by doing what you did—that is, sending one or more copies? Yes; we should send a reply to the Returning Officer.

886. Having done that, did you consider your office did all they had to do under the law? Yes, if we sent a supply to the Returning Officer, as I understand we did.
887. *Chairman.*] Did you send instructions as well? Yes, by telegram.
888. *Mr. Dacey.*] If he could not carry out those instructions that was his trouble, and not the trouble of the Department;—there were certain instructions sent to him, and if it was impossible for him to carry out those instructions that was his affair, and not the affair of the Department? I consider that the proclamation was very late. We took the steps required by the law to proclaim the names enrolled. No doubt the proclamation was issued very late, but we thought it best to give the instructions to the Returning Officer although it was at the last minute.
889. *Mr. Macdonell.*] You posted the notification to the Returning Officer, following up your wire, by the half-past 7 train, and that would reach him next morning after the polling-booth had opened, and you knew that? Yes.
890. His evidence is that he did not get the list until 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, but the polling-booth opened at 8; supposing those thirteen individuals, whose names were in the proclamation, lived in Lithgow, and at 8 o'clock in the morning, immediately after the booth was opened, they claimed their right to vote, there was no list of their names and they were not on the roll;—in that case would not they have been debarred from voting? Yes.
891. Supposing there was only one polling-booth in the electorate, and suppose those people came to the booth when it opened to record their votes, would they not have been prevented from recording their votes anyhow? Yes, but they might have gone later.
892. Would it not be conceivable, putting an extreme case, that these men might have been called away? Yes.
893. Seeing that it was posted at that late hour, was it not impossible for you to take all the necessary steps to give these men the right to vote under certain conditions? It would not be right to allow these people to vote, certainly, if they had not received that communication about their enrolment; but I sent a telegram to the Registrar informing him that the names that he had recommended should be enrolled by special proclamation had been so enrolled, and he was to inform the Returning Officer. Then we posted the *Gazette* to him.
894. *Mr. Ball.*] Did you not state earlier that you knew that it was impossible, although you did that, for them to be able to get those rolls to the different polling-places? Yes.
895. Would it not have come within your duty to have sent a copy to each of the polling-places, as well as the number you sent to the Returning Officer? I could have done that, but it would not have been authentic; at least the *Gazette* or proclamation would need to be certified to by the Returning Officer. Every roll sent out has to be certified as a true copy of the roll by the Returning Officer of the district.
896. *Chairman.*] If they got a copy of this *Gazette* would they have been justified in acting upon it? No.
897. Would it have to be certified by the Returning Officer? Yes.
898. *Mr. Davidson.*] Under the circumstances, had not that *Gazette* notice to be sent to the Electoral Registrar at Lithgow for him to affix his signature to it as a roll? No.
899. *Mr. Holman.*] Had he not already done that? Yes.
900. *Mr. Davidson.*] Did he do that before sending it to you? Yes.
901. *Mr. Holman.*] Can you give me your opinion as to this position: suppose there had been an omission of some names from the roll, and on the last day before the election the Governor issued a *Gazette* similar to this, stating that the names were now to be taken as on the roll, and that no further steps of any kind were taken and the roll was not supplied to the locality at all; suppose the proclamation was issued in Sydney, but nothing further was done;—would you say, from your knowledge of the practice of the Department, that that was a rectifying of the omission to such an extent as to justify the Returning Officer in permitting a man to vote up there when he had no copy of the proclamation in his hand? If we had not time to print the rolls, but had time to acquaint the Returning Officer, and his deputies through the Returning Officer—and, mind you, these names had been enrolled and duly proclaimed as enrolled—then I might say they could vote.
902. *Mr. Macdonell.*] Supposing that the proclamation was made here, and that absolutely nothing beyond that was done—that no notification was made to the Returning Officer or anyone else—what would you say about that position? I would say that it would not be sufficient to allow them to vote; the deputies could not be in possession of the information.
903. *Chairman.*] Suppose they got the information in some way, and that they got the *Government Gazette*? I do not think it would be right, because the rolls have to be certified as true copies of the rolls by the Returning Officer.
904. *Mr. Ball.*] After they are gazetted? Any roll that is sent out to the Returning Officer.
905. *Mr. Holman.*] That brings it down to the point that this special and extraordinary power given to the Governor in no way liberates the Deputy Returning Officers from the necessity of having a certified copy under the hand of the Returning Officer of the District? I do not think so.
906. *Mr. Dacey.*] The deputies know only the Returning Officer? Yes.
907. *Mr. Davidson.*] Could the Returning Officer, in your opinion, certify by telegram to his Deputy Returning Officers? In the case of a few names like this I think a telegram would be sufficient authentication to permit them to vote.
908. *Mr. Browne.*] Would you regard that as being certified under his hand? I think so. A Member's nomination can be sent by wire; that is as important as a vote, I should think. The original telegram sent by the Returning Officer could be produced.
909. *Mr. Dacey.*] Subsequently? Yes.
910. Under section 71 of the Principal Act it is provided:—

> Before the day of polling the Returning Officer shall deliver to each of the deputies for use at each polling-booth sufficient copies of all rolls in force for the district in and for which the poll is to be taken thereat, certified under his hand to be true copies, and also one set at least for the general use of scrutineers. . . . . .

According to that section, is not the Returning Officer directed to furnish his officers with copies of the rolls before the day of polling? Yes, that is right.
911. *Mr. Ball.*] Supposing they got them on the morning of the polling-day? They could not reach them.
912. *Mr. Browne.*] To whom does the Returning Officer look for his copies of the roll;—does he look to your Department or to the Deputy-Registrar of the district? He looks to our Department for his supply of rolls.

913. Is the supply of rolls to the Returning Officer furnished by the Department or by the Registrars or Deputy-Registrars? By the Department.
914. Always by the Department? Yes.
915. The rolls then are supplied to you by the Registrars and then furnished by you to the Returning Officers? We print the rolls for sale; they are stocked at the Government Printing Office, and anybody can get them. The Returning Officer sends the requisition to me for a supply, and I order them from the Printing Office; they are dispatched by the Government Printer.
916. Do you issue any instructions to your Returning Officers as to the date on which they shall issue their rolls to the various deputies? No.
917. Do you leave that to their own discretion? Yes.
918. The Act says it has to be done before the day of polling, and it is for them to look up the course of post and see that the rolls will be there before polling-day? Most decidedly, so as to be in time.
919. Do you say that the Returning Officer has no authority to furnish his deputies with copies of any roll or supplementary roll after the day preceding the polling-day—that is, after the election has begun? If he had not sent them out the night before, I would not object to his sending them out the next morning.
920. Do you think he has any authority to do it? No, the Act says before.
921. So that really when you instructed the Returning Officer to send copies of this roll, either by wire or in any other way, you knew perfectly well that that could not be done within the legal time, but you thought he might overstep the mark in a special case? No, I did not. I think the thing was too late altogether, but I did it as a matter of form.
922. Did you expect your Returning Officer to get this list out to his deputies? Certainly not; I really did not think it was of any use, but I did it. We had no time to do it, but we did it at the very last minute.
923. You have spoken about omissions and irregularities;—as a matter of fact, were not these names some names that had been received very late by the Registrar? No, they were received before the issue of the writ.
924. I admit that, but were they not received very late? The applications had been lodged with the Registrar before the issue of the writ, and then he referred them to the police, I think, in different parts of the electorate, for a report as to the qualifications of the persons. He overlooked these, or there had not been a return when he sent in the list. He sent a supplementary roll down finally to be printed.
925. He received these after the day he sent the roll down to be printed? Yes; the papers I have handed in explain the whole thing, and show that Mr. Burke, the Registrar at Lithgow, sent a letter or telegram to me on the 6th September, pointing out that these names had been omitted, and giving the names.
926. *Mr. Williamson.*] If the Returning Officer had been informed that the proclamation had been posted to him at night on the 9th September at half-past 7, could he not have got that proclamation in Lithgow at the post office at or before 12 o'clock midnight of the same date? I think so.
927. Could he not then have certified to that supplementary list, making it a proper roll, and delivered it by special messengers to his deputies at all the booths? I do not think it would have been possible, even by special messenger.
928. Could he not by special messenger have sent it to Torbane, Capertee, Wallerawang, and Newnes? Yes, he might have done that; that is all we expected him to do.
929. That is all you expected him to do, because you did not expect them to apply at all other places? We gave him the information so that he might send to the polling-places where the people were enrolled.
930. In your telegram did you instruct the Returning Officer that the proclamation was being posted? I do not think so; we telegraphed to the Registrar telling him that the names that he had telegraphed to me had been duly enrolled, and to inform the Returning Officer. I think that is what I did. I did not telegraph to the Returning Officer direct.
931. If the supplementary list was duly authenticated, then the copy of that proclamation should be with all the rolls returned from each booth? Yes.
932. As a matter of fact, if my name was on the supplementary roll—the proclamation roll—and that was not in the booth certified to, the Returning Officer would not be justified in accepting my vote? No.
933. He could not carry out the Act as far as crossing out the roll was concerned, and so forth? No, he could not see that you were really enrolled. There would be nothing to show him that your name was enrolled.
934. *Mr. Browne.*] Would there be any mark on the paper showing whether one or thirteen copies had been sent? If you were to call one of my clerks, he could tell you. One of my officers dispatched these rolls himself, and he would be able to give that evidence.
935. *Mr. Morton.*] Would not they be bound to say that they complied with the Act? He knows what they did. I have already spoken to him, and he remembers dispatching them; he can produce the telegram.
936. *Mr. Ball.*] The Returning Officer has already given evidence that he did not receive them? I say he did not receive them from me; I sent them to the Registrar.

APPENDICES.

A.

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Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 29th May, 1907.

POLLING-PLACES.

IT is notified, for general information, that all existing polling-places situated within the boundaries of, and appointed respectively for, the several Electoral Districts of the State under the provisions of the "Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902," are hereby abolished, and the notifications thereof repealed.

It is further notified that the places enumerated in the appended schedule have been appointed in lieu thereof as polling-places for, and within the Districts mentioned in connection with their respective names, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906."

T. WADDELL.

ALBURY—
- Albury
- Book Book
- Bowna
- Cherry Hill
- Cookardinia
- Culcairn
- Dora Dora
- Germanton
- Gerogery
- Henty
- Jingellic
- Khancoban
- Lankey's Creek
- Little Billabong
- Meragle
- Mullanjandra
- Ournie
- Pulletop
- Rosewood
- Sandy Creek
- The Rock
- Tooma
- Tumbarumba
- Wagra
- Woomabrigong
- Woomargama
- Yarrara
- Yerong Creek

ALEXANDRIA—
- Alexandria
- Waterloo

ALLOWRIE—
- Albion Park
- Berry
- Bomaderry
- Broughton Village
- Brownsville
- Budgong
- Cambewarra
- Coolangatta
- Dapto
- Dunmore
- Gerringong
- Greenwell Point
- Jamberoo
- Kangaroo River
- Kangaroo Valley
- Kiama
- Marshall Mount
- Nowra
- Numba
- Pheasant Ground
- Shellharbour
- Terara
- Tongarra
- Woodhill

ANNANDALE—
- Annandale
- Forest Lodge
- South Annandale

ARMIDALE—
- Aberfoyle
- Arding
- Armidale
- Black Mountain
- Booroolong
- Castle Doyle
- Dumaresq
- Enmore
- Glen Morrison Diggings
- Guy Fawkes

ARMIDALE—*continued.*
- Hillgrove
- Ingalba
- Jeogla
- Kelly's Plains
- Kentucky
- Metz
- Nowendoc
- Puddledock
- Rockvale
- Rockwood
- Round Swamp
- Salisbury Plains
- St. Leonards Creek
- Thalgarrah
- Tia Diggings
- Tilbuster
- Uralla
- Walcha
- Walcha Road
- Waterloo
- Wollomumbi
- Yarrowitch

ASHBURNHAM—
- Alectown
- Back Droubalgie
- Balderogery
- Brolgan
- Bulgandramine
- Bunbury
- Calarie
- Carrawobbity
- Cookamidgera
- Cook's Myall
- Craigie Lea
- Cumnock
- Forbes
- Glengarrie
- Goobang
- Gumingbland
- Kamandra
- McPhail
- Merom
- Mingelo
- Obley
- Parkes
- Parkesborough
- Peak Hill
- Tichborne Lead
- Tomingley
- Yeoval
- Yullundy

ASHFIELD—
- Bland-street
- Liverpool-road
- Summer Hill

BALMAIN—
- Birchgrove-road
- Near Gladstone Park
- Nicholson-street

BATHURST—
- Bathurst
- Bathurst Railway Stn.
- Bathurst South
- Bathurst West
- Clear Creek
- Dark Corner
- Eglington
- Evan's Plains
- Kelso
- Limekilns
- Meadow Flat
- Orton Park

BATHURST—*continued.*
- Palmer's Oakey
- Peel
- Sofala
- Sunny Corner
- Turondale
- Wattle Flat
- White Rock
- Winburndale

BEGA—
- Bega
- Bemboka
- Bermagui
- Bombala
- Brogo
- Burragate
- Candelo
- Cobargo
- Dignam's Creek
- Eden
- Kiah River
- Lochiel
- Merimbula
- Mila
- Millingandi
- Mogilla
- Murrah
- Nethercote
- Numbugga
- Panbula
- Pericoe
- Pipe-clay Creek
- Quaama
- Quinburra
- Rockton
- Rocky Hall
- Tanja
- Tantawanglo
- Tathra
- Towamba
- Warburton Creek
- Wolumla
- Wyndham
- Yambulla

BELMORE—
- Chalmers-street
- Commonwealth-street

BELUBULA—
- Back Creek
- Bangaroo
- Barragun
- Bellimari
- Belpage
- Bowan Park
- Broula
- Burdett
- Burnt Yards
- Canowindra
- Carcoar
- Cadia
- Canimbla
- Cargo
- Cave Creek
- Coffee Hills
- Cowra
- Cudal
- Darby's Falls
- Engowra
- Flyer's Creek
- Forest Reefs
- Gallymont
- Holmwood

BELUBULA—*continued.*
- Junction Reefs
- Lockwood
- Lyndhurst
- Mandurama
- Merriganowery
- Morongla Creek
- Mount Macdonald
- Murga
- Nyrang Creek
- Pine Mount
- Reedy Creek
- Rocky Bridge
- Tallwood
- Toogong
- Trajere
- Walleroos
- Warrangong
- Warwick
- Wattamondra
- Westville
- Walli
- Woodstock
- Yarran Vale

BINGARA—
- Abington
- Balala
- Baldersleigh
- Barraba
- Bendemeer
- Ben Lomond
- Bingara
- Bundarrah
- Cobbadah
- Cooringoora
- Copeton
- Crow Mountain
- Green Valley
- Gulf Creek
- Guyra North
- Hall's Creek
- Horton River
- Howell
- Kingstown
- Llangothlin
- Maitland Point
- Manilla
- Pallal
- Tenterden
- Tingha
- Upper Bingarra
- Upper Manilla
- Wandsworth
- Watson's Creek
- Wongo Creek
- Wood's Reef
- Woolbrook
- Yarrowyck

BLAYNEY—
- Abercrombie
- Back Swamp
- Barry
- Blayney
- Brewongle
- Brown's Creek
- Brownlea
- Burraga
- Caloola
- Cow Flat
- Duckmaloi
- East Guyong
- Edith

BLAYNEY—*continued.*
Essington
George's Plains
Glanmire
Greghamstown
Hampton
Hazelgrove
Hillsbury
Hobby's Yard
Isabella
Jaunter
Jenolan Caves
Judd's Creek
King's Plains
Lagoon on Campbell's River
Millthorpe
Moorilda
Mount David
Neville
Newbridge
Norway
Oberon
O'Connell
Perth
Porter's Retreat
Rockley
Rydal
Sewell Creek
Shooter's Hill
Sodwalls
Swatchfield
Tarana
Triangle Flat
Trunkey Creek
Vittoria
Wimbledon
Wiseman's Creek
Yetholme

BOTANY—
Beaconsfield
Botany
North Botany
St. Peters
Newtown

BROKEN HILL—
Argent-street (between Chloride and Sulphide Streets)
Cummins-street (between Bromide-street and Sulphide-street)
Cummins-street (between Finn-street and Silverton-road)
Near the corner of Sara and Thomas Streets
Near the corner of Wolfram and Bismuth Streets
Oxide-street (between Chapple and William Streets)
Wolfram-street (between Sulphide and Bromide Streets)

BURRANGONG—
Bendick Murrell
Bulla Creek
Bumbaldry
Burrangong Heights
Cullinga
Goolagong
Grenfell
Harden
Koorawatha
Marengo
Monteagle
Murrumburrah
Nag's Head
Nubba
Thuddungra
Tipperary Gully
Tubbul
Tyagong Creek
Wallendbeen
Wambanumba
Warraderry
Weddin
Weedallion
Wombat
Young

BURWOOD—
Burwood
Concord
Croydon
Drummoyne
Five Dock
Mortlake

CAMDEN—
Appin
Bangor
Bringelly
Brownlow Hill
Cabramatta
Camden
Campbelltown
Cauley Vale
Cataract
Cobbitty
Como
Cronulla
Douglas Park
Exeter
Glenfield
Heathcote
Holdsworthy
Hoxton Park
Ingleburn
Lilli Pilli
Liverpool
Luddenham
Menangle
Minto
Miranda
Narellan
St. John's Park
Sutherland
The Oaks
Wallace
Waterfall
Werombi
Westbrook
Wilton

CAMPERDOWN—
Camperdown
Newtown
Newtown East
Redfern

CANTERBURY—
Bankstown
Belmore North
Canterbury
Canterbury New Road
Enfield
George's River Road, Enfield
Hurstville
Illawarra-road
Mortdale
North Bankstown
Peakhurst
South Bankstown
Wardell-road

CASTLEREAGH, THE—
Balladoran
Belarbigill
Belaringar
Bennett's Flat
Bourbah
Box Ridge
Brocklehurst
Buckinguy
Bullagreen
Bullarora Woolshed
Bundemar
Calga
Claremont
Collie
Coonamble
Curban
Eumungerie
Gilgandra
Gin Gin
Gradgery
Gulargambone
Inglegar
"Junction Hotel," near Mount Harris
Narromine
Nevertire
Pier Pier
Pine View
Quambone
Tenandra
Timbrebongie

CASTLEREAGH, THE—*contd.*
Tooloon
Tooraweenah
Trangie
Warren
Weetalibah
Woodside

CLARENCE, THE—
Alumy Creek
Appletree Flat
Blaxland's Creek
Brushgrove
Burragan
Cangai
Carr's Creek
Central Orara
Chambigne
Chatsworth Island
Clarenza
Copmanhurst
Coutt's Crossing
Dalmorton
Eatonsville
Grafton
Harwood
Iluka
King's Creek
Lawrence
Lionsville
Lower Southgate
Murrayville
Newton Boyd
Nymboida
Ramornie
Saltwater
Seelands
Southgate
South Grafton
Sportsman's Creek
Stockyard Creek
Tyndale
Upper Kangaroo Creek
Wombah
Woodford Dale
Woodford Leigh

CLYDE, THE—
Araluen
Bateman's Bay
Bodalla
Burrier
Central Tilba
Conjola
Currowan
Deua River
Elrington
Huskisson
Lower Araluen
Milton
Mogo
Morton
Moruya
Narooma
Nelligen
Nerrigundah
Nowra Hill
Punkalla
Reidsdale
Termeil
Tilba Tilba
Tomerong
Ulladulla
Upper Shoalhaven
Wandandian
Wandellow
Yalwal

COBAR—
Baden Park
Bobadah
Buddabadah
Budgery Mines
Byerock
Canbelego
Canonba
Carrigan
Cobar
Compadore
Coolabah
C.S.A. Mines
Curraweena
Dandaloo
Double Gates
Eremeran
Euabalong
Farrendale
Gilgunnia Gold-field
Girilambone

COBAR—*continued.*
Girilambone Copper-mine
Gongolgon
Hermidale
Illewong
Ivanhoe
Louth
Meryula
Miandetta
Mount Boppy
Mount Drysdale
Mount Hope
Mullengudgerie
Nidgery
Nymagee
Nyngan
Paddington
Shuttleton
Tabratong
Tarcoon
The Meadows
Tubba
Wallanbillan
Winbar
Wrightville
Wuttagoona

COOTAMUNDRA—
Bethungra
Bongongolong
Clarendon
Coolac
Cootamundra
Ferndale
Illabo
Jugiong
Junee
Junee Reefs
Mitta Mitta
Morangarell-road
Murrulebale
Muttama
Nangus
Narraburra
North Gobarralong
Old Junee
Sebastopol
Spring Dale
Stockinbingal
Temora

COROWA—
Balldale
Black Range
Boree Creek
Brocklesby
Bulgandra
Bundure
Bungowannah
Burrumbuttock
Corowa
Culcairn
Daysdale
Gerogery
Henty
Howlong
Jindera
Lockhart
Lowesdale
Mahonga
Merton
Milbrulong
Momolong
Morundah
Mount Gwynne
Mulwala
Nowranie
Oaklands
Pleasant Hills
Savernake
The Rock
Tootool
Urana
Walbundry
Walla Walla
Yerong Creek

DARLING, THE—
Angledool
Barringun
Beemery
Bourke
Brewarrina
Bundabulla
Charlton
Cobham

DARLING, THE—*continued.*
Corona
Curribrie
Dry Lake
Dunlop
Enngonia
Ford's Bridge
Gemville
Goodooga
Goombalie
Goorimpa
Grass Hut
Hungerford
Lissington
Llangawirra
Milparinka
Milroy
Momba
Mooculta Siding
Morton Plains
Mount Brown
Newfoundland
North Bourke
North White Cliffs
Nuntherungie
Old Brindingabba
Paragundy
Pera
Salisbury Downs
75-Mile Bore
Talowla
Tatala
Thurlow Downs
Tibooburra
Tilpa
Tinapagee
Tongo
Toorale
"Victoria Hotel," near
Walloo
Wanaaring
Warratta West
Warraweena
Weilmoringle
Weinteriga
Wertago
White Cliffs
Wilcannia
Willawillingbah
Yalpunga
Yancannia
Yandama
Yandarlo
Yantabulla
Yarrawin
Youngarignia

DARLING HARBOUR—
At or near the Town Hall, Sydney

DARLINGHURST—
Darlinghurst-road
Dowling-street

DENILIQUIN—
Argoon
Baratta
Barham
Barooga
Berrigan
Booroorban
Bundyulumblah
Cochran Creek
Conargo
Deniliquin
Finley
Goolgumbla
Jerilderie
Mallan
Mathoura
Moama
Moolpa
Mooney Valley
Morago
Moulamein
Murray Downs
Nangunia
Noorong
Pine Hills
Stoney Crossing
Thule
Tocumwal
Tooleybuc
Tuppal
Wangonilla
Willurah
Wilson
Womboota

DURHAM—
Allynbrook
Anna Bay
Bandon Grove
Brookfield
Chichester
Clarence Town
Dungog
Eagleton
Eccleston
Gresford
Hinton
Lamb's Creek
Largs
Limeburner's Creek
Lostock
Luskintyre
Medowie
Miller's Forest
Nelson's Bay
Nelson's Plains
Paterson
Raymond Terrace
Rosebrook
Seaham
Thalaba
Underbank
Vacy
Wallarobba
Wangat
William Town
Woodville

GLEBE, THE—
Derby-place
St. John's Road
Toxteth-road

GLOUCESTER—
Barrington
Barry
Bobin
Booral
Bowman
Bullah Delah
Bungwahl
Cedar Party Creek
Copeland
Croki
Cundletown
Cundle Flat
Failford
Fire Fly Creek
Forster
Glenrock
Gloucester
Gooloongolok
Kauthi
Killabakh
Killawarra
Kimbriki
Krambach
Lower Wollomba
Marlee
Mitchell's Island
Monkerai
Nabiac
Oxley Island
Pampoolah
Stroud
Taree
Tea Gardens
Tinonee
Tuncurry
Tyrie
Upper Gloucester River
Upper Lansdowne
Upper Myall
Weismantels
Wherrol Flat
Wingham
Woodside

GORDON—
Berowra
Chatswood
Gordon
Gore Hill
Hawkesbury Railway Station
High-street, Willoughby
Hornsby
Killara
Lindfield
Mount Colah
Mowbray-road, Chatswood

GORDON—*continued.*
Pymble
Roseville
South Hornsby
St. Ives
Turramurra
Wahroonga
Willoughby

GOUGH—
Aberfoyle North
Backwater
Bald Nob
Ben Lomond
Brodie's Plains
Dundee
Elsmore
Emmaville
Fladbury
Gilgai
Glencoe
Glen Elgin
Glen Innes
Graham's Valley
Guyra
Inverell
Kangaroo Camp
Kingsgate
Kookabookra
Reddestone
Red Range
Stannifer
Strathbogie
Swan Vale
Tent Hill
Wellingrove

GOULBURN—
Binda
Crookwell
Fullerton
Goulburn (City)
Goulburn East
Goulburn North
Goulburn South
Gurrundah
Kenmore
Kialla
Kingsdale
Laggan
Middle Arm
Mummell
Parkesbourne
Tarlo
The Forest
Towrang
Woodhouselee

GRANVILLE—
Auburn
Flemington
Granville
Guildford
Homebush
Merrylands
North Auburn
Rookwood
South Rookwood
Strathfield

GWYDIR, THE—
Ashford
Ashley
Beefwood
Benarba
Blairmore
Boggabilla
Bonshaw
Boomi
Bullarah
Carbucky
Cherry-tree Hill
Coolatai
Dinton Vale
Dolgelly
Florida (Grace's)
Garah
Goomoorah
Gordon
Graman
Gravesend
Gum Flat
Gurley Station
Kelly's Gully
King's Inglewood
King's Plain
Little Plain
Moree
Mungindi
New Gunyerwarildi

GWYDER, THE—*continued.*
Nullamanna
Oakwood
Pallamalawa
Reedy Creek
Rob Roy
Rocky Dam
Sapphire
Severn River
Terry Hie-Hie
Tycannah
Wallangra
Warialda
Weeweelanga
Werrina
Woodlands
Yallaroi
Yetman

HARTLEY—
Airly
Blackheath
Bogie
Botobolar
Bowenfels South
Capertee
Clarence Siding
Crudine
Cudgegong
Cullen Bullen
Glen Alice
Hartley Vale
Ilford
Katoomba
Leura
Lithgow
Little Hartley
Lowther
Lue
Medlow
Megalong
Mount Victoria
Narrango
Newnes
Piper's Flat
Portland
Rylstone
Torbane
Wallerawang

HASTINGS AND MACLEAY—
Beechwood
Bellbrook
Collombatti
Comboyne
Coopernook
Ellenborough
Five-day Creek
Frederickton
Gannon's Creek
George's Creek
Gladstone
Greenhill
Harrington
Hickey's Creek
Kendall
Kew
Laurieton
Lorne
Moorland
Moorparrabah
Port Macquarie
Rawdon Island
Rolland's Plains
Sherwood
Skillion Flat
Stewart's River
Telegraph Point
Upper Lansdowne
Uralgarra
Wauchope
West Kempsey
Yarras

HAWKESBURY, THE—
Agnes Banks
Bull Ridge
Castlereagh
Cattai
Central Colo
Comleroy Road
Emu
Forrester
Freeman's Reach
Glenbrook
Higher McDonald
Kingswood
Kurrajong Heights
Lawson
Leet's Vale

HAWKESBURY, THE—*cont'd.*
Leura
Llandillo
Lower Hawkesbury
Mouth of Colo
Mulgoa
Newtown (Windsor)
North Kurrajong
Penrith
Pitt Town
Portland Head
Richmond
Richmond North
Sackville Reach
Springwood
St. Albans
Upper Castlereagh
Upper Colo
Vineyard
Webb's Creek
Wentworth Falls
Wilberforce
Windsor
Wiseman's Ferry
Woodford

KAHIBAH—
Adamstown
Belmont
Charlestown
Dudley
Jesmond
Lambton
Merewether
New Lambton
Redhead
Warner's Bay

KING—
Castlereagh-street
Plankett-street

LACHLAN, THE—
Badjerribong
Barmedman
Bena
Billy's Lookout
Bimbi
Bogan Gate
Bruie Plains
Buddigower
Burrawang
Cargellico
Condoublin
Derriwong
Elswick
Eulong
Fifield
Gobothery
Hiawatha
Jumble Plains
Kildary
Lansdale
Mafeking
Marsden
Merri Merrigal
Mickabil North
Milby
Milby West
Moonbi
Morangarell
Mowabla
Piney Range
Pinnacle Reefs
Rankin's Springs
Red Creek
Reefton
The Gap
The Yarrans
Tinda
Tomanbil
Tottenham
Trundle
Trungley
Tullamore
Ungarie
Vermont Hill
Wamboyne
Waroo
West Wyalong
Wheatacre
Whengo
Wyalong
Yalgogrin North
Yalgogrin South

LANE COVE—
Crow's Nest
Gladesville
Greenwich

LANE COVE—*continued.*
Hunter's Hill
Lane Cove Road, North Sydney
Longueville
Marsfield
Naremburn
North Ryde
Woolwich

LEICHHARDT—
Lilyfield
Leichhardt

LIVERPOOL PLAINS—
Ardglen
Baradine
Bearbong
Binnaway
Blackville
Bolaro
Breeza
Bugaldi
Bundella
Caroona
Carrara Vale
Carroll
Cobborah
Colly Blue
Coocooboonah
Coolah
Coonabarrabran
Curlewis
Elong Elong
Glasston
Gollan
Gunnedah
Mendooran
Merrygoen
Mullaly
Pibbon
Pine Ridge
Purlewaugh
Quipolly
Quirindi
Rocky Glen
Sandy Creek
Spring Ridge
Tambar Springs
Tuckland
Uarbry
Wharkton
Weetalabah
Willow Tree
Yarraman

MACQUARIE, THE—
Arthurville
Baker's Swamp
Ballimore
Barbigal
Benelong
Beni
Bodangora
Bunglegumbie
Buninyong
Burnwood
Comobella
Cudgebegong
Curra Creek
Dalston
Dicky Gundy
Dripstone
Dubbo
Eschol
Forest Vale
Ganoo
Geurie
Goolma Creek
Lower Spicer's Creek
Maryvale
Minore
Mumbil
Murrumbidgerie
Neurea
Obley-road
Oxley
Ponto
Spicer's Creek
Suntop
Talbragar River
Terrabella
The Meadows
The Springs
Wellington
Woolloman
Yarragal

MAITLAND—
Bishop's Bridge
Duckenfield
East Greta
East Maitland
Gosforth
Lochinvar
Morpeth
Tarro
West Maitland

MARRICKVILLE—
Dulwich Hill
Marrickville
St. Peters
Tempe
Tempe Park
The Warren
Victoria-road

MIDDLE HARBOUR—
Balgowlah
Bayview
Greendale
Manly
Mosman
Mosman Bay
Mosman West
Narrabeen
Newport

MONARO—
Adaminaby
Berridale
Bibbenluke
Bredbo
Buckley's Crossing
Cathcart
Colinton
Cooma
Corrowong
Cowra Creek
Craigie
Delegete
Holt's Flat
Jimenbuan
Jindabyne
Jingera
Kiandra
Krawarree
Kybean
Little Plains
Michelago
Moonbah
Naas
Nimmitabel
Rhine Falls
Rock Flat
Rosedale
Timbery Range
Umaralla
Williamsdale

MUDGEE—
Apple-tree Flat
Ben Buckley
Beryl
Birriwa
Burrendong
Canadian
Clarke's Creek
Collingwood
Cullenbone
Eucharcena
Grattai
Gulgong
Guntawang
Hargraves
Hill End
Home Rule
Kerr's Creek
Leadville
Leaning Oak
Limestone
Linburn
Lower Botobolar
Lower Muckerawa
Maitland Bar
Merinda
Mudgee
Piambong
Pipeclay Creek
Sally's Flat
Stony Creek
Stuart Town
Stubbo
Tallawang
Tambaroora
Triambil

MUDGEE—*continued.*
Two-mile Flat
Uarbry South
Upper Meroo
Upper Pyramul
Windeyer
Yahoo

MURRAY, THE—
Balranald
Blackgate
Booligal
Buckalow
Burrabogie
Cal Lal
Clare
Conargie
Corrong
Culparlin
Currathool
Cuthero
Darlington Point
Euroley Creek
Euston
Glendee
Gol Gol
Gunbar
Hatfield
Hay
Hillston
Homebush
Ivanhoe
Kars
Kerarbury
Linnett's Junction
Lynwood
Mallee Cliffs
Marrowie Creek
Maude
Menindee
Middle Camp, Netley Station
Moorna
Mossgiel
Mount Elliott
Mount Ida
One Tree
Oxley
Para East
Pooncaira
Roseborrow
Sidonia
The Rise
Til Til
Tolarno
Toogimbie
Turlee
Wentworth
Whealbah
Whitton
Willandra
Willanthry
Willow Bank
Windamingle
Yandembah
Yanko Cutting
Yarrabee

MURRUMBIDGEE, THE—
Ariah Park
Barellan
Beetric
Borambula
Brobenah
Colinroobie
Coolamon
Corobimilla
Cottee
Currawanna
Deepwater
Downside
Ganmain
Grong Grong
Jackson's Waterhole
Ladysmith
Lake Albert
Mangain
Matong
Methul
Mount Chrystal
Mundowy
Narrandera
North Berry Jerry
North Yanko
Oura
Rannock
Tooyal
Urinquinty

MURRUMBIDGEE, THE—*contd.*
Wagga Wagga
Wallace Town
Warri
Yabtree

NAMOI, THE—
Avondale
Baan Baa
Ballaree
Baradine Creek
Bogabri
Boolcarrol
Boorooma
Borah Tank
Bugilbone
Bullawa Creek
Bulyeroi
Burren
Burren Junction
Carinda
Ceelnoy
Chancedale
Collarindabri
Come-by-Chance
Coocoran Lake
Cryon
Cumborah Springs
Cuttabri
Emerald Hill
Eton Siding
Eulah Creek
Galathera
Gingie
Goangra
Gundabloui
Harperary
Kelvin
Lightning Ridge
Lower Marra Creek
Marra Creek
Merah North
Middle Creek
Millie
Mogil Mogil
Moongulla
Mourabilla
Myall Vale
Narrabri
Narrabri West
New Angledool
New Prospect
Nowley
Pilliga
Rocky Ford
Round Swamp
The Grawin
The Myalls
Thornton's Woolshed
Turee
Upper Marra Creek
Walgett
Wean
Weetaliba
Wee Waa
Willie
Willowdale
Woolabra
Youendah

NEWCASTLE—
Bolton-street
Cook's Hill
Darby-street
Fullerton Cove
Hunter-street West
King-street
Scott-street
Stockton
The Junction

NEWTOWN—
Enmore
Erskineville
King-street
Wilson-street

NORTHUMBERLAND—
Buchanan
Catherine Hill Bay
Cessnock
Cooranbong
Dora Creek
Ellalong
Fernleigh
Gosford
Heddon Greta
Holmesville
Jilliby Jilliby

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*
Killingworth
Kincumber
Kurri Kurri
Lower Hawkesbury
Mangrove Creek
Millfield
Morrisset
Mulbring
Ourimbah
Pelaw Main
Pokolbin
Port Erina
Rhondda
Swansea
Teralba
Toronto
Wamberal
Weston
West Minmi
West Wallsend
Woy Woy
Wyee
Wyong
Yarramalong

ORANGE—
Amaroo
Boomey
Borenore
Byng
Canoblas
Cave Creek
Cheeseman's Creek
East Orange
Freemantle
Garra
Lewis Ponds
Lucknow
Manildra
March
Molong
Mullion Creek
Native Dog Creek
Ophir
Orange
Pinecliff
Red Hill
Rosedale Mine
Spring Hill
Spring Terrace

PADDINGTON—
Albion-street
Glenmore-road
Macdonald-street
Oxford-street

PARRAMATTA—
Dundas
Harris Park
Parramatta North
Parramatta
Rydalmere
Ryde

PETERSHAM—
Enmore
Lewisham
Petersham

PHILLIP—
Abercrombie-street

PYRMONT—
Allen-street
Mary Ann Street
Point-street

QUEANBEYAN—
Ballalaba
Belmont Forest
Boro Creek
Braidwood
Bredalbane
Brindabella
Bulga Creek
Bungendore
Bungonia
Bywong
Canberra
Captain's Flat
Collector
Cullarin
Currawang
Gibraltar
Ginninderra
Gundaroo
Gunning
Hall
Harold's Cross

QUEANBEYAN—*continued.*
Hoskington
Jembaicumbene
Jinglemoney
Lake Bathurst
Larbert
Ledgerton
Lerida
Majura
Manar
Marlowe
Mayfield
Molonglo
Mongarlowe
Mount Fairy
Mulligan's Flats
Nerriga
Oallen
Queanbeyan
Rossi
Royalla
Sutton
Tarago
Tharwa
Thornford
Tiranna
Urayarra
Wallaroo
Weetangara
Welcome Reefs
Windellama
Yarra

RALEIGH—
Argent's Hill
Bellingen
Bellingen Heads
Bonville
Bowra
Burrapine
Clybucca
Coff's Harbour
Coramba
Corindi
Cowper
Deep Creek
Dorrigo Village
Dunvegan
Fernmount
Gleniffer
Glenreagh
Gray's Crossing
Half-way Creek
Hernani
Jerseyville
Kinchela
Little Plain
Lower Bucca
Macksville
Maclean
Nambucca Heads
Nana Glen
Never Never
Palmer Island
Raleigh
Shark Creek
Smith Town
Stuart's Point
Tucabia
Tyndale
Tyringham
Ulmarra
Unkya
Upper Coldstream
Warrell Creek
Wirrimbi
Woolgoolga
Yamba

RANDWICK—
Coogee
Kensington
Little Bay
Little Coogee
Randwick
Waverley

REDFERN—
Pitt-street
Young-street

RICHMOND, THE—
Alstonville
Ballina
Bangalow
Billinudgel
Broadwater
Brocklet
Byron Bay
Coorabell Creek

RICHMOND, THE—*continued.*
Crabbe's Creek
Dungarubba
East Coraki
German Creek
McLean's Ridges
Mullumbimby
New Italy
Newrybar
North Creek
Pearce's Creek
Pimlico
Riley's Hill
Rous Mill
Tintenbar
Tuckurimba
Tyagarah
Upper Teven
Wardell
Wardell-road
Wollongbar
Woodburn
Woodburn South
Wyrallah

ROUS—
Boxhill
Bilambil
Burringbar
Byangum
Chilcott's Grass
Chinderah
Clunes
Condong
Corndale
Cudgen
Dorroughby
Dungay
Dunoon
Eltham
Eungella
Eureka
Federal
Goolmangar
Gundurimba
Jiggi
Johnston's Ridges
Keerong
Lismore
Murwillumbah
Nimbin
North Arm
Piggabeen
Rosebank
Rowland's Creek
Terranora
The Channon
Tumbulgum
Tunstall
Tyalgum
Tweed Heads
Wyrallah North

ROZELLE—
Elliott-street, Rozelle
Johnstone-st., Annandale
Mansfield-st., Rozelle
Weston-road, Rozelle

SHERBROOKE—
Arcadia
Bualkham Hills
Beecroft
Blacktown
Carlingford
Castle Hill
Cecil Hills
Dural
Eastern Creek
Epping
Fairfield
Galston
Glenorie
Guildford
Holroyd
Kellyville
Kenthurst
Kingswood
Marsden Park
Mount Druitt
Nelson
Pennant Hills
Plumpton
Prospect
Riverstone
Rooty Hill
Rouse Hill
Seven Hills

SHERBROOKE—*continued.*
Smithfield
St. Mary's
Thornleigh
Toongabbie
Wetherill Park

SINGLETON—
Allandale
Baerami
Belford
Branxton
Bridgeman
Broke
Bulga
Bylong
Camberwell
Carrow Brook
Central Wattagan
Doyle's Creek
Elderslie
Glendon
Glendon Brook
Goorangoola
Greta
Howe's Valley
Jerry's Plains
Kerrabee
Laguna
Liddell
Marana Creek
Martindale
Mitchell's Flat
Payne's Crossing
Putty
Rix's Creek
Rothbury
Singleton
South Singleton
St. Clare
Vere
Warkworth
Westbrook
Widdin Creek
Wollombi

ST. GEORGE—
Arncliffe
Bellevue
Bexley
Carlton
Kogarah
Loop Junction, Sans Souci
Mortdale
Rockdale

ST. LEONARDS—
Blue's Point
Milson's Point
Mount-street
Neutral Bay

STURT—
Acacia Dam
Argent-street North
Euriowie
Eyre-street North
Eyre-street South
Gypsum-street
Iodide-street
Lane-street
McCulloch Park
Patton-street
Pinnacles
Proprietary Mine
Purnamoota
Ryan-street
Silverton
Sintering Works
Stephen's Creek
Taltingan
Thackaringa
Torrowangee
Williams-street

SURRY HILLS—
Surry Hills

TAMWORTH—
Attunga
Bowling Alley Point
Castle Mountain
Currabubula
Duncan's Creek
Duri
Gaspard
Gidley
Goonoo Goonoo
Hallsville
Hanging Rock
Keepit

TAMWORTH—*continued.*
Limbri
Lower Dungowan
Moonbi
Moor Creek
Nemingha
Niangala
Nundle
Ogunbil
Rywung
Somerton
Tamworth
Temi
Upper Dungowan
Upper Quipolly
Wallabadah
Werris Creek
West Tamworth
Willow Tree East
Winton
Woolomin

TENTERFIELD—
Acacia Creek
Back Creek
Beaury
Bismuth
Black Swamp
Bolivia
Boonoo Boonoo
Bora Ridge
Bungawalbin
Busby's Flat
Camira
Casino
Clifton Gates
Clovass
Codrington
Coraki
Cullendore
Deepwater
Drake
Ellangowan
Fairy Hill
Green Ridge
Gundurimba
Horse Shoe Creek
Jennings
Kyogle
Lynch's Creek
Maryland
Mongogarie
Mummulgum
Myrtle Creek
Naughton's Gap
New Koreelah
Nine Mile
Paddy's Flat
Poverty Point
Pretty Gully
Rivertree
Sandiland's Range
Sandy Flat
Sandy Hill
Sunnyside
Swan Bay
Tabulam
Tatham
Tenterfield
The Gulf
The Risk
Timbarra
Tooloom
Torrington
Wellington Vale
White Swamp
Wilson's Downfall
Woodenbong
Wyandah

UPPER HUNTER, THE—
Aberdeen
Belltrees
Blandford
Brushy Hill
Bunnan
Cassilis
Coal Creek
Collaroy
Dale's Creek
Denman
Ellerston
Giant's Creek
Green Hills
Gundy
Gungal
Idaville

UPPER HUNTER, THE—*contd.*
Kars Springs
Kyuga
Main Camp
Merriwa
Moonan Brook
Moonan Flat
Murrurundi
Muscle Creek
Muswellbrook
Owen's Gap
Parkville
Sandy Creek
Scone
Segenhoe
Stewart's Brook
Ulan
Weldun
Whissonsett
Wingen
Wollar
Wybong

WARATAH—
Ash Island
Boolaroo
Cardiff
Hexham
Mayfield
Minmi
Mosquito Island
Plattsburg
Wallsend
Waratah
Young Wallsend

WAVERLEY—
Bondi-road
Double Bay
Ebley-street
Edgecliff-road
New South Head Road
Oxford-street
Rose Bay
Simpson-street
Watson's Bay
Wellington-street

WICKHAM—
Brunker's-road
Carrington
Hamilton
Honeysuckle Point
Islington
North Wickham
Smedmore
South Wickham
Tighe's Hill

WOLLONDILLY—
Balmoral
Bannaby
Bargo
Berrima
Big Hill
Bimlow
Bowral
Bundanoon
Burragorang
Burrawang
Curraweela
East Kangaloon
Exeter
Glenquarry
Golspie
Greenwich Park
Joadja
Kangaloon
Long Reach
Marulan
Mittagong
Moss Vale
Picton
Robertson
Strathfield on Cox's River
Sutton Forest
Tallong
Taralga
Thirlmere
Upper Burragorang
Wingello
Wombeyan Caves
Yarrunga
Yerranderie

WOLLONGONG—
Balgownie
Bellambi
Bulli
Clifton

WOLLONGONG—*continued.*
Coledale
Corrimal
Figtree
Helensburgh
Keira Heights
Keira Village
Kembla Heights
Mount Kembla
Old Bulli
Para Meadow
Port Kembla
Tarrawanna
Thirroul
Unanderra
Wollongong
Woonona

WOOLLAHRA—
Darling Point
Double Bay
Ocean-street
Paddington
Queen-street

WYNYARD—
Adelong
Adelong Crossing
Adjungbilly
Argalong
Batlow
Blowering East
Blowering West
Brungle
Courabyra
Gilmore
Gocup
Goobarralong South
Goobragandra
Grahamstown
Gundagai
Hillsboro
Humula
Laurel Hill
Lobbs' Hole
Lower Bago
Mount Adrah
Mundarlo
Reno
Sharp's Creek
South Gundagai
Tumorrama
Tumut
Upper Tarcutta
Yarrangobilly

YASS—
Barren Jack
Berremangra
Bevendale
Bigga
Binalong
Black Range
Blakney Creek
Blind Creek Diggings
Bookham
Boorowa
Bowning
Byalla
Cavan
Cocomingla
Crooked Corner
Dalton
Frogmore
Galong
Godfrey's Creek
Good Hope
Grabben Gullen
Greenfield Farm
Hovell's Creek
Hughstonia
Jerrawa
Junction Point
Limerick
Lost River
McMahon's Reef
Morumbateman
Narrawa
Peelwood
Reid's Flat
Rugby
Rye Park
Tangmangaroo
Taylor's Flat
Tuena
Wargeila
Weejasper
Yass

B.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS ACT, No. 33, 1902, SECTION 98, AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, No. 41, 1906.

ELECTORATE OF HARTLEY, GENERAL ELECTION, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1907.

GENERAL State of the Poll.

Names of Candidates.	Airly.	Blackheath.	Bogie.	Botobolar.	Bowenfels South.	Capertee.	Clarence Sliding.	Crudine.	Cudgegong.	Cullen Bullen.	Cross Roads.	Dean's Siding.	Glen Alice.	Hartley Vale.	Ilford.	Katoomba.	Leura.	Lithgow, No. 1.	Lithgow, No 2.	Lithgow, No. 3.	Lithgow, No. 4.	Little Hartley.	Lowther.	Lue.	Medlow.	Megalong.	Mount Victoria.	Narrango.	Newnes.	Piper's Flat.	Portland.	Round Swamp.	Rylstone.	Torbane.	Wallerawang.	Total Number of Votes Polled.
Dooley, James ..	59	51	3	48	28	57	11	30	8	19	170	55	33	65	31	153	12	331	329	315	279	7	28	77	28	13	43	9	153	7	299	8	78	48	82	2,967
Hurley, John ...	26	104	22	10	45	40	14	38	34	14	26	12	26	41	68	336	79	262	285	267	308	31	25	27	19	15	69	14	45	14	180	41	238	31	141	2,947
Informal Votes	2	8	1	2	5	2	1	4	2	..	9	6	1	1	1	11	5	34	6	7	45	..	5	2	3	..	8	4	25	..	18	1	15	1	6	241

EDWARD BURNS,
Returning Officer.

C.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS ACT, No. 33, 1902 (SECTION 60 OR 69) AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT, No. 41, 1906 (SCHEDULE TWO).

Appointment (Substitute Deputy Returning Officer or Poll Clerk).

* Insert 60 or 69, as the case may be.
† Insert "Substitute Returning Officer," or "Deputy Returning Officer, to act for me and take the poll at.....," or "Poll Clerk to act at.....," as the case may be.

I HEREBY, by virtue of Section* 69 of the Act No. 33, 1902, appoint you to be† Deputy Returning Officer, to act for me and take the poll at Leura, in connection with the election to be held on the 10th day of September, 1907, of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Hartley.

Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1907.

EDWARD BURNS,
Returning Officer.

A. J. Craig.

D.

Lithgow, 26 August, 1907.

Dear Sir,

I think I will be able to appoint you Presiding Officer for Leura as you request. Will you kindly recommend someone suitable for Poll Clerk, and also let me know if there is a Public School at Leura? If so, it will be necessary to use it as Polling-booth.

An early answer will oblige.

Yours, &c.,
E. BURNS
(per H. E. P. Bracey), R.O. for Hartley.

A. J. Craig, Esq., Leura.

E.

Telegram from Returning Officer for Hartley Electorate to Deputy Presiding Officer, Leura.

10 September, 1907.

MUST have your voting inside the electorate. If you are not in your electorate, remove immediately.

BURNS.

F.

Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1907.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct that, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2 of section 145 of the "Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902," the persons whose names appear on the subjoined Schedule, but which were accidentally omitted in the Supplemental Rolls, be duly enrolled as Electors of the Electorates set against their respective names.

T. WADDELL.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Persons omitted from Supplemental Rolls for—							Hereby enrolled for—	
Electorate.	Polling-place.	Surname of each Elector.	Christian name of each Elector at full length.	Sex.	Residence.	Occupation.	Electorate.	Polling-place.
Redfern	Pitt-street ..	Davies.....	Eva May	F	78, Great Buckingham st.	domestic duties	Redfern	Pitt-street.
Do	do ..	Horton....	Charles Frederick....	M	51, Pitt-street	bootmaker	do	do
Burrangong ..	Koorawatha..	D'Elboux..	Richard McNicol	M	Hilltop	farmer	Burrangong	Koorawatha.
Do ..	Wallendbeen.	Tankey....	William Alfred	M	Wallendbeen	council clerk....	do ..	Wallendbeen.
Do ..	Young.....	Williams ..	David Richard Arthur	M	Young	mill hand.....	do ..	Young.
Lane Cove....	Crow's Nest..	Absell	Edward Robert.....	M	"Kilmore," Ernest-street	bank clerk.....	Lane Cove ..	Crow's Nest.
Do	do ..	Absell	Beatrice Muriel.....	F	"Kilmore," Ernest-street	domestic duties	do ..	do
Ashburnham..	Forbes	Foster	Clara Beatrice.....	F	Battye-street	domestic duties	Ashburnham	Forbes.
Hartley	Capertee	Southwell..	Norman James Clive	M	Walla Tappe	clergyman's assistant.	Hartley	Capertee.
Do	Lithgow	Harrison ..	John.....	M	Lithgow	labourer	do	Lithgow.
Do	Newnes.....	Cahill.....	Patrick	M	Newnes	labourer	do	Newnes.
Do	do	Cullen	John	M	Newnes	labourer	do	do
Do	do	Donohue ..	Frank	M	Cross Roads	labourer	do	do
Do	do	Henry	George	M	Newnes	labourer	do	do
Do	do	Murphy ...	John Vincent.....	M	Newnes	labourer	do	do
Do	do	Sheeky	Michael	M	Cross Roads	labourer	do	do
Do	do	Smith	James	M	Newnes	.....	do	do
Do	do	Ward.....	John	M	Newnes	.....	do	do
Do	Torbane	Quinn	John James.....	M	Torbane	labourer	do	Torbane.
Do	Wallerawang	Hartas	Emily Maude.....	F	Wallerawang.....	domestic duties	do	Wallerawang.
Do	do	Hartas	Michael Potts.....	M	Wallerawang.....	hairdresser... ..	do	do
Gough	Inverell	Dorn	John	M	Inverell	farmer	Gough	Inverell.
Do	do	Dorn	Isabella	F	Inverell	domestic duties	do	do

M signifies Male. F signifies Female.

G.

G.

Dawson, Jessie, *re* her enrolment.

Dear Sir, "Henbury," Rylstone, 9 October, 1907.

I wish to point out to you that there should be a Jessie Dawson and a Jessie Dawson Dawson on the Electoral Roll for Rylstone (mother and daughter). We had them both put in, but for some unknown reason mine was left off.

Yours, &c.,
JESSIE DAWSON.

W. McIntyre, Esq.

Mr. Young.—W.M., 12/11/07.

John Hurley, Esq., *re* Enrolment of Jessie Dawson.

Dear Sir, 4, "Portland Villa," Bondi, 17 October, 1907.

I am in receipt of a letter from Rylstone in respect to a lady by name Jessie Dawson. Her name is on the copy of the roll I received from your Department; that, I presume, would be termed the "Exhibit Roll." When she presented herself at the polling-booth she was refused her right or privilege to vote. Seeing that her name is on the roll for this year, 1907, should she not have been allowed to vote? In any case, could you not put her name in *Gazette*, as was done in the case of others, on the 9th September by *Government Gazette*.

Yours &c,
JOHN HURLEY.

W. McIntyre, Esq., Chief Electoral Officer.

R.O., Lithgow, asked to report. Mr. Hurley informed.—H.A.Y., 6/11/07. To await reply.—W.M., 6/11/07.

H.

Electoral Registrar, Hartley, *re* Application for Transfer by John James Quinn from Paddington to Hartley Electorate.

Dear Sir, Torbane, 4 September, 1907.

During last month I forwarded you an application for transfer for John James Quinn, formerly of Paddington, and now of Torbane. A notice was received by Quinn to say that his name was not on the Paddington Electoral Roll. I respectfully point out that this is an error. Possibly the mistake occurred through Quinn changing his occupation from a clerk to that of a labourer. Particulars:—John James Quinn (clerk), formerly of 3, Bent-street, Paddington, and now of Torbane (labourer). My information is from the Committee of Mr. Oakes, the Liberal candidate for Paddington. Kindly have this matter attended to.

Yours, &c.,
VICTOR S. HURLEY.

— Burke, Esq., Lithgow.

Forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer for instructions. On receipt of the application the necessary inquiry on Form 17 was made of the Electoral Registrar at Paddington, and the reply received was that "The elector's name is not enrolled on the roll for any polling-place in the district of Paddington."—A. B. C. BURKE, Electoral Registrar, for Hartley Electorate, at Lithgow, B.C., 5/9/07. The Chief Electoral Officer.

Mr. Halloran.—W.M., 6/9/07. Very urgent.

MEMORANDUM from the Chief Electoral Officer to Electoral Registrar, Lithgow.

State Electoral Office, Chief Secretary's Department.
Sydney, 23 August, 1907.

WRITS issued this morning. See Circular No. 305 *re* preparation of Supplemental Rolls, which are to be prepared in same form as General Rolls, but without names of polling-places on cover.

Confirmation of enrolment for original district must be received before entering transfers on roll.

Forward forthwith to this office, on completion, in order to ensure speedy printing, and return for distribution before polling-day, 10th proximo.

See sec. 31, Act 41, 1906.

W. McINTYRE.

NOTE.—This Form to be returned with your reply written hereon. State in detail, as briefly as possible, the action taken.

Electoral Registrar, Hartley, advising Despatch of Rolls.

SUPPLEMENTAL Rolls now completed, and forwarded under separate cover for printing.

A. B. C. BURKE,
Electoral Registrar for Hartley Electorate at Lithgow, B.C., 26/8/07.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney.

Mr. Halloran.—W.M., 27/8/07. Received and sent for proof.—H.H., 27/8/07.

Electoral Registrar, Hartley, *re* Supplemental Rolls.

Sir, Court-house, Lithgow, 24 August, 1907.

In connection with the final preparation of Supplemental Rolls, I have the honor to ask that you will kindly advise me by telegram on Monday next in the following matter:—

Numerous claims for original enrolment received some days back (before the issue of the writ), and, in accordance with regulations and instructions, forwarded to the police in outlying parts for confirmation, have not yet been returned by the police, although in all probability the majority of them will come to hand by the 28th or 29th instant. In view of the urgency of forwarding the Supplemental Rolls for printing in time for reasonable exhibition before polling-day, should I hold the final compilation over awaiting the return of the police reports, or would you prefer me to despatch my rolls on Monday next, the 26th instant, on which date it will be complete in all other respects?

I have, &c.,
A. B. C. BURKE,
Electoral Registrar.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney.

Prepare reply. Mr. Halloran.—W.M., 26/8/07 Urgent. Wire police for information *re* claims, and hold Supplemental Rolls till same received, forwarding as soon as possible. Wired.—H.C.H., 26/8/07.

Electoral Registrar, Hartley—*Re* names entitled to enrolment.

Telegram.

Lithgow 80 6/1. Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney. 6 September, 1907.

Re telegram following names entitled enrolment for: *Capertee*—Southwell, Norman James Clive, of Wallah Tappee, clergyman's assistant. *Lithgow*—Harrison, John, Lithgow, labourer. *Newnes*—Cahill, Patrick, of Newnes; Cullen, John, Newnes; Donohue, Frank, Cross Roads; Henry, George, Newnes; Murphy, John Vincent, Newnes; Sheeky, Michael, Cross Roads—all labourers; Smith, James, Newnes; Ward, John, Newnes. *Torbane*—Quinn, John James, of Torbane; labourer. *Wallerawang*—Hartas, Emily Maude, Wallerawang, domestic duties; Hartas, Michael Potts, Wallerawang, hairdresser. Total—thirteen names.

BURKE.
3·30. 4·5 p.

Wired E.R. to inform R.O.—H.H., 9/9/07. Copies of *Gazette* to E.R. and R.O.—H.H., 9/9/07.

Electoral

Electoral Registrar, Hartley—*Re* applications for transfer.

Sir, Court-house, Lithgow, 5 September, 1907.

I have the honor to ask your directions in the following matter:—

Several applications for transfers were received by me prior to the issue of the writ for the forthcoming elections; and in accordance with regulations, Forms 17 were duly sent to the Registrars of the districts for which the applicants were originally enrolled, but the replies thereto as to the applicants being actually enrolled were not received until after the Supplemental Roll for my district had been forwarded for printing, whilst other advices have been and are daily being received since the actual printing of the Supplemental Rolls.

Under the circumstances, is any action on my part necessary? I would be glad to have your reply as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
A. B. C. BURKE,
Electoral Registrar.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney.

Mr. Halloran.—W.M., 6/9/07. Very urgent. Wire names of persons in addition J. J. Quinn entitled enrolment. Also particulars residence, occupation, and polling-place. Will gazette same under sec. 145 as enrolled. Urgent. (Wired.)—H.H., 6/9/07.

I.

General Election, 1907. Electoral District of Hartley.

Return showing the Number of Votes recorded for each Candidate and the Number of Electors enrolled at each Polling-place.

Polling-places.	Names of Candidates.		Informal.	Total.	Electors enrolled.	Percentage of votes recorded to the number enrolled.
	J. Dooley.	J. Hurley.				
Airly	59	26	2	87	153	56·86
Blackheath	51	104	8	163	286	56·99
Bogie	3	22	1	26	48	54·17
Botobolar	48	10	2	60	104	57·69
Bowenfels South	28	45	5	78	140	55·71
Capertee	57	40	2	99	231	42·86
Clarence Siding	11	14	1	26	152	17·10
Cross Roads	170	26	9	205	.....	.....
Crudine	30	38	4	72	90	80·00
Cudgegong	8	34	2	44	190	23·16
Cullen Bullen	19	14	.....	33	60	55·00
Dean's Siding	55	12	6	73	.....	.....
Glen Alice	33	26	1	60	85	70·59
Hartley Vale	65	41	1	107	197	54·31
Ilford	31	68	1	100	229	43·67
Katoomba	153	336	11	500	818	61·12
Leura	12	79	5	96	137	70·07
Lithgow	1,254	1,122	92	2,468	3,687	66·94
Little Hartley	7	31	.....	38	59	64·41
Lowther	28	25	5	58	120	48·33
Lue	77	27	2	106	186	56·99
Medlow	28	19	3	50	80	62·50
Megalong	13	15	.....	28	44	63·64
Mount Victoria	43	69	8	120	163	73·62
Narrango	9	14	4	27	74	36·49
Newnes	153	45	25	223	962	23·18
Piper's Flat	7	14	.....	21	97	21·65
Portland	299	180	18	497	728	68·27
Round Swamp	8	41	1	50	.....	.....
Rylstone	78	238	15	331	619	53·47
Torbane	48	31	1	80	112	71·43
Wallerawang	82	141	6	229	428	53·50
Totals	2,967	2,947	241	6,155	10,279	59·88

J.

Statutory Declaration.

I, John James Quinn, of Torbane, in the State of New South Wales, do solemnly declare and affirm that I could not vote at the recent general elections in this State for the reason that the Supplementary Roll, with my name printed therein, was not at the Torbane Polling-booth. I am informed that my name is on a roll, and I further testify that had I voted, such vote of mine would have been recorded in favour of John Hurley.

And I make this solemn declaration as to the matter aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Declared at Wallah Tappee, this 11th day of November, 1907, before me,— JOHN JAMES QUINN.

W. J. Galagher, J.P.

Statutory Declaration.

I, Norman James Clive Southwell, of Capertee, in the State of New South Wales, do solemnly declare and affirm that I went to Capertee Polling-booth on date of State Election to record my vote. I was told my name was not on the Capertee Roll. I had a telegram from Mr. John Hurley, stating my name was on the Supplementary Roll gazetted at Lithgow, which telegram I showed the Returning Officer. He refused me a voting paper.

And I make this solemn declaration as to the matter aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

Declared at Gundagai, this 31st day of October, 1907, before me,— N. J. C. SOUTHWELL.

A. Elworthy, J.P.

O.

ALLEGED DOUBLE VOTING.

Chief Electoral Officer.—Report of Returning Officer, Hartley, on the result of scrutiny of Electoral Rolls. (07-33,060, 9 October, 1907-4,405.)

State Electoral Office, Chief Secretary's Department,
Sydney, 8 October, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honor to attach hereto the report by the Returning Officer for Hartley Electorate on the result of his scrutiny, under the provisions of section 41 of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, of the votes given by electors in the several polling-booths in that district at the recent General Elections, and to recommend that the papers be forwarded to the Crown Solicitor for any action he may deem to be necessary. I have, &c.,

W. McINTYRE,
Chief Electoral Officer.

The Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

Submitted.—J.M.G., U.S., 9/10/07. Approved.—W.H.W., 9/10/07. The Crown Solicitor.—J.M.G., U.S., (*per* F.A.C.), B.C., 9/10/07.
(C.S. 07-33,060, cum. 399,—07-1,787.)

If necessary evidence of identification is obtainable, I would recommend prosecutions for voting twice at an election, under section 90 of Act No. 33, 1902.

The papers might be sent to the police for that purpose, and they should be instructed to communicate with the Returning Officer.

JNO. V. TILLETT,
Crown Solicitor, B.C., 16/10/07.

The Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department.

Returned C.S.O., 17/10/07. The Inspector-General of Police.—J.M.G., U.S., B.C., 18/10/07. Police report herewith for information of the Under Secretary, Department of Chief Secretary.—J. GARVIN, Inspector-General of Police, 29/10/07. Returned.—C.S.O., 4/11/07. Mr. Patterson, 4/11/07. The Chief Electoral Officer.—J.M.G., U.S. B.C., 5/11/07. Mr. Young.—W.M., 5/11/07.

(No. 4,405.) Returning Officer, Hartley, finding Marked Roll.

Lithgow, 22 September, 1907.

Sir,

I herewith enclose marked copies of complete rolls for the Electoral District of Hartley, and beg to report the following cases of double voting :—

Piper's Flat—
Declaration—87, Wilson, Rebecca, F, Piper's Flat, domestic duties. Marked on Piper's Flat roll, and also on Wallerawang roll.

Newnes—
Declaration—451, Kelly, James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer. Marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.
Declaration—877, Walsh, Michael, M, Constance Gorge, labourer. Marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.
Declaration—898, White, James, M, Constance Gorge, labourer. Marked on Newnes roll, and also on Cross Roads roll.

Lithgow, No. 4—
3248, Thomas, Eva Marion, F, Inch-street, domestic duties. Two different persons evidently of same name. See envelope in Used Ballot-papers, Lithgow No. 4, for vote of second person applying, known to be the original Eva Marion Thomas.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD BURNS,
(*per* B.E.)
Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Hartley.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Sydney.

Alleged Double Voting at Piper's Flat, Newnes, and Lithgow Polling-places, Hartley Electorate.

(No. 07-1,961.) Sub-Inspector's Office, Police Station, Mudgee, 26 October, 1907.

I BEG to forward herewith a copy of a report furnished in connection with these cases, which was forwarded to the Superintendent on the 18th instant. When at Lithgow I consulted the Returning Officer with reference to these cases.

JONATHAN ATKINSON,
Sub-Inspector.

Superintendent Bell, Bathurst.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—JOHN BELL, Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, 28/10/07.

Alleged Double Voting at Piper's Flat, Newnes, and Lithgow Polling Booths, Hartley Electorate.

Sub-Inspector's Office, Police Station, Mudgee, 18 October, 1907.

I BEG to report that I have personally made very careful inquiries concerning the above, with the following results :—

Piper's Flat Booth.

No. 87. Wilson, Rebecca	F	Piper's Flat	domestic duties

In this case there are two women (mother and daughter) of the same name, address, and occupation ; both were entitled to enrolment, but only one enrolled. The daughter had business at Wallerawang on polling-day, and recorded her vote at that polling-booth, and, voting outside of her proper polling-booth, made the necessary declaration ; and the mother recorded her vote at Piper's Flat. The Wilsons are a most respectable family, well known to me, and I feel confident that neither Mrs. Wilson nor her daughter would attempt illegal voting. It is quite clear to me that Miss Wilson believed that she had a right to vote as she did.

Newnes and Cross-roads Polling Booths.

No 451. Kelly, James	M	Constance Gorge	labourer
No. 877. Walsh, Michael	M	Constance Gorge	labourer
No. 898. White, James	M	Constance Gorge	labourer

The names of these men were checked as having voted at both Newnes and Cross-roads Polling-booths.

The first named, Kelly, James, recorded his vote at Newnes booth. He is known to the Deputy Returning Officer, and to Senior-constable Guerin, who was on duty at that booth, but unknown to any of the officials who acted at Cross-roads booth, nor was I able to obtain any information of him having been seen there on polling-day.

The second named, Walsh, Michael, otherwise known as "Big Mick," recorded his vote at Cross-roads. He is known to the Deputy Returning Officer there, and to Constable Love, who was on duty at that booth, also to Senior-constable Guerin, but to none of the other officials at either booth, nor could I obtain any information of his having been seen at Newnes on polling-day.

The third named White, James, left the district shortly after polling-day, and his present whereabouts is unknown. Beyond the fact that his name was marked at both polling-booths, I was unable to obtain any information which would go to show that he voted at either booth. He is known to Constable Love, but to none of the other officials, and the constable cannot remember whether he voted or not.

Lithgow Polling Booth, No. 4.

No. 3248. Thomas, Eva Marion F Inch-street domestic duties

In this case it would appear that a woman named Gertrude Emeline Thomas, in company with her sister-in-law, a Mrs. Stratford, went to this booth, and on it being found that Mrs. Stratford's name was not on the roll, some discussion took place between her and the Deputy Returning Officer, Mr. Thomas Evans, as to the reason. Mrs. Thomas was then asked her name, and the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll-clerk state that to the best of their belief she said that it was "Eva Marion," while on the other hand Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Stratford state that she gave her proper name, "Gertrude Emeline." She recorded her vote, and the Poll-clerk checked the name Eva Marion, No. 3248. Later on that day "Eva Marion Thomas," the person entitled to vote under that name, went to the same booth to record her vote, when it was found that her name had already been checked. Mrs. Gertrude Emeline Thomas is a most respectable woman, and a most unlikely person to attempt impersonation. I feel sure that an error has been made by the Poll-clerk in marking off the wrong name, and if I am correct in this supposition it will probably be found on an examination being made of the roll used that the name of "Gertrude Emeline Thomas" has not been checked.

JONATHAN ATKINSON,
Sub-Inspector.

Superintendent Bell, Bathurst.

Subject :—*Re* Double Voting at the recent General Election in the Hartley Electorate.

Police Station, Lithgow, 23 October, 1907.

SENIOR-SERGEANT MCKENZIE reports :—That this matter has been engaging the special attention of Mr. Sub-Inspector Atkinson, who has been to Newnes and Lithgow investigating this very matter, and who is in possession of all particulars in connection with all the names mentioned by Mr. Burns, the Returning Officer, therefore, perhaps the Superintendent would forward the papers to Mr. Atkinson, who can report more fully than any other.

A. McKENZIE,
Senior Sergeant.

John Bell, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Referred to Mr. Atkinson for attention and report.—JOHN BELL, Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, 24/10/07.
Sub-Inspector Atkinson, Mudgee.

(No. 07-1,903.)

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,
Sydney, 19 October, 1907.

FORWARDED to Superintendent Bell for attention and report. Special attention is directed to the minute of the Crown Solicitor, dated the 16th instant.

D. McC.,
Secretary (for Inspector-General of Police).

The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Forwarded for attention and report.—JOHN BELL, Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, 22/10/07. Senior-Sergeant McKenzie, Lithgow.

P.

Telegram from — Bloome, to Returning Officer, Hartley Electorate, Lithgow.

10 September, 1907.

VOTES for Leura, Hartley Electorate, are being taken in the Hawkesbury Electorate. Is this legal? Reply.

BLOOME.

Q.

Telegram from Returning Officer, Hartley Electorate, to — Bloome, Leura.

10 September, 1907.

No. The voting must be inside the electorate.

BURNS.

Copy of my wire.—Votes for Leura, Hartley Electorate, are being taken in the Hawkesbury Electorate. Is this legal?

Telegram from — Craig to Returning Officer, Hartley, Lithgow.

10 September, 1907.

LEURA school just across road, in Hawkesbury Electorate. Have removed to public hall, in electorate.

CRAIG.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1908.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINES AND AGRICULTURE—MORTALITY IN STOCK AT MUSWELLBROOK.

(REPORT BY THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK ON.)

Printed under No. 8 Report from Printing Committee, 17 December, 1907.

Re Mortality in Stock at Muswellbrook.

FOR some time past considerable mortality has occurred among cattle and sheep in the vicinity of Muswellbrook About a fortnight ago, 1,300 sheep died suddenly out of a mob of 2,700. A week back forty-six cows died out of fifty-four.

Both of these lots of sheep and cattle had been trucked for considerable distances. On Friday last, the 6th instant, about 1,000 head of cattle were sold at the Muswellbrook sale-yards. Of this number one lot of sixty head were put into a paddock about half a mile from the sale-yards, and another lot of thirty-six head into an adjoining paddock. As the bullocks of both lots had been yarded some time, they were at once watered, and on being turned on to the pastures ate ravenously.

During Friday night and Saturday morning fourteen head died suddenly out of the first lot, and two head out of the second. The balance of the thousand head sold, all of which were in strong store condition, were removed to other pastures, and no mortality has been reported to have occurred among them.

As directed, I proceeded to Muswellbrook on Saturday night, and on the following morning carried out two *post-mortem* examinations, as a result of which the opinion arrived at was that the mortality was not caused by disease, but due to some poison connected with the feed the animals ate.

Fortunately, six "lumpy" cattle, which had been culled from the original mob, were retained in the yard by Mr. Stock-Inspector Brooks. Three of these were taken and driven over the tracks of those that became affected and allowed to feed and water in the same manner.

Symptoms.—In less than an hour serious symptoms became manifest by the bullock that ate most ravenously. In a short time the other two also showed signs of the malady. The first thing noticed was the animal suddenly ceased eating, and quickly became drowsy, then uneasy, looking round to flank, tossing head upwards and backwards, gulping as if swallowing regurgitated fluid, slobbering from mouth and licking lips, urine voided in large quantities, vision became impaired and head drooped, muscular tremors noticeable on shoulders and thighs; suddenly the animal staggers backwards, goes down on hind legs and falls. When down, symptoms of abdominal pain became apparent. The animal frequently grinds its teeth, bellows, and keeps turning its head round to its side with nose almost touching flank.

Often the head is stretched out with chin resting on the ground. The animal, though wild, now takes little or no notice of anyone approaching; the pulse is weak and rapid; temperature may be sub-normal; the extremities cold, and pupil of the eyes, if anything, contracted. The gums and inside of lips are pale. Painful spasms soon occur, and the beast rolls on its sides and convulsions of an intermittent character become manifest. Death usually occurs in severe cases within half an hour of the first signs of the uneasiness being noticed. Occasionally the animals may linger for several hours.

Post-mortem appearances.—Briefly the more important departures from normal conditions were as follows:—

Increase of fluid in the Pericardial Sac: small blood extravastation (Petichæ) on Pericardiam; blood of Meninges of brain engorged: fourth stomach and small intestines inflamed; kidney inflamed and showing small hemorrhages; bladder containing a variable quantity of clear coloured urine.

It may be mentioned that the Rumen (paunch) did not contain an excess of gas, or, in other words, the condition known as "Hoven" was absent.

Two bullocks that were in extremis were hypodermically injected with Sulphuric Ether, 10 c c. or about 1½ ounces. The results were marked. The more serious symptoms gradually abated; the animals staggered to their feet, voided large quantities of urine, and in an hour or two commenced to pick at the pasture. Next morning they were quite well and lively.

The contents of the paunches of the affected animals were carefully examined, and feeding experiments with quantities of fresh weeds, the same kind as those found in the paunches, were carried out, but no results obtained. A further careful examination was made of the pastures where cattle have died from this complaint, but no weed or herbage was found which did not exist in the best and safest pastures in the district.

The constant association with the fatalities of a grass known locally as "blue couch" and its invariable presence in large quantities in the paunches of the beasts that had been stricken down, led to this grass being suspected of being connected with the cause. Although known locally as "blue couch" this grass is not a true couch grass, being of a light or bluish green colour and of tufty nature. Its leaves are broad and covered with hairy process on under side. It is fairly prevalent in the district, but these sudden deaths of cattle and sheep have only occurred when the animals have fed over certain patches. These patches have a perished and "poisoned" appearance, and local stock-owners aver that the cause of this is due to swarms of grasshoppers which to their knowledge infest these patches to such an extent that they cover them like a carpet 2 or 3 inches thick, causing the grass that grew immediately after to have a blighted or perished appearance.

In order to obtain definite evidence a steer was starved for thirty-six hours, watered, and placed direct upon one of these patches, with the result that in two hours he manifested pronounced distinctive symptoms of the malady, the identity of which was confirmed by a *post-mortem* examination.

Unfortunately the heavy rains which fell on Sunday night and Monday morning seriously interfered with the further carrying out of the investigation, as green shoots rapidly appeared on the perished patches, so that it became impossible to collect sufficient quantity of the perished grass to conduct further tests. Also, animals placed upon patches that caused fatalities within an hour on Saturday only gave rise to very mild manifestations on Tuesday, the explanation of which was no doubt traceable to the rain which fell during the intervening period.

The result of the investigation has undoubtedly demonstrated that the cause of the recent fatalities in cattle and sheep at Muswellbrook is due to the animals having been starved for lengthy periods and allowed to drink, and then depasture on the so-called "blue couch" grass.

Apparently the patches of this grass, which have been grossly contaminated by swarms of grasshoppers, are particularly, if not solely, deadly.

The Department, however, is conducting further tests with a view to elucidate this point.

A wire was received this morning from Mr. Stock-Inspector Brooks, saying that three cattle put into Campbell's suspected paddock yesterday became affected. Two went down: one very bad case. He applied the treatment before referred to, with the result that both have recovered. This would indicate that a reliable specific for the infection has been placed in the hands of stock-owners.

Extracts of this report might be given to the Press.

JAS. D. STEWART,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

11 December, 1907.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[3d.]

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLASSIFICATION RESERVES IN THE RALEIGH ELECTORATE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 21 November, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in answer to Question No. 1 of 13th November, 1907.*]

Question.

1. MR. J. C. L FITZPATRICK, FOR MR. BRINER, *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—
   (1.) The number of classification reserves in the Raleigh electorate?
   (2.) The area of each?
   (3.) The date of each reservation?
   (4.) When will they be made available for settlement?

Answer.

CLASSIFICATION RESERVES IN RALEIGH ELECTORATE.

THE District Surveyor reports as follows:—

A list of all existing classification reserves within the Raleigh electorate is now furnished, with brief remarks on each area.

The most of these areas are situated on the Dorrigo plateau, the whole of which was covered by various classification reserves until such times as detailed inspections could be made, and the better parts subdivided and made available for C.P.L.

This has been done as far as practicable with the surveyors obtainable, about 37,500 acres of Dorrigo lands having been made available in 160 blocks for C.P.L.; another subdivision has just been completed, and two more are out with surveyors.

In addition, several smaller classification reserves have also been subdivided and made available—one in parish Never Never, of 1,440 acres, into five blocks, and one in parish of Bagawa, 466 acres, into eight blocks.

The remaining areas will be dealt with as soon as inspection can be made.

CLASSIFICATION Reserves within Raleigh Electorate.

No.	Parish.	County.	Area. a.	r.	p.	Date notified.	Remarks.
1	Dundoo	Clarence...	100	0	0	13 April, 1904	No action taken, as no demand exists for the land.
2	Corindi	Fitzroy ...	40	0	0	11 July, 1906	do do
3	Woogoolga ...	do ...	550	0	0	12 June, 1907	Question of disposal under consideration in connection with adjacent Crown lands.
4	Moonee	do ...	130	0	0	18 Sept., 1907	Revoked from mining reserve; action proceeding to make available.
5	Bobo	do (Dorrigo Plateau)	17,160	0	0	15 April, 1905	No action taken, as the land is not suitable for present closer settlement.
6	Gundar	do	8,173	0	0	15 April, 1905	Part subdivided.
7	Do	do	2,590	0	0	29 July, 1905	Parts withheld from settlement for timber.
8	Do	do	3,840	0	0	3 Jan., 1900	Parts awaiting inspection and design.
9	Ucombe	do	1,100	0	0	15 April, 1905	Not yet designed.
10	Do	do	210	0	0	3 Jan., 1900	Remnant of subdivisional area.
11	Do	do	4,550	0	0	29 July, 1905	Not yet designed.
12	Allan	do	8,780	0	0	15 April, 1905	do
13	Do	do	2,050	0	0	29 July, 1905	do
14	Moonpar... ...	do	13,000	0	0	15 April, 1905	do
15	Tyringham ...	do	1,350	0	0	15 April, 1905	Part recommended for revocation.
16	Do ...	do	4,320	0	0	15 April, 1905	Awaiting subdivision of better land in vicinity.
17	Bostobrick ...	do	13,900	0	0	15 April, 1905	About 6,700 acres being measured for C.P.L.
18	Stewart	do	320	0	0	29 July, 1905	Now subdivided as village of Delgar.
19	Do	do	10,000	0	0	29 July, 1905	Awaiting inspection and design.
20	Wongawanga ...	do	2,175	0	0	29 July, 1905	do do
21	Allan's Water ...	do	2,636	0	0	15 April, 1905	Awaiting subdivision of better land in vicinity.
22	Do ...	do	2,790	0	0	15 April, 1905	Being measured for C.P.L.
23	Meldrum Downs...	do	5,400	0	0	15 April, 1905	About 2,350 acres being measured for C.P.L.
24	Do ...	do	3,120	0	0	15 April, 1905	With surveyor for measurement.
25	Fenton	do	6,900	0	0	17 Oct., 1900	do do
26	Do	do	8,010	0	0	15 April, 1905	Designed for C.P.L. subdivision.
27	Bligh	do	150	0	0	30 April, 1904	Surveyor to report as to disposal.
28	Do	do	2,610	0	0	15 April, 1904	Designed for C.P.L. subdivision.
29	Bonville	Raleigh ...	1,500	0	0	16 Aug., 1905	Made for timber tramway protection; will now soon be made available.
30	Do	do ...	1,048	0	0	24 Oct., 1906	
31	South Bellingen...	do ...	1,500	0	0	10 April, 1907	Being measured for C.P.L.
32	Bowra	do ...	720	0	0	16 Oct., 1907	For disposal in conjunction with village of Wilson in course of action.
33	Clybucca ...	Dudley ...	125	3	0	13 April, 1904	Awaiting drainage action.
34	Do ...	do ...	175	1	0	13 April, 1904	do do

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESERVES IN FORBES AND PARKES LAND DISTRICTS.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER AND AGGREGATE AREA OF EACH CLASS OF.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 5 December, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with a promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, in reply to a question asked by J. P. Lynch, Esq., M.L.A., on the 14th November, 1907.*]

RETURN showing number of, and aggregate area of each class of Reserve, Forbes and Parkes Land Districts.

Class of Reserve.	Land District of Forbes.				Land District of Parkes.			
	Area.		Aggregate Area.	No. of Reserves.	Area.		Aggregate Area.	No. of Reserves.
	Open.	Leased.			Open.	Leased.		
	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.	acres.	
Forest	2,930	32,880	35,810	13	26,455	47,490	73,945	29
Water	18,210	24,112	42,322*	9	1,840	2,510	4,350	12
Public Watering Place	1,460	.....	1,460	4	4,910	.....	4,910	10
Aborigines (for use of)	80	.....	80	1	90	.....	90	2
Temporary Common	7,265	.....	7,265	4	9,380	.....	9,380	5
Access	370	.....	370	2	190	.....	190	4
R.R.F. (Reserve for Refuge in time of Flood)	90	.....	90	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining	5,365	8,440	13,805	6	11,380	20,000	31,380	18
Quarry	660	.....	660	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,410	4,410	2
General	580	.....	580	3	120	.....	120	2
Travelling Stock and Camping	40,293	5,060	45,353	.....†	73,675	13,980	87,655	.....†
Total	77,303	70,492	147,795	46 ex T.S. and C.R.	128,040	88,390	216,430	84 ex T.S. and C.R.

Where two or more reservations conflict, the more important has been taken.

Areas are approximate only.

"Leased" areas comprise those held for a term of years under Special, Improvement, and Scrub Lease tenures.

"Open" refers to reserves not held under any of those forms of tenure.

* Includes Lake Cowal. † These areas comprise the main stock routes leading in all directions from Forbes and Parkes respectively, and the lesser routes connecting those main ones.

[3d.] 13337 229—

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(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(COST OF.)

Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 12 December, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in answer to Question No. 3 of 30 October, 1907.*]

Question.

(3.) ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Briner asked the Premier,—

(1.) What was the total cost of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Lands Department, exclusive of law costs, in regard to criminal prosecutions?

(2.) What was the cost in each case of (*a*) the Commission; (*b*) counsels' fees; (*c*) witnesses' expenses; (*d*) other expenses, including printing and clerical assistance?

(3.) What was the total cost in each instance of (*a*) the extradition of Willis, including the court proceedings at Perth; (*b*) the trial of W. P. Crick; (*c*) the trial of Willis, McNair, and Hoskins; (*d*) the trial of Crick, Willis, and Bath; (*e*) the trial of Crick and Willis; (*f*) the cost of Royal Commission of Inquiry into the matter of the jury in which Juror Brown was concerned, and the proceedings following thereon in the Supreme Court?

(4.) The names of counsel engaged and the total amount of fees paid to each in (*a*) proceedings connected with the Commission; (*b*) all legal and criminal proceedings?

(5.) What amount was paid to Mr. Houston, as Secretary to the Commission, as salary, honorarium, or otherwise?

Answer.

(1.) £5,404 15s. 3d.

(2.) (*a*) £5,404 15s. 3d., comprising—

	£	s.	d.
(*b*)	1,032	5	0
(*c*)	1,003	11	2
(*d*)	3,368	19	1

	£	s.	d.	
(3.) (*a*)	774	7	0	= Extradition costs, £741 7s. 3d.; Court proceedings at Perth, £32 19s. 9d.
(*b*)	272	7	3	
(*c*)	830	5	5	
(*d*)	2,250	16	1	
(*e*)	2,505	10	0	
(*f*)	144	19	4	

(4.)

		£	s.	d.
(4.) (a)	Mr. C. E. Pilcher, K.C.	358	15	0
	Mr. A. G. Ralston, K.C.	33	0	0
	Mr. H. Davies	640	10	0
(b)	Mr. C. E. Pilcher, K.C.	1,850	1	0
	Mr. A. Gordon, K.C.	6	13	6
	Mr. A. B. Shand, K.C.	81	17	6
	Mr. H. Davies	42	0	0
	Mr. J. Garland	1,185	5	0
	Mr. H. Pollock	150	5	0

(5.) Salary at the rate of £500 per annum.

SUMMARY.

	Counsels' Fees.			Witnesses' Expenses.			Other Expenses.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Commission	1,032	5	0	1,003	11	2	3,368	19	1	5,404	15	3
Cost of Legal and Criminal Proceedings	3,316	2	0	1,445	11	10	2,016	2	1	6,777	15	11
Grand Total ... £	4,348	7	0	2,449	3	0	5,383	1	2	12,182	11	2

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(FURTHER RETURN RESPECTING COST OF.)

Printed under No. 8 *Report from Printing Committee*, 17 *December*, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in answer to Question No.* 15 *of* 10 *December*, 1907.]

Question.

(15.) EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAND SCANDALS :—Mr. O'Sullivan asked the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice,—Will he give the details of the amount of £3,368 10s. 1d., stated in the morning newspapers, for expenses not accounted for in connection with the land scandals; also the other expenses mentioned, namely, £2,106 2s. 1d., making a total of £5,474 12s. 2d., for which items no particulars are given?

Answer.

(1.) Item of £3,368 19s. 1d. (referred to in Return laid on the Table of the House on 6th December, 1907):—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing	2,103	0	0			
Extra clerical assistance	837	3	10			
Honorarium to Mr. F. L. V. Coffey	100	0	0			
Accountant's fee	94	10	0			
Miscellaneous expenses	234	5	3			
				3,368	19	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(2.) Item of £2,016 2s. 1d. referred to in such Return—						
Jurors' fees, meals, and conveyances	1,030	8	0			
Court costs, typewriting, overtime, Judge's notes, &c.	467	17	5*			
Expenses in connection with extradition proceedings West Australia and South Africa—						
(a) Cables 166 15 3						
(b) Expenses of Senior-constable Hickey to and from West Australia 30 8 5						
(c) Expenses of Detective M'Lean to and from South Africa 258 19 6						
(d) Expenses of Constable Taylor to and from Melbourne ... 5 10 6						
(e) Legal expenses in South Africa 56 3 0						
	517	16	8			
				2,016	2	1
Total				£5,385	1	2

* NOTE.—Subject to deduction of £50, now refunded.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RETURN OF LEASES GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18, CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1903.)

Printed under No. 1 *Report from Printing Committee,* 30 *October,* 1907.

PARTICULARS OF LEASES GRANTED UNDER SECTION 18, CROWN LANDS ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1903.

Name of Lessee.	Holding.	Area.	Date of Expiration of Lease.
		acres.	
Stewart, Charles Milne, and Stewart, Francis John (exors. of E. K. Stewart, deceased)	Bygoo, No. 220A	4,050	18 July, 1935.
Maiden, Richard Goldsbrough, and Maiden, George, sen.	Mulga or Glenariff, Block B, Nos. 519A and 519.	14,361	18 July, 1935.
Whitney, Edward, Ronald, Robert Bruce, and Keep, Edward.	Nebea, No. 93A	650	18 July, 1922.
Tindall, Charles Grant	Ramornie, 306A	1,500	18 July, 1922.
Smith, Clarence William	Boorook, No. 558A	4,930	31 July, 1928.
Amos, Alexander	Tooloona, No. 414A	4,120	28 August, 1935.
The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Ltd.).	Warragan, Nos. 138A and 138	5,659	28 August, 1935.
Gall, William James	Tycannah, No. 617A... ...	1,445	6 Sept., 1935.
The Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company (Ltd.).	Poon Boon, Nos. 4A and 4 ...	10,900	6 Sept., 1935.
White, Francis John, and White, James Cobb.	Ward's Mistake, Nos. 461A and 461.	9,200	6 Sept., 1935.

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(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 30 October, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 45, Votes No. 7, Thursday, 24th October, 1907.*]

Question.

45. MR. DACEY *asked* THE PREMIER,—

(1.) Is the Parliamentary Reporting Staff under his Department?

(2.) Is the Principal Shorthand-writer explicitly directed to in all cases abstain from supplying Honorable Members with proofs of their speeches, except in the case of the Financial Statement, and then only for verification of the figures; if so, by what authority has this rule been set aside?

(3.) If the Staff can correctly report the extempore utterances of speakers, how is it that they cannot trust themselves to correctly take down quotations and figures without verification?

(4.) Has the Principal Shorthand-writer power to discriminate, by allowing some Honorable Members to correct errors and disallowing others?

(5.) Does the Principal Shorthand-writer furnish newspapers with proof slips of speeches, and by what authority?

(6.) Is he aware that Members of the Commonwealth Parliament are allowed to revise the proofs of their speeches?

(7.) In view of the present practice holding Honorable Members responsible for reporters' errors, will he give instructions for the introduction of the practice of the Commonwealth Parliament?

(8.) What instructions have been issued for the guidance of the Reporting Staff, and by whom issued?

Answer.

(1 to 5.) The following answers have been supplied by the Principal Shorthand-writer:—

(1.) The Parliamentary Reporting Staff is under the joint control of the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council and the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

(2.) Paragraph 4 of instructions, 3rd November, 1879, seems to imply this. Experience, however, soon led to the modification of those instructions; and, in actual practice, from the inception of the Staff until now, the reporting has been left entirely in the discretion of the Principal Shorthand-writer. It was found that the Press reports were too brief to meet the requirements of Honorable Members who desired to have their views reproduced in their electorates. In some cases there were no reports whatever of a speech of a Member on subjects in which his constituents were specially interested—such, for example, as the necessity for railway extension in their district, land tenure, and land administration The Principal Shorthand-writer believes that he has complied with the spirit of the instruction in causing this note to be attached to each proof issued, viz.:—

> "NOTE.—This proof is not issued for revision. Typographical or other errors which it may contain will be corrected by the *Debates* Staff before publication.
>
> "CHAS. ROBINSON,
> "Principal Shorthand-writer."

The notice on the wrapper intimates the period within which an Honorable Member may correct any error in the report of his own speech, and a record of all such corrections is filed. In three or four instances during the last twenty-eight years, Members have desired to make corrections at variance with the shorthand notes. In these cases the correction has not been embodied in the text, but in a note at the bottom of the page. The issue of proofs to Honorable Members has been made with the full knowledge of the heads of the Department, but the practice of procuring special sanction in each or any case has not obtained.

(3.) Members of Parliament, in common with all other public speakers, read quotations more rapidly and less distinctly than they utter their own thoughts, and shorthand provides no abbreviation for figures, which are specially liable to be misread. There is no shorthand staff which could do what seems to be desired by the form of the question under reply. In regard to quotations, the *ipsissima verba* has to be reproduced; and even printed matter, when supplied as copy, has to be carefully checked by the Staff to ensure its faithful reproduction. The Staff do not spare any effort to render the reports as accurate as they can make them. Their personal convenience is not in any way involved; and if quotations and figures were not supplied, they would, in most cases, have to be omitted.

(4.) The Principal Shorthand-writer does not make—and has not made—any such discrimination.

(5.) Yes, whenever requested to do so by an Honorable Member.

(6 and 7.) I have no official information on the subject; but I am informed that such a practice does exist, but is not a satisfactory one.

(8.) A copy of the instructions, dated 1st August, 1879, is appended.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[3*d*.]

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WORKING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(PETITION FROM J. A. H. POULTON, PRAYING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION, TO INQUIRE INTO THE WORKING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF THE STATE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 November, 1907.

The Honorable The Speaker and the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the State of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of James Augustus Hall Poulton, showeth :—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN,—

1st. That on the 17th January, 1888, he completed a term of imprisonment of two months in the Orange and Bathurst Gaols for singing hymns on the Molong railway platform.

That in accordance with British law he should have been released from custody, instead of which he was subjected to two examinations within the precincts of the Bathurst Gaol, with the view of proving him insane. Dr. Bassett examined him singly on the first occasion. On the second occasion Dr. Machattie examined him before Mr. Benjamin Lee, P.M., but, also, within the precincts of the gaol; whereas both of these examinations should have been in open Court.

He was detained in custody until 24th January, 1888, when he was removed to the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

Both of these proceedings were direct breaches of the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

2nd. That your Petitioner was detained in the three asylums of Gladesville, Parramatta, and Rydalmere for a period of sixteen years, ten months, and twenty-five days; and that whilst an inmate of these asylums he was subjected to many serious assaults from demoniac patients, whereby his life was frequently endangered. That the injuries to his person from these attacks are so serious that he is rendered utterly unfit for the performance of his duties as a minister of religion.

3rd. That there are so many confinees in these places who are exposed to danger of life and limb from the assaults of demoniac patients, seeing that the classification of patients in the three asylums is very defective.

4th. Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honorable House to endeavour to appoint a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Lunatic Asylums of this State, so that these evils may be permanently remedied, and that, generally, a proper system of management of these asylums may be inaugurated and maintained.

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

(Sgd.) J. A. H. POULTON.

Molong, New South Wales, November 4th, 1907.

[3*d*.] 13163 194—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE BELLINGEN SHIRE COUNCIL.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 7 Report from Printing Committee, 12 December, 1907.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th October, 1907, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers, correspondence, &c., concerning the election of "President of the Bellingen Shire Council."

(*Mr. Briner.*)

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Telegram from Secretary, Progress Association, Bowraville, to Mr. Briner, M.P., Parliament House.

13 February, 1907.

COUNCIL met to-day for election of president. Wallace, Lane tied. Wallace refused draw lot. He wanted refer Minister. Ratepayers' meeting to-night. SECRETARY, Progress Association.

No. 2.

The Acting Shire Clerk, Bellingen Shire, to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, Bellingen, 14 February, 1907.

I have to report that I duly called the Council together yesterday, in accordance with Ordinance 80, for the purposes of electing a president. A meeting took place, and Councillors F. W. Lane and M. Wallace (the retiring president) were proposed and seconded for the position. Both candidates agreed not to exercise their votes. The result of the voting was two for each candidate, making a tie. I asked the candidates to settle the position by lot. Councillor Wallace declined to draw lots, and said he preferred to leave the matter in the hands of the Minister. The position being a deadlock, I have the honor to submit it for your direction.

I have, &c.,
— BAKER,
Acting Shire Clerk, Bellingen Shire.

No. 3.

M. Wallace, Esq., to The Honorable J. H. Carruthers, Premier, Sydney.

Dear Sir, Macksville, 14 February, 1907.

There is a deadlock in the Bellingen Shire Council for the presidency, Councillor Lane and myself getting an equal number of votes, and the appointment has been referred to the Minister for Works.

We have had some trouble over the site of administration. There has recently arrived at Bowraville a newspaper editor, who has spent the past eight years on John Norton's staff, and he has been inciting three of the Councillors to use all sorts of lawless tactics to get all the offices at Bowraville, and Council Chambers erected there. The far greater portion of the Shire are against this arrangement, and with me. No doubt Mr. Briner will oppose me. Would I be presuming too much by asking you to see that I get fair treatment.

I might add that I was elected President in the first place for the full term of the Councillors, but the new Act necessitates a re-election.

Macksville people are looking forward to entertaining you in the near future. Hoping your health is improving,

Yours respectfully,
M. WALLACE.

May be referred to Works Department.—J. W. HOLLIMAN, Acting Under Secretary, 19/2/07.
The Under Secretary for Public Works, The Treasury, B.C.—J.B., *for* Under Secretary, 21 Feb., 1907.

No. 4.

M. Wallace, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, Macksville, 15 February, 1907.

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of Councillors on the 13th inst. held for re-election of President, Councillor Lane and myself each had an equal number of votes, and I thought it wise to refer the matter to you for decision.

I was elected two months ago for the whole term of the Councillors and voted £50 as an allowance.

Councillors Lane, Stewart, and Scrivener have for four meetings refused to attend under call from the President, and have refused to do any business unless I promised to locate all the offices of the Council at Bowraville and erect Council Chambers, etc., there, which Councillors Lyon, Dowle, and myself are not prepared to do. They also say they have a grievance in connection with one of my rulings, which they say you would not reply to unless submitted through the Council. I urged them to attend, and I would consent to have the matter referred to you, and if there was a grievance have it righted, but they refused.

I impressed on them that I had urgent letters from you requiring attention, the wages of the servants of the Council were overdue, and other urgent work required attention.

Councillors Lyon, Dowle, and myself were in our places at every meeting.

Councillor Lane refused to give me his assurance that if I was successful at the lot, he would submit to the majority vote and go on with the business; so I thought it best to leave the matter with you.

I am sure fully three-fourths of the people in the Shire are with me in this matter. I ask for full inquiry into the whole matter. I trust then you will see your way to appoint me for the balance of the term to which I had already been appointed.

I am, &c.,
M. WALLACE,
President, Bellingen Shire Council.

No. 5.

M. Wallace, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, Macksville, 15 February, 1907.

I have the honor to report to you that no meeting of this Council has taken place for five weeks, Councillors Lane, Stewart, and Scrivener refusing to attend under call from the President.

Will you please appoint a Commissioner, under section 201 of the Act, to inquire into the matter.

I have, &c.,
M. WALLACE,
President, Bellingen Shire Council.

No. 6.

Hon. Secretary, Macksville and District Citizens' Association, to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Dear Sir, Macksville, 15 February, 1907.

In view of the fact that the appointment of President of the Bellingen Shire Council has been referred to you for decision, and also in view of probable representations on the matter by the people of Bowraville, the citizens of Macksville and district urgently request that you will cause full inquiry to be made into the matter before giving your decision. It may be pointed out that to appoint Councillor Lane as President would be to condone and agree with the action of those Councillors who have persisted in blocking all ordinary Council business by wilfully absenting themselves from regularly called meetings, thus defying the Shires Act and the relative Ordinances.

A majority of the Shire electors are in favour of the appointment of Councillor Wallace, and an inquiry such as is now suggested would be welcomed by fully three-quarters of the ratepayers of the Shire.

I have, &c.,
S. HOSKING.

No. 7.

Telegram from C. White, Esq., Taylor's Arm, to G. Briner, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.

Bowraville, 16 February, 1907.

KINDLY place before Minister, Stewart be appointed President, if not Lane, thereby satisfy both sides. Nambucca has right to it being four to two.

C. WHITE.

Mr. Garlick, please see me.—C.A.L., 18/2/07.

No. 8.

Clifford Moseley, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Re Bellingen Shire Council Deadlock.

Sir, Bowraville, Nambucca River, 16 February, 1907.

As a ratepayer of this Shire, I beg leave to protest against the action of the Bellingen Shire Councillors in neglecting to perform the duties entrusted to them, and the consequent loss to the Shire and the ratepayers generally. I would suggest for your consideration the advisability of appointing Councillor W. C. Stewart, of Macksville, to the position of President, for the following reasons: That in event of either Councillors Lane or Wallace being appointed President, neither one or the other can command a majority of Councillors to support them in the position; that Councillor Wallace has proven himself unfitted for the position by his past actions. Councillor Stewart will, if appointed President, command the support of a clear majority, and is eminently fitted for the position by reason of his business knowledge, probity, education, and is a strong man possessing the confidence of the ratepayers. I, therefore, beg of you to seriously consider this matter in the interests of the ratepayers of the Shire, who are suffering from the result of open warfare between two rival parties in the district, and in your wisdom appoint a middle-course man who is really not an active partisan and has no bias either way.

Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD MOSELEY.

No. 9.

Telegram from Hugh Moran, Esq., and others, to Mr. Briner, M.P., Parliament House.

Bowraville, 18 February, 1907.

Ratepayers, Missabotti, enter protest appointment Councillor Wallace as President. He has acted in contravention of Ordinances and forfeited our confidence as Chairman.

HUGH MORAN.
TIMOTHY GILLON.
W. SUMMERVILLE.
JAMES MACKAY.
ANDREW MORAN.

No. 10.

N. Hawken, Esq., M.L.C., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, "The Gables," Darlington, 18 February, 1907.

At the re-election of President for the Bellingen Shire Council a tie resulted, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Lane getting an equal number of votes, and the matter has been referred to the Minister. Mr. Wallace was elected President, a few months since, for the full term to 31st January, 1908, the new Act enjoining a re-election. Apparently three-fourths of the Shire are in favour of Mr. Wallace, so the favourable consideration on his behalf of the Minister will be a favour to,

Your obedient servant,
N. HAWKEN.

No. 11.

H. Boultwood, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, Bellingen, 19 February, 1907.

I hope you will not regard me unnecessarily importunate in regard to our Bellingen Shire Councillors; but it appears to me absolutely useless for us to expect anything useful from them till an exhaustive inquiry, such as we have already petitioned for, is held. Herewith I enclose an excerpt from the *Nambucca News* of what is, I have no doubt, a fair report of last Wednesday's proceedings. From it you will be able to gather that something is behind the whole question, and till you are placed in possession of the whole of the facts, I respectfully suggest that the question of who shall be President be left in abeyance.

I have, &c,
H. BOULTWOOD.

No. 12.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Bellingen Shire Council *re* Deadlock.

Department of Public Works, New South Wales,
Local Government Office, 19 February, 1907.

THE President, Mr. Wallace, wrote on 24th ultimo stating the Council were having trouble over the question as to where the headquarters of the Council should be. Councillors Stewart, Lane, and Scrivener favoured Bowraville, and Councillors Lyon, Dowle, and himself did not; that at the Ordinary Meeting of the Council on 16th ultimo, Councillors Stewart, Lane, and Scrivener left the Chamber before completing the business, and there being then no quorum the meeting was adjourned until the 23rd idem, a call being issued to compel attendance. The Councillors referred to, however, did not put in an appearance. The President was advised by the Department on 7th instant to call a Special Meeting in accordance with Ordinance 87, and to take an exhaustive ballot on the question of the site for the Shire headquarters. Word has not been received as to whether this has or has not been done.

The President, Mr. Wallace, now writes stating that a meeting was held on the 13th instant when the question of electing the President for the ensuing year was dealt with. This resulted in Councillors Wallace and Lane receiving an equal number of votes. President Wallace states that Councillor Lane refused to give his assurance to submit to the result of a drawing of lots, and the President, Mr. Wallace, has referred the matter to the Minister for decision, and asks that an officer of the Public Service be appointed to inquire into the matter, as provided by section 201 of the Act.

Mr. Boultwood, the late Chairman of the Temporary Council, and other taxpayers of the Shire petitioned the Minister on the 9th instant to take the same action, as no effective meeting had been held since 2nd January.

The Macksville and District Citizens' Association also ask for an inquiry, and urge the appointment of Councillor Wallace as President.

A petition has also been received from the residents of Nambucca Heads, and a letter from Mr. J. Egan, of Macksville, per Mr. Briner, M.P., urging Mr. Wallace's claims.

Mr. C. White, of Taylor's Arm, telegraphs that Mr. Stewart should be appointed President, and failing him, Mr. Lane, as Nambucca has a prior right, having four representatives on the Council out of six.

Five ratepayers at Bowraville wire protesting against Minister's appointing Mr. Wallace as President for the ensuing term, and state he has acted in contravention of the Ordinances and has forfeited their confidence.

The Secretary of Progress Association, Bowraville, wires that it was Mr. Wallace who refused to draw lots.

The President for the ensuing year should have been elected before the 15th instant. The period provided by the Act having expired the Minister must appoint.

Messrs. Wallace and Lane might be asked to meet and mutually arrange or draw lots as to which of them shall be recommended by the Minister to the Governor for appointment.

J. GARLICK,
Officer-in-Charge Local Government.

Feb. 19, 1907.

Under Secretary for Public Works.—Urgent. For appl.—L. D., 19/2/07. Explain that they are not asked to meet in Council; I do so because the time has expired, but to settle the matter as between themselves.—C.A.L. 19/2/07.

Inform.—JNO. P., Feb. 20/1907. Councillors M. Wallace, F. W. Lane, 21/2/07.

No. 13.

From the Under Secretary for Public Works to Councillor F. W. Lane, Bellingen Shire Council, Bowraville.

Sir, 21 February, 1907.

With reference to the deadlock which has occurred in connection with the election of President of the Shire Council, I am directed by the Minister to request that you will be so good as to meet Councillor Wallace and mutually arrange or draw lots as to which of you shall be recommended by the Minister to the Governor for appointment.

I am to add that you are not asked to meet in Council to effect the settlement of the question because the time has lapsed, but to settle the matter as between yourselves.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

From the Under Secretary for Public Works to Councillor M. Wallace, Bellingen Shire Council, Macksville.

Sir, 21 February, 1907.

With reference to the deadlock which has occurred in connection with the election of President of the Shire Council, I am directed by the Minister to request that you will be so good as to meet Councillor Lane and mutually arrange or draw lots as to which of you shall be recommended by the Minister to the Governor for appointment.

I am to add that you are not asked to meet in Council to effect the settlement of the question, because the time has lapsed, but to settle the matter as between yourselves.

I, have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 15.

From Councillor F. W. Lane to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir, Bowraville, 20 February, 1907.

I have the honor to state that the trouble with the Bellingen Shire Council has arisen through the President not conforming to the Ordinances in conducting the business.

He violated Ordinances, 85, 92, 97, and 175. No notices stating the business were issued calling Council together for the second meeting, as required by Ordinances 92 and 85. At this meeting the *residence* of the clerk was decided (which I submit the Council has no authority to fix), and the banking account was ordered to be opened at the London Chartered Bank, Macksville. I was absent from this meeting, and rose to order when the minutes were read at the third meeting, asking whether the minutes just read were the minutes of a "duly constituted meeting of the Council, seeing that no notices were sent as required by Ordinance 92." The President ruled "They were." I moved, "Dissent." On being put to the Council three voted for, and three against, and the President gave his casting vote and declared the motion lost. I protested, pointing out that Ordinance 175 prevented him as President from using his ordinary vote, let alone his casting vote, when he said: "That's all right; I'll do it." I submit he wilfully violated Ordinance 175 by so acting.

Three Councillors gave due notice to rescind the motions referred to, and I gave notice that the *office* of the Shire be established at Bowra. The President declared these motions be not entertained. Dissent was moved, put to Council and lost on the casting vote of the President. Yet later on, the same meeting, Councillor Doyle was allowed to move that the office be established at Macksville. I showed the President that Ordinance 97 disallowed this course, but he allowed it.

In view of the President's conduct notice of motion, asking the President to resign, was given. After the minutes of next meeting were read and confirmed Councillor Stewart moved that the motion *re* President's resignation take precedence over other business. This was allowed to go to the Council, and was declared carried. The President then declared it should not be entertained, and I submit it was then properly before the Council, and should have been dealt with by same. Dissent was moved, and lost on the President's casting vote. Councillors Stewart, Scrivener, and myself then withdrew, refusing to assist in illegally conducting the business of the Shire. The three Councillors who voted Councillor Wallace to the chair now object to him, and at last meeting Councillor Wallace and I tied for position of President. Councillor Wallace refused to go to lot as required by Ordinance 81, and I respectfully submit that as it is his fault a President was not elected between February 1st and February 15th, Councillor Wallace should forfeit his claim.

I have, &c.,
F. W. LANE.

No. 16.

Telegram from Mr. Boultwood, Bellingen, to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

21 February, 1907.

At public meeting here yesterday resolution unanimously carried deprecating action of those Councillors who have created existing deadlock in Shire business and strongly urging you cause immediate inquiry under provisions of Act; letter following.

BOULTWOOD.

Mr. Garlick.—J.D. *per* E.J.D., 22/2/07 Papers to Mr. Garlick to-day. Submit the papers to me quickly.—J.G., Feb. 22, 1907. Under Secretary wants to see these.—J.G. Await reply to my minute 19/2/07.—C.A.L., 25/2/07. Submitted; no further action appears to be necessary at present. See letter 21/2/07.—J.D., 25/2/7.

No. 17.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works, to Mr. F. W. Lane, Shire Councillor, Bowraville.

No reply received my letter twenty-first February. Minister desires make appointment Saturday at latest. Please wire decision at once.
28/2/1907.

DAVIS,
Works.

No. 18.

Telegram from The Under Secretary for Public Works, to Mr. M. Wallace, President, Bellingen Shire Council, Macksville.

No reply received my letter twenty-first February. Minister desires make appointment Saturday at latest. Please wire decision at once.
28/2/1907.

DAVIS,
Works.

No. 19.

Telegram from M. Wallace, Esq., Macksville, to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

TRAVELLED twenty miles last Wednesday see Councillor Lane, would not leave Land Board see me; trying arrange to-night.
1/3/1907.

WALLACE.

No. 20.

Telegram from F. W. Lane, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Bowraville, 1 March, 1907.

AFTER repeated attempts unable arrange meeting. Councillor Wallace suggest you make appointment. Respectfully refer you last sentence my letter 20th ultimo.

F. W. LANE.

No. 21.

Telegram from Mr. Wrightson to G. S. Briner, Esq., M.P., Parliament House.

Macksville, 1 March, 1907.

As alternative solution difficulty we suggest to Minister appointment Stewart. More representations same tenor following—C. White, W. G. Boulton, Con. Byrnes, L. Laverty, J. Miles, P. J. Quinn, F. Gosson.

WRIGHTSON.

Please inform me in this instance.—G. S. BRINER.

No. 22.

M. Wallace, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Sir,

Macksville, 1 March, 1907.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st February *re* settlement of the deadlock which has occurred in connection with the election of President of the Shire Council. I have done my best to effect a settlement, but it is evident Councillor Lane does not want to arrange matters. I drove to Bowraville last Wednesday, arriving there at 10 a.m. At 1 p.m. I saw Councillor Lane, and asked him when he could see me to decide the matter, and he replied that he could not till the sittings of the Land Board were over. I waited all day, leaving for home at 4 p.m. Councillor Lane is not compelled to sit on the Board, and could have seen me had he wished. In reply to my wires yesterday he said he would not see me unless I went back to Bowraville, and to-day I wired him to meet me 2½ miles from his residence at 7 p.m., and I drove 7 miles there to see him but he did not turn up. I do not think it is any use trying any further. I am satisfied to leave the matter in your hands. I might say that I have been treated in a shocking manner by Councillor Lane simply because I would not vote to have a very undue amount of money spent at Bowraville. There are only 240 ratepayers in the whole Bowraville district—the balance of ratepayers (nearly 1,000) in the Shire are absolutely with me. Councillors Lane, Stewart, and Scrivener know this, and know that at the next election their number will be reduced—hence their attempt to build Council Chambers and permanently fix things now, and they have blocked the whole business of the Shire to try and force it. Councillor Stewart told me to-day that he would sit with the new President, whether myself or Councillor Lane, that he would not any longer be a party to obstructing the business. I know you are very anxious that the Shires Act should work smoothly, and I am very sorry for our trouble, but I submit it is not my fault, and that a very large majority of the ratepayers are with me. I trust you will re-appoint me, and I am satisfied all the Councillors will accept your decision and go to work.

I have, &c.,
M. WALLACE.

Mr. Garlick,—U.S., 6/3/07.

No. 23.

Telegram from H. Boultwood, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Bellingen, 2 March, 1907.

Re Shire, Wallace went Bowra. Saw Lane *re* presidency; understand no decision arrived at. No meeting Council on Wednesday; Lane, Stewart, and Scrivener refusing to attend. Maintenance men unpaid two months. Is further delay necessary?

H. BOULTWOOD.

Might be wired: "Steps being taken to appoint Wallace President."—J.G., 4/3/07. Under Secretary for Public Works. Approved.—J.D., 4/3/07.

No. 24.

Telegram from M. Wallace, Esq., to The Hon. the Minister for Public Works, Sydney.

Macksville, 2 March, 1907.

WIRED Councillor Lane meet me 2 miles from his residence. Last night travelled 7 miles see him; he did not come. Leave appointment with you. Councillor Stewart will work if I am appointed. Other Councillors will accept your decision as final settlement of dispute, and proceed with business. Letter posted reach you to-morrow night.

M. WALLACE.

Approve of the appointment of Mr. Wallace.—C.A.L., 2/3/07.

No. 25.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Local Government Act, 1906.—Appointment of President of Bellingen Shire Council.

Department of Public Works, New South Wales,
Local Government Office, 2 March, 1907.

SUBMITTED herewith, for the signature of the Minister, is an Executive Minute asking the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council to the enclosed draft Proclamation, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1906, appointing Matthew Wallace, Esq., to be President of the Council of Bellingen Shire.

J. GARLICK,
Officer-in-Charge, Local Government.

Under Secretary for Public Works.—Urgent. For Minister's approval and signature.—J.D., *per* U.S., 4/3/07. Approved and signed.—J.A.H., 4/3/07. Mr. Garlick. Received at Chief Secretary's Department, 5/3/07. Sealed and submitted for His Excellency's signature. The Private Secretary, B.C.—J.M.G., 5/3/07. Forwarded for the signature of His Excellency the Governor and the Great Seal of the Colony to be annexed. The Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Department.—J.D., *per* U.S., 5/3/07. Seen and signed by His Excellency.—HY. C. BUDGE, Official Clerk, 5/3/07. The Under Secretary for Public Works, B.C.—J.M.G., *per* U.S., 6/3/07.

No. 26.

Minute for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Local Government Act, 1906.—Appointment of President of Bellingen Shire Council.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, March, 1907.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council the enclosed draft Proclamation, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1906, appointing Matthew Wallace, Esq., to be President of the Council of Bellingen Shire.

J. A. HOGUE.

Approved by the Executive Council.—HY. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. No. 10.—5/3/07. Approved.—HARRY H. RAWSON, 5/3/07. Gazetted, 6/3/07. Confirmed, 8/3/07. Council informed, 13/3/07. File.—W.W., 14/3/07.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1908.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES.

(RETURN SHOWING NUMBER AND AREA OF, WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN AREA.)

Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 21 November, 1907.

[*Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in answer to question No. 1 of 20 November, 1907.*]

Question.

1. MR. BROUGHTON *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR LANDS,—
   (1.) How many parks and recreation reserves are within the Metropolitan area?
   (2.) The situation of same?
   (3.) The area of same?

Answer.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES—METROPOLITAN AREA.

Number of Parks and Reserves.	Locality.	Area.			Number of Parks and Reserves.	Locality.	Area.		
		a.	r.	p.			a.	r.	p.
19	City of Sydney	639	3	37	10	Lane Cove	19	2	13¾
4	Islands of Port Jackson ...	6	0	29	3	Leichhardt	39	1	33
2	Alexandria	28	3	8	22	Manly	194	0	30
3	Annandale	7	1	3	2	Marrickville	14	0	19
3	Ashfield	18	0	22	5	Marsfield	86	0	10
1	Auburn	8	0	26	9	Mosman	71	3	29¼
7	Balmain	47	3	9¾	7	North Sydney	118	0	23
1	Bexley	4	0	0¾	1	Paddington	14	0	29¾
2	Botany	34	0	0	1	Petersham	11	1	8
1	Burwood	15	0	0	32	Randwick	1,855	1	5½
2	Camperdown	35	0	24½	1	Redfern	11	3	24½
2	Canterbury	28	1	15¾	4	Rockdale	179	0	0¼
8	Concord	143	1	29	1	Rookwood	15	1	30
5	Drummoyne	39	2	2	9	Ryde	161	0	30¼
1	Enfield	25	3	2½	1	St. Peters	11	1	21¾
1	Erskineville	8	0	0	4	Vaucluse	22	1	14½
2	Glebe, The	44	1	23½	1	Waterloo	7	1	1
2	Hunter's Hill	63	3	33¾	10	Waverley	169	3	11½
3	Hurstville...	130	1	38¾	11	Willoughby	108	1	38½
3	Kogarah	14	3	9¾	7	Woollahra	43	1	31
					213	Total	4,497	2	39½

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

(OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AS TO WHETHER THE EYESIGHT AND HEARING TESTS PRESCRIBED SHOULD BE LAID DOWN BY REGULATION.)

Printed under No. 6 Report from Printing Committee, 5 December, 1907.

Question as to whether the eyesight and hearing tests prescribed for the Railway and Tramway service should be laid down by regulation.

Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice, Sydney, 14 November, 1907.

THE question has been submitted for my opinion as to whether the Chief Commissioner has power to require the staff to undergo the eyesight and hearing tests without prescribing the same by regulation under section 104 of the Government Railways Act, 1901.

It would appear from a general examination of the scope and terms of section 104 that its provisions by no means exhaust all the details in connection with the work and administration of the railway system, and the making of regulations in respect of matters that are not covered by section 104 is not mandatory on the Chief Commissioner. But inasmuch as regulations are essential for the purpose of dealing with those matters referred to in that section, the substantial question remains whether eyesight and hearing tests come within it.

The only subsections that can bear upon this point are (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*). Subsection (*a*) sets out :—

> The Commissioners shall make regulations for prescribing the qualifications required of all candidates for permanent employment in each of the various branches of the Railway service, and, if necessary, in each grade of such branches.

Subsection (*b*) is as follows :—

> For the examination of candidates and the granting of certificates to them.

It is manifest that these two subsections refer to the qualifications and examinations required of all candidates seeking employment for the first time in the Railway service.

Subsection (*c*) provides for the examination and tests required of officers who are in the service and who desire to be promoted from a lower to a higher grade, and is as follows :—

> For determining the nature or character and extent of examinations or tests, according to the requirements of each of the higher grades in the Railway service, which officers in the lower grades, desiring to compete for and to be promoted to such higher grades, shall undergo.

It will be noticed that the governing condition of subsection (*c*), is examination for the purpose of obtaining promotion, and it may be assumed the attempt to procure promotion is a voluntary act on the part of the officers and is not forced upon them by the Commissioner.

Eyesight and hearing tests, however, are of an entirely different nature. They are not imposed for the purposes of determining *promotion* in the service, nor are they sought voluntarily by the men, but are imposed by the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are physically fitted to discharge their duties to the public in their present positions. The only warrant for the suggestion that subsection (*c*) applies to these eyesight tests is the use of the word "tests" which occurs in the subsection. The context satisfies me that this subsection has no bearing upon the question of eyesight and hearing tests.

I am of opinion, therefore, that there is no legal obligation for the Chief Commissioner to make regulations under section 104 as a condition precedent to conducting these eyesight and hearing tests.

C. G. WADE,
Attorney-General.

[3*d*.] 13336 231—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ACCIDENT ON THE BURWOOD-MORTLAKE TRAMWAY.

(REPORT RESPECTING THE BURSTING OF THE BOILER OF A STEAM-MOTOR.)

Printed under No. 3 Report from Printing Committee, 14 November, 1907

The Secretary for Railways to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Sydney, 12 November, 1907.

I regret to have to report that a serious accident occurred on the Burwood-Mortlake Tramway Line yesterday, in connection with which two motor-drivers were killed, and a number of persons more or less slightly injured.

Particulars are briefly as follows:—The 12·35 p.m. tram from Cabarita to Burwood, consisting of steam-motor No. 82 and two cars (Driver Alfred M. Barclay, Conductor P. Buchanan, and Assistant-conductor H. Snelson), arrived at the Stanley-street Crossing Loop at 12·44 p.m., and stopped on the Up Loop Line for the purpose of crossing a Down tram, viz., the 12·38 p.m. tram ex Burwood, for Cabarita, consisting of steam-motor No. 25 and two cars (Driver John M'Culloch, Conductor Edwin White, and Assistant-conductor —. Clisdale). This tram arrived almost simultaneously with the tram from Cabarita, and when the two motors were immediately abreast of each other, and whilst the drivers were exchanging the staff, the boiler of motor 82 exploded.

As a result of the explosion Driver M'Culloch, of motor No. 25, was thrown on to the roadway some feet away from the motor, receiving such injuries as to cause almost immediate death; Driver Barclay was thrown some 20 or 30 yards away, receiving such injuries as to cause death shortly after his arrival at the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital, where he was promptly removed.

Conductor Edwin White received scald on leg, wound on hand, and abrasions to face, and shock. Conductor P. Buchanan, slight wound on head. Conductor Snelson, slight wound on hand.

Three passengers, viz.,—E. Johanson, an employee at the Randwick Workshops; H. Fletcher, builder, Marrickville; and Mrs. Baxter, wife of Sub-inspector of Police, Burwood, were slightly injured, the latter receiving shock.

The injured persons were promptly attended to. White, Buchanan, and Fletcher were sent to the Western Suburbs Cottage Hospital, where they were admitted for treatment, but the two latter left for their homes later in the day. Mrs. Baxter was taken to her home, where she was treated. Buchanan and Snelson were treated locally, their injuries being of a trifling nature.

The boiler of motor 82 was considerably torn, the cab and upper structure shattered and blown away, the frame twisted, and both axles bent, the motor being turned over on its left side. The greater portion of motor 25 was blown away, and the motor itself derailed. Slight damage was done to the cars.

In regard to the cause of the accident, no definite information on the point can at present be given; but the matter will have close investigation, and you will be further communicated with.

It may be added that a Coroner's inquiry will open this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Burwood.

I have, &c.,
H. McLACHLAN,
Secretary.

[3d.] 11861 207—

1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORTH SHORE BRIDGE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Printed under No. 9 Report from Printing Committee, 18 December, 1907.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th July, 1907,—

"That there be laid upon the Table of this House copies of all correspondence between the Government and Mr. Norman Selfe relative to the North Shore Bridge."

(*Dr. Arthur.*)

SCHEDULE.

14136 255—A

LIST of Papers missing from file.

M.P. No.	Date.	From whom.	Subject.	Where marked.
B 01-275 $\frac{150}{601}$	8 Jan., 1901	Treasury	Forwarding letter from Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst. C.E., *re* his design.	U.S., 9/1/01.
02-275 $\frac{288}{603}$	30 Jan., 1902	Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst C.E.	*Re* payment of premium to him on behalf of a German firm.	Treasury, 28/2/02.
03-275 $\frac{300}{297}$	24 Dec., 1902	Treasury	Forwarding application received from Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., for advance of £150 for fees.	Mr. Bradfield, 8/1/03.

No. 1.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chief Clerk, Department of Public Works.

Dear Mr. Portus, Sydney, 16 January, 1900.

I should be obliged if you would give bearer a couple of the schedules relating to the North Shore bridge and the lithographs, if ready, as I would like to have them in time for this afternoon's mail.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 30 November, 1900.

I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary for Public Works, to tender you his thanks for the book on bridges which you forwarded to him, and to inform you that he will carefully study the designs.

I have, &c.,
R. R. P. HICKSON,
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads.

No. 3.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 31 August, 1900.

Having, together with the very celebrated bridge building firms, the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg, and the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik of Augsburg, worked out the designs and tenders submitted under the title of "United Sydney," we consider we are bound to the offer until the 1st day of February, 1901.

As I have personally no interest in the tender, but only in the design, you will please understand that the tender for the local work is made on behalf of Messrs. Stewart & Co., the well-known firm of local contractors. Should, however, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works wish to carry out the local work under your Department, then my friends and colleagues in this matter will be still happy to supply and erect the bridge structure at the prices scheduled.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE, M.Inst.C.E.

No. 4.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 31 August, 1900.

Having, together with the very celebrated bridge building firms, the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg, and the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik of Augsburg, worked out the designs and tenders submitted under the title of "In Suspense," we consider we are bound to the offer until the 1st day of February, 1901.

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As I have personally no interest in the tender, but only in the design, you will please understand that the tender for the local work is made on behalf of Messrs. Stewart & Co., the well-known firm of local contractors. Should, however, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works wish to carry out the local work under your Department, then my friends and colleagues in this matter will be still happy to supply and erect the bridge structure proper at the prices scheduled.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE, M.Inst.C.E.

No. 5.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 31 August, 1900.

Having, together with the very celebrated bridge building firms, the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnburg, and the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik of Augsburg, worked out the designs and tenders submitted under the title of "Funfgelenkbogen," we consider we are bound to the offer until the 1st day of February, 1901.

As I have personally no interest in the tender, but only in the design, you will please understand that the tender for the local work is made on behalf of Messrs. Stewart & Co., the well-known firm of local contractors. Should, however, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works wish to carry out the local work under your Department, then my friends and colleagues in this matter will be still happy to supply and erect the bridge structure proper at the prices scheduled.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE, M.Inst.C.E.

No. 6.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Premier and Treasurer.

The North Shore Bridge.

Dear Sir William, 28 November, 1900.

It is evident, from the Press reports in connection with the competition for the bridge, that there is a great deal of misconception in relation with it; and I therefore ask you to excuse me for bringing a few important facts before you this busy time:—

1. The bridge designs marked "In Suspense," to which second premium has been awarded, as well as the design "Funfgelenkbogen" a clear arch of 1,640 feet, and the design "United Sydney," have all been sent in by me, and their mere money cost far exceeds the amount of premium for first award.
2. The design "In Suspense" fulfils every condition of the competition, and the main structural plans have been worked out to the most minute details, with 31 drawings and 48 sheets of calculations, by a combination of two of the most eminent firms in Germany of world-renowned bridge builders.
3. These firms have already built about 1,100 bridges, including great structures over the rivers Rhine, Danube, Neckar, Isar, Main, Thames, Inn, Regnitz, and Elbe, over the Kaiser William Canal, and the mighty bridge, 350 feet high arch, at Mungsten.
4. The design submitted "In Suspense" would result in the grandest suspension bridge in the world at present being at Sydney, as it would be over 200 feet more span, and 50 feet higher than the famous New York and Brooklyn Bridge; and also be far more permanent and handsome. It would embody all the improvements introduced by European and American engineers in the interval since the American Bridge was built.
5. There is no attempt in the design "In Suspense" to introduce the principle (that has been supported by some of my American correspondents on the subject) of cutting the material down to the finest point, "so long as you can get over."

   This suspension bridge would be a monumental work in every sense, and the steel of the structure proper would weigh 29,000 tons.
6. There would be solid steel floors with concrete and wood blocks under the roadways and tramways, with no makeshift or flimsy construction in any part; and all would be open for inspection and renewal, with permanent travellers for painting, &c.
7. Under the conditions of the tenders submitted by me, the Government could start the approaches and foundations within a month's time, either by day labour or contract, and find employment for a thousand men, until the contractors for the bridge structure proper have their work ready for commencing the erection. The papers submitted by me, which keep the cost of the different parts quite separate, allow this to be done.
8. If the Government will build the foundations, and lay the rail and roadways, then the two great companies, Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnburg, and the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik of Augsburg, will erect this mighty structure from 200 feet to 400 feet in the air, and over a chasm 1,800 feet wide, for the sum given, viz., £40 per ton, or a gross sum of £1,160,000.

The fact that my German friends have worked out three most suitable bridges for the requirements of Sydney and the North Shore must be my apology for troubling you just now.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 7.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Minister for Public Works.

Bridge connecting Sydney with North Sydney.

Sir, Sydney, 16 January, 1901.

Seeing by the public Press that the Board of Advisers appointed by you have forwarded their recommendations as to certain awards in connection with the designs submitted for the above bridge, I have the honor, on behalf of the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik of Augsburg, and the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nuremberg—who, in conjunction with myself, sent in three separate and complete designs—to ask your kind consideration of the following points before you make the final award which, under clause 2 of the submitted conditions, rests with yourself.

I would first submit a few points of comparison between the designs "Sablazo" and "Funfgelenkbogen," to show that there are good reasons for awarding the first prize to the latter design:—

Sablazo.	*Funfgelenkbogen.*
Ordinary cantilever bridge of the most unsymmetrical type. It would be a great disfigurement to the harbour with its two great humps and straight inclined soffits.	Most scientific combination of cantilever and three-jointed arch. Would form a graceful rainbow like arc over the harbour, with the roadway in a pure parabolic curve.
Main pier in the deepest part of the water with 1,200 feet opening.	No piers in the deep part of the harbour, and 1,600 feet opening.
Grade of railway, 1 in 35.	Grade, 1 in 40.
The southern railway approach requires the resumption of most important and valuable areas of the city, as in Pitt-street, besides great loss of wharf areas and costly construction over a part of the harbour at the boat sheds, &c.	The railway approach requires most insignificant resumptions, if any, to enable a connection to be made with the railways already projected by the Government, and comparatively little interference with existing buildings.
The road approach does not connect with George-street, and would not give a direct connection of the George-street electric trams with those on the North Shore.	The roadway approach enables the connection of the North Shore and Sydney electric tram service through a new George-street in the lately resumed area, thus enhancing the value of about 4,000 feet of new street frontage. If the value of this new frontage is increased only £100 per foot, it would largely discount the already comparatively moderate cost of the bridge proper.
Thus this bridge, in itself a most costly one, and involving most costly resumptions, does not effect any improvement to the main street of the city.	
Does not provide a railway station convenient to present centres of traffic at North Sydney.	Does provide a railway station at the junction of Miller and Lavender streets, and saves resumption by a tunnel.
The plans are beautifully got up and tinted, but a great number of them connected with the approaches through the city streets are of no practical value whatever, and could better be made in the colony when the exact route of the approaches are determined on.	The plans of essentials are absolutely perfect and complete without any attempt at meretricious effect. The plans of secondary importance, such as the details of approaches, are only sufficiently complete to enable accurate estimates to be made. Section (*d*) of clause 1 in the conditions is met in a way not approached by rival competitors.
The plans are by a well known engineer, and tenders from a well known contractor, but the Forth bridge will never be repeated.	The plans and tenders are from firms who have already built over twelve hundred bridges, including many of the most beautiful bridges in existence, and their designs are influencing bridge-builders all over the world.

I would secondly call your attention to the immense amount of information supplied to your Department in the three characteristic, distinctive, and separate designs, responding to your invitation regardless of expense and trouble, and to the great beauty and appropriateness of the design "In Suspense," with its noble span of 1,800 feet, exceeding the celebrated Brooklyn bridge by more than 200 feet. In this design all the defects of that great work (as shown by the past twenty years' experience) are eliminated. Aerial steel towers, which blend with the rest of the bridge, take the place of the masonry structures at Brooklyn, while massive and appropriate anchorage towers make the connections with the shore, as in the more approved modern practice, in such a way that the whole structure would be a monument in perpetuity to the taste of all who were identified with its design and acceptance.

In place of four immense cables, the thorough inspection of which is impossible, six dozen lesser cables are substituted on each side, to be adjusted, withdrawn, examined, and replaced at any time without interfering with the traffic on the bridge.

Although the conditions call for a bridge and approaches, I am not aware whether any credit was given by the Board of Advisers for special merit in the approaches of this bridge; but I respectfully submit that the proposals on both the north and south sides for connecting the road, railway, and tramways on the three designs in question, have advantages not even suggested by other competitors for connecting up the centres of present traffic and population on the two sides of the harbour.

Thirdly, if the two Australian-German designs "In Suspense" and "Funfgelenkbogen" are, with the great English design "Sablazo," considered beyond the present means of the State, then I would ask your special attention to the following advantages in the non-competitive design "United Sydney," which are not possessed by any one of the competitive plans.

(*a*) It separates the traffic of incoming and outgoing vessels, and provides two channels by placing a pier in such a way as to equitably divide the waterway; and thus prevents the possibility of the repetition of such an accident as that which recently occurred near to the lightship at the Heads. Numbers of able shipmasters having expressed their opinion that it will be preferable to separate the traffic in opposite directions passing under the bridge, advantage is taken in this design

design to provide two main waterways, and one specially lofty opening for sailing vessels. The structure has only two piers and a symmetrical whole, instead of being a lopsided or distorted design with a main 1,200 feet opening, and a number of smaller piers and openings on the northern side only.

(*b*) It enables a very much easier grade of railway to be constructed, with a given headway for ship's masts, than any one of the other designs, either European, Australian, or American. This is a most important point in the light of the experience already gained with heavy grades on the State railways, and the immense sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds already spent to reduce them.

(*c*) It is much the cheapest bridge, as well as being one of the handsomest of those sent in, and would be erected to take 160 feet ships for a little over four hundred thousand pounds (£406,800 as per tender) if the Government constructed the masonry work; or £42,100 for 180 feet vessels.

(*d*) As each one of the piers tendered for is larger than the whole of the piers of the Hawkesbury bridge put together, the Government has only to cut down their dimensions (as they have been done in that structure, and in the American designs submitted in the present competition) to get the whole bridge for about £650,000 complete.

(*e*) This three-arched bridge would not be a temporary structure like those proposed under the American designs with a 4-inch wooden roadway of Douglas fir, weighing, say, 10 lb. to the square foot; but it would be a most substantial structure, with a deck for the roadway of steel plates, concrete, and hardwood blocks, weighing about ten times as much as the planks of the rival designs, and several thousand tons more of permanent load.

(*f*) As lofty ships which require 180 feet head room are all sailing vessels, and would be in tow of steamers when passing under the bridge, it is equally serviceable to have the highest opening at the north end of the bridge, and thus secure an easy grade for the railway. The Minister's attention is respectfully called to the Railway Commissioners' opinion as to grades of 1 in 35, and to the Engineer-in Chief's recently recorded opinion that all connections with the city railway should not be less than 1 in 100; and that under no circumstances whatever should a North Shore bridge have less than 1 in 50 the ruling grade of the Milson's Point line, as alone provided in the design of bridge and approaches under the motto "United Sydney."

Finally, the writer respectfully submits that no lopsided, cheap, or makeshift bridge should be erected on this the most prominent site in Australia. That the design "In Suspense" provides a magnificent design, worthy of the site, and one which would make our city and harbour to have greater renown than ever all over the civilised world. That if it is too ambitious and costly, then the design "United Sydney" is the most dignified, worthy, and suitable, at a low price; and that if the Minister approves of none of the designs, and permits any modifications of design and price to be made as recently stated in the daily papers, that the German companies (who with himself have submitted the most complete sets of plans and information in the competition) should be given an opportunity to modify their tenders also.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE, M.Inst.C.E.

No. 8.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Minister for Public Works.

Bridge connecting Sydney and North Sydney.

Sir, 28 January, 1901.

In the matter of the competitive designs for a bridge to connect Sydney with North Sydney, on which I did myself the honor to address you on the 16th instant, it has appeared to me that, as there may be some points on which an explanation is desirable, it would be an advantage if you would permit me to meet the Advisory Board that examined the submitted plans.

I have, therefore, the honor respectfully to request that you will afford me an opportunity of meeting the Board, and submitting to it sundry reasons why you should award the first premium to the great German bridge builders with whom I have been connected in the recent competition.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 9.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 29 January, 1901.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed by the Minister to inform you that you may have an opportunity of meeting the Board of Examiners in connection with the competitive designs for the North Sydney bridge with him on Monday next at 10 a.m. for half an hour, with reference to the design submitted by you.

I have, &c.,
R. R. P. HICKSON,
Under Secretary and Commissioner for Roads.

No. 10.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Minister for Public Works.

Bridge, Sydney to North Sydney.

Sydney, 4 February, 1901.

THE following notes in connection with the competitive designs recently sent in for the above bridge are respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

It

It must be premised, that the ultimate object of the competition is to enable the State to secure the building of the very best possible bridge, at the lowest cost; and further, that to such end, the Government desires to obtain beforehand the very fullest information of the most reliable character, to guide and aid it in adopting a design or accepting a tender.

It necessarily follows that, in order to enable such an important subject to be considered under every possible aspect and the most appropriate design to be selected, it is essential that as many different designs and tenders as possible should be submitted for comparison, provided they emanate from competent authorities.

Therefore, the competitor who forwards two designs and tenders, or three designs and tenders, furnishes the Minister with twice or three times the information (other things being equal) which is contributed by the author of one design only.

Under the conditions of the competition, the Board of Advisors examine the various designs, make their separate reports thereon and their recommendations to the Minister for Public Works before the sealed letters are opened.

Therefore they can take no official notice of the f c's, if there are certain correlations between two or more of the designs evidencing the work of one competitor. Neither can they give credit if they find that important and distinctive features in such separate designs are so interchangeable that the two or more designs in question may be practically doubled or trebled in number, simply by utilising the information furnished by them as a whole—for instance, as in the transposition of approaches, &c., from one bridge to another.

There is no intimation in the printed conditions that the Board is to consider cost and suitability of design as regards local surroundings, when making their recommendations, these points, under clause 5, being specially reserved for the consideration of the Minister; and as the design "Sablazo" is, as reported, an extremely costly one, the presumption is, that the Board dealt only with the designs on their individual merits when they recommended "Sablazo" for the first premium, and the design under the motto "In Suspense" for the second premium.

The Board's recommendations being received, the Minister for Works has now to make the award from a broader standpoint, and in the fuller light which is shed upon the competition by the grouping of the various designs under the heads of their respective authors. Without, therefore, in any way calling into question the wisdom and justice of the Board's recommendation, it is fair to contend that the Board should now concur in a modification of the awards by the Minister, on the ground that the great European bridge building companies (who worked out in such elaborate and masterly detail the suggestions and designs sent from Sydney) have contributed three separate and unique designs instead of one design only, and on a scale of completeness not approached by any other competitor.

When these three designs, "In Suspense," "Funfgelenkbogen," and "United Sydney," are compared with the design "Sablazo," the following important points are apparent:—

(*a*) They provide two alternative railway approaches on both the Sydney and North Sydney side, instead of one only, and the cost of either of them would probably be a million of money less.

(*b*) The grade of the railways (a most important matter) is much less than 1 in 35 in the three designs, while the roadway grade follows the instructions of the conditions, namely, 1 in 25.

(*c*) One of the designs specially shows an arrangement under which the maximum height of headway can be given for ships with a minimum grade for the railway, by simply carrying the several roadways over the bridge on a continuous inclined plane.

(*d*) Two of the designs provide either a curved (or arched) roadway from shore to shore, while "Sablazo" has a series of straight lines at varying angles.

(*e*) They provide three separate and alternative road approaches, instead of only one, on the Sydney side as a means whereby foot passengers, as well as carriage and tram traffic, can get on to the bridge from the extreme north end of the city without having to travel a long way backward and southward to be able to get on to the approaches.

(*f*) They provide for a continuation of George-street with its tramways at an extremely easy grade, right up to the bridge itself, at the minimum of cost for value of the land taken up or diverted from its present use.

The design "United Sydney" provides a low-priced bridge with extra easy grades, and with full headway for navigation, with the minimum cost for annual repairs and painting—in fact, the cheapest bridge for upholding of any design sent in.

The design "Funfgelenkbogen" (or five jointed arch) provides a highly scientific design, giving the maximum strength for the minimum of material in a monumental and rainbow like structure. This arch would be more than double the span of the present greatest arch in the world at Niagara, and would be without any piers in the deepest position of the harbour. If the Government does not insist on the highway road running at the grade of 1 in 25, as per conditions, then the cost of the bridge can be materially reduced, by running the highway roads and the railway side by side at the same level as is done in the "United Sydney" design.

"In Suspense."—Very little need be said about this design, because the Board has recognised its merits by recommending it for the second award; but the remark made in connection with "Funfgelenkbogen," as to the two roadways running together instead of at different inclinations (as per conditions), equally applies to this bridge.

Much might be said on the question of appearance and a comparison made between the relative effects which the two bridges "In Suspense" and "Sablazo" might have on the world wide and creditable notoriety which now attaches to Sydney Harbour; but as in matters of taste the highest scientific experts might differ, the question of relative beauty, grace, and appropriateness for harmonising with the surroundings will not be gone into. The author of "Sablazo" does not appear to have sent a perspective view of his design, and therein probably showed his wisdom and good judgment.

Although the conditions permit a grade on the railway of 1 in 35 (relatively much more objectionable than 1 in 25 on the highway) it cannot possibly be assumed that after having spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in lowering existing grades, the State will build a railway bridge with such a gap in a line of 1 in 50, if it can be avoided; and to this end the designs under consideration have all the advantage when compared with "Sablazo."

The

The authors of "In Suspense" show fully and clearly their methods of erecting their bridge, and it is obvious that no very great amount of expenditure will be required for false work. The plans accompanying "Sablazo" do not show the method of erecting the shore spans, and it is clearly evident that it will involve an immense amount of unproductive outlay to scaffold over deep water for the erection of the shore arm of the northern cantilever, and this may largely account for the extraordinary high cost of the bridge.

Under the design "In Suspense" there are no piers in the very deep water, and no proposals to put in foundations by the pneumatic process, under a pressure of 70 lb. to the square inch. The sinking of pneumatic caissons at such a depth would most probably, judging by the experience gained at the Five Dock bridges, involve such a loss of human life as to bring Sydney into unenviable notoriety, and these deep foundations would also account to some extent for the very large amount of the tender.

Finally, these questions of cost and suitability of design as regards surroundings are specially reserved for the consideration of the Minister, and it is contended that on these important points, the authors of the three designs above referred to (who are the constructors of over twelve hundred actual bridges) have all the advantages.

It is further most respectfully submitted that on the grounds of the moderate cost for a span of 1,800 feet, the graceful appearance with open work steel pylons over the water instead of masonry towers as at Brooklyn, the massive masonry portals and anchorages uniting the airy like structure to solid earth, and the variety and adaptability, at small cost, of the various approaches, on both sides of the harbour—the Minister should, under the powers and terms of the conditions, award the first premium to "In Suspense."

Should such happily be done, then it will not only be an important recognition of the broad and comprehensive general designs of an Australian engineer, but it will be a grateful tribute to those great companies of unparalleled experience in bridge building who have, regardless of trouble and expense, responded to the invitation of the Government and furnished the detail plans of such designs on a scale that is not even approached by other competitors.

NORMAN SELFE, M.Inst.C.E., &c.

No. 11.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 5 February, 1901.

As the copy of certain "Notes" with regard to the recent competition for a North Shore bridge left by me yesterday with the Hon. the Minister for Public Works was unsigned, I have the honor herewith to transmit the original.

I take the opportunity at the same time to point out that a paragraph which appears in the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* of this morning does not fairly represent the position taken up by me in this matter.

My contention is that the information and plans for the bridge, taken as a whole, with which I have been identified are so much more complete and valuable than those sent in by any other competitor as to entitle my bridge-building friends and myself to the first premium.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 12.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Minister for Public Works.

The Proposed North Shore Bridge.

Sir, 279, George-street, 13 March, 1901.

In the matter of the amended tenders which, as publicly announced, the Government desires to obtain for the above great work, I have the honor to inform you that I have now received a communication from the eminent firms of German bridge-builders who tendered for the structure, submitted under the motto "In Suspense," awarded second premium. In this they intimated that they will be most happy to supply any further information and to modify their designs to meet your more explicit conditions. I have, therefore, very respectfully to ask for information as to the Government requirements on the following points, to enable the general design to be modified if necessary:—

1st. The clear headway, incline of roads, and general profile.

2nd. The total length of bridges and approaches to be tendered for.

3rd. The position of the railway, both vertically and horizontally, with regard to the common road, at the approaches and at the centre.

4th. The description of the surface on the highway road (that is, whether planking or wood-blocks on concrete).

And further instructions or conditions which are desired to be embodied in the amended plans, all of which will have the most careful consideration given to them.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 13.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Board of Advisers.

Bridge connecting Sydney and North Sydney.

Sir, 279, George-street, 26 March, 1901.

In response to your kind invitation at my interview with you on the 25th instant, I desire to address your Board on a few matters connected with the proposed bridge to North Sydney, which appear to me, from my many years' attention to the subject, to deserve consideration. I wish you to understand that I write rather from my position as a citizen than as an engineer, and I trust you will pardon me if I touch on matters which may have already been fully considered. First

First, as to the clear headway under the bridge: Is not the grade of the railway over the bridge, I would ask, far more important than the height provided for ships under it? Considering that the Railway Commissioners have of late years spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in lowering grades, that the present ruling grade of the North Shore line is 1 in 50, and that 9 or 10 miles of the distance from Sydney to Newcastle will be saved when the Northern and Southern lines are connected, would not a grade of 1 in 35—as per the original conditions—be extremely undesirable, as most costly in extra traction, besides wear and tear and maintenance, quite apart from the additional interest on first cost? Should not the grade on the bridge be kept down at least to 1 in 45, if not 1 in 50, which is feasible, and should not the Commissioners for Railways be consulted before this matter is finally settled?

As regards the height of ships' masts, we have had vessels in Sydney that could not even go under the 180 feet head-room, and therefore as such lofty vessels will always be relatively few in number, and their top-gallant masts can always be struck, while the proportion of steamers and multi-masted sailing vessels is always on the increase, it may fairly be asked, why should the height be fixed at 180 feet? I therefore suggest that a bridge 30 feet higher than the East River or Brooklyn Bridge at New York, where only seventeen ships had to lower their masts in one year. Ten feet higher than the Forth Bridge, and the great projected North or Hudson River Bridge of New York, or 160 feet, would be ample for the port of Sydney. But, at any rate, 170 feet is enough. Apart from this, would not the interest on extra first cost and maintenance, together with the extra cost of handling trains, amount to twenty times as much money as would pay for striking the masts of all vessels that would not otherwise pass under the bridge, even if the State had to pay for such striking; but it is probable that such work would be done by the crews, as a matter of course, just as in the few cases required jibbooms are rove in by ships in port, and therefore such work would cost the State nothing. The advantages to the approaches of a reduction in height need not be referred to.

Under all these circumstances, I would respectfully ask the Board to consider the many advantages of reducing the height of headway to at most 170 feet.

Secondly, as to position of piers: I understand that the design "Funfgelenkbogen" was ruled out of the competition as not being in accordance with the condition that the "southern pier must not encroach on the fairway," and yet up to the present time I am not aware that the piers in that bridge do so encroach, because I do know that the "fairway," as understood in the Department of Navigation, is not bounded by the shore lines, and it is not defined in the original conditions. It has been suggested to me, however, by persons who know a great deal about the navigation of the harbour, and who have in mind the number of collisions which have occurred off Sydney Cove, that it would possibly be an advantage rather than otherwise, if there was a "boat" channel of from 80 to 100 feet between the main piers of a bridge and Dawes' Point. If you consider such to be the case, and your new conditions will permit of it being carried out, then it is obvious that there will be many incidental advantages, such as allowing a greater radius to the curves of the railway approaches, and putting the whole bridge more centrally in the channel. Such, also, would obviate to some extent the lopsided character of many of the designs, besides allowing the traffic of small craft to be kept separate from the large vessels using the main channel on both sides of the harbour. It appears to me that in this matter, which is outside the engineering aspect of the bridge, the head of the Department of Navigation and leading nautical gentlemen might with advantage be consulted.

Thirdly, as to relative position of roadway and railway: In the design (as per zinc half-tone) enclosed, it will be seen that over two years ago I proposed a double-decked bridge. I have also considered the *pros* and *cons* of having one deck, with the railway to one side of it, and the alternative of the railway in the centre as in the "United Sydney" competitive design, also with the road and railway on two separate curves as in the second premium design, and the Great Five-jointed Arch. I would respectfully suggest that the Board now having all these different systems before them should determine on one or the other before inviting modified tenders.

Fourthly, live load on roadway and footpath: It is within my knowledge that the original provision of 130 lb. per superficial foot has provoked comment among engineers in England as very excessive. Seeing that on an occasion such as a water festival or regatta, when the bridge might be expected to be crowded, that only one or two lines of spectators could see anything from the 60 feet of roadway, and also that there would be no likelihood of the railway having to carry test loads, with three heavy engines together at the same time, possibly your Board might reduce the former load by at least one-third, or even to 80 lb., considering the immense area of the structure.

Fifthly, common road decking: Seeing that the English and German designs provided a roadway ten times as heavy as the American proposals, I would ask the Board to define the character of road required. I may mention that I contemplated "Arkilite" for the footpaths in one of my designs in order to do away with timber entirely except for the railway.

Lastly, in such matters as the wind pressure to be provided for: The factor of safety, both in compression and tension in the various members of the structure, I feel certain your Board will not leave competitors in the uncertainty which accompanied the original conditions.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 14.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir, 2 April, 1901.

As arranged, I beg to transmit herewith a voucher form for amount of second premium awarded in recent competition for North Shore bridge designs.

I shall be obliged if you will cause the same to be transmitted to the Treasury as early as convenient.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

North Shore Bridge Competition.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 3 June, 1901.

I have to acknowledge with many thanks the copy of perspective view which accompanied competitive design "In Suspense" for North Shore bridge.

As the exhibited designs were removed from Queen Victoria Markets without notice to the public, and I omitted to take notes that I desired, I shall be much obliged if you will let me have a copy of the general outlines of the several designs, with the principal particulars, as was done with the Hawkesbury bridge.

I also take the opportunity of asking if your Department proposes to supply particulars of any more soundings and bores, as additional cross data adjacent to bores 19, 20, and 21 (say six more) would be very useful; also a few more depths closer to the southern limit line would enable more accurate designs to be substituted.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 16.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 21 June, 1901.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to enclose herewith, a heliograph of the outline designs which were submitted in the first competition for the North Sydney bridge. With reference to your application for further particulars of soundings and borings, I have to inform you that these cannot be supplied at the present stage, as they have not been furnished to all the competitors.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 17.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

North Sydney Bridge.

Sir, 24 March, 1902.

I have seen some remarks in the daily Press to the effect that the Honorable the Minister for Works proposed to extend the time for receiving designs and tenders for the above on account of some competitors not receiving fair play.

As I have some valued correspondents who are prepared with a number of designs and tenders, which they were prepared to submit on the extended date, the 28th instant, I shall be glad to know if the Press notices referred to are to be taken as official notifications to intending competitors.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary for Public Works, to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, 26 March, 1902.

In reply to your letter of 24th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the date for receipt of tenders for Sydney Harbour bridge has been extended to June 30th next, and a notice to that effect will appear in the next issue of the *Government Gazette*.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 19.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney and North Sydney Bridge.

Sir, 22 August, 1902.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication having reference to the design and tender for bridge known as J. Stewart & Co. No. 1, and I have already taken steps to obtain the additional information desired by Mr. O'Sullivan and the Advisory Board, by forwarding on the enclosures.

As, however, I desire to transmit duplicates to the contractors in Europe, and to retain a set for the local representatives, I shall esteem it a favour if you would supply the following additional papers :—

Two photographic panoramic sections through Sydney and North Sydney on line of bridge.
Two sets of small bridge designs to same scale.
One set of larger designs as made up in book form.

As requested verbally, the cost of the decorative modifications suggested will be kept separate from the structural deviations required.

I should also be glad to be informed as to the weight of the other selected bridges ("Sablazo" and "Ex Conjunctione Formitas") now on exhibition at the Queen Victoria Markets.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 20.

No. 20.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, 8 September, 1903.

With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, asking to be supplied, *inter alia*, with the weight of the ironwork in the other two selected designs for the North Sydney bridge, I have the honor to inform you that the matter has been referred to the Advisory Board and they are of opinion that these weights should not be divulged.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 21.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Dear Sir, 29 August, 1902.

Having reference to your communication of the 18th instant, and to the verbal expression of members of the Advisory Board at my interview with them as to sundry modifications of the No. 1 design (cantilever), submitted by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., I have the honor to ask for further information on the following points at as early a date as possible, with the object of meeting the views of the Board, and reducing, if possible, the cost of the work in the amended tender.

1. Would the Board prefer the main uprights of pylon to pass through the roadway between footpaths and roadways, as in No. 4 design of Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. and No. 5 plan (being the typical cross-section) supplied to proposed tenderers for the work, or to keep the main framing entirely outside the footpaths, as in No. 1 and No. 5 designs of Messrs. J. Stewart & Co.?

2. Would the Board prefer intermediate constructional members between the different roadways, as provided in the typical cross-section No. 5, and adopted in the submitted cantilever designs No. 1 and No. 5, or a clear roadway, as adopted in the arch design No. 4?

3. In submitting design and tenders for amended conditions, will it be sufficient for the caisson of foundations to reach the rock on one side and the concrete to be carried to the rock over the whole area; or must the rock be excavated to a level bed for the whole area of the caisson?

4. Does the Board propose to take any borings on the site of the southern piers where at present there are none on the lithographs Nos. 1 and 2 supplied to contractor?

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 22.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Sir, 11 September, 1902.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, asking for further information on certain points regarding modifications of the No. 1 design (cantilever) for the Sydney Harbour bridge, submitted by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., and to the interviews you had with the Advisory Board thereon, I have the honor to inform you—

1st.—There could be no objection to the main uprights passing between the roadway and footways as adopted in No. 4 design, if the full width of roadway and footway asked for was provided.

2nd.—A clear roadway, as adopted in No. 4 design, was preferred by the Board. Any longitudinal divisions between the railway, tramway, and roadway to be light handrails only, not girders.

3rd.—It is not necessary to excavate the rock to give a level bed for the pier over its whole area, but the rock might be stepped over the area of foundations to give a key to the concrete.

4th.—The Minister will be recommended to approve of further bores being taken to suit the southern piers of the three selected designs.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 23.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Dear Mr. Davis, Sydney, 21 October, 1902.

I have now received from my friends in Europe very full replies to the questions which were submitted to me, and which I was requested to answer, at my first interview with your Committee, during your consideration of the last set of designs submitted for the North Shore bridge. These inquiries had reference to the No. 6 design of Messrs. Stewart & Co.—the combined cantilever bridge of Herr Prinzhorn—in connection with which, unlike the other designs, my friends were only responsible for the tender on the tonnage given by the inventor.

I enclose two excerpts (*a*) from a letter by the great Augsburg and Nuremberg firm of bridge-builders, and (*b*) from Herr Rieppel, Chief Director and Engineer of those organisations, and I shall be happy, if desired, to place the full text of these communications at your disposal if it will be any assistance to the Committee in its arduous task of adjudicating in such an important matter as the great bridge.

It appears that Herr Prinzhorn has been in America, and proposes American ideas in connection with the calculations and measures of bridges, rather than the more cautious and elaborate system of investigation adopted on the Continent of Europe. The Nuremberg companies, therefore, state that to take

take the responsibility of the design upon themselves (as they have done in the case of eight other designs already submitted by them) for this bridge, it would require the services of several able engineers for from five to seven months. As Herr Rieppel is the author of the great Mungsten Arch, with a world-wide reputation as one of the great bridge-builders of the age, and as it is probable that the Honorable the Minister for Public Works has an imperfect conception of the work involved in the many designs submitted for the Sydney bridge, I shall be extremely obliged if you will forcibly bring before Mr. O'Sullivan this fact, that to reinvestigate and check the calculations for one design for the North Shore bridge would require the great expenditure of time and talent, and of course money, as stated above.

This work is not now being carried out, I trust, because your subsequent instructions—duly transmitted—were confined to the cantilever bridge; and this design is being remodelled on the basis of the new conditions submitted by the Committee.

I have every hope of the new plans, specification, and tender being ready by the date fixed upon for their reception; but in order to prevent the submission of proposals not approved by your Committee, I shall be glad to have your directions on the following points:—

1. The exact centre line of bridge and the position of tangent point of railway curve on southern end, so as to know if the whole three thousand (3,000) feet of bridge is to be straight.
2. Whether, in depositing the concrete to fill up the conical bases of the deep foundation (166 feet) cylinders, the Committee desires it to be lowered through the water as was done, say, at the Hawkesbury bridge, or to be dropped through compressed air by means of a special lock, and by the use of a pneumatic plant, as described in the original plans and specification for this cantilever bridge submitted by Messrs. Stewart & Co.
3. Whether, in the case of the deep caisson cylinders grounding on a shelving rock bottom, it be sufficient for the concrete alone to be carried to the rock all round, without requiring the rock itself to be excavated to enable the caissons to ground all round.

I have, &c.,

NORMAN SELFE, M.I.C.E., &c. &c.

[*Enclosures.*]

H. Prinzhorn, Esq., to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Dear Sir, Mainz, 30 September, 1902.

Now that a preliminary decision about Sydney Harbour bridge has been arrived at, I ought to have a fair chance to advocate the adoption of my design as long as there is a chance for it. I prefer to do this in a private way, hoping you will make such use of the following communication, dear sir, as may be dictated by your experience and judgment. From the correspondence, I have been glad to learn that your interest concerning my system has always been alive, and I hope it is alive yet. I was surprised that the Board had found no other reason for not recommending my design but its novelty and the character of the calculation. At present the Gustavsburg (Nurnberg) firm is busy to check the stresses I have found, but it would have been a great deal better for all concerned if this work was done half a year ago, when the firm knew everything about my design.

Now, as an engineer of good education, I am surprised that designs showing very deep foundations of doubtful qualities should be preferred to mine because the superstructure of the latter is of novel type. I am of opinion that the question of the pier foundations ought to stand foremost in the consideration of a bridge problem, and especially of this great bridge, where the engineer has the choice between a wide span with ordinary and solid foundations and a smaller span with highly adventuous foundations and tower-like piers. I shall, therefore, try to convince you of the good qualities of my system.

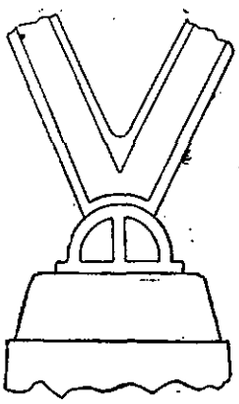
As compared with the suspension bridge, the material of the heavy stiffening truss, which does not carry one-tenth of its own weight, is made use of to construct cantilevers strong enough to support even more than their own weight, and giving, although light at the centre of the bridge, much more rigidity to the whole than the heavy stiffening truss of the suspension bridge is able to afford. It is known to every bridge constructor that the cantilever is the strongest of all systems, but that it becomes too huge and expensive for large spans. Now, in the case of my system, I let the cantilever carry only a certain amount of load and have the rest of it supported by a suspension cable, the material of which is four times as strong and only twice as costly. In the case of the suspension bridge of 1,700 feet span, both stiffeners weigh together about 11,000 tons, of which about 10,000 tons have to be supported by the cables, making these twice as heavy as mine and requiring much heavier towers, bearings, anchorages, &c. I think it is not difficult for anyone to understand this, but I was not satisfied with the plain combination alone, and, to save a few thousand tons of material, introduced the principle of the specific distribution of load which does not appear to have pleased the Board. If I had known that I should have said nothing about it, because then nobody could have objected to my system; for every modern student is able to calculate the distribution of load over each system of a combination, as well as the stresses, the influence of temperature, &c., the calculation being the same as in the case of the suspension bridge with stiffening trusses.

Another prominent feature of the combined system is, that the influence of temperature is nominal. As soon as the cables commence to lengthen and to be lowered under rising temperature, the cantilevers require more load and the cables less, in consequence of which the latter are trying to contract. My investigations prove that, under the extremes of temperature, the entire rise or fall of my system at the centre of bridge does not exceed a foot, while for instance the vertical undulations of the East River bridge measure 5 feet. In my system, therefore, the cable curve, which represents the distribution of load on the cable, remains almost exactly the same under any temperature. Since the curvature of the cable, on account of the strong cantilevers, also changes very little under any distribution of load, the distribution of that part of the load supported by the cable will undergo but slight proportional changes. It is an easy matter to establish the limit of unsymmetrical curvature of the cable caused by uneven loading of the system. Now, in the case of truss 2 of my span of 1,806 feet, the minimum load coming on the cable near the bridge centre is about 6,500 lb. per foot and 5,500 lb. per foot near the towers, a proportion of 1 : 18 : 1. The rise of curve corresponding to this load is 206′. On the other hand, the rise of a parabolic curve of the same tangents as the pylons, which curve represents an even distribution of load, that is to say, 1 : 1, amounts to 186′, being 20′ less than the actual rise of cable in the case of one bridge. It may be judged from this also, how little is the chance of distribution caused by the small deformations of the combined system actually occurring. Everybody knows that even a heavy cable will change its curvature in a very perceptible degree if, on some point or another, a comparatively small weight is added or taken away, from which fact it may be deduced inversely how small will be the change of distribution over the cable arising from the actual deformations of the strong cantilever.

Of late I have changed my mind as to the importance of fastening the cables to the lateral arms of the cantilevers. I send you a revised sketch of my design, with only four piers instead of eight, and having the cable anchored to the abutments. By the introduction of the support S, the pressure on the end of the lateral arm is made use of to counterbalance the greater part of the load coming on the main span, while the rest is to be taken up by pendulum anchors A. Thus the ugly console with its heavy counterweight is made to disappear, and the land piers may be built up in a monumental way without being constructed by other rules than those of practicability and taste.

It goes without saying that by conveying the tower legs to a common support, a great economy results in regard to the piers; but investigations have further shown that, on account of the horizontal thrust in the lateral branch of the cantilever being reduced to less than a quarter of the former size, this branch of the truss may be constructed with much less material, so that the economy made in the side opening, including the counterweight, will outweigh much more than the greater length of cable and the increase of masonry. Add to this the great saving on pier foundations and masonry, the amount of which I estimate in the neighbourhood of £80,000, and you will be satisfied, dear sir, that by this change of design alone £100,000 can be saved.

If



If required, the contours of the pylons may be suitably changed, and it must be held in mind that O (see Fig.) there is no point at all but a formidable bearing supporting about 15,000 tons of weight under the heavy loads formerly adapted. Under the present specification it would of course be much lighter.

By adopting the common anchorage for the cables, I do not forego any of the advantages I formerly thought to gain by the fastening of the cables to the trusses. It is surprising that the whole length, PP, of the cable does not increase the extension or contraction of the central part at all under the extremes of temperature, but it is nevertheless true, because the lateral extension of the cable is paralysed by the rise of the steel tower which, at the same time, takes the cables along. The part SP in the case of masonry abutments not being exposed to the sun, extends much less than the rest of the cable and, to forget nothing, the point S is bound to move with the lateral arm. The sound reason for omitting the anchorages in the abutments, laid down in my description, viz., the danger arising from the formation of crevices, may be dropped in the case of any system, because the structure will not collapse even in the eventuality of every cable anchorage giving way as long as the anchors A are strong enough to keep up the counterbalance.

I hope, dear sir, you will stay in my company a few minutes longer, as I am not quite through yet. I have a fancy for this great bridge, and if I am not the happy man to build it, I will at least try to suggest such improvements as might be welcome to those who have to pay the damage.

Mr. O'Sullivan says he wants to have the bridge for a million ; and I say, why should he and the citizens of Sydney not get it for this sum, if there are ways and means to arrive at this result? Beforehand, I wish to state that the unit price tendered for my design was the same as that of the suspension bridge, although the proportion of cable to structural steel in my design is only 1 : 8 against 1 : 5 in the suspension bridge. I do not exactly remember the unit prices given by the firm, but I think it was about £28 for the truss bridges against £32 for the cable bridges (per ton) including erection, &c. According to my calculation, the unit price per ton in my case ought to have been reduced to £3,044, or £305 per ton. Making the aforesaid reductions, we get :—

		£	
Old sum		1,463,000	
Less		100,000	
		1,363,000	
and	£1,363,000 / 32	30·5	£1,300,000

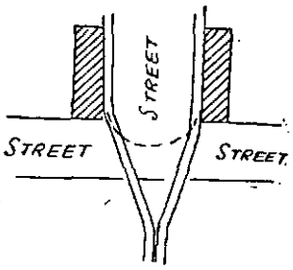
How are we to get rid of the £300,000? Perhaps the cost of the apparatus may be diminished ; and as these will probably, too, cost a neat sum, I suppose a reduction in this part of the bridge would be no less welcomed by the interested parties.

Mr. Turk's proposal to reduce the cost of the whole by diminishing the width of the thoroughfare and footways, and by separating the tramway by the roadway, is, I think, a rather poor way to lessen the cost of the bridge. True, the total width must by all means be diminished to get a lighter floor construction. It is also well to assume lighter movable loads, if the Board thinks that traffic across the bridge in, say, thirty years will not be much heavier than was assumed.

If I had to build the bridge, I should at first try to transfer the heavy moving load as near the girders as possible ; that is to say, I should separate the railway tracks and put the roadway between. Besides, I recommend to raise the tramway entirely from the floor, and let it suspend from the upper cross bearing which has to be provided anyhow. By this arrangement, the total width of the floor is reduced by at least 20' and the floor construction has to be dimensioned for, say, three-fourths of the moving load. I am certain the weight of the cross girder would be diminished at least one-half by this improvement ; the wind bracing and the main trusses would also be lighter. With this alteration granted, I should at once discard two main trusses of my design, and provide for two main trusses only, thus leaving the entire width free.

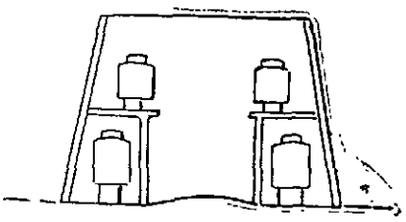
In advocating the proposed changes, I wish to remind you, dear sir, of the danger that traffic is liable to incur if Mr. Turk's idea should be realised. If there is a casualty on one of the four tracks lying close together, the neighbouring tracks are almost sure to participate in the disturbance, and it may be that two or three tracks are to be shut for a considerable length of time, the work of removing obstruction and repairing the damage being tedious and not without danger. In foggy weather such a casualty may turn to a disaster if at the time of the accident another train is passing the place of occurrence. Now such a complication is entirely out of question if the tracks are separated in the described manner.

Not only the bridge proper would profit from the proposed changes but the amount of money to be spent for the apparatus would, too, be materially diminished on account of their diminished breadth. On the approaches the tram cars may be seen above the railway or above the street, but on the foot of each approach there ought to be a loop to get an endless track with one train service only. Where the roadway reaches the ground, a station may be erected with the upper floor for the tramway and the lower floor for the railway, to be reached by staircases and lifts. At this point, I presume, the roadway ought to leave the railway and join the street forces of the city, while the railway tracks ought to be drawn together. I will close this communication with a few remarks about the mono rail system, of which the Nurnberg firm possesses valuable patents.



In the city Elberfield-Barmen, of nearly 500,000 population, there are 8 miles of this elevated railway built by the Nurnberg firm up to date, which give good satisfaction in every respect. In spite of the numerous sharp curves, the cars run with a velocity of 30 miles an hour. In the straight track they may run at the rate of 90 miles per hour. Each track consists of one rail (see photograph) only, each rail resting on a longitudinal girder supported by common truss girders of triangular cross section which again are resting on jacks, the legs of which are finally supported by concrete blocks embedded in the embankment of the Wepper River, or, for the smaller portion, in the street below. I think the photographs will give you a fair idea of the whole. The cost of this elevated line, excluding rolling stock and motive power, was about £20,000 per mile, but in the case of your bridge it would not cost more than two-thirds of that sum on the approaches, and very little on the bridge proper. In Germany the larger cities are at present preparing to have such mono-rail elevated lines built on account of their perfect safety, their easy and quiet run, and the comparatively small amount of motive power required. The line Brussels-Antwerp is in preparation too, and it may be expected that in less than twenty years probably all the larger cities of the world will be provided with such lines.

If there should be objections to this type of tramway in Sydney, the street cars may be supported by the upper bearing of the railway trusses as shown in the sketch, but the suspended railway in my opinion deserves far more attention on account of the numerous advantages mentioned.



Only a few more words on behalf of my design. I prefer to change the web-members, as indicated in pencil on the blue print. I am about to invite one of the first authorities on modern bridges to criticise my system, and shall inform you, dear sir, of the result.

I am of opinion that the solid foundation I am able to give the bridge, with common means and comparatively small expense, should outweigh all other considerations. What, I ask the Board of Advisors once more, is less objectionable : a foundation in a depth of 170 of quite novel and untried qualities, or a novel structure of great strength, moderate cost, and fair appearance ?

I hope, dear sir, you will find the opportunity to acquaint the Chairman of the Board with what I consider to be about the only way to get a solid and fair structure at comparatively light expense. I should be glad to receive a cable if my suggestions find the approval of the Board, as well as yours, and I remain in the maintime.

Yours, &c.,
H. PRINZHORN,
Mainz (Mayence), Germany.

Frauenlobsrt. 59.

Extract from letter by Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik, Augsburg, und Maschinenbaugesellschaft, Nurnberg, A. G.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Dear Sir, Nurnberg, den, 6 September, 1902.

As we already said to you, we cannot assume any responsibility for Mr. Prinzhorn's project, either referring to the system or for the exactness of the static calculation and the calculated weights. We have only drawn a few details for Mr. Prinzhorn's project and quoted a price per ton, but have not seen the static calculations made up by Mr. Prinzhorn, and therefore we have not examined it.

As long as Mr. Prinzhorn's project is not entirely explained by a thorough revision which would be done by us, we cannot give a conclusive opinion about it."

Referring to our own projects in this connection, we should prefer Project I, cantilever bridge, to Project III, arch bridge."

To Norman Selfe, Esq., Sydney.

Extract from letter by A. Rieppel, k. Baurath, director d. Verein. Masch., Augsburg, u. Masch. Ges., Nurnberg, A. G.

Dear Sir, 7 September, 1902.

In a letter of yesterday my firm gave you in concise words my opinion, and that of my colleague-engineers, about the project of Mr. Prinzhorn. To this letter I wish to add personally a few remarks for better explanation.

Mr. Prinzhorn was several years in America, and therefore he professes the ideas usual in America referring to calculations and measures of bridges, which, however, often differ essentially from the German opinion. The German engineer takes as first basis for his calculations, determinations of member tensions, the determined design of girders, and tries then to determine the powers in the different members of the girder with the utmost reliability by means of all the known theories. If later he finds deviations to be required for any reason, he is enabled to survey the extension of the errors resulting in this way, and to take them into consideration when calculating the dimensions.

The less careful way is to simplify from the first the chosen system of girders by suppositions for the calculation, and to keep up the more complicated system for the execution. That is the way pursued by Mr. Prinzhorn. His system is statically six times undetermined.

Therefore, the rod tension can be ascertained with sufficient reliability only by means of very troublesome calculations according to the system of Castigliano, Mohr, Ritter, Mueller, Breslau, and others. I estimate these calculations would give work for at least five to seven months for several able engineers.

Suppositions which make the system statically determined, may be admitted for *provisional* calculations of system which are once or at a maximum twice statically undetermined, perhaps for valuation of weights, but they are in no case admissible for systems which are three, four, or even six times statically undetermined. Therefore, I cannot attribute any virtue to Mr. Prinzhorn's valuations of weights, and I suppose that the indicated weight of 39,000 tons may be considerably too low. For this reason we could enter into a responsible contract only after having ourselves exactly calculated the system, but for this purpose we would want a period of five to seven months as above stated."

To Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Sydney, New South Wales.

No. 24.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, 31 October, 1902.

With reference to your letter of the 21st instant, asking for the following information in connection with the amended design of the cantilever bridge to be submitted to the Sydney Harbour Bridge Advisory Board :—

(1) The exact centre line of bridge, and the position of tangent point of existing curve on southern end.

(2) Whether, in depositing the concrete to fill up the conical bases of the deep foundation (166 feet) cylinders, the Committee desires it to be lowered through the water, as was done at the Hawkesbury bridge, or to be dropped through compressed air by means of a special lock and by the use of a pneumatic plant, as described in the original plans and specifications for the cantilever bridge submitted by Messrs. Stewart and Company.

(3) Whether, in the case of the deep caisson cylinders grounding on a shelving rock bottom, it is sufficient for the concrete alone to be carried to the rock all round without requiring the rock itself to be excavated to enable the caissons to ground all round.

I have the honour to inform you—

(1) The centre line of bridge must comply with the conditions laid down by the specification and lithographs originally issued by the Board. The exact position must be fixed by tenderer to suit his design.

(2) Estimates for the foundations to be given—
   (*a*) When concrete is placed in position in the wet.
   (*b*) When concrete is placed in position in the dry by means of special lock and pneumatic plant.

(3) It will be sufficient if concrete is carried to the rock all round. It will not be necessary to excavate the rock to enable the caissons to ground all round, but rock should be stepped over the area of foundation to give a key to the concrete.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 25.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Sir, 14 November, 1902.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo with specific replies to my inquiries as to foundations and centre line of proposed bridge. In

In further elucidation of the reply (1) as to centre line of bridge, I have since had a personal interview with Mr. Deane, of your Board, and have ascertained that the point F on lithograph No. 1 is intended as the centre line of the railway, or that it will be sufficient if the centre of the railway passes through such point on a curve of not less than 10 chains. I have therefore conveyed this information to the bridge designers for incorporation in the amended plans being prepared to enable the new tender asked for by the Government to be worked up. As it is found that the amendments made will require an entirely new set of plans and calculations, I shall be glad to know if the Hon. the Minister (Mr. O'Sullivan) would, on your recommendation, extend the time for receiving amended tenders (say) one month.

In the matter of the "Prinzhorn" bridge, I have received a letter from the designer, which appears to be most interesting in this connection. I have therefore the honor to forward a copy for the information of your Board without comment. The photographs of the mono-rail Elberfield railway are at your disposal if the Board would like to see them.

I have further to acknowledge the receipt on the 12th instant of plan showing the result of ten more borings on the site of the piers of the bridge. I would point out that while those at Dawes Point are just what might be expected, and confirm the previous information supplied, borings Nos. 1 and 2 at the northern pier utterly upset all previous calculations and show a narrow ridge of rock rising about 50 feet higher than the ground on either side.

As these later borings may have struck a boulder, and not have reached the solid rock, the situation is really more complicated than before for the purpose of a reliable estimate of the depth of foundations required. I therefore respectfully submit to the Board that it would much simplify the reliability of estimates if one or two check borings were made at this site.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 26.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 20 November, 1902.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, by direction of the Minister, the following cable has been dispatched to the Agent-General:—

"Sydney Harbour bridge. Time for receipt of tenders extended till 16th March next. Bores Nos. 1 and 2 recently taken to be re-tested. Advise firms tendering."

I have at the same time to thank you for your courtesy in sending, for the information of the Advisory Board, a copy of the communication received from Herr Prinzhorn.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 27.

J. Stewart & Co. to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Sir, 22 April, 1903.

The various queries submitted to us for further information on the 15th instant, have been carefully considered by Mr. D. Stewart, of J. Stewart & Co., and Mr. Bohny, of the Maschinenbaugesellschaft, of Nuremberg, and I have the honour to append the result:—

1. *Completion of both north and south land piers.*

a. Single Tower Design, Plate 14A.	£	s.	d.
To raise the northern towers above the chords of cantilever, an addition of... ...	2,000	0	0
To build a complete southern pier with two towers of similar design	16,700	0	0
Making an addition to the lump sum of tender of	£18,700	0	0

3. Double Tower Design.

This design lengthens the total structure included in tender by 3 per cent., or an overall length of 3,090 feet, instead of 3,000 feet.

	£	s.	d.
The extra cost of northern pier with double towers, as in original Schedule	37,444	0	0
Southern pier, in addition to £26,000 provided	55,600	0	0
Ironwork construction to overbridge pier	4,725	0	0
Extra decking	993	0	0
Addition for complete double tower piers	£98,762	0	0

2. *Formula for Compression Members.*

Under the well-known formula laid down in the conditions for the compression members—

where $P = 17{,}000 - 80\frac{l}{r}$ lb. for dead and live load, &c.

and $P = 22{,}500 - 100\frac{l}{r}$ lb. for temperature and wind pressures.

The addition to the sections of the members of the bridge which have been adopted is approximately as follows:—

At the chords, about 8 per cent.
At the diagonals, from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent.

If

If the formula of Euler, also well known, is substituted for the above, it is found that the whole of this addition in the case of the chords becomes unnecessary, as well as nearly all off the increase for the diagonals.

Applying this to the bridge under consideration, it is found that the reduction in weight would amount approximately to 1,100 tons, which, at £27 a ton, is equivalent to £29,700—say, £30,000.

For the information of the Board, it is simply mentioned that Euler's formula has been adopted for the bridges on the Government railways of Prussia since the year 1895, as well as in most of the roadway bridges—for example, the great bridge at Bonn of 3,000 tons, the Dusseldorf bridge of 5,000 tons. It is also adopted in all the bridges of the Shantung (China) railway, up to 6,000 tons.

For very long members, where the function becomes very serious in its effect on the weight of the members, the formula of Euler approaches closer to the results of experience than the above, and effects great saving in weight of material.

3. *Depth of Floor Construction.*

There seems to have been a little misapprehension as to the vertical distance between the clear headway for shipping and the floor surface of bridge.

Plate 4.—The longitudinal levelling shows that this is 17 feet, not 24 feet, as was supposed, where the clear profile of lithograph 5 approaches the closest to the soffit of the bridge. The section shown on the large (Plate 5) cross-section is not at the minimum. See small cross-section XIII on Plate II. It is possible, however, to reduce this by from 3 to 4 feet, without any material alteration in the weight of the structure should it be so desired, and detailed proposals will be submitted for approval before execution.

4. *Arched Bracing over Roadway.*

The great arched frames are part of the bridge construction, and incidentally they have a most important effect on the perspective and decorative attributes of the great structure. If polygonal girderwork is substituted for the curved bracing there would be a considerable reduction of weight, but it would be so insignificant in comparison to the weight of the bridge structure as a whole (about one-tenth of 1 per cent. only) that it is thought the saving could not possibly justify the loss in appearance that would result from the alteration. The saving in weight is estimated at 35 tons, and reduction in cost of bridge about £1,000.

5.—

With regard to questions that were asked about sinking the annular caisson submitted under one of the alternative proposals, the plans sent in are only intended to illustrate the general scheme. The detail schedule of its cost includes 500 steel nozzles in the cutting edges and plant for hydraulic jets that will cut down any material that is unable to carry the weight to be imposed.

6. *Massive Pier on the Clay.*

In the general specification accompanying the tender, a foundation (*f*) was referred to, in which a caisson of very broad base was carried down under pneumatic pressure to the hard strata overlying the rock.

Plate 21 represents this proposal. The total depth below high-water line is about 90 feet; the area of base is about 4,200 square feet; and the maximum weight of same in water, with load of the superstructure, 3¾ tons per square foot. The cost will be about the same as under proposal K, in which deep piers to the rock are to be built in shafts sunk in the frozen ground.

7. *Dredging and Concreting Annular Caissons.*

The extra cost of dredging the central well and filling up with standard concrete to form a solid pier 60 feet diameter, would be for the four piers £46,600, or £248,356 above the cost of steel piles scheme, instead of only £201,786 above same.

The totals now show as follows:—

	£
1. Bridge as tendered for	1,296,350
2. Bridge with completed single tower land piers	1,315,050
3. Bridge lengthened to 3,090 feet, with two complete double tower piers as perspective views	1,395,112
4. Bridge, 3,090 feet, as before—double tower land pier and pneumatic foundation or frozen ground	1,443,112
5. Bridge of 3,090 feet, as above, with double towered land piers and great harbour piers carried to rock, 60 feet diameter, solid concrete	1,643,468
6. For bridge with completed single towers for the land piers, and either pneumatic or frozen foundations to northern pier	1,363,050

J. STEWART & Co.
(*per* NORMAN SELFE).

No. 28.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Dear Sir

Sydney, 1 May, 1903.

Referring to a matter which was broached at the last interview which Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bohny, and myself had with your Board, it was then mentioned that, in view of the great expense which had already been incurred by the designers of the cantilever bridge, Mr. Bohny's principal desired him to remain in Sydney so long as he would be likely to be of any service to your Board.

With

With a view however to that gentleman making his arrangements for the future, which involve a visit to the United States, he would esteem it a favour if he could be informed as to the probable date of the Board's report to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works.

I also take this opportunity of forwarding a diagram as supplementary to the evidence which I gave at your last meeting in connection with the pneumatic caisson pier, which shows that the actual additional weight imposed on the clay under the enlarged base of such proposal is about 2·5 tons per square foot, and that the total load on the clay at the 90-feet level is only equal to the present static pressure on the clay at about 133 feet below low-water.

In my reply to Professor Warren, the additional weight given was based on the displacement of water only, instead of water, mud, and clay. The diagram shows that, with the whole load of pier and superstructure, including wind pressure, the load on the clay would be the same as is now sustained at 43 feet lower depth, or 133 feet below low-water.

With regard to the length of bridge if completed with single tower piers, it would be 30 feet over the 3,000 feet stipulated for, but the overbridging girders and decking was not included in the estimate. These items would increase the tender by about £2,000.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary for Public Works and Chairman of the Advisory Board to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Sydney, 2 May, 1903.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your further communication of the 1st instant, enclosing a tracing illustrating the pressure per square foot upon the main northern pier foundation proposed by Messrs. Stewart & Co. for the Sydney Harbour bridge, and to inform you that the information now supplied will be taken into consideration by the Advisory Board when dealing with the tenders.

With regard to the request of Mr. Bohny to be informed as to the date upon which the report of the Advisory Board will be presented to the Minister for Public Works, I am unable at the present time to furnish you with this information; but it will be some considerable time before the report will be ready. Since Mr. Bohny has kindly rendered all the assistance which the Board require, there will be no necessity for that gentleman to make any change in his future arrangements on account of any further service needed by the Advisory Board. Thanking that gentleman and yourself for past services.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary and Chairman, Advisory Board, Sydney Harbour Bridge.

No. 30.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 18 June, 1903.

I have received from Mr. Bohny, *viâ* Auckland, a communication in which he states that since leaving Sydney he has looked closer into the question of advances likely to be required for the proposed bridge, and I have now pleasure in transmitting his views to your Board.

Taking the time required for the whole construction at five and a half years, Mr. Bohny's company would not require any payments for the first eighteen months; but, for each succeeding twelve months, approximately, £220,000, as per rough diagram appeneded.

Payments for Iron Construction.

	No advances.						
	6 months.	1 year.	£220,000	£220,000	£220,000	£220,000	
Years	0	1	2	3	4	5	5½

Trusting this may be of service,

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 31.

The Secretary to the Advisory Board to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 22 October, 1903.

Will you kindly inform me if the following is correct in connection with Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s design for the Sydney Harbour bridge?:—

"The contractors for this design are Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., of 4, Mercantile Chambers, Castlereagh-street. The design for the superstructure was prepared by The Vereinigte Maschienfabrik, Augsburg, and Maschinebaugesellschaft, Nurnberg, Mr. F. Bohny, Chief Engineer, while Mr. Norman Selfe, M.Inst.C.E., of this city is the Engineer for the design of the substructure."

I wish this information for the Advisory Board.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have, &c.,
H. H. DARE,
Secretary, Advisory Board.

No. 32.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Secretary to the Advisory Board.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 24 October, 1903.

In reply to yours of the 22nd instant, I have pleasure in supplying the following information:—

The designation of the eminent firm of bridge builders with whom I am associated in the designs for the Sydney Harbour bridge, is the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik, Augsburg and Maschinenbaugesellschaft, Nurnberg, they having a third large bridge-building establishment at Gustavsburg.

In the second competition the original design of the superstructure was entirely due to the contractors; Dr. A. Rieppel their chief engineering director, and Mr. F. Bohny, in charge of bridge-designing bureau, being responsible for five of the six designs submitted.

The designs for the substructures and main great piers were prepared by myself.

The tenders were submitted by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., of Sydney.

In the third competition, as the result of your letter of instructions, and of several interviews which I had with the Advisory Board, I prepared several drawings of amended cross sections for modifications of the pylons, and the roadway; and, after having your authority for the legs of pylons to pass inside the footpaths, I sent these drawings to Europe on the 16th September, of last year. The ideas embodied in my plans were worked up by the contractors' engineers, and the design of large land piers is now by their architect.

For this bridge Messrs. Stewart tendered for the whole, or for the substructure only; and the European firm agreed to contract separately or as sub-contractors to Messrs. Stewart.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 33.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Dear Mr. Davis, Sydney, 12 May, 1904.

Referring to our conversation of yesterday, I shall be much obliged if you could let bearer have an advance copy of bridge report. As soon as they are ready I should like three other copies, as my friends in Europe are of course intensely interested in it.

Yours, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 34.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney Harbour Bridge Report.

Dear Mr. Davis, Sydney, 12 July, 1904.

I have to thank you for the advance copies of the printed report of the Sydney Harbour Bridge Advisory Board you have kindly forwarded to me.

I have since sent on two of them to the great German company, with whom I have been associated in the ten designs sent in to you by me, and have just finished a careful perusal by the other one.

As a result, I am sorry to find that—through some errors in one or two places—a most serious injustice has been done to myself and colleagues in the text of the report, with regard to the authorship of these several designs; and, as a very wrong impression will therefore be conveyed, not only to the Government, but also to Members of Parliament—to whom I understand the reports will shortly be distributed,—I shall be glad if you will at once take steps, as may seem to you proper, to correct the erroneous statements therein made, and to neutralise as far as possible the injury likely to result therefrom.

On page 7, lines 1 and 2, reference is made to the firm of J. Stewart & Co., "as having submitted six designs," and to myself as "Messrs. Stewart's advising engineer in the matter."

As a matter of fact, of which I thought every member of the Board was aware, Messrs. Stewart never prepared or even submitted any one design, and I was never their advising engineer. All the designs were sent in by me, from my office, and were accompanied by tenders which Messrs. Stewart & Co. furnished to me by putting their firm's prices to my quantities. I could of course have selected any other firm of contractors, but my choice fell on Messrs. Stewart & Co. as the most reliable firm I knew of in Sydney for such a great work.

In similar manner—after correspondence with bridge builders in three countries—I selected my colleagues, the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg, as the most likely firm in the world to successfully design and build the superstructure of a bridge that should combine the highest engineering qualification, with due æsthetic considerations, at an economical price. Most happily my selection has been justified.

On page 11, lines 10, 11, and the last, the report states:—"Messrs. Stewart propose to freeze from surface to solid rock, &c." Now, Messrs. Stewart had absolutely nothing whatever to do with this proposal. It was entirely my own idea—and I believe it is quite an original one, as applied to bridge foundation. It was worked out entirely by me, both in plans and estimates, and was also gone into by the German bridge firm for confirmatory reasons. With regard to the third competition:—On page 13, paragraph 6, the credit for the finally approved and adopted design is wrongly given to Messrs. Stewart & Co. Now you are aware, sir, as Chairman of the Advisory Board, that I attended on several occasions and took notes of the various objections which members of the Board expressed to various features of design G in the second competition, and that I then stated that the alterations suggested and required could not be made to that design. It will also be remembered that the Board's letter of 18th August, 1902—demanding important alterations in

 the

the widths and loading of the various roadways—was sent to me. Further than this, information was furnished to me by you under date 11th September, 1902, in reply to certain specific questions which I had submitted to the Board, as to the lines which I might follow in preparing a new design for the third competition.

With the information thus obtained I prepared sketches for an entirely new design of cantilever bridge, with altered structural arrangements, and much more attention to ornate considerations than in the previous nine designs. These sketches were forwarded by me to the Maschinenbaugesellschaft Company for working out the details of the superstructure; and the finished plans of same, with my own plans for ten different systems of foundation, were sent in by me for an entirely new design, accompanied as before by a tender from Messrs. Stewart & Co.

Of course Messrs. Stewart & Co., like myself and my colleagues, were highly pleased to learn from the report that our respective designs were adopted, and tender recommended; and we are anxiously awaiting the acceptance of the tender; but Messrs. Stewart's responsibility in the matter has not begun yet, and will only commence when they are asked to deposit the £10,000 security demanded under the printed conditions.

In conclusion I would point out, that the conditions of both the first and second competitions demand designs and tenders. That in the first competition Messrs. Stewart were not recognised by the Government as the authors of the designs, as the plans were returned to me, and the premium was also paid to me.

Furthermore it was recognised that the designs and tenders for the subsequent competitions were being forwarded by me, and not by Messrs. Stewart, in letters from your Department under date of June 29th, 1900; January 29th, May 8th and 18th, 1901; January 8th and 25th, February 4th, August 18th, and September 11th, 1902; March 26th, April 9th and 16th, and May 2nd, 1903; addressed or forwarded to me, and that I was *de facto* the author of the whole of the ten designs, so far as the Government was concerned. Messrs. Stewart's several tenders being enclosed and forwarded with my descriptive matter, and specifications.

I have noted, since receiving the printed reports from you, that the third paragraph of the printed conditions for the second competition was possibly misunderstood in my office. This condition requires the name of the "author" to be indorsed on the designs, and my assistants, taking it to mean the author of the tenders, placed Messrs. Stewart's name on the various plans. This may have been misleading, but I am sure, however, sir, that you and your colleagues are quite aware of the real authorship of the designs, and know that I have spent two years on the work as well as large sums of money; while my German colleagues have spent many thousands of pounds working out the superstructure of the ten designs I have submitted to you. I, therefore, trust that you will at once take proper steps to place us right with the Government and Parliament.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 35.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Public Works Department, Sydney, 20 July, 1904.

I am in receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, in which you state that a serious injustice has been done to your colleagues and yourself in the text of the report of the Sydney Harbour Advisory Board, with regard to the authorship of the designs with which you have been connected.

In reply I have to call your attention to the fact that the conditions of tendering, upon which tenders were received, distinctly stated that "each design is to have all the plans, &c., throughout indorsed with the name of the author." In none of the designs referred to in your letter did any name other than that of Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. appear on any plan, specification, or other document, and that firm was always regarded by the Advisory Board as the party responsible for the designs and tenders received. With regard to your own position, and that of the German firm with whom you were associated, it was recognised by the Advisory Board that Messrs. Stewart & Co. had the benefit of your services as advisory engineers in connection with the preparation of their designs and tenders, but the Board were never fully acquainted with your relative positions in the matter until receipt of your letter of 24th October last, a copy of which I attach.

The information contained in that letter is embodied in a condensed form on page 10 of the report of the Advisory Board, and I fail to see that the report should require amending, as there seems no reason to think that any injury will result to either your colleagues or yourself from any statements contained therein.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 36.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney Harbour Bridge Report.

Sir, Sydney, 26 July, 1904.

I have to thank you for yours of the 20th instant (with enclosures) in reply to mine of the 12th idem; but am sorry that it affords no satisfaction with regard to the vital matter brought under your notice.

I am prepared to admit that it might have been an error of judgment affixing the tenderers'—Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s—names to the plans in the second competition; but, inasmuch as the conditions are not quite clear as to whether the name was to be the "author" of the design or the "author" of the tender, the error was pardonable. That it in no way misled the Board to believe that Messrs. Stewart & Co. were responsible for the designs is—quite apart from the correspondence referred to in my last—evident from the letter to Mr. Darley, printed on page 49 of the report, where it is stated the designs came from Germany, and that I am the advising engineer. Not

Not only the fact that the original premium was paid to me as the principal, but my letter also of 24th October 1904 (copy of which you enclose) both made it quite clear that Messrs. Stewart & Co. were *tenderers* only. The paragraph on page 10 of report, based on that letter so far as it goes, is quite correct; but, unfortunately, this paragraph is entirely contradicted by the statements on pages 7 and 11, to which I before called attention.

With regard to the injury done to myself and my colleagues in Germany, which you seem to doubt; I must point out that after the adjudication on the first competition—when a more elaborate specification and set of conditions were prepared, and a second competition invited—it was clearly implied—morally, if not legally—and was so understood, that provided the conditions were fulfilled one of the tenders would be accepted.

I may say that no one knows better than members of your Board that the many thousands of pounds expended by their authors on the designs they submitted, must have been done in the full belief that the bridge was to be built forthwith by the Government of the day. That fact alone would justify the placing of the tenderer's name instead of the designs on the plans to which you have referred, and had one of the tenders been accepted for the work, possibly the injury caused by the erroneous statements in the report would have been less serious.

As events have turned out, the Government that authorised the competition has now undergone an entire change; the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan (who you are aware personally knows the momentous part which I have taken throughout this costly competition) is no longer Minister for Public Works; and I have not the honor and pleasure of an acquaintance with his successor—Mr. Bennett. Moreover, it is manifest that the present Parliament will expire without being asked to sanction the acceptance of the tender for the accepted design. Therefore, unless something is placed on record at once, future Parliaments and Governments will only have the printed report to rely on for their information.

Under the circumstances, sir, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly arrange for an introduction to the present Minister for Works at an early date, in order that I may be enabled to explain to him in a few words the present position of affairs with regard to the design so unanimously recommended for adoption by the Board lately presided over by yourself.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 37.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, Department of Public Works, Sydney, 3 August, 1904.

With reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo, further respecting the Sydney Harbour bridge report, I have the honor to inform you that on the return of the Minister to town, I will bring your letter forward and arrange an interview as desired.

I have, &c.,
J. DAVIS,
Under Secretary.

No. 38.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sydney and North Sydney Bridge.

Sir, 279 George-street, City, 27 February, 1905.

As I am desirous of an interview with the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, I shall be much obliged if you can arrange for same, and kindly let me know at what time it will suit Mr. Lee's convenience to see me.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 39.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Designs and Tenders for the North Shore Bridge.

Sir, Sydney, 6 March, 1905.

You are no doubt aware that, in response to the request of your Department, I have supplied ten (10) separate designs, all accompanied by tenders, for the North Shore bridge. These designs include one which received the second premium in the first competition, and also that which was finally accepted and adopted as the result of the third special and limited competition.

This last design submitted by me on behalf of my colleagues (the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg), and myself in conjunction with tenders by Messrs. Stewart & Co., of this city, has been recommended for adoption by your Advisory Board "without hesitation" as the most satisfactory in either of the three competitions. "*Not only as regards its compliance with the conditions of tendering and provisions of the specification, but also in respect of the scientific design of the details of the superstructure, the substantial nature of the substructure, and its elegant appearance as a whole.*"

Under the printed specification and conditions of tendering supplied by the Government, it was provided that competitors must be prepared to find security to the amount of *ten thousand pounds* (£10,000), and to execute the contract agreement, for six months.

Considerably over that time has now elapsed, and I have so far had no communication from you as to the acceptance of the tender, and although one of the *unsuccessful* designs was offered to the Government for £8,000, no arrangement was made for the purchase of the costly *adopted* plans which have been retained, printed and published. The

The Government possess in these plans, not only the results of the wide experience of their authors, but the invaluable information, costing scores of thousands of pounds, gleaned from the other competing great bridge builders of the world, which has been crystallised so to speak, by your Advisory Board, and together with the results of their own wide knowledge embodied in the successful design, at our expense.

The ordinary remuneration to engineers and architects for such designs—the plans themselves still remain the property of their authors—is 2½ per centum on the amount of the lowest or accepted tender; but, in this case, the Government has retained the whole of the plans, and reproduced many of them.

While still hoping that the contract will very shortly be placed with Messrs. Stewart (for whom I am authorised to act), I shall be glad if the Government will pay at its early convenience the sum of *sixteen thousand and sixty-three pounds* on account of the plans, being 1¼ per cent. on the amount of tender, as per page 13 of printed report.

For your further information, sir, I enclose a memorandum giving more particulars as to details of the competition for this great and much wanted bridge, prepared by myself; and also a copy of an "Article" on the Sydney Harbour bridge, reprinted from *The Engineer*, of London, which shows that the illustrations to the same have been taken from reproductions of our plans, made at the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

I have, &c.,

NORMAN SELFE.

MEMO. for the Hon. The Minister for Public Works, by Norman Selfe, M.Inst.C.E.

[Enclosure.]

The successful competitor who furnished the *plans* that were *finally accepted* and recommended by the *Advisory Board*, and which were retained, printed and published by the Government.

The North Shore Bridge project had engaged the attention of several Governments, more or less, previous to 1890. In that year, however, Sir Henry Parkes appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into a proposed city railway connected with which was a North Shore bridge, and thence forward the construction of the bridge has been a public question.

The "Notes" by which the then Premier laid his views before the Royal Commission were prepared under Sir Henry Parkes's instructions by Mr. Selfe, who was thus brought into direct touch with the question. He subsequently gave evidence and submitted a design for the bridge before the Commission as an honorary witness.

Having otherwise an intimate knowledge of the local requirements in the case, and having as an engineer visited and inspected most of the then great bridges of the world, Mr. Selfe during the next ten years devoted much time to the consideration of the most suitable type of bridge for the site, and also inquired as to the relative merits of the world's great bridge builders.

The result was to show him that, notwithstanding the claims of America for rapidity of execution, and of Great Britain for solidity of construction, the greatest development of the art of the bridge builder was to be found in Germany, and that that was the home of the highest scientific design, combined with æsthetic proportions and economy of cost.

When, therefore, the Government of New South Wales advertised on the 4th July, 1900, for competitive designs for this bridge, and Mr. Selfe determined to enter the lists as a matter of business, he was (reluctantly as an Englishman) compelled to make arrangements with a German company for working out the superstructure, if he wished to be successful—since proved by the results. He himself undertook all the details of the substructure and approaches, as well as the estimates; and being a professional man, not a contractor, he arranged with a local firm of contractors to tender for the execution of the work.

This German firm—the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg—has also an immense establishment at Augsburg, and a third works at Gustavsburg, opposite Mainz on the Rhine. They employ about 10,000 hands; and had already built about 1,400 bridges, including the greatest arch in the world, when they became associated with Mr. Selfe in this matter.

The local firm of Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. was selected to tender, because it was already so well and favourably known to the Government as highly reliable contractors.

The Government necessarily understands the very great outlay that is involved in the preparation of designs for the minor bridges carried out in the ordinary routine of its own departments, and was thus aware that the great and responsible bridge-building firms of the world, would only submit designs for the colossal structure contemplated, with a view to a contract. It was, therefore, liberally provided in the conditions, that the Government would pay two premiums of £1,000 and £500 respectively. "*Partly* to recoup the tenderers for the trouble and expense in preparing the designs and particulars."

The Government thus recognised the fact that the competitors understood what was implied, viz.:—That the Government seriously proposed to build this bridge, and that the £1,500 offered as premiums would only be a "partial" payment for the cost of plans.

How far this is borne out is shown by the fact that subsequently, on the 21st July, 1892, the representative of one competitor offered his plans (for one design) to the Government for £8,000, and stated that they had cost £4,000 for the set.

In the first competition nineteen designs were reported upon—of these three were sent in by Mr. Selfe, with Messrs. Stewart's tenders attached. If the average value or cost is taken at only one quarter of that asked for, the "Fives Lille" Company's design, then the Government received £38,000 worth of designs and accompanying information for £1,500. This information embodied the varied ideas of the most eminent bridge builders of two continents, with regard to a bridge for which there was no precedent; and included the costly labour of their several staffs; it also held the more humble views of local engineers with perhaps a greater knowledge of the requirements. The Government was thus in a position to know exactly what could be done in the matter, and very closely at what cost. Mr. Selfe received the second premium of £500 for one of the German designs, shown on thirty plans and forty-eight sheets of calculations, besides specifications and particulars, which cost very much more for clerical work alone than the amount of the premium.

Not one of the first designs was accepted, but when the Government paid the premiums, the contract established by the conditions of the competition was no doubt legally fulfilled.

The Second Competitions.

Having the great mass of information supplied by the original tenders for its guidance, and under the advice of the very able Board appointed to deal with the second competition, the Government issued a second invitation for designs and tenders in May, 1901.

The conditions supplied to competitors on this occasion were in every way in marked contrast to those of the original competition, they were about sixteen times as voluminous and were most carefully drawn and definite to the smallest details, instead of being vague and indefinite as before. Besides this they were accompanied by plans and sections prepared at great cost. No premium was offered this time because there was a *primâ facie* understanding that Government was going on with the work, and there was a moral and equitable, although not a legal, undertaking that the building of the bridge would be given to the successful competitor.

No competitors of position would dream that the Government—while in possession of the designs and tenders already supplied—was again asking for many thousands of pounds worth of additional plans unless it meant that one of the designs was to be adopted; because the approximate cost of the bridge asked for could at that time have been very easily deduced from the original tenders. In the second as in the original competition, sketch plans were not admissible, but the fullest details and strain sheets were demanded. In the case of Mr. Selfe (who supplied six designs out of the twelve sent in) nearly forty draftsmen and assistants were employed in their preparation in Germany alone.

The twelve submitted designs were accompanied by about seventeen tenders, but, although no fault of the competitors, none were considered suitable, because the Advisory Board by that time required still further alterations to be made in the conditions with regard to loading, stresses, &c.

Three

Three of the designs, however, appeared to the Board "to deserve special consideration, as from them the final choice should be made"; and Mr. Selfe, the author of one of them, received a written communication, setting forth a number of amended conditions, and inviting him to modify the design to meet the Advisory Board's altered requirements.

As a consequence, Mr. Selfe attended several meetings of the Advisory Board, accompanied by Mr. Bohny, a leading bridge engineer, who came out from Germany specially from his company, and Mr. Stewart, and he took notes of the further modifications desired beyond those embodied in the written statement already supplied to him. He there and then informed the Board (as recorded in the printed evidence) that with the alterations desired and suggested (some being adoptions from his other designs) "it would not be the same bridge." And, again, that a proposed modification would upset the "design from beginning to end"—meaning that the modified bridge would not come under the advertised conditions, and would be an entirely new design prepared to the special instructions of the Board. He then made sketch plans of an entirely new superstructure embodying the modifications as per the Board's verbal and written requests, and he sent these sketches to Europe. There an entirely new set of designs and calculations were prepared for the superstructure, and in the meantime he personally prepared new proposals and plans for the foundations. In the course of the long and arduous investigations connected with the unprecedented conditions of the foundations, he ascertained also that by freezing the bottom of the harbour he could carry his foundations 166 feet deep down to the rock, and in the open, as cheaply as they could be carried only 90 feet to the clay in pneumatic caissons, as proposed by his great American and English rival competitors. Mr. Selfe in every case carried his foundations to the rock, as the result of his long personal experience of the bed of the harbour, and the trial cylinder subsequently put down by the Board thoroughly justified his judgment.

It may be here pointed out that this last *special design*, prepared on the detail instructions of the Advisory Board and not on the printed conditions, supplied to the general competitors, made up the designs for this bridge sent in by him to ten in number. It may be also stated here, that (unlike those of the majority of the English and American competitors, who generally stopped their foundations in the clay) every one of these ten bridges was founded on the rock. The Board, in the final report, *unhesitatingly* recommended this special design sent in by Mr. Selfe to their modified instructions, and added, "It is, in their opinion, the most satisfactory design received in any of the competitions, not only as regards its compliance with the conditions of tendering and provisions of the specification, but also in respect to the scientific designs of the details of the superstructure, the substantial nature of the substructure, and its elegant appearance as a whole."

The cost of this bridge, as per tender recommended on page 13 of the report, is £1,365,050.

This report has been adopted by the Government, and all the plans connected with the design have been retained; they have also been printed and published. Other designs have been returned to the competitors, as provided in the conditions.

Had this design been furnished by the late Sir John Fowler, who was for many years the consulting engineer to the New South Wales Government, his fee would doubtless have been 2½ per centum on the tender, or £34,126, and have been paid before the work commenced, whether the design was approved or not, as the usual and customary commission of engineers and architects in such cases. As it may be held that before the bridge can be built other plans of details must be made, and that those adopted by the Board must be considered more as sketch plans, for which 1¼ per cent. is the recognised fee, then the Government should offer Mr. Selfe, at the very least, the sum of £16,063.

A point may be raised to the effect that Mr. Selfe, by his own action, in selecting Messrs. Stewart & Co. as the local tenderers instead of tendering in his own name, has yielded up all his claims for consideration in the matter to that firm. It is only necessary in reply to say that Messrs. Stewart & Co. have executed the necessary documents to reinstate Mr. Selfe in his true position. The real relative positions of Messrs. Stewart & Co. and Mr. Selfe is well understood by the gentlemen who composed the Advisory Board and the officers of the Works Department who have been connected throughout with the bridge investigations. Messrs. Stewart & Co. state that they have been in no way responsible for either plans, specifications, or quantities, and the Works Department had a communication from the German Company in connection with paying Mr. Selfe the premium of £500 which establishes his position in that connection.

Should the Government raise the further point that although the period for which Messrs. Stewart & Co. have undertaken to find £10,000 security has expired it is only a question of time when the tenders will be accepted, then Mr. Selfe is prepared on behalf of all those associated with him in the matter to enter into an undertaking that on such acceptance, within a period, to be mutually arranged, the 1¼ per cent. payment for the plans shall become a payment on account of the contract as a portion of the amount of the tender.

A private customer has to pay an architect for plans whether he approves of them or not, if they are made to his instructions. In this case the Government has approved and has kept the plans.

NORMAN SELFE.

6/3/05.

No. 40.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Re *the Successful Plans in the Sydney and North Sydney Bridge Competition.*

Sir, 23 May, 1905.

Following are ten salient points connected with the recent North Shore bridge competition, which it seemed to me—as the representative of the successful competitors—should have been brought most prominently under your notice by your predecessor in office—the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan; because it was under Mr. O'Sullivan's administration that the competition was carried out, the various competitors undertook their lengthy and costly labours, and the final selection of a design—with the tender that was not accepted before his retirement from office—was made by the appointed authorities.

First.—To emphasise as facts—(*a*) That when the Government of the State resolved in July, 1900, to invite the leading bridge engineers of the world to supply designs for a bridge, with all the detail plans and tenders then asked for, it was well aware of the enormous expense which the response to such an invitation would entail on competitors. (*b*) That the Government had no sinister idea of getting tens of thousands of pounds worth of information simply by the payment of two comparatively nominal premiums, but asked for the designs and tenders because it considered that the bridge was required. (*c*) That designs were sought accompanied by tenders with a view to business, and just as a previous Government had acted in connection with the Hawkesbury Bridge, so it was now intended (as Parliament had refused to allow a syndicate of private capitalists to carry it out) that this great work should be done by the State.

Second.—(*a*) That legitimate competitors had no reason whatever to doubt the *bonâ fides* of the Government, or its intention to accept a tender for the most approved design submitted which fulfilled the conditions stipulated in the printed invitation; and that, therefore, those competitors who spared no expense and spent thousands of pounds in supplying the designs, detail plans, and schedules of quantities accompanied by tender rates as asked for, did so with a view to secure a contract, after the precedent established by the previous Hawkesbury Bridge Competition. (*b*) That the premiums advertised offered no inducement to *bonâ fide* bridge builders of standing, because the total amount of the same was only about one-tenth of 1 per centum on the previously estimated cost of the work.

Thirdly.—That as the advertised conditions did not admit of tentative sketch designs and approximate prices being forwarded as a preliminary, to test the Government requirements; but insisted upon

upon the supply of the fullest details for the information of the Minister, and the Government, in working drawings, strain sheets, and schedules; and, in addition, the exposure of the tenderers' business by his method of making up the prices and rates, there was a still further reason for competitors feeling assured that a successful tender would be accepted, and that the Government was serious in its intention of going on with the work when asking for such costly detail information, instead of estimates and general designs for the proposed bridge.

Fourthly.—That when all the information derivable from the designs and tenders received in the first competition had been collected and absorbed by the appointed officers, then, Government (with the advantage of the additional knowledge thus gained) advertised a second competition for further designs and tenders in May, 1901. That, in this case, unlike the previous one, Government furnished competitors with most elaborate plans of the site and lengthy specifications with regard to the conditions to be fulfilled in the design of the bridge; and that, therefore, if there had been any reason in the first competition to question the good faith and intentions of the Government in the matter, all doubt was removed by this second invitation to bridge builders; and a practical assurance (moral, if not legal) was implied, that that tender which best fulfilled the stipulated conditions would be now accepted.

Fifthly.—That a large number of the designs and tenders furnished in response to the Government's second request did fulfil all the stipulated conditions; and that among these were six sets which were supplied by Norman Selfe, in conjunction with his colleagues, accompanied by tenders from Messrs. Stewart & Co. That while several of these second series of designs were approved tentatively, but none absolutely, it was not because they were disqualified in any way, but because with the additional knowledge then in the possession of the able Board, and largely obtained, through comparing the rival designs, the Government now required further radical modifications to be made in the conditions in connection with roadways, stresses, loading, and so on. That three designs were, however, selected provisionally out of those submitted in the second competition.

Sixthly.—That the authors of these three designs—the writer being one of them—were asked to make the still further alterations necessary to meet the new conditions, and that while under discussion the writer distinctly and clearly pointed out to the Board (see the printed evidence) that such alterations would involve an entirely new design and new sets of plans and estimates. That it was reasonably obvious that Government would not call for this third great outlay by tenderers unless the acceptance of one of the tenders was now assured. That the writer in such belief sent in a complete new set of designs, plans, calculations, schedules and prices, to meet these new conditions, and that a responsible bridge engineer was sent out from Europe by his colleagues to meet the Board appointed by the Government.

Seventhly.—That as a result of this third and special limited competition (which was open and not under motto) as in the two previous ones, the Government Board reported unanimously and absolutely on every ground in favour of the superstructure designed by the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg, with the substructure by the writer, and the tender of Messrs. Stewart & Co., for £1,365,050.

Eighthly.—That these plans were not returned to the writer in accordance with the conditions, as was done in the other cases, but that all the documents pertaining to two sets of designs, were retained and appropriated by the Government who subsequently reproduced and printed the adopted set. That, consequent on such printing and publishing of the accepted design, it has become public property.

Ninthly.—That 2½ per centum commission on the tender price is the usual commission paid for plans and specifications for engineering structures, if the work is *not* carried out.

Tenthly.—That the successful competitors in asking Government for the reduced payment of 1¼ per cent. are sacrificing one-half of the ordinary remuneration for such information as they have supplied, in the hope that a speedy acceptance of the tender for the construction of the bridge will follow. And lastly, that it is not desirable in the interval until such acceptance, that the credit of the State should suffer by it being supposed that the Government has any intention of appropriating without payment, designs, plans, and tender for the approved bridge, which represents the aggregate experience of the greatest bridge engineers in the world, the wisdom and care of the Advisory Board, and an enormous expenditure of money by the writer's colleagues and himself.

NORMAN SELFE,
Memb. Inst. C.E.

No. 41.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

The North Shore Bridge Plans.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 23 May, 1905.

During an interview with you on the 6th of March last, I understood you to say, that until my explanation you were unaware of the claims of the successful competitors in the Great North Shore bridge competition, and that your predecessor in office, the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, had left no special minute bringing the actual position of affairs, with regard to the *three competitions* for the same, instituted by the Government, under your notice.

I have since asked that hon. gentleman—as he initiated the competitions—to kindly point out to you what enormous sums of money have been spent by competitors on the understanding that the Government was about to build the bridge, and to urge the claims of the successful competitors. I also do myself the honor to transmit for your further information a brief memorandum, setting forth ten salient points connected with the Governmental action with regard to the bridge—which Mr. O'Sullivan can, and will, no doubt, indorse—as a supplement to the information conveyed with my previous letter.

As my colleagues in Europe are most anxious to know what is being done, I shall be very glad to learn at your convenience, in reply to mine of 6th March last, that the matters therein referred to have had your consideration.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 42.

No. 42.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 26 June, 1905.

At my meeting with your Board yesterday, it appeared that I had not made the proposals very clear in my communication of 1st March last, to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works. There seemed to be an opinion on the part of some of the members, that with the payment of the 1¼ per cent., as mentioned for the original plans retained, the Government would still be under some obligation to the authors.

I would now correct that impression, the only obligation would be on the part of my colleagues and myself to return the money by its being credited to the payment of the contract sum, if the Government accepted the contract within, say, six months.

Under the alternative proposition of the Board, that the Government should purchase the copyright of the design as well as pay for the plans retained, then payment of the sum of £20,000 as mentioned would, of course, leave the Government absolutely at liberty to invite public tenders on the adopted design, the authors of the same having no claim for special consideration, should they be among the tenderers.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE,
for the Authors of the Adopted Design, North Sydney Bridge.

P.S.—I would add that the memos. of excerpts from my German colleagues' letter, which I read to the Board, only referred to the latter and alternative proposal; as they are still hoping to be notified that their tender is accepted.—N.S.

No. 43.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Secretary for Public Works.

Re *Design and Tenders for North Sydney Bridge.*

Dear Mr. Lee, 11 November, 1905.

As it is now eight months since I asked you—both personally and by letter—to give some consideration to my colleagues and myself as the successful competitors for the greatest engineering work yet contemplated in Australia, *i.e.*, "*The Great Sydney Bridge,*" and I am still without a reply, I trust you will pardon me for again addressing you. You will remember I then submitted for your consideration that the Government should either accept our tender or recompense us for the elaborate plans which had been approved, retained, reproduced, and laid before Parliament.

As the greater part of three years were occupied by, and enormous sums of money were spent upon, the ten (10) sets of designs—plans of which I forwarded with tenders to your Department—and as it is now over two years since our last design and tender (so unanimously and flatteringly recommended for adoption by your advisers) was sent in, I trust you will not think me importunate, sir, if I again call your attention to a few facts connected with this case with a view to show you that the honor and credit of the State is really involved in a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

You are already aware of the costly character of the designs submitted at the Government's request, because the report shows that one set of plans alone—for an unapproved bridge—was offered to the Government for £8,000; and I wish to show you that the bridge builders of the world were justified in accepting the Government's repeated invitations to compete for this bridge in good faith, and also that in going to such enormous expenses as were demanded by your conditions, they were in the full belief that the tender for the approved design would be forthwith accepted.

These are some of the grounds I would refer to:—

(*a*) Government did not ask for sketch plans or estimates sufficient to give an idea of the cost of the bridge proposed, but demanded costly detail plans in which the contractor was required to disclose the whole of his professional and industrial resources, and to lay bare his quantities, rates, and business methods to your Department. For this information premiums were offered and paid.

(*b*) Government, having this detailed information and designs fulfilling the advertised conditions, did not then accept a tender, but prepared amended conditions and instituted a second competition which, as no premiums were offered this time, could only mean it had been determined that the bridge was now to be built, and competitors responded on that understanding.

(*c*) With the further information thus received, Government again modified its views, altered the conditions, and instituted a third limited competition between three selected competitors of the second one, all of whom in again competing, of course, did so expecting that a tender would be accepted by the Government directly the Board's recommendations were handed in.

(*d*) Parliament voted money for preliminary works which was a further assurance to competitors that the bridge was to be carried out, who had thus a further justification for the great expenditure which they incurred.

(*e*) The Hon. Minister, your predecessor, stated in public on more than one occasion that Government was in earnest about the bridge, and would accept the tender recommended by the Advisory Board.

Having had no communication from you after the competition, for nearly two years, I asked you in March last was it the intention of your Government to enter into a contract with my colleagues for the work; and, on you stating that it was not so at present, I asked then that Government should forthwith pay the small commission of 1¼ per centum on the amount of tender for the plans retained; and further undertook that such sum should form part of the contract money if a tender was subsequently accepted within a reasonable period.

Your

Your Advisory Board asked me some time later whether such payment of 1¼ per centum would enable your Government to call for open tenders throughout the world on our designs and plans, and I replied that the designs were not formulated or the plans prepared for sale, but with a view to secure a contract; I further pointed out that in such an unrestricted competition, there might be a difference of more than £100,000 between the highest and lowest tenders—compared with which the price to be paid for the plans (£16,063) would be an insignificant amount. I, however, offered the plans unreservedly for the sum of £20,000 and confirmed the same by letter on the 26th June last, but so far have had no reply.

Subsequent correspondence with my colleagues has enabled me to say that the German Consul-General in Sydney is prepared to ratify my action, and to satisfy the Government that I have authority to act on behalf of the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg and its allied firms.

In conclusion, sir, I would most respectively call your attention to the fact that, while the months are passing, the reputation of New South Wales is suffering both in Europe and America through the long delay.

With half a century's experience of the requirements of this State, and a knowledge of the effect of similar structures in other great capitals of the world, my personal opinion is that this bridge (to cost only a little over £200,000 a year for six years) should be entered upon at once, but apart from this, I would urge upon you, sir, the fact that the interest of the State (now so much maligned abroad) demands a settlement of this matter one way or the other at your earliest convenience; I shall be glad to be able to communicate your reply to the eminent firms with whom I have had the honor to be associated in this costly and successful, but so far barren, competition.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 44.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Carruthers, Sydney, 19 December, 1905.

The North Shore Bridge projected by the Government of New South Wales ranks for several reasons among the greatest engineering proposals the world has yet seen.

It is certainly far the most stupendous and important work yet entered upon in Australia.

As you are aware many eminent engineers and bridge builders in Europe and America have entered into competition for a contract to build the same, and they have done so in consequence of the representations of the New South Wales Government, and the positive statements of responsible Ministers, that the bridge was to be built. They have furnished designs and tenders on the strength of these Ministerial statements to an aggregate value that may be set down at over £60,000.

It is a fact moreover, that ten of the most important and practical of these designs submitted to your Advisory Board, and valued at £20,000, were supplied by me, as the representative of my most eminent European colleagues and myself. These designs were accompanied by tenders obtained by me from Messrs. Stewart & Co., of this city.

One of these designs with a tender for its construction was furnished by me, not in response to advertisement, but to the special instructions of your Advisory Board, and on 25th November, 1903, the same was unanimously approved, and the tender recommended for acceptance in the most unequivocal and flattering terms. While other designs were returned to their authors, mine were appropriated by the Government, were copied at the Government Printing Office, were laid before Parliament, and have thus become public property.

I think you will agree with me, sir, that success by a local engineer in such an important and costly competition, opposed by the giant engineers of two Continents, might fairly be expected to bring to him recognition, honor, and recompense.

I am sorry, however, to say that our services, our heavy expenditure, and our ultimate success in this great competition have not yet been even officially recognised, and although Ministers had previously stated that "the Government meant business," two years have elapsed since your Board arrived at its unanimous decision, without our tender being accepted, or any communication being received by us.

About nine months ago I learnt from your hon. colleague, Mr. Lee, that the intentions of the State were changed, and that it was not now intended to build the bridge. I, therefore, asked your Government to pay us one half the usual commission for the plans retained, 1¼ per cent. on the amount of the tender. This sum of £16,063 I agreed should go towards the contract amount if a tender was accepted within a reasonable time.

Subsequently, at the instance of your Advisory Board, I offered the Government the whole of the plans, with the copyright of the design, for £20,000, and as I had no reply from either the Minister for Works or from the Board, I naturally concluded that the matter was settled on the latter basis, and that the sum of £20,000 would be down on the estimates. In that belief the German Consul-General has been fully authorised to ratify the transaction on behalf of my colleagues the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnburg, if the Government so desired.

The most intense interest is still felt both in European and American circles with regard to this great bridge, owing to the representations of a former Government, the lavish expenditure of time and money that has been consequent thereon, and the long continued inaction of Government in the matter. I therefore sought an interview at the Treasury to enable me to bring the true position of affairs before you. I understand, sir, that you are too busy to see me, so I now write, in the interest of the good name of New South Wales, to ask you as the head of the Government to kindly give this most important matter your early attention.

At the present time, when New South Wales is being so continuously and unwarrantably traduced in other countries, it is a pity, I think, that good grounds should continue to exist at home and abroad for adverse comment, and for aspersions on the honor of the State.

I

I forward with this a memorandum setting forth for your further information a number of facts connected with this bridge competition, and I trust, Sir, that your sense of equity and honor will enable me at an early date to report to the great European firms with whom I have been associated in this bridge business, that the extraordinary position so long existing has been now cleared up, but I wish it to be clearly understood that a contract is desired. We only entered upon the gigantic work of a second competition after both Sir William Lyne and the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, his colleague, had distinctly stated the Government intended to build the bridge. Payment for the plans appropriated is only asked for if the Government is not prepared to conclude a contract for the construction of the work.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

[*Enclosure.*]

APPENDIX to Letter addressed to The Hon. J. H. Carruthers, Premier and Colonial Treasurer, 19/12/05, by Norman Selfe, M.Inst.C.E.

(*A few notes on the Designs and Tenders for the North Shore Bridge*, supplied in response to the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, 4th January, 1900, to 16th March, 1903.)

Preliminary.

There were proposals for a bridge to connect Sydney with the North Shore of Port Jackson quite half a century ago, and there have been periodical agitations in favour of such a structure ever since. Government does not appear to have been much interested in the matter until the year 1878, when a deputation asked the Ministry to invite competitive designs for the much-wanted work. In 1880 the Government of the day opened negotiations with Mr. J. E. Garbett to construct a bridge at a cost of £850,000, and as a proof that Government was in earnest this gentleman had in 1882 to deposit £5,000, as security. This money was returned after a change of Government had taken place.

In 1887 the Government instructed officers of the Department of Public Works to take soundings in the harbour, and to confer as to the best form of bridge for the site.

In 1888 an influential deputation urged upon Sir Henry Parkes that the construction of the bridge should mark the centenary of the Colony. Several offers also were made to the Government about this time to construct the bridge.

In 1890 the bridge came within the sphere of practical politics, for in March of that year the Government of Sir Henry Parkes appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into a City Railway and the expediency of connecting the two sides of the harbour by a bridge.

This Commission reported—*inter alia*—in favour of a bridge as preferable to a tunnel.

In 1896 four Bills were introduced into Parliament to enable private promoters to make connection between Sydney and North Sydney. Two of these were for bridges and two for tunnels.

In 1898 these proposals were again before Parliament, but opinion at the time (both official and public) seemed to favour the railways on the two sides of the harbour being connected by a Government bridge, and no progress was made with the private bills to authorise its construction by a company.

In the same year a very representative deputation from the various municipalities on the north side of the harbour asked the Government either to take steps to put the bridge in hand as a Government work, or to assist private enterprise in the matter. The Government decided it was to be a public work, and in May, 1899, the then Secretary for Public Works submitted to the Cabinet a proposal to invite competitive designs and tenders throughout the world, which has been since carried out.

In October, 1899 (after many public meetings had been held, and there had been much agitation and correspondence in the daily Press) a deputation from the People's Bridge League obtained a promise, from the then Secretary for Public Works, that the Government's dealing with this important matter "would meet with no delay."

Owing to the very thorough manner in which the proposed bridge had been discussed during the inquiry into the syndicate proposals, by a Select Committee of Parliament, many estimates for the work had up to this time been made: and also, through the correspondence of experts in the public press, the approximate cost of bridges of various types suitable for the site, had become known very closely both to official and private engineers. There was thus no necessity whatever for the Government to invite tenders unless it was fully intended (as stated by Ministers) that the bridge was to be built.

The First Competition.

On the 4th January, 1900, the State Government advertised at home and abroad that they desired competitive designs and tenders for a bridge and approaches connecting Sydney with North Sydney, under a set of conditions which were printed and supplied to intending competitors, and which included connection of the bridge with the Milson's Point railway and the Sydney streets. These conditions, when read by bridge-building competitors, could only imply one thing, and that the Government *meant business*; because (although vague on many essential points) these conditions did not permit the preliminary submission of general designs and estimates, but demanded from competing firms the fullest, most elaborate, and costly detail plans, specifications, and schedules of quantities, entailing an expenditure that actually ran into tens of thousands of pounds.

As a further evidence to competitors that the Government was serious in its request, and really intended to accept a tender for the work in return for the great expenditure that was demanded from them, the conditions state in Clause 5 that "*partly* to recoup the tenderers" "two premiums—one of £1,000, and a second one of £500, would be paid" "*provided that the conditions laid down were* complied with"; the real recompense, of course, being the acceptance of a tender.

Even with this offer of two premiums the Government's proposal to let a contract was most unfavourably commented upon—particularly in America, and Professor Waddell, of Kansas City, representing an eminent bridge firm, wrote to Sydney that the successful competitor should have the ordinary commission of 5 per cent. in addition to the premium of £1,000, as payment for the enormous responsibility he was required to undertake, as well as having to deposit £10,000 as security with the Government when called upon. These people decided, under the circumstances, "not to touch the work."

It was originally intended that the designs and tenders should be sent in by 1st August, 1900, but the time was extended to the 1st September, when twenty-four designs were received, about two-thirds of the number being by responsible competitors, and worthy of the most serious consideration.

It should here be stated that although the Government's invitation excited a great deal of adverse comment in certain circles—owing to the vagueness of the conditions on most important points, and the comparative smallness of the premiums, for such a monumental work—yet several incidents occurred between the date of the advertisement and the reception of designs and tenders which further warranted competitors in their belief that a contract would be awarded, and thus justified them in incurring the great responsibility of the competition, coupled with the provision of £10,000 for deposit.

For instance, on 23rd July, 1900, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, speaking at a public function on the North Shore, said—"He was sorry to find that there was some uncertainty entertained with regard to the bridge." "He himself *had no doubt*." "The Government *meant business*." "He wished his friends to meet him there in three years' time," &c., to see the bridge, of course.

Expressions like this, from a responsible Minister of the Crown, in such special connection, had their due effect on competitors and their local representatives; and thus, relying on the good faith of the Government, many designs and tenders were received.

Leaving out of question the unscientific and impossible designs which were among those contributed, it is fair to assume that Government obtained information in this competition to the value of at least £30,000; in return for the £1,500 paid as premiums.

Subsequently

Subsequent to the issue of the printed conditions (before referred to) the Government appointed a Board of Experts to advise and report on the designs submitted; and in order to satisfy the great interest taken in this bridge, the plans were exhibited to the public in the Music Hall of the Queen Victoria Markets.

Acting on the award of the Advisory Board, the first premium was paid by Government for an English cantilever bridge under the motto "Sablazo," Mr. Crutwell, designer, Sir William Arrol, contractor. The second premium was awarded for a suspension bridge under the motto "In Suspense" (one of three designs sent in by Mr. Norman Selfe, Memb. Inst. C.E., of Sydney, on behalf of himself and a great company of European bridge builders associated with him, accompanied by tenders from Messrs. Stewart & Co., of Sydney), and was paid to Mr. Selfe.

The Board reported that the best of these designs were unsatisfactory, and that they could not recommend the acceptance of any tender, but did not inform the Government that such an unsatisfactory state of affairs was entirely due to the Government's own action, and could not be laid to the charge of the experienced bridge builders who had competed.

That the two great firms who received premiums complied with the printed conditions supplied to them is self-evident, and this fact should be made clear and emphasised, because the money would not have been paid to them had Clause 5 of the conditions—before referred to—not been complied with. Thus it will be seen that the "fiasco," about which Sir William Lyne spoke so strongly to a deputation, when referring to the unsatisfactory results of the competition, was not due to the shortcomings of the competitors, who had to put up with the loss of the contract they had worked for.

Thus some £30,000 worth of brains, labour, and material was practically wasted, so far as the authors of the designs were concerned through no fault of themselves, and the Government reaped the harvest of expert information supplied them by a comparatively nominal expenditure.

The tenderers under the first premium who thus failed are the greatest bridge-building firm in Great Britain, and were the contractors for the Forth Bridge, while those associated with Mr. Norman Selfe, in the second premium design, had already the experience gained by the erection of 1,400 great bridges on the continent of Europe and elsewhere. That both these competitors could have satisfied the requirements of the Board if they had been duly informed beforehand as to what was wanted is undoubted by the subsequent results.

The lowest tenders in the first competition were for cheap bridges of American design, which had decks of soft wood planks instead of steel, concrete, and wood blocks like the others. The Board at first recommended that the authors of these designs should be asked to submit fresh tenders in conformity with an entirely new set of conditions, and thought these bridges would then probably remain at a lower figure than the higher class bridges under other tenders.

The Board subsequently expressed the opinion that about six of the *bonâ fide* competitors should be asked to modify their tenders *to a new set of conditions.*

On the 26th November, 1900, Sir William Lyne, then Premier, speaking of the unsuitable designs that had been sent in, stated that it "staggered him" to think that people should go to the serious expense of preparing designs and then none of them be worth accepting. Sir William Lyne undoubtedly had good grounds for being staggered, because he could see the enormous expense to which competitors had been put, and knew that the authors and builders of the greatest bridges in the world were represented in the rejected designs; but he evidently was not at the time seized of the fact—as already stated—that the rejection of the plans and tenders was not the fault of their authors, but was due to the particular manner in which the Government had originally set out its requirements, which were now so materially modified.

As an earnest, however, to intending competitors in the future, that the Government would not again put engineers to such enormous expenses for futile reasons, the Premier further said—"He intended to bring in a Bill to enable the Government to go on with the bridge without reference to the Public Works Committee."

The Second Competition.

On the 26th February, 1901, Mr. O'Sullivan ordered particulars to be prepared for a second public competition for the North Shore Bridge, and on the 25th March following he appointed a new Advisory Board to deal with the designs and tenders.

On the 3rd May, 1901, this Advisory Board submitted a set of entirely new conditions under which it was proposed to invite bridge builders and engineers to again compete. These conditions (instead of being printed as in the first case, on half sheet of foolscap, under fifteen short clauses) now extended to twenty pages, and were accompanied by seven plans. There was, however, still no information given in them as to there being objections on the part of Government to any special types such as arched bridges (which subsequently caused the rejection of a number of magnificent designs) or any statement that preference would be given to other kinds, thus leaving competitors in uncertainty on a very vital point.

On the 17th May, 1901, the Minister for Works approved of these new and elaborate conditions, and Government advertised for designs and tenders to be sent in by the 28th February, 1902. This time was subsequently extended first to 31st March, and then to 30th June, 1902.

Owing to the fact—just referred to—that the conditions did not express the preference of the Advisory Board for any special type of bridge, competitors were again led to submit a number of alternative designs. Among these six entirely separate sets of plans and specifications, each for a different type of bridge, were prepared by Mr. Selfe and his European colleagues, and were sent in by him accompanied by tenders from Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., contractors of Sydney. As the obligation was imposed as before on tenderers to find £10,000 should Government require a deposit and no premiums were offered, it was this time more clearly implied and understood than before, that a tender was to be accepted for the design that satisfactorily fulfilled the stipulated conditions.

These designs submitted in the second competition were also exhibited to the public at the Queen Victoria Markets, where the Board met. On the 28th July, 1902, the Board asked Mr. Selfe to meet them there and informed him that his No. 1 cantilever design tendered for by Messrs. Stewart & Co., was provisionally approved, but still further alterations were now made in the conditions, and important modifications as described, were desired in the design. Mr. Selfe pointed out to the Board, that with such modifications to the No. 1 design, and with such alterations to the original conditions, it would mean another bridge altogether, and not be the same design—in fact it meant new calculations and new plans.

On the 16th August, 1902, the Board sent a progress report to the Minister, that none of the designs were approved, "but that three were selected for special consideration, as from them the final choice should be made."

The representative of these designs were Messrs. Arrol, for their cantilever bridge of the first competition; the American Bridge Co, for a suspension bridge; and Norman Selfe's No. 1 cantilever design as tendered for by Messrs. Stewart & Co.

After having formulated the radical alterations which they now required in the conditions that had so far been observed, the Board addressed letters to these three competitors on the 19th August, 1902, in which under five main heads and subsidiary paragraphs, the radical alterations to the conditions of the second competition that were to be observed in the third competition were set out. Amended tenders were to be sent in by 27th January, 1903. It may here be mentioned, that one change in the widths of the roadways alone made an alteration of thousands of tons in the weight of the bridge, and that although it might be attempted to connect the third with the second competition, it was in reality a third and entirely separate competition for another bridge altogether that was asked for.

The Third Competition.

The new designs by the three authors selected from the second competition, were opened on the 16th March, 1903, together with several informal tenders; but they were not on this occasion exhibited to the public. In April following, the Board conferred with representatives of the several competitors, and Dr. Bonhy, one of the leading bridge engineers of Europe (who is associated with the colleagues of Mr. Selfe, and the ten designs he sent in) came out to Sydney and attended with Mr. Selfe to offer the Board the fullest information as to the details of the designs in the latest competition.

After many conferences, and special inquiry into the feasibility of Mr. Selfe's proposals for founding the deep piers by a freezing process, the Board on the 23rd November, 1903, reported absolutely and positively in favour of the latest design by Mr. Selfe with the tender of Messrs. Stewart & Co.

Their

Their report says (together with much more that is highly complimentary to the author):—"Of the *tenders* submitted, we have no hesitation in recommending for selection that of Messrs. Stewart & Co. for the supply and erection of the bridge in accordance with their modified design." "This is the most satisfactory design received in either this or the previous competition, not only as regards its compliance with the conditions of tendering and provisions of the specification, but also in respect of the scientific design of the details of the superstructure, the substantial nature of the substructure, and its elegant appearance as a whole."

All the drawings in connection with this design sent in by Mr. Selfe, as well as those for the No. 1 cantilever bridge in the second competition, have been retained by the Government, while others have been returned to competitors. The more important of these approved plans for the accepted design together with the Department plans for the approaches to the bridge, and the Board's report, were all printed as a Parliamentary paper by order of 26th November, 1903.

It may here be pointed out that the very fact of Government preparing the plans for the approaches was a further guarantee to interested contractors that the invitation for designs of the main structure was a *bonâ fide* one.

Government returned rejected designs to their authors without any word of thanks, although competitors had fruitlessly spent time and money on their preparation, and also retained and copied the accepted ones without any communication being addressed to their authors through Mr. Selfe, who had supplied them.

On the 6th March, 1905 (after waiting for fifteen months without receiving any word with regard to the accepted and reproduced plans, or as to the intentions of Government with regard to the acceptance of a contract) Mr. Selfe saw the Hon. Charles Lee, Minister for Public Works on the matter, and ascertained from him that it was not intended by his Government to accept the tender. He then agreed that as the tender was for a very large amount he would on behalf of himself and colleagues accept from the Government, for the plans retained, one half the usual commission in such cases, viz., 1¼ per cent. on the amount of the tender, instead of 2½ per cent. Mr. Selfe also undertook in a letter of the same date that such commission of 1¼ per cent. should be credited to the contract if the tender was accepted within a reasonable period.

Acting under instructions from the Government, the Advisory Board met to consider this matter, and on June 20th following, asked Mr. Selfe,—Would the payment of a commission of 1¼ per cent. enable the Government to invite open tenders upon his designs throughout the world? Mr. Selfe pointed out to the Board that its individual members were well aware that if public tenders were invited for such an immense work on the plans he had supplied, the prices sent in might vary more than £100,000, therefore, the sum he agreed to take for the designs and plans that had been appropriated was comparatively an insignificant amount. The *bonâ fide* bridge-builders, it was further explained, had embodied all the experience of their immense staffs in these costly designs and plans, believing that whichever one of their number was successful in the competition would obtain the contract for the work, that they did not make plans of such value for other contractors of less experience to tender on. He, however, agreed under the circumstances, that by the payment of the sum of £20,000 it would cover the copyright of the design, and thus enable the Government to invite tenders for the same throughout the world. This offer was confirmed by letter 26/6/05.

Mr. Selfe then informed his colleagues—The Great Bridge Company, in Europe—as to the arrangement he had thus made, and in order to satisfy the inquiries of Government as to his authority in the matter, the German Consul-General was empowered to ratify the sale and release the Government from all further obligations in the matter on behalf of the German company associated with Mr. Selfe.

Mr. Stewart also wrote that he was in no way responsible for the designs, but had supplied the tenders to Mr. Selfe to be forwarded to Government. No reply was received either from the Minister for Works or the Board, and the report of the Board was never submitted to Mr. Selfe. It was, therefore, naturally concluded that the sum of £20,000 had been recommended by the Board for full purchase, had been approved by the Minister, and was on the Estimates for the current year in order to close the competition satisfactorily and honorably to all concerned.

After eight months had elapsed without any reply from the Minister for Works, nothing being heard as to the money being speedily forthcoming, Mr. Selfe again saw Mr. Lee on November 9th, 1905, and forwarded a second letter asking that some consideration might be given to this case; no reply, however, has been received, and the session has closed without the money being voted.

Comment both at home and abroad has been very trenchant with regard to the treatment of the competing firms generally, in return for their lavish expenditure, and particularly to the unsatisfactory position of the successful competitors, who supplied ten different sets of designs—of which two sets have been retained without a contract being closed.

These notes have been put together for the information of the Honorable the Premier, and the Government of the State, in the hope that justice may soon be done and New South Wales may be able honorably to face the world the next time she asks for favours from its engineers.

December 19th, 1905. NORMAN SELFE.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 December, 1905.

I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant, urging that payment should be made for plans drawn and preliminary work performed in connection with designs submitted through you for a bridge to connect Sydney with North Sydney, and to state that such letter has been referred to the Secretary for Public Works for report in the first instance.

I have, &c.,
C. J. SAUNDERS,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 46.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Hon. The Premier and Treasurer.

Dear Mr. Carruthers, 21 November, 1906.

My attention has been drawn to *Hansard* of August last, and particularly to some statements made by you in the House, when discussing my connection with the three North Shore bridge competitions in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

I am sure you had no intention either to misrepresent or to injure me, and feel certain that you will be glad to be put right where you evidently spoke from a complete misapprehension of the realities of this extraordinary and unique case. Will you, therefore, please note the remarks which I append on the parallel with excerpts from your statements as recorded by *Hansard*.

"*Hansard*,"

"*Hansard*," 14 *Aug.*, 1906, *page* 1102. *Statements by Mr. Carruthers.*

A.—A great deal that the Hon. member (Mr. Dacey) states to-night is either overdrawn unwittingly, by himself, or is without foundation.

B.—These gentlemen did not come and put in their tenders or their designs on any false pretence being held out to them.

C.—They first of all in the first competition, in 1900, submitted plans and designs, where there were two premiums of £1,000 and £500 offered for the first and second best designs. Mr. Norman Selfe's designs were not, I believe, either first or second.

D.—Government notified . . . that it reserved the right to publish those designs.

E.—Norman Selfe has lived long enough in this country to know that if a Minister talked like that he was saying so much arrant humbug, and that Parliament would bring them up with a round turn.

F.—If Mr. Selfe's claim is admitted, what position are we in? Every time the Government calls for designs or tenders for the building of a public school, or the construction of a railway, or any other public work, and refuses to accept a tender, it cannot refuse to compensate the unsuccessful tenderers for the pains and trouble they have been put to in responding to the Government's invitation.

Remarks by Mr. Selfe.

Although this Hon. member (Mr. Dacey) was absolutely unknown to me, and had never been interviewed, there is nothing in the report to show that he overdrew the case, or made any statement without a foundation; he, however, certainly omitted to mention some glaring features in connection with the treatment I have received, which he was, no doubt, unaware of.

These gentlemen,—that is, the companies with whom I have been associated,—like all other *bonâ fide* competing firms, put in their designs and tenders with one object only, and that was to secure the contract for the bridge, *which the Government distinctly held out to them.* This was done, first by stating in the printed conditions that the relatively insignificant premiums were only "partly to recoup them." This was confirmed by the fact that not only designs but working drawings and all details were required—*only necessary when a contract is to be sealed,* and never demanded before. Further, it was supported subsequently by the statements of Sir William Lyne and the Secretary for Public Works.

The Government, in 1900, invited competitive designs and tenders for a "Bridge and Approaches"—not a bridge only, please note. The first premium was then awarded to Mr. Crutwell for a bridge with approaches from Redfern, which involved the resumption of the west side of Pitt-street. The second premium was paid to me for a design for a bridge with approaches from Observatory Hill; other two alternative arrangements of approaches being also sent in by me. Although one of my routes has been practically adopted by the Government, and printed *with* the report laid before Parliament, yet nothing whatever is mentioned *in* the report about these approaches, for which designs were invited, and on which so much time and money was spent by me.

Mr. Carruthers is misinformed and is absolutely wrong here. The words of the conditions are—"The Secretary for Public Works reserves the right to publicly exhibit the designs." Nothing whatever is said about reproducing, copying, or printing, which has been since carried out. In the first competition the Government undertook to return all designs for which premiums were not awarded, and in the second competition undertook *to return all designs, the tenders for which were not accepted.* One of my designs, with all accompanying documents is still retained as well as the accepted set of the third competition.

I knew when Sir William Lyne stated that he intended to bring in a Bill to supersede the Public Works Committee by a special Board, in the case of the North Shore bridge, and that when the Government appointed such a special Board of experts to investigate and report on the whole matter of the bridge, that it was doing what had often been discussed as a proper way of investigating such highly technical questions.

And when Parliament subsequently voted some thousands of pounds to enable this Board of Experts to enter upon the work properly, I looked upon it as an undoubted endorsement by Parliament of the Government's action, and never doubted that competitors would receive honorable and just treatment.

There is absolutely no analogy whatever between my case and those here cited. In the first place the Government always supplies plans for school-houses and railways, and in the second place I have never asked to be paid for my tenders.

If the Government had spent £20,000 on the plans for this bridge in the usual way, and then called for tenders, no contractor would have dreamt of asking compensation because his tender was not accepted. Or had the Government paid an eminent European or American engineer, a commission for the design and plans, and then called for tenders, contractors would have no claim, and in either case there would have been only one design for the money; but the Government obtained, not only the designs but the calculations, strain sheets, detail specifications, and schedules, for more than a score of competing designs from the great bridge builders of the world by holding out the prize of a contract. The competitions extended over three years, and finally a design (one out of the ten sent in by me) with the modifications specially ordered, was accepted, and subsequently appropriated in direct contravention of the Government's printed conditions.

The very fact that the Government did not bind itself to accept a tender for an unsuitable design was the greater guarantee that it would accept a tender when an approved design was accepted.

For

For three years I worked personally at these designs and tenders, and where I supplied hundreds of pounds' worth of information my colleagues in Europe spent thousands. For three years since I have been kept on the rack of suspense, and now I am (unwittingly, I am sure, as I said before) grossly misrepresented. Such a case never occurred before in the annals of competition in public works, and I trust, sir, you will take immediate steps to do me justice, and secure the Select Committee of inquiry, about which—as I learned from *Hansard's* reports—you promised or favoured the appointment.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 47.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 20 December, 1906.

With reference to your letter of 21st ultimo, in regard to your claim in connection with the North Shore bridge competition, I am directed by the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to say that there has been no desire to misrepresent your attitude in the matter, nor can it be admitted that such has been done. The opinion of the Crown Law Officers is opposed to recognition of the claim in question, and under such circumstances, the Government is unable to entertain it, or aid in procuring a Select Committee to investigate the matter.

I have, &c.,
C. J. SAUNDERS,
Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 48.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Successful Designs for the North Shore Bridge.

Sir, 31 December, 1906.

I have yours of 20th instant replying to mine of the 21st ultimo on the above subject, and have to thank the Premier and Treasurer for his assurance "that there has been no desire to misrepresent my attitude in the matter." I, therefore, assume that the *printed inaccuracies I quoted* were the result of *inadvertence.*

Having supplied the Government with designs and plans valued at over *twenty thousand pounds,* I am justified in calling the attention of Mr. Carruthers to *further inaccuracies* by which I have been prejudiced in the eyes of the Government and Parliament.

I therefore enclose two papers—

(*a*) Copy of letter from Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., showing clearly that such firm had nothing whatever to do with the plans for the bridge, which they are persistently credited with, and that they were furnished to the Government by me.

(*b*) A memo. showing some misleading answers recently given to questions in Parliament calculated to do me an injury, and the *true answers to same* by way of notes.

With regard to the opinion of the Crown Law Officers referred to by you, I can say nothing, as *I have never seen* a copy of the same; but *I would most respectfully ask to be* informed on what grounds the law justifies the retention and copying of my designs and plans, in face of the printed contract in the Government conditions—"that all plans will be returned for which a contract is not accepted."

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 49.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, 27 February, 1907.

In reply to your letter of 31st December, in which you allege inaccuracies have occurred by which you have been prejudiced in the eyes of the Government and Parliament, I am directed to state that it would appear that two matters are in question, viz., your connection with designs and tenders submitted by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., and alleged misleading answers to questions to Parliament.

As to the matter of your connection with designs and tenders submitted by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., I have to state that it has frequently been referred to. The printed report of the Advisory Board, page 10, reads—"The tenderers for this design are Messrs. J. Stewart & Co., of 4, Mercantile Chambers, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. The design of the superstructure was carried out by the Vereinigte Maschinenfabrik, Augsburg, and Maschinenbaugesellschaft, Nurnberg, Dr. A. Rieppel, Chief Engineering Director, and Mr. F. Bohny, in charge of the Bridge Designing Bureau. Mr. Norman Selfe, M.Inst.C.E., of this city, acted as consulting engineer in connection with the modifications to the superstructure proposed by us, and was also responsible for the design of the substructure."

This was based upon a letter from you dated 24th October, 1903, and was before the Crown Solicitor when he gave his opinion that "Mr. Selfe or Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. are not entitled to any compensation for the preparation of the plans and tenders."

It is not clear how you have been prejudiced, since it has always been understood and clearly stated (*vide* answer to question 8 of 1st August, 1906) that you and the Maschinenbaugesellschaft Company, o Nurnberg, were associated with Messrs. Stewart & Co. in the matter of the designs submitted.

As

As to the alleged misleading answers to questions in Parliament, I have to state as follows:—

Respecting your note on the answer to question 3 (*a*), as per your memorandum, on page 7 of the printed report of the Advisory Board it is stated, with reference to Design No. 1 of Messrs. Stewart & Co. (the design from this firm selected for amendment), that "The deck system and longitudinal girders are somewhat scant in design, and when strengthened to meet requirements the amount of tender will be correspondingly increased." Several other matters are also referred to in the report in connection with this design, which show that it did not absolutely comply with the printed conditions.

Respecting your note on the answer to question 3 (*f*), as per your memorandum, the exact reply given by you (page 47 of printed report) was—"I do not think so; it would upset the design from beginning to end, and I think the only ornament wanted at the top is a sky line." The words—"you would not have this bridge" do not occur in this reply.

Respecting your notes on the answer to the question as to whether the third competition took place in the year 1903, and the selected competitors supplied further designs, plans, and specifications to the amended conditions as requested by the Board—

(*a*) It is clear from the answer to question 8 on the same evening that it was known by whom the plans were prepared.

(*b*) The design submitted was an amendment of that previously submitted, particularly with regard to the deck system. The main features of the trusses were, however, the same, and it could not be considered "entirely new."

(*c*) The three competitors selected from the second (1902) competition were requested to amend their *tenders*.

No *instructions* were given to prepare new plans, and while it is acknowledged that considerable trouble was taken in the preparation of additional information submitted by Messrs. Stewart & Co., this was done voluntarily.

Respecting your notes on the answer to question 7 (*a*), as per your memorandum, the perspective views submitted with Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s tender were reproduced in the report of the Advisory Board because they were of the design recommended. Any of the sketches of other designs which were also published in the same report might equally as well have been reproduced had the proprietors of the English journals so desired, and to engineers these would convey more information than the perspective views.

Respecting your notes on the answer to question 8 (*a*), as per your memorandum, the answer to this question has not been given in full in your letter. The answer as given stated that you and the Maschinenbaugesellschaft Company were associated with Messrs. Stewart & Co. The answer was in no sense incorrect nor misleading.

Respecting your notes on the replies to questions 11 (*b*) and 12, as per your memorandum, I must refer you to what I have already stated herein in *re* your notes on the question as to whether the third competition took place in the year 1903, and the selected competitors supplied further designs and specifications. It has not at any time been admitted that there was any third competition in the same sense as there were first and second competitions.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 50.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Accepted Designs for the North Shore Bridge.

Sir, 28 February, 1907.

I have to acknowledge yours of 27th instant, replying to mine of 31st December last, *re* the above.

I note first that you make no reference to a letter of Messrs. Stewart & Co., the *Tenderers* for the various bridges to *my designs*, copy of which I enclosed to you.

I further note that your whole communication is apparently based upon the fallacy which you enunciate in your first paragraph, when you refer to "*designs* and tenders *submitted* by Messrs. J. Stewart & Co." Therefore, as Messrs. Stewart & Co. had nothing whatever to do with any of the designs (*see* another copy of their letter enclosed) all that you say in this connection fails to touch the points raised by me.

Let me again make it clear—

(*a*) As the colleague and *representative* of the great European bridge builders associated with me, I alone am responsible to the Government for the ten designs and sets of plans sent from my office in response to the Government's invitation for *Designs*. These designs and plans were *submitted by me*.

(*b*) Messrs. Stewart & Co. furnished me with *tenders* upon those designs, which I forwarded with the plans to the Government.

With regard to the misleading answers in Parliament, I would point out that my references have been overlooked by you. In the first paragraph on page 2 of yours, it is stated the words, "You would not have this bridge," do not occur. I said they would be found on page 46 of printed report, and they are there.

You further say it is clear from answer to question 8 (1/8/06), "That it was known by whom the plans were prepared." Now Messrs. Stewart's letter shows that the answer to question 8, which you quote, was absolutely untrue. Stewart & Co., the *tenderers*, did *not* either prepare designs or plans, and did *not* submit them to the Government for the bridge.

As

As you still leave me in ignorance with regard to the report of the Crown Law Officers, may I again most respectfully ask to be supplied with the reason the Government has been justified in appropriating and copying some thousands of pounds' worth of information furnished by me, in the face of the direct contract to return all designs and plans for which a tender is not accepted.

I am, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

[*Enclosure.*]

Dear Sir, Electric Lighting Station, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, 14 December, 1904.

At your request, we have much pleasure in stating that all the plans and specifications upon which we tendered for the North Shore bridge, as well as the quantities, were submitted to us by you. While we were fully responsible as contractors, and prepared to find the stipulated security, you were responsible for the designs, so far as we are concerned.

Norman Selfe, Esq.,
Institution of Civil Engineers.

We are, &c.,
J. STEWART & Co.

No. 51.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Hon. The Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

North Shore Bridge Designs.

Sir, 19 April, 1907.

You are aware that in response to various invitations by the Government of this State, initiated in January, 1890, seeking designs and tenders for a North Shore bridge, I have for myself and as the colleague and representative of a great German firm supplied and forwarded to the Works Department, Sydney, ten sets of designs, plans, specifications, and other documents for that great structure.

You have also learnt that Messrs. Stewart & Co. submitted these designs as the basis of their several tenders to construct the bridge, and that although my last design was finally approved, and with a unanimous voice recommended for adoption, no tender was accepted.

After some time had elapsed and the printed conditions of the contract were not fulfilled, and as moreover I had contributed information worth at least £20,000 to the Government, I sought an interview with you in order to bring certain important facts under your notice. I, however, failed to obtain an interview, and was instructed to write.

On the 14th August, 1906—for want of knowledge of the facts—you made certain statements in Parliament with regard to the bridge competitions and my connection therewith, which were most grievously incorrect, and a great injustice to my colleagues and myself. Several very erroneous statements were also made by Ministers in answering questions in Parliament about the same matter, and in crediting Messrs. Stewart & Co. with the authorship of the designs.

On the 31st December, 1906, and again on the 28th February, 1907, I forwarded to the Treasury copies of a letter by Messrs. Stewart & Co. which made it quite clear that Messrs. Stewart & Co. have no part or lot in the supply of plans to the Government. Up to the present the receipt of those documents has not been acknowledged.

I have now to inform you that on the 18th instant I received a telephone call, and some person asked if I would receive the plans of the North Shore bridge. Not knowing whether it was a joke or an insult, I asked if a cheque for £20,000 was coming with them, and who was speaking? I was told there was no cheque, but that it was a *clerk in a Government store;* so I at once declined to treat the matter seriously in the absence of any official communication.

I feel it only due to inform you of this at once as I feel sure, sir, you would not sanction what would be equivalent to an insult to a friendly nation.

Leaving out my personality in the matter altogether the action is with one of the most eminent firms in Germany, from whom the costly and successful results of three years' labour have been received, and I cannot conceive that you would authorise such a communication from a subordinate officer, after the accepted plans had been copied and printed, creating a virtual appropriation and possession.

I enclose a copy of an official document which shows that I am fully authorised to treat for payment for the designs and plans, and I can refer you to the German Consul-General who has instructions from the German Foreign Office at Berlin in this matter.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 52.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, 23 April, 1907.

I am directed by the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant in regard to the designs, plans, &c., for the North Shore bridge submitted by you, and to say that he has asked for an explanation in the matters referred to therein, on receipt of which he will again communicate with you.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 53.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, 10 May, 1907.

With reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, in regard to your claim against the Government in respect of plans, designs, &c., submitted by you for the North Shore bridge, and complaining of the manner in which the plans were tendered to you recently,—which letter was acknowledged by me on the 23rd idem—I am directed by the Premier and Colonial Treasurer to inform you that inquiry has been made into your complaint, and that it is found that you were communicated with by telephone under the following circumstances.

In pursuance of the decision arrived at to return the plans, which were in the custody of the Department of Public Works, Messrs. J. Stewart & Co. were written to on the 17th April last, informing them that arrangements had been made to deliver the plans at their office. In reply they made a verbal request that the plans might be delivered to you. Thereupon one of the officers attached to the Stores Branch of the Department of Public Works was instructed to ring you up on the telephone and inform you that the plans were being sent, in order that you might be prepared to receive them.

Apparently the officers concerned assumed that Messrs. Stewart & Co. and yourself were working in conjunction, and that the request of Messrs. Stewart & Co. would be agreeable to you.

I am to add that Mr. Carruthers feels sure that, in view of the foregoing explanation, you will acquit the Government and the Department of Public Works of any intention to show you disrespect, or to treat you with any discourtesy.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 54.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

North Shore Bridge Plans.

Sir, 21 May, 1907.

I am in receipt of yours of 10th instant, replying to my letter to the Hon. the Treasurer of the 19th ultimo, with reference to certain plans for the North Shore bridge.

I would first note that you have again omitted to acknowledge the enclosure to my communication, which was this time a copy of a document attested under Consular seal; and you make no reference to my authority—thus shown—as the representative of those eminent engineering firms who were associated with me as colleagues in the bridge competition. It should, I think, be kept in mind in this correspondence, that we have furnished the Government with plans to the value of at least £20,000, including the successful design, and we thus feel entitled to some consideration.

With regard to the extraordinary telephone message which I received, you say "apparently the officers concerned," assumed that Messrs. Stewart and myself were working in conjunction; but you do not explain what officers you refer to, and what right they had to make such an assumption. As you have several times had copies of Messrs. Stewart's letter, in which our relative positions in the matter are clearly shown, I am sure it could not have been officers of the Treasury. Furthermore, it should not have been officers of the Works Department, because time and again that Branch of the Public Service has also had documentary evidence that Stewart & Co., were the tenderers only, and that the designs and plans came from me.

As a matter of fact, the Works Department has returned seven sets of these bridge designs direct to me, without any reference to Stewart & Co. at all, but has not so far, in this connection, forwarded any communication to me.

It would, therefore, appear that it must have been an officer of some other Department, who "apparently assumed" that a "ring-up" on the telephone was an appropriate ceremony to attend the return of the costly plans for a work to cost over a million of money.

I am loath to believe that the Government wishes me to make it known in Germany—and thus, of course, to the whole world of engineers—that this is the only reward they desire to be meted out to the competitors for the bridge.

That after designs to the total value of at least £60,000 have been sent in by competing engineers, who relied upon the good faith of the Government, the finally successful competitors are to have their plans copied and retained for years, and, ultimately—like a suit of garments that have been ordered on approbation and accepted and well worn—have them returned by the hands of a subordinate without one word of explanation. Unless I am further assured to such effect, Sir, I shall continue to believe that Mr. Carruthers and his Government intend nothing of the sort.

I note you say, "In pursuance of the decision arrived at to return the plans," Stewart & Co. were written to and they (very properly of course) referred to me; but I must make it clear that I was not then written to, and that right up to the present time I have had no communication whatever as to the following points:—

(*a*) By whom was the decision arrived at to return plans connected with the North Shore bridge competition?

(*b*) With which of the designs that have been retained by the Government were the plans connected that were proposed to be returned? [*Note.*—At present seven sets only have been returned to me out of the ten sets sent in.]

(*c*) Are any of the plans that have been copied and printed by the Government among those proposed to be returned?

(*d*) What was the reason, if any, for not informing me, when a decision of such an important subject, with which I am entirely concerned, was arrived at?

You

You must realise that it is not a light thing for me, that I should have laboured for years at these bridge competitions, and after enormous expenditure should have been successful against the rest of the world; but it is a much more important matter that the honor and fair fame of New South Wales should be upheld in its dealing with those who have acted in good faith on the representations of its Honorable Ministers.

The Honorable the Premier and Treasurer has expressed himself as agreeable for a Select Committee of the Assembly to inquire into these bridge competitions, and, therefore, I trust that in due time the full truth about them—at present not understood—will be known to the members of the Government. In the meantime, I shall be glad if you can arrange with Mr. Carruthers for an interview; I should like to be able to assure my European colleagues, without delay, that only fair and courteous treatment may be expected by them, and that what has happened was the result of a mistake.

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 55.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, 21 June, 1907.

In reply to your letter of 21st ultimo, in further reference to the matter of the North Shore Bridge plans, in which you ask for information on certain specific points, and also that the receipt of a document which accompanied your letter of the 19th April might be acknowledged, I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that the replies to the questions set out in your communication are as follow:—

(*a*) The Minister for Public Works decided that the plans should be returned, and the decision was concurred in by the Premier and Colonial Treasurer.

(*b*) The plans which it is proposed to return are those submitted in 1902 and 1903.

(*c*) No plans have been copied or printed by the Government except those illustrated in the Report of the Advisory Board, which includes sketches of all designs submitted by Messrs. Stewart & Co., and also by all other firms.

(*d*) The Government has always recognised Messrs. Stewart & Co. as the principals in the matter of these tenders. Your connection with the designs accompanying the tenders is quite understood by the Government, and though it was not deemed necessary that you should be informed of the intention to return the plans to Messrs. Stewart & Co., no discourtesy was thereby intended.

With reference to the future disposal of the plans, Messrs. Stewart & Co. were informed on the 18th April last, that, in consequence of your refusal to take delivery, they are being detained in the offices of the Public Works Department at their risk.

In accordance with your request, I also beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the document appointing you as representative of the German firm of engineers for whom you have been acting, which was enclosed with your letter of the 19th April.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 56.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Approved Plans, North Shore Bridge Competition.

Sir, 28 June, 1907.

I have yours of the 21st instant, in reply to mine of the 21st ultimo, and note as follows:—

In your first paragraph, subsections (*a*) and (*b*), referring to plans, you give no information as to the intention of the Government with regard to the specifications, strain sheets, schedules, estimates, and other documents which were forwarded by me with Messrs. Stewart's tenders.

In subsection (*c*) you suggest that *only sketches* were printed, and that all competitors in this matter have been treated alike. You suppress the fact that many of my drawings, which are not "*sketches*" have been printed also, and that in fact twenty out of the forty-four plates with the report are wholly or in part reproduced from my designs.

In (*d*) you say "The Government has always recognised Messrs. Stewart & Co. as the principals in the matter of these tenders." That is quite correct, but the Government *did not* recognise this firm in the matter of the designs, and paid the premium in the first competition to me. What you do not explain is this:—Why after having Stewart's distinct and clear repudiation of all connection with these plans, and knowing that they came from me, I was ignored in the matter later on?

Your second paragraph, to say the least, is most misleading, and in reply thereto I must point out that I cannot be responsible for any misstatements you may make to Messrs. Stewart & Co. Further, I must make it clear that no communication to that firm, on a matter in which they have no interest, can relieve the Government from their obligation to me as the author of the approved and copied designs.

I note that you have received copy of documents under Consular seal, but you have not said anything about Stewart's letter so many times referred to by me—copies of which were forwarded to you.

You also say nothing about an interview with the Premier and Treasurer, as asked for over a month ago. Will you kindly let me have an answer to that request as soon as possible, to enable me to communicate with my colleagues in Germany?

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

No. 57

No. 57.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, 2 August, 1907.

Referring to your letter of the 28th June, I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that it is the intention of the Government to retain the tenders submitted, including schedules and documents relating thereto. This has been done in the case of all the tenders submitted. As Messrs. Stewart & Co. have already been informed, the plans, specifications, and stress sheets will be returned, the Government not accepting any responsibility for their custody, and I should be glad to learn when you would like to receive these documents.

It is true that a greater number of sketches have been reproduced in the report of the Advisory Board of the designs submitted by Messrs. Stewart & Co. than of those of other tenderers, but this is due to the fact that in the two competitions Messrs. Stewart & Co. submitted a number of designs, whereas, in most of the other cases the competitors submitted only one. With regard to the statement that many of your drawings have been printed, it is presumed that you refer to two plates in Appendix K, showing the foundations of the main northern pier. As this was an important feature of the design, it was necessary to reproduce some of the schemes proposed, but it is not considered that improper use has been made of the plans accompanying the tender. It may be mentioned that in the sketches of some of the other designs the foundations are illustrated also.

The first, or 1900 competition, was quite distinct from the second competition, and the fact that the premium in the former case was paid to you has no bearing upon the later competition in which no premiums were paid. Your connection with the designs accompanying Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s tenders is thoroughly understood, and it is not considered that you have been ignored in the matter. However, as desired by you, acknowledgment is now made of the receipt of that firm's communication of the 19th April, stating that the tenders submitted were based on specifications and plans forwarded to the Government by you, acting for the Maschinebaugesellschaft of Nurnburg, and asking that this Government would communicate with you, who were responsible for the plans.

In regard to your request for an interview, I am desired by Mr. Carruthers to say that, in view of the fact that this matter has been very fully dealt with in the correspondence which has passed between the Department of Public Works, the Treasury, and yourself, he does not see that any good purpose would be served by his discussing the matter personally with you at the present juncture.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 58.

Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The North Shore Bridge Designs.

Sir, 15 August, 1907.

I have yours of the 2nd instant, and in reply to the several statements therein, I have the honor to point out:—

1. I have never raised any question about retaining the "tenders submitted" to which you refer.

2. The "schedules" of quantities which you say the Government also intends "to retain" were prepared, supplied, and delivered to the Government by me—not by the tenderers Messrs. Stewart & Co.

3. I am unable at present to reply to your inquiry about the proposal to retain a portion of those plans and documents which I formally "delivered" to the Under Secretary for Works many years ago, and which have ever since been retained by the Government. The Government is manifestly not yet seized of the more important facts connected with the several bridge competitions, as is evidenced by the remarks of Mr. Carruthers in Parliament on the 14th July, 1906 (*Hansard*, p. 1103), and by the tenor of your correspondence with me. It is thus abundantly certain that the whole matter of my connection with the several bridge competitions demands, not *ex parte* statements, but investigation and report at the hands of a competent and impartial tribunal before I can answer your question.

4. With regard to the reproduction of plans, &c., you have again been altogether misinformed, Messrs. Stewart & Co., no doubt, in the second competition "submitted" tenders on six sets of designs delivered by me to the Government, and this does account for the fact of there being five additional, so-called, "sketches." What however was referred to by me, and is of infinitely more importance, is the additional fact not mentioned by you that—apart from the "sketches"—fourteen (14) of the printed plates, published by the Government with the Board's report, are wholly or in part reproduced from the drawings and details of the accepted design, which design was supplied and "delivered" to the Government by me.

I forward with this a pamphlet printed in England, which shows conclusively that the Government has made this design public property; an inspection of the same by the Premier and Treasurer will, I opine, lead at once to the proposal to return the originals being rescinded.

5. In reply to your third paragraph, I would point out the following facts which show the bearing of the first competition upon the second one. The Government, as you truly admit, acknowledged me as the *de facto* competitor so far as the plans were concerned at that time by paying me a premium; but they did more than that to make my position clear, they addressed all correspondence to me personally; and when no tender was accepted they returned two sets of designs to me without any reference to the tenderers whatever.

The Premier of the day had then expressed his astonishment at the failure of this first competition, in which another competitor and myself had fulfilled the conditions set out and won the premiums. Then, after Ministers of the Crown had pledged the honor of the State "that the bridge would be gone on with when a *suitable* design was received," the Government forwarded to me personally an invitation to compete again, and supplied the new conditions to me without reference to any tenderers. In

In accordance with the *terms of those conditions* and in full reliance on the honor of the State at the hands of the Ministers, I "delivered to the Under Secretary for Works" six sets of designs, plans, schedules of quantities, &c., and in accordance with the *printed* form provided, Messrs. Stewart & Co. "submitted" tenders on those designs. When those designs had been adjudicated upon by the Board, five of them were returned to me without any reference whatever to Messrs. Stewart & Co., thus showing how the first competition bore on the second one, and that the recognition of my true position as the actual competitor and author of the designs was continuous throughout the first and second competitions.

6. You now acknowledge the receipt of Messrs. Stewart & Co.'s letter, in which the firm absolutely disclaimed years ago all responsibility for the plans, specifications, and quantities connected with the designs on which they "submitted" tenders, but, unfortunately, you altogether misquote it.

By reference to the further copy enclosed you will see that there is absolutely nothing in it, as you say, about the Maschinenbaugesellschaft of Nurnberg, or as to me "acting" for that firm. I was and am the only person responsible to the Government for ten sets of designs for the North Shore Bridge, which designs I "delivered" in accordance with printed conditions. Not being a contractor I found a most reputable firm to price my quantities and "submit" tenders in due form on my designs. There is nothing in the conditions which requires the author of the design to be the author of the tender also; and it was as the author of the tenders that Stewart & Co.'s name was endorsed by me on six sets of my designs. This was so well understood by the Government at the time, that—as stated above—five of those sets were returned to me direct as their author, without any reference to Stewart & Co. whatever.

7. The reason for the total change of front which has been adopted towards me since my last design was found "suitable" and Stewart & Co.'s tender approved, has never been explained. The errors in the Board's printed report, and the gross injustice thereby done to me were pointed out to the Chairman by me so long ago as July, 1904. Mr. Davis, in his reply, failed to see that any *injury* to myself would result therefrom, but as you see, my whole treatment from that time has been one long injury through Ministers non-acquaintance with facts. For the information of the Premier, I forward a copy of *Art and Architecture* with an article on the bridge competitions; as I am in no way connected with the journal and the article is by an independent expert, I hope in reply to have your assurance that Mr. Carruthers has perused it.

With regard to the refusal to grant me an audience "at this juncture" I am justified in believing that this indicates the intention of Mr. Carruthers—as soon as the new Parliament meets—to see that a Select Committee is appointed to investigate and report upon the whole question. For the present, I absolutely join issue with your statement that "this matter has been very fully dealt with in the correspondence."

I have, &c.,
NORMAN SELFE.

[*Enclosure.*]

Dear Sir, Electric Lighting Station, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, 14 December, 1904.

At your request we have much pleasure in stating that all the plans and specifications upon which we tendered for the North Shore Bridge, as well as the quantities, were submitted to us by you. While we were fully responsible as contractors, and prepared to find the stipulated security, you were responsible for the designs so far as we were concerned.

We are, &c.,
J. STEWART & CO.

Norman Selfe, Esq., Institution of Civil Engineers.

NOTE.—A copy of this letter was forwarded to the Treasury, addressed to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, with my communication dated December 31st, 1906. As it was not acknowledged a second copy was enclosed as before with my letter of February 28th, 1907. Acknowledged and misquoted, August 2nd, 1907.—NORMAN SELFE, 15/8/07.

No. 59.

The Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Norman Selfe, Esq., M.Inst.C.E.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 30 August, 1907.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosures (3) forwarded therewith, and to intimate that, pending a definite statement from you as to when you will be prepared to receive the plans and documents referred to in previous correspondence between this Department and yourself, they are being retained at your risk.

With regard to the last paragraph of your letter under reply, Mr. Carruthers wishes me to add that he gives no undertaking that a Select Committee will be appointed as soon as Parliament meets to investigate the matter at issue between yourself and the Government.

I have, &c.,
J. W. HOLLIMAN,
Acting Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1908.

[1*s.* 6*d.*]

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

(PAPERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPLICATION OF WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED, FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1907, a.m.

Report (with Annexures) of Committee of Public Officers appointed to Investigate.

William Sandford, Limited.

Sir, Sydney, 28 October, 1907.

We have the honor to submit our Report on the present position and prospects of William Sandford, Limited, in connection with the proposed advance by the Government to the Company.

William Sandford, Limited, was registered as a Limited Company on 5th July, 1901, the original subscribed capital being £60,000 in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 55,000 were allotted as fully paid to Mr. William Sandford.

The Company was formed for the purpose of acquiring from William Sandford, as a going concern, the undertaking known as the Eskbank Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, with the freehold land, comprising about 20 acres, on which the works stand.

On 21st October, 1905, the Company entered into the contract with the Government of New South Wales (hereinafter referred to as the "Seven Years' Contract") for the supply to the Government of iron and steel goods which, with the prices payable, are specified in the Schedule to the Contract. A copy of this Contract and Schedule is hereto annexed, and marked "H." This contract was to have come into operation on 1st January, 1907, but the time for delivery of pig-iron was, at the request of the Company, extended to 1st May, 1907.

Prior to the seven years' contract being let, the estimated value of all orders connected therewith was given at £84,116 per annum, or £7,010 per month, based on an output of 834 tons per month. Statement attached, marked "A," shows that, for the nine months the contract has been in operation, the total orders filled amount to 5,577 tons, valued at £41,446. This gives an average of 620 tons, and £4,605 per month; but it must be borne in mind that the blast furnace was not in operation until May, and the Railway Commissioners only commenced to operate on the seven years' contract in that month.

The average values, from 1st January to April inclusive, are £1,016 6s. per month, as against £7,476 4s. 9d. per month from May to September. In addition to the above, however, other Government orders were supplied during the same period under other contracts, as shown on Statement "B," amounting to 1,295 tons 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lb., with a value of £15,137 11s. 3d., making the gross total of Government orders for the nine months £56,583 19s. 2d., or an average of 764 tons a month, valued at £6,287.

The Company urge that the demands under the seven years' contract have been so heavy, as compared with anticipations, that they have lost outside trade. The preceding average figures go to disprove this, as the total monthly demands have only been 764 tons, as against 834 tons forecasted. It will be seen, however, that the averages for the later months are much higher; and it is quite possible where, as in this case, the plant is limited, that the bulk of orders for a particular line might cause embarrassment, when the gross total did not exceed anticipations. An example of this is the heavy orders for fishplates and fishbolts.

In fully-equipped mills, any increase in orders would be welcomed as an additional source of profit; but in the existing condition of the plant, with the blast furnace only just coming into operation, it may well be that the Company's contention is correct; and, indeed, we have proof of this in the number of Government orders turned away, amounting to some hundreds of tons, and the fact that the Company have had to buy in the open market to fill certain Government orders, which it was beyond the present capacity of the plant to supply in time.

In April, 1906, Mr. Sandford proceeded to erect on a piece of land, comprising about 56½ acres, situate near the works at Eskbank, a blast furnace, which, with its necessary machinery and appurtenances, was completed in May, 1907. To carry this out, Mr. Sandford procured from the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney an overdraft of £63,500.

On 14th February, 1907, the Company executed, in favour of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), a debenture operating as a first charge over its undertaking and all its assets, present and future, to secure an overdraft on its current account of £47,329 with further advances, repayable on demand.

To enable the Company to carry out this contract, it was necessary to take over the blast furnace erected by Mr. William Sandford, and to make additions to the rolling-mills, boilers, engines, steel furnaces, &c.

The blast furnace and site is valued at £100,490, and the ironworks and site at £77,313, together £177,803.

Work

Work was started at the blast furnace on the 1st May, 1907.

The cost of erection of the blast furnace, additions to the rolling mills, and the purchase of additional plant to enable the Company to partly carry out their contract with the Government, necessitated a large increase in the overdraft at the bank. This overdraft at the 30th September, 1907, was approximately £131,338 14s. 11d.—with a limit of £135,000—and the Company is still in urgent need of further capital to carry out the Government contracts.

Pig-iron has been hypothecated for an advance up to £10,000.

On 28th June, 1907, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Sandford and the Company whereby the former sold to the latter—as from 8th May, 1907—the blast furnace completed, and the piece of land (56½ acres) on which it was erected, and also all the portion then remaining unsold of what is known as the Eskbank Estate, consisting of about 406 acres of freehold land at Eskbank. This estate is referred to again in dealing with the present assets of the Company. By the same agreement, Mr. Sandford transferred to the Company his interest in the deposit made by him in connection with the seven years' contract. The consideration for this sale was £75,950, of which Mr. Sandford was to take £50,000 in fully-paid shares of the Company, the balance (£25,950) in cash to be paid on 1st May, 1914, with interest in the meantime at 5 per cent.

It has since been agreed between Mr. Sandford and the Company that shares to this amount shall be taken in lieu of cash, and that no interest shall be paid, but that the shares shall rank for dividend.

The share capital of the Company at present stands thus :—

	Shares.	£
Capital authorised—250,000 shares of £1 each		250,000
Capital at 30th September, 1907, issued and fully paid-up to William Sandford under agreement of 18th July, 1901 ...	55,000	55,000
Subscribed and fully paid-up in cash	18,807	18,807
To be issued as fully paid-up to William Sandford, in part payment of the purchase of his Eskbank Estate and Colliery, by agreement dated 28th June, 1907	50,000	50,000
Reserved for issue to certain of the Company's officers... ...	8,100	8,100
Balance—The available unissued capital of the Company offered for public subscription under prospectus dated 23rd September, 1907	118,093	£118,093
	250,000	£250,000

It was further agreed that Mr. Sandford's overdraft from the bank on the blast furnace, and all other debts owing by him to the bank on the transferred property should be (in effect) taken over by the Company, and an arrangement was made whereby all purchase-money paid on subdivision sales of land forming part of the Eskbank Estate should be paid to the bank, and the Company's overdraft credited with the amount so paid.

The position at the present time, therefore, is that the iron and steel works, the blast furnace, and the Eskbank Estate, are (by agreement) the property of the Company, subject to a first charge to the bank of £135,000—less credits for land sales—the total amount of which is now £8,221.

The bank also holds as security a guarantee given by Mr. Sandford to secure the Company's indebtedness to it, and as collateral security it holds 50,000 of the fully-paid shares originally allotted to Mr. Sandford on the formation of the Company, and also a mortgage over Mr. Sandford's private property known as "Eskroy Park," Bowenfels, which Mr. Sandford estimates to be worth about £5,000. The 50,000 shares agreed to be allotted to Mr. Sandford, under the agreement of 28th June, 1907, and the 25,950 shares agreed to be taken by him in lieu of cash have not yet been allotted.

Directors.

The Directors of the Company are :—

William Sandford, Governing Director and Chairman.
William Thornley, General Manager and Vice-Chairman.
Edwin E. Sohier, Manager of the Eskbank Estate.
John Huxtable, Representative in New South Wales.
George F. W. Dando, Sydney Representative.
John Sandford, Acting Works Manager.
W. Fitzroy Sandford, Interstate Salesman.

Production of Iron and Steel at Lithgow—As to quality.

The most important point of all to be considered in connection with these works is the success or otherwise of the undertaking entered upon to produce pig-iron, and iron and steel in various forms from the native ore, to meet the requirements of the Government Specifications.

On this depends the value of the undertaking to the State.

The records of the Government Testing Engineer at the Works, Mr. W. F. Burrow, give the following summarised results :—

Pig-iron.

This product, which forms the basis of the whole, must be judged (1) by the reports of the various foundries using it; (2) the demands for it in the open market, where it comes into competition with imported lines from all parts of the world; (3) its suitability for conversion into iron and steel at the works.

As to No. 1, the reports as to the pig used for higher-class foundry purposes have been most satisfactory—the only complaint having been made by pipe-founders requiring a highly phosphoric pig of a very fluid nature. Pig of the latter class is a low-grade product; it can be produced at Lithgow, and no doubt will be. The most valuable iron is now produced without difficulty, and compares favourably with

with the best products of the world. (2) Demands in the open market, and repeat orders, show that the pig is giving satisfaction. (3) The tests made of steel and iron produced in the works from the pig are satisfactory; the higher grade of pig is being converted by the Siemens-Martin process into steel of a character fully meeting the requirements of the Government Specification for the best class of this material; while the lower grade of white pig is found to be most suitable for conversion by the puddling furnaces into a wrought-iron equal to the best Farnley; and this product is now being used for draw-bars by the Railway Commissioners; elongations of no less than from 27 per cent. to 33 per cent. having been obtained, with a tensile strength of from 20 to 22 tons per square inch.

That such results have been obtained since the blast furnace started, and pig-iron first produced in May last, show that expectations as to the possibility of the successful establishment of this most important industry have been more than realised.

Inadequacy of present Plant.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that the Company's existing plant is quite inadequate to carry out all of the Government orders. Many incomplete orders have remained on hand for months, and urgent reminders have frequently been sent by the Comptroller of Stores, Railway Department. Owing to delays, contract scheduled items have been indented from England, and other orders under contract have had to be placed elsewhere.

Market Prospects as to sale of Iron and Steel products from Lithgow.

It has been stated that these works have not been able to cope with the demands of the Government alone. On account of the general prosperity of the State, there has been great activity in the Government Departments, such as Public Works, Railways, &c. The figures submitted show the average monthly value of orders at £6,287; increasing from a few hundred pounds in January to £15,137 of completed orders in September. To forecast the monthly demand for the remaining six years of the seven years' contract is impossible; but we think a Government demand to the value of £10,000 a month might be perhaps assumed, if the works are placed in such an efficient state as to enable them to deal with orders, and, perhaps, even to add lines not at present included to the contract schedule.

As to the outside market, the Company have had for years a good demand, notably in the west, for bar, sheet, and galvanized iron. This market may have been to a certain extent temporarily lost, owing to the confusion in the business, consequent upon the new operations of this year, but if so it is recoverable. The Company have already secured considerable sale for pig-iron, not only in this State, but in Victoria, South Australia, and even in New Zealand; 4,371 tons having been delivered—the orders in many cases being "repeat."

With regard to the sale of pig-iron outside Government contracts, separate figures are available, but it is difficult, on account of the lack of system, to trace the sales of bar and sheet iron. The rates at which these products are sold are of great importance, as showing the possibility of the Company competing with imported lines and making a profit. With regard to pig-iron, the estimated cost of production, at Lithgow, is at present £2 15s. a ton, while on a large output it is thought possible by the management to reduce this to £2 5s. Of the 7,260 tons sold since the furnace started in May, the 2,889 tons supplied to the Government averaged £3 10s. 8d. per ton on trucks Lithgow, showing a profit of 15s. 8d. per ton. The price obtained for the balance of 4,371 tons sold in the open market varied from 60s. a ton (on trucks, Lithgow) for export, up to as much as 72s. to 74s. for Sydney market, while considerable quantities were placed at 67s. (special contract with Hoskins & Co.).

The imported pig-iron used in manufacturing pipes in Sydney during the last five years has been estimated at 69s. 3d. per ton. To compete with this price, and allowing 6s. a ton freight from Lithgow, the price on trucks at Lithgow would be 63s. 3d.; but when it is considered that the iron used for pipes is a cheap class it would, we consider, not be unreasonable to assume that an average of 65s. a ton can be obtained on trucks at Lithgow for the whole of the output sold, while any duty on pig-iron, or advance in the market rates, would admit of the above price being increased.

On the above assumption, the profit on the output of pig-iron would amount to 10s. a ton on present cost of production, and 15s. to £1 a ton on an increased production with a good market, while the pig-iron used in the works for production of iron and steel shows a fair return which is carried on to the various lines manufactured.

The following are the average selling prices of the remaining products on truck at Lithgow—according to a statement supplied by the Company:—

	Government.			Outside.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bar Iron and Steel—1906	9	10	0	9	6	8
Do 1907	10	10	0	9	14	8
Galvanized Iron—1906	.....			21	0	0
Do 1907	17	12	0	20	12	6

The output of the Bar Mill in the year 1906 was 6,309 tons, and in nine months of 1907, 6,748 tons, of which some was used for conversion into manufactured lines, such as fishplates, bolts, and spikes, while £49,079 worth was sold. The cost of production in 1907 of bar iron appears to have been approximately £7 12s. 6d., showing a profit of about £2 a ton, exclusive of expenses of management. The cost of production of steel sections is not definitely known, but is said to approximate to £9 4s. 6d. per ton under present conditions; further, as the steel and iron in the above gross production cannot be separated, it is impossible to arrive at the profit on this branch of the industry. That large profits have been made in the past on re-rolled scrap seems indisputable, but the system, or lack of system, prevents their being stated here.

Unissued Capital.

With a view of obtaining more capital for the purpose of erecting additional steel furnaces and subsidiary plant for the conversion of pig-iron manufactured at the blast furnace into steel (bars, sheets, &c.) for the purpose of supplying the New South Wales Government with all requirements under the seven

seven years contract, and to increase the output and extend operations generally a prospectus was issued dated 23rd September, 1907, inviting subscriptions for 118,093 shares of £1 each, being the balance of the available unissuad capital of the Company.

The shares were offered to the public, payable as under :—

5s. on application.
5s. on allotment.
10s. within two months from the date of allotment.

Applications were only received for about 18,400 shares of the 118,093 shares offered for subscription.

The applicants are now awaiting decision of the Directors as to allotment of shares, and in view of the present position of the Company's affairs, the Directors propose to return the moneys paid on the applications for shares offered under the prospectus of 23rd September, 1907.

Government Assistance.

The public not having responded as readily as was expected, and it being imperatively necessary that the Company should receive immediate financial aid to enable it to carry out its obligations under the seven years contract, the Government was approached by the Governing Director and Chairman of the Company, with a view to some assistance being given, it being alleged that in endeavouring to faithfully carry out the seven years contract, the Company had lost a lot of private business, in which they had been able to make large profits, and that on some of the schedule items under the seven years contract they were supplying to the Government at a loss.

This may be so, but the Company entered on the business with their eyes open, and it must be here mentioned that they have been working on a large Bank overdraft for some years, as shown hereunder, and prior to entering on the seven years contract.

	£	s.	d.
Overdraft at 30th June, 1904	41,163	7	9
30th June, 1905	35,843	6	4
30th June, 1906	60,638	12	9
30th June, 1907	125,358	5	4
30th September, 1907	131,338	14	11

During the same period the following amounts have been paid as dividends :—

Year ended 30th June, 1905...	3,005
30th June, 1906...	6,042

Liabilities and Assets.

The following Balance Statement prepared by the Company's Accountant shows the position of affairs as at 30th September, 1907 :—

Liabilities :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited...				131,338	14	11
Pig-iron account	6,500	0	0			
Government deposits interest account	253	12	6			
Wm. Sandford's blast furnace account	65,041	8	0			
Current account	57,928	16	8			
Accrued interest	1,614	17	9			
	£131,338	14	11			
William Sandford...				77,622	0	3
Sundry creditors				26,616	16	11
Capital and reserves and undivided profits				89,083	13	7
Capital	72,807	0	0			
Reserve account	10,000	0	0			
Ironworks and blast furnace p/l account	3,489	1	8			
Colliery p/l	1,787	11	11			
	£88,883	13	7			
New shares	1,000	0	0			
	£89,883	13	7			
				£324,661	5	8

Assets :

Blast furnace and ironworks—						
Blast furnace	95,607	15	10			
Do site	5,683	0	0			
	£101,290	15	10			
Less depreciation	800	0	0			
				100,490	15	10
Ironworks and site...	92,313	2	1			
Less depreciation	15,000	0	0	77,313	2	1
				£177,803	17	11

Freehold

5

	£	s.	d.
Freehold Estate (Eskbank)	49,198	0	1
Colliery	19,834	9	2
Sydenham and Bulli Land (£1,000), (£40)	1,040	0	0
Carcoar and Cadia Leaseholds (Iron Ore), (£4,738 15s. 4d.), (£125 5s.), Siding and Plant	4,864	0	4
Debtors, including deposits on Contract	26,758	15	3
Stocks	45,162	2	11
	£324,661	5	8

It is quite clear from the above statement that the overdraft at the Bank has been brought about by the erection of the blast furnace, and the additions to the ironworks, rolling mills, boilers, engines, steel furnaces, &c. The blast furnace and ironworks plant together are valued at £177,803 17s. 11d., which more than covers the overdraft.

The profits in connection with the blast furnace from 29th April to 30th September, 1907, are shown by a statement prepared by the Company's Accountant to be £5,699 0s. 1d., and the furnace can unquestionably be worked at a good profit.

Over £100,000 have been expended on the blast furnace and the purchase of site out of borrowed capital, which means a very heavy interest charge on future profits.

	£	s.	d.
The Eskbank Estate is valued at	49,198	0	1
The Company's Colliery at	19,834	9	2
Sydenham and Bulli land	1,040	0	0
Carcoar and Cadia Leaseholds from which the iron ore is obtained	48,864	0	4
Sundry debtors	26,758	15	3
Against this latter amount must be set sundry creditors £26,616 16s. 11d.			
Stocks...	45,162	12	11

The lease of the Carcoar Iron Mine (about 30 acres) is for twenty-one years from April, 1902, with an option for renewal for a further ten years, the royalty being 8d. per ton and the dead rent £2,500 per annum.

The Cadia Iron Mine Lease (334 acres) is for sixteen years from September, 1907, with an option to determine at end of first year—Royalty, 8d. per ton and dead rent £100 first year, and thereafter £1,000 per annum.

In dealing with the assets it is impossible for us to say what their present value may be without further investigation.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure as per the Cash-book at Lithgow Office for fifteen months ended 30th September, 1907, are shown hereunder :—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts for year ended 30th June, 1907	170,834	11	11
„ for three months ended 30th September, 1907 ...	38,452	10	6
	£209,287	2	5
Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1907	196,441	4	10
„ for three months ended 30th September, 1907	41,529	15	10
	£237,971	0	8
Expenditure, fifteen months	237,971	0	0
Receipts, fifteen months	209,287	2	5
*Excess expenditure over receipts	£28,683	17	7

The want of working capital is apparent from the above figures, and the Company could not have possibly carried on without an increasing overdraft from the Bank.

The Bank's overdraft limit has now been reached.

Attached (marked "F") is a letter addressed to us from the Governing Director and General Manager (William Sandford, Limited) setting forth the cause of the Company's present financial difficulties and suggesting further improvements to the Lithgow Ironworks generally, amounting to £45,000—so as to afford facilities for an increase of business, and to enable the Company to carry out its contract with the Government.

It is also mentioned by the Governing Director and General Manager that to place the working capital in a satisfactory condition, a sum of £25,000 is required.

The Company has been a good customer of the railways, freights amounting to a considerable sum having been paid, as the following figures will show :—

	£	s.	d.
Year 1905	7,413	1	10
„ 1906	11,614	8	4
Nine months, 1907	20,240	0	8
Included in this item is freight on the following :—			
Iron ore from Carcoar, 27,059 tons	5,417	19	0
Freight on limestone, 11,716 tons	1,181	5	5

Hereunder

NOTE.—This excess of expenditure is explained by the fact, as shown by the books, that the expenditure includes money spent on new plant machinery, tools, &c., during the period stated. It does not mean a loss on trading account.

Hereunder it is shown that the Company is also a large employer of labour :—

Colliery Returns.

	Tons.	Wages.	Average No. of men.
September, 1907—Three months ended ...	10,410	£1,555	46

General Works.

September, 1907—Nine months ended	£49,397	670

Blast Furnace.

September, 1907—Nine months ended	£15,071	296

Ore Fields.

September, 1907—Nine months ended	£5,307 11s.	75

Totals.

Year 1905.	Year 1906.	Nine Months 1907.
£34,596	£46,370	£49,397
	10,823	15,071
		5,307
£34,596	£57,193	£69,775 = £161,564

With additional plant and careful management, which is lacking at present, the Company should be able to carry on a large and successful business.

Improvements of Works and future Output.

The existing works consist of a large number of units thrown together as demand arose, with a total disregard of system or relation to each other. The blast furnace alone is a complete, well-arranged unit—the new 24-inch mill is well arranged in itself, but its relation to the adjoining units leaves much to be desired. The blast furnace is capable of producing 1,200 tons of pig a week, or, say, 60,000 tons a year. It is not proposed, nor is it at present necessary, to extend this plant, but it is capable of economical extension.

Following the pig-iron from the blast furnace through the works, the first weak point is met in the lack of steel furnaces for the conversion of the pig-iron. It is proposed to expend £20,000 on the erection of two 15-ton Seimens-Martin basic furnaces, and these are, in our opinion, necessary to enable the output of the blast furnaces to be used to advantage, and to meet demands, notably at present, for railway construction material. These and the puddling furnaces (£5,000), as well as being the most costly items submitted, are the most urgently needed. The remainder of the items making up the £45,000 which it is proposed to expend on plant, represent no more than is, in our opinion, needed to put the works in reasonable working order. On some of the items, such as the remodelling of the bolt shop, we might dwell at length, but it is useless to labour one unit where all need attention. Briefly, we consider that the judicious expenditure of £45,000 is necessary to make the works fairly efficient to deal with the items it is at present intended to produce, and, generally, we concur in the list of improvements submitted by the Company in their letter.

With these improvements and good management, Mr. de Burgh considered it reasonable to suppose that the output would be :—

Blast furnace	60,000 tons.
Steel furnace	30,000 „
Puddling furnaces	15,000 „

Representing finished products for sale, as follows :—

Pig-iron, say	30,000 tons.
Steel and iron bars, sections, and plates	30,000 „

The latter figure includes all dealings with scrap, as well as the lines produced wholly or in part from the pig.

Allowing 10s. a ton profit on the 30,000 tons of pig-iron, and £1 a ton on 30,000 tons of other products, the gross earnings should be, approximately, £45,000 per annum.

This estimate of the output might be correct, while the estimate of the profits, being entirely dependent on the markets, might not be realised.

We thought it advisable to ask the Company to submit an estimate of the output and profits which they anticipated, in the event of the proposed improvements being carried out; and, in their letter dated the 24th instant ("G") attached, they estimate the total output of the blast furnace at 60,000 tons, and the profit thereon at 10s. a ton, or £30,000 per annum. They further estimate an output of 30,000 tons per annum from the rolling-mills, with a profit of £1 per ton, or £30,000 per annum.

This estimate places the total profits at £60,000 per annum, but the Company proceed to state that making due allowances for stoppages, strikes, or other interference with the works, a fair estimate of the profits would be from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum, which closely agrees with Mr. de Burgh's estimate.

It will be noticed that the Company, when framing their estimate, take credit for the total output of the blast furnaces—viz., 60,000 tons at 10s., or £30,000—while Mr. de Burgh's estimate allows only 30,000 tons of pig iron for sale at 10s.; this difference is due to the Company allowing a profit of 10s. a ton on the pig-iron supplied to the works, while Mr. de Burgh only allowed a profit of £1 per ton on the finished article. By whatever means the figures are arrived at, the result is much the same, and the realisation of these profits, or it may be much greater profits—or, on the other hand, a deficiency on the estimate—depends entirely upon the market and the success of the Company in obtaining orders for the lines produced.

In view of the fact that the Government orders under the seven years contract have been estimated at £10,000 a month only, it may appear an impossible task to place 30,000 tons of pig-iron, and 30,000 tons of bars, shapes, sections, galvanized and other plates on the Australian market in a year; but a consideration of the Statement "C" attached, showing the quantity of iron and steel exported from England only, to Australia and New Zealand, for the eight months ending 30th August, 1907, will show that the estimated output of the Lithgow Iron Works, as given above, is a trivial matter as compared to the demand.

Taking

Taking first the pig-iron, we find that in eight months of 1906, 33,107 tons of British pig-iron entered Australia; while in the same period of 1907 the quantity amounted to 19,546 tons only. These figures take no account of American or Continental pig, and still show that in 1905 the consumption in eight months exceeded the total output of pig which we have allowed for Lithgow to sell in twelve months, while it seems fair to assume that the reduced importations in 1907 are due, at all events to some extent, to the Lithgow iron coming on the market.

Taking the whole of the list attached, it will be seen that no less than 244,155 tons of iron and steel were imported from Great Britain alone into Australia and New Zealand in the eight months ending on the 30th August. This total includes a number of manufactured lines, such as iron and steel rails, iron and steel wire, wire-netting, tinned plates, nails, and bars and sections, which Lithgow could not produce at present, amounting to perhaps, on a very rough estimate, 50 per cent. of the total, but this leaves no less than 122,000 tons of iron, which it is fair to assume might, under favourable conditions, be manufactured at Lithgow.

Omitting 30,000 tons of pig, 92,000 tons of general manufactured iron remains against the 30,000 tons output of the Lithgow Works, which we have assumed, and it certainly seems reasonable to suppose that the failure of the works, if such occurred, would not be due in the face of these figures to the want of a market. Before leaving the consideration of this statement, we must select one item from the official list of imports—that is, galvanized sheets. It will be seen that while we have estimated the total output, other than pig-iron, of the Lithgow Works at 30,000 tons per annum, no less than 65,154 tons of galvanized sheets were imported into Australia and New Zealand in the last eight months, equal to 86,537 tons per annum, or nearly three times the total estimated output of the Lithgow Works in a year, of all classes of bar, sheet iron, and steel. The present selling-price of galvanized iron ranges from £17 to £24 a ton, and taking £18 a ton all round, the import of galvanized sheets alone represents no less than £1,557,666, in comparison to which figures for a single line, the output of the Lithgow Works of £30,000 per annum for all sheets, bars, and sections, for which a market has been assumed at a profit of £1 a ton, appears insignificant.

Management of Works.

The management at present leaves much to be desired. The General Manager, Mr. Thornley, is taken up with financial difficulties, and while an experienced man has been engaged for the sheet mill, and another is on the way from Europe for the blast furnace, there is no cohesion. Mr. Thornley should devote his whole time to the works, a proper system of costing should be installed, and the Board strengthened by the addition of an outside member, preferably, if the Government advance money, a Departmental Engineer, to keep a general oversight on all operations.

Amount of advance.

We note that the present application of the Company is for an advance of £70,000, whereas the amount first applied for was £50,000. We are, however, of opinion that as a matter of business the additional £20,000 applied in the manner we have above indicated would be advantageously spent, and it is needed to place the Company in a thoroughly satisfactory position.

Based on the above-mentioned estimates and suggestions, the scheme of repayment would stand thus:—

	£	£
Estimated annual working profit		45,000
Less:—Management expenses	6,000	
Interest to Bank (4 per cent. on £130,000)	5,200	
Annual instalment in repayment of Government advance	14,000	
Interest on advance at 4 per cent. first year (diminishing by £560 per annum)	2,800	
Depreciation, repairs, and renewals	12,000	
Contingencies, reserves, &c.	5,000	
	45,000	45,000

Suggestions.

If it be decided to make an advance of £70,000, we submit the following suggestions:—

1. That £25,000 be advanced immediately for the purposes of working capital.
2. That the balance of £45,000 be applied in the erection of the new plant indicated by the Company's statement of 22nd October instant, and be paid by the Government by monthly instalments as required, subject to certificate of expenditure being given by a Government representative—such new plant, so far as possible, to be manufactured in New South Wales.
3. The advance to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent., payable half-yearly.
4. The principal (£70,000) to be repayable on demand, with a proviso that such demand shall not be made if repayment be made by ten half-yearly instalments of £7,000 each, the first of such instalments to be paid on 31st December, 1908.
5. The advance to be secured as follows:—
   (*a*) By a debenture covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, to rank *pari passu* with the debenture now held by the Bank.
   (*b*) By a charge on the fully paid-up shares issued, or agreed to be issued, to Mr. William Sandford, as purchase-money under agreements of 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907; such charge to rank *pari passu* with the Bank's charge thereon.
6. That the present arrangement between the Bank and the Company, whereby the Bank is allowed to appropriate the purchase-money paid on subdivision sales of the Eskbank Estate in reduction of the general overdraft be allowed to continue; but that subject to this the Bank allow the present overdraft to continue, if required, until the Government advance is paid off.

7. That arrangements be made that so long as any part of the money advanced remains owing to the Government, a representative of the Government shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and for this purpose the qualifying number of shares (100) shall be transferred, in trust, to such representative by Mr. William Sandford, at par, and be re-transferred, at par, on the repayment of the advance and interest thereon.
8. That the whole arrangement be embodied in an agreement between the Government, the Bank, the Company, and Mr. William Sandford, to be prepared by the Crown Solicitor.
9. That the costs incurred by the Government in relation to the matter be paid by the Company.

If it be decided to advance £50,000 only, we suggest that £15,000 be applied as working capital, and £35,000 towards new plant, and that the half-yearly repayments be £5,000 each. Other arrangements to stand as above.

We have, &c.,
W. H. FORREST,
G. E. BRODIE,
E. M. DE BURGH.

The Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C.,
Premier and Attorney-General.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT of material supplied under the seven years contract to 30th September, 1907, compared with estimated orders.

The estimated quantity of orders under contract, before the seven years contract was let, as given in the printed report of the Board of September, 1905, based upon returns for five years prior to 30th June, 1905, is :—Estimated weight, 10,000 tons per annum; estimated value, £84,116 per annum—at rates given in Sandford's tender. This amounts to a monthly output of 834 tons, valued at £7,010.

The quantities actually supplied under the seven years contract, including supplies to persons contracting with the Government, are as follows :—

(Railway Commissioners commenced to draw supplies in May only.)

	Weight.				Value.		
	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	£	s.	d.
January ...	34	10	2	2	544	11	11
February	46	11	0	18	619	19	7
March ...	90	5	2	21	1,135	14	6
April ...	142	18	2	20	1,764	18	2
May ...	661	6	1	23	5,436	15	1
June ...	599	18	1	12	5,846	11	5
July ...	903	11	0	10	5,773	6	9
August ...	634	7	0	15	5,292	12	0
September ...	2,463	13	3	1	15,031	18	4
	5,577	2	3	10	41,446	7	9
Average for nine months ...	620	0	0	0	4,605	3	1

Average for months of January, February, March and April, £1,016 6s. a month.
Average for May, June and July, August and September, £7,476 4s. 9d. a month.
Estimated average for the remaining three months of year (day), £10,000.

STATEMENT B.

MATERIAL supplied to Railway Commissioners on orders prior to their operation on the seven years' contract, and not included in Statement A.

1st January to 20th October, 1907.—	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	£	s.	d.
71½ lb. fishplates ...	252	19	2	16	2,593	1	3
71½ lb. fishbolts ...	18	16	0	0	333	14	0
Square dog spikes ...	22	14	0	0	249	14	0
Cast steel crossings ...	43	7	3	4	1,084	14	9
,, fishplates ...	18	14	1	22	22	7	10
,, castings ...	0	18	2	26	48	19	7
Bars and sections ...	901	15	0	0	9,825	0	0
Galvanized iron ...	54	0	0	0	980	0	0
	1,295	5	2	12	15,137	11	5
Total seven years' contract—Statement A....	5,577	2	3	10	41,446	7	9
Total as above...	1,295	5	2	12	15,137	11	5
Gross total	6,872	8	1	22	56,583	19	2

Monthly average—764 tons £6,287

STATEMENT

STATEMENT "C."

Iron and Steel exported from England only to Australia and New Zealand.

English Board of Trade Returns, for eight months ending August, 1907.

	Australia.	New Zealand.	Total.
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Wrought-iron bars and sections	23,170	9,204	32,374
Iron and steel rails	49,929	12,800	62,729
Wrought-iron and manufactures thereof	3,516	1,335	4,851
Iron and steel wire	2,786	3,921	6,707
Iron and steel wire, manufactured netting, &c.	15,813	3,086	18,909
Cast-iron	2,397	1,923	4,320
Iron and steel plates	8,317 4,160	2,337 2,304	17,118
Galvanized sheets	49,765	15,389	65,154
Tinned iron plates	9,434	.....	9,434
Nails and rivets	2,231	.....	2,231
Belts	2,671	.....	2,671
Steel ingots	626	.....	626
Steel bars and sections	12,121	4,910	17,031
Total	.....	.....	244,155

Pig-iron.	1906.	1907.
Australia	33,107 tons.	19,546 tons.

STATEMENT "D."

W. Sandford, Limited.—Freight Accounts.

	£	s.	d.
1905.—Freight paid on Railways	7,413	1	10
1906.— "	11,614	8	2
1907.—Nine months only	20,240	0	8
Included in this item is freight on the following :—			
Iron ore from Carcoar, 27,059 tons	5,417	19	0
Freight on limestone, 11,716 tons	1,181	5	5

STATEMENT "E."

William Sandford, Limited.

Wages—Not including officials or Trade Expenses.

	General Works.	Men.	Pay Roll.		
			£	s.	d.
1905	Average for year	358	34,596	0	0
1906	" "	480	46,370	0	0
1907	To 30th September—9 months	670	49,397	0	0
	Blast Furnace.				
1905	Average for year	Nil.	Nil.		
1906	" "	148	10,823	0	0
1907	" 9 months	206	15,071	0	0
	Ore Fields.				
1905	Average for year				
1906	" "				
1907	" 9 months	75	5,307	11	0
			£161,564	0	0

Totals, 9 months.

1905.	1906.	1907.
34,596	46,370	49,397
.....	10,823	15,071
.....	.....	5,307
34,596	57,193	69,775

STATEMENT

STATEMENT "F."

The Representatives of the Government, Lithgow.

Gentlemen, Lithgow, 22 October, 1907.

As verbally requested by you, we herewith submit a statement showing the present position of our Company :—

As you are doubtless aware the rolling-mills have been in existence about thirty years, twenty-one years of which Mr. Sandford has been practically proprietor. The works have been maintained principally by executing orders for Government requirements and private trade in rolled iron and steel. Until a little over five years ago very little other work was executed. About this time, however, the operations of the Company were extended, and additional plant was put down for manufacturing railway points and crossings for the Railway Commissioners and Construction Department of Public Works. Later, the manufacture of steel castings was added, and an additional 4-ton steel furnace erected. A proposal was then made to manufacture pig-iron from the raw material of the State, and the State Government called for tenders, and we being the only tenderers, our tender was accepted and signed on the 23rd October, 1905. The contract consisted of the manufacture of pig-iron, rolled iron and angles, tees, flats, rounds and squares, galvanized iron, black sheets, fish-plates, and fish-bolts, the sizes of which were described in the contract. Before entering the contract we asked the Government and Railway Commissioners what quantities were likely to be required. As no quantities could be given, we were furnished, as a guide, with the quantities supplied for the previous five years, and on this information we tried to provide sufficient plant to enable us to manufacture what we expected would be sufficient to meet the probable requirements. However, experience has proved that the requirements have been very much in excess of what was anticipated, either by the Government or ourselves; consequently, in order to try and keep faith with the Government in regard to our contract, we have been compelled to lose our private trade. Even now the orders on our books for Government requirements alone are much in excess of our capacity to supply promptly. Added to this, we are finding that there is a great scarcity of wrought-iron scrap, and it is with considerable difficulty that we are able to keep our mills constantly running on this account alone.

The Blast Furnace.

In connection with the erection of the blast furnace we found that it was a very much more expensive plant to put down than we had been led to believe. One of the reasons of this was that, after our contract was let, and before orders could be placed for the material, a considerable increase had taken place in the price of metal and machinery. Several thousands of pounds had to be paid in duty for the imported portions of the plant, as much as 20 per cent. being paid for all ironwork and the stoves. We had got fairly going with the erection of the blast furnace when our consulting engineer strongly advised us to put down a duplicate blowing engine, so that in the event of the engine we already had breaking down, there would be no fear of disasters owing to the want of blast. In the interests of safety we purchased a turbo blowing engine, which, together with the engine-house appliances, added at least another £5,000 to the original estimated cost. Altogether the expenditure of the blast furnace exceeded considerably the original estimated cost. The blast furnace was started in the beginning of May, and has worked very successfully up to about ten days ago, when there was a scaffold formed. As this has been cleared away, the furnace is on a fair way towards its full make again, as there is no real damage done. The steam hoist for lifting the hopper wagons up to the top bins has been fixed, together with the truck drop, so that it may be fairly stated that the blast furnace is a complete and up-to-date plant, and no further capital need be invested in this plant for some time to come.

Carcoar Railway Siding.

A railway siding of 1½ mile has been put down at Coombing, near Carcoar, right into the face of the iron ore, over which the Government trucks and railway-engines can pass. As a consequence iron ore can now be delivered at the blast furnace very cheaply, costing about 7s. 6d. per ton. The average cost of the pig-iron has been about £2 15s. per ton, the cost for the last month was about £2 10s., but with a greater output (which is intended) this cost can be considerably reduced, and we are satisfied that the blast furnace will prove itself a profitable undertaking. Our difficulties are not at the blast furnace, but the old works.

Old Works.

Since the contract commenced we have spent a considerable amount of money in the old works, viz., a new 15-ton open hearth basic steel furnace, with all appliances. A new fish-plate punching-machine, a new 24-inch bar mill, which is now practically ready for work, a trial having taken place on Saturday last with satisfactory results. To work this mill economically it will be necessary to make considerable improvements in the shape of labour-saving appliances, live rolls, &c., so as to do away with the excessive amount of hand labour. This mill should turn out from 50 to 80 tons of steel per shift, or, say, from 100 to 150 tons every twenty-four hours, working night and day. The present steel furnaces are barely sufficient to provide the mills with material to keep them going, so that to keep the new 24-inch mill constantly running we should require at least two new 15-ton steel furnaces. When these are provided we should at least double our output in the mills of steel bars.

Sheet Mill.

Our sheets are made from steel. The present mill is capable of being duplicated at a comparatively small cost and would then turn out double the quantity of sheets we are now producing.

Wrought-iron.

As before mentioned, great difficulty is being experienced in getting wrought-iron scrap. It is, therefore, proposed to alter a number of the present heating furnaces to puddling furnaces. We have just erected four new puddling furnaces, two of which are now in work. It is also proposed to erect six additional puddling furnaces and put down a new shingling hammer. The addition of these furnaces and plant would make us fairly independent of the supply of scrap, as we should then utilise to a greater extent the pig-iron produced at our blast furnace. It is impossible to run a blast furnace without producing a fair quantity of what is called inferior iron for foundry purposes, but which is highly suitable for puddling. The additional puddling furnaces will enable us to use up all the low grade pig-iron and will supply our mills with sufficient wrought-iron for our seven years' contract with some to spare for our private trade.

Bolt

Bolt and Nut Department.

The building in which this Department is situated is about the oldest in the works and is very unsuitable and badly arranged for bolt manufacture. But this trade has grown from year to year, and was never laid out with the intention of having so much plant as we possess. The present plant is not sufficient to meet the requirements under the contract for fish-bolts, and it is proposed to build a new bolt shop, also procure a few additional up-to-date machines, and we should then be in a position to supply the contract, and the Department would be relieved of the necessity of indenting large quantities, as they could be made and shipped direct from the works to their destination. There are other improvements suggested, such as tramways and cranes, for cheapening the handling of material. An estimated cost of the improvements is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Two new steel furnaces...	20,000	0	0
Two new boilers	1,400	0	0
Four travelling cranes—			
Two for steel furnaces			
One for 24″ mill	2,800	0	0
One for yard			
To complete 24″ mill	1,000	0	0
Bolt machines, new workshop	4,000	0	0
Steam hammer and new puddling furnaces	5,000	0	0
Sheet mill, duplication and close	2,000	0	0
Annealing furnaces	500	0	0
Galvanized shop—Additions and improvements, new rolls, shears, and general improvements	3,300	0	0
Sundry additional improvements	5,000	0	0
Total	45,000	0	0

We are confident, with the expenditure of the abovenamed amount, we can considerably reduce the cost of manufacture, and we expect to effect a saving of at least £1 per ton on the finished iron and steel turned out, and our mills should, when everything is complete, be capable of turning out at least from 1,500 to 2,000 tons per month. With the present method of working, we are only just about clearing expenses in the ironworks, and have to rely on the blast furnace for profits.

Working Capital.

In addition to the above amount, it will be necessary to place the working capital in a satisfactory condition, and, in this respect, we certainly require £25,000. This would enable us to pay outstanding accounts and give us a reasonable margin for carrying on the business; so that, altogether, we ask the Government to come to our assistance to the extent of £70,000. We are advised that we cannot take in any of the money offered by the small shareholders for shares under our recently-published prospectus; but, in any case, it would not be satisfactory to have small shareholders in the business, as the conditions under which such prospectus was issued have altered materially.

We should be glad to give any further information that the Government may require, and we feel quite sure that we will be able to pay off the advance within a reasonable time.

Our proposals for repayment are as follows :—

(1) It is proposed to apply such advance as follows :—
- (*a*) £25,000 to be advanced immediately for purposes of working capital.
- (*b*) The balance of £45,000 to be applied in the erection of new plant, &c., to be paid by the Government, monthly, as follows :—£9,000 per month, or as certified to by a Government officer—such new plant (with the exception of that which cannot reasonably be produced in the State) to be manufactured in New South Wales.

(2) It is proposed that the principal and interest be paid as follows :—
- (*a*) Interest at 4 per cent. to be paid half-yearly, on the 1st April and the 1st October in each year, on the amount for the time being owing.
- (*b*) Principal to be repaid as follows :—By deduction by the Government of 5 per cent. from amounts payable by the Government to the Company, to commence from 1st January, 1909, but, in the event of such deductions not amounting to £500 in any one month, the Company to pay the Government the difference. It is anticipated that the deductions of 5 per cent. will amount to £1,000 a month.

(3) The following securities are offered to the Government :—
- (*a*) Second mortgages to be given forthwith for the whole of the assets.
- (*b*) Security of the seven years contract in respect to deductions, as set out in proposal 2b.

Hoping the Government will give favourable consideration to our request.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
(WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED.)
W. SANDFORD,
Governing Director.
WM. THORNLEY,
General Manager.

STATEMENT "G."

Eskbank Iron and Steel Rolling-Mills,
Eskbank Collieries, Eskbank Estate,
Lithgow, New South Wales, 24 October, 1907.

E. M. de Burgh, Esq., Lithgow.
Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th instant, and in reply, we wish to state that the information supplied to you verbally as to the quantities to be turned out, and estimated profits to be made, was as requested by you the maximum output we might reasonably expect, viz., 60,000 tons of pig-iron from the blast furnace, and 30,000 tons output altogether in the rolling-mills per annum. We

We think we could fairly estimate, taking the year round, that we could make a profit of 10s. per ton on pig-iron; this would make £30,000 per annum.

The maximum amount of pig-iron we could use in the rolling-mills—that is, the steel and puddling furnace—would be about 30,000 tons, or half of our output at the blast furnace. Charging this pig-iron at 60s. to the rolling-mills, would still leave a profit of 10s. on the total output of pig-iron.

In addition to this, we anticipate being able to make at least £1 per ton on the output of the rolling-mills. 30,000 tons equals £30,000; or, altogether, we consider it quite possible, when everything is going, to clear £60,000 per annum.

It must not, however, be understood that this will be the actual output, or the actual profit, because in these estimates there is not any allowance made for stoppages, strikes, or other causes which may interfere with the regular running of the works; therefore it would be advisable to put down the reasonable profits to be expected at from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum, with prospects of the trade as we anticipate it during the currency of the "seven" years contract; and on referring to the Board of Trade returns it will be found that there is an enormous market in Australia for our products, both in bars, galvanized iron, and pig, and if the improvements suggested are effected, we feel confident that we can secure a fair share of this trade—sufficient, we believe, to keep our works constantly and profitably employed all the year round.

Yours faithfully,
(WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED.)
W. SANDFORD,
Governing Director.
WM. THORNLEY,
General Manager.

Report of Mr. Albert Borchard, F.S.I.A., Public Accountant, dated 12th November, 1907.

Re William Sandford, Limited.

The Honorable The Premier,—

Sir, Equitable Buildings, George-street, Sydney, 12 November, 1907.

In accordance with the instructions you were good enough to convey to me on the 2nd instant, I have investigated the financial position of William Sandford, Limited, and I now have the honor to submit my report.

You were good enough to hand me the Report upon the same subject made by Departmental Officers, in which the position is also reviewed; but as this review embraces more particularly technical questions which the officials referred to are naturally more competent to determine, I will confine my remarks more nearly to the financial aspects, although I must necessarily cover part of the ground already traversed by the Departmental Report referred to.

It appears then, that Mr. William Sandford carried on for many years the Eskbank Iron and Steel Rolling-mills, which, however, were sold to a Company, called William Sandford, Limited, on the 5th July, 1901, the nominal capital being £70,000, in 70,000 shares of £1 each, 55,000 of which were issued as fully paid up to Mr. Sandford in payment of his interest; in fact, with the exception of seven shares as required by the Companies Act, the allotment made to Mr. Sandford constituted the capital of the Company during the first year of its existence; gradually, however, private subscriptions were either sought or permitted, with the result that the share capital of the Company on the 23rd September, 1907, amounted to £73,807 as per list of shareholders hereto annexed and marked "A," from which it will be observed that Mr. William Sandford's holdings on the date named were 51,001 shares.

I have investigated the balance-sheet upon the basis of which the Company was formed, with a view of seeing whether goodwill formed part of the assets. I find that no goodwill was charged, but that apparently the then value of the plant, machinery, &c., was increased by £2,664 16s. 11d.; the properties otherwise were taken over at book value, off which 5 per cent. depreciation per annum had been deducted since 1896, prior to which date no records are available, The Company then commenced its career with the following result, up to and inclusive of the 30th September, 1907 (see Statement marked "B"), the essential features being as follows:—

Year Ended—	Capital.	Turnover.	Overdraft.	Net Profit.	Percentage of Net Profit on Capital.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30th June, 1902	55,007	101,891	21,566 9 0	11,650 13 3	21·18
„ 1903	57,107	80,753	19,196 4 8	1,778 14 6	3·11
„ 1904				Loss.	Loss.
„ 1905	60,107	84,161	23,658 15 7	2,076 10 5	3·45
„ 1906	60,107	84,280	17,119 9 4	4,506 12 4	7·49
„ 1907	60,707	101,272	29,252 12 8	6,145 7 3	10·12
Quarter ended 30th September, 1907 73,807	72,807	123,299	120,104 12 10	1,842 0 4	2·53
Shares not yet issued, but representing capital used by the Company during the quarter ... 75,000					
	148,807	54,829	131,078 4 8	3,495 19 10	9·40

In

In this last quarter, however, neither depreciation nor flotation expenses have been charged, but adopting the usual charge made by the Company for depreciation, the last figure would stand at £1,947 1s. 7d. net profit, or 5·23. It would appear, then, that the net profits made by the Company for the term of six and a quarter (6¼) years amounted to £27,938 8s. 11d., out of which the following dividends were paid :—

Year ended—	£	s.	d.	
30th June, 1902	2,750	7	0	equal to 5 per cent.
„ 1903	2,750	7	0	„ „
„ 1904	Nil			
„ 1905	3,005	7	0	„ „
„ 1906	6,041	18	6	equal to 10 per cent.
„ 1907	Nil			
Quarter ended—				
30th September, 1907	Incomplete period.			

An amount of £14,547 19s. 6d. was therefore paid in dividends out of profits, leaving the sum of £13,390 9s. 5d., which was dealt with as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount placed to Reserve	5,000	0	0
„ „ Special Depreciation	4,894	9	7
„ at credit of Profit and Loss	3,495	19	10
	£13,390	9	5

On the 21st October, 1905, the Company entered into a contract with the Government of New South Wales for the term of seven years for the supply of iron and steel goods, which contract, however, has been in full operation only since the 1st May, 1907.

In April, 1906, Mr. Sandford, in his private capacity, commenced the erection of a blast furnace, which was completed in May, 1907 ; and in order to carry out this work he obtained from the Commercial Banking Company an overdraft of £63,500.

To enable the Company to carry out its contract with the Government, it was found necessary to purchase from Mr. Sandford this blast furnace, and also to make additions to the general plant. It was very soon seen, however, that the resources of the Company, both as regards capital and plant, were entirely unequal to the task undertaken, and, as a consequence, an attempt was made to increase the capital of the Company by subscriptions from the public.

On the 23rd September, 1907, a prospectus was issued offering for public subscription 118,093 shares, but as the total subscriptions amounted to only £18,559, this attempt necessarily had to be abandoned. Meanwhile, an agreement had been entered into between Mr. Sandford and the Company, whereby the former sold to the latter, as from the 8th May, 1907, the following :—

Eskbank Freehold Estate and Colliery	£70,000
Blast Furnace Site	£5,683

it being agreed that Mr. Sandford should accept fully paid-up shares for this amount.

This brings us then to the present position of the Company, which, in accordance with the balance-sheet as at 30th September, 1907, copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "C," may be summarised as follows :—

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Subscribed	73,807	0	0			
Shares to be issued to Mr. Sandford under Agreement dated 28th June, 1907	75,000	0	0			
				148,807	0	0
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited				131,078	4	3

NOTE.—The Bank holds as security debentures over the whole of the assets of the Company.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
William Sandford	2,622	0	3			
William Sandford Colliery Account	1,787	11	11			
				4,409	12	2
Sundry Creditors				20,285	8	6
Bills Payable				6,081	8	5
Reserve Account				10,253	12	6
Profit and Loss Account				3,495	19	1
Total				£324,411	5	8

Assets.	£	s.	d.
Blast Furnace Account	100,490	15	10
Eskbank Ironworks	77,313	2	1
Eskbank Freehold Estate	49,198	0	1
Eskbank Colliery	19,834	9	2
Leasehold and other Lands	5,904	0	4
Sundry Debtors	19,069	11	4
Contract Deposits	5,922	17	0
Cash at Bankers and in Hand	1,516	6	11
Stocks in Hand	45,162	2	11
	£324,411	5	8

The above summary shows at a glance the weakness of the Company as regards Working Capital, and from the Departmental Report you will have gathered the fact of a similar weakness in regard to Plant. The

The under-capitalisation of the Company, or, in other words, the insufficiency of liquid capital at the Company's disposal will appear from the undernoted statement :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stocks on hand	45,162	2	11			
Less—Floating Liability on basis of Monthly Cash Payments ...	9,202	12	7			
				35,959	10	4
Book debts	.....			19,069	11	4
Deposits	.....			5,922	17	0
Properties, plant, &c.	252,740	7	6			
Less—Amount due Commercial Bank	131,078	4	3			
				121,662	3	3
Average cash expenditure per month on account of working expenses as at present	9,943	16	1			
Installation of new plant would entail additional estimated working expenditure per month of	6,912	0	0			
				(say) 16,855	16	1
Amount required to pay creditors' accounts to place same on basis of prompt monthly settlements	.....			17,164	0	0
				216,633	18	0
Capital subscribed	73,807	0	0			
Shares to be issued to Mr. Sandford under agreement dated 28/6/'07	75,000	0	0			
Reserve and Profit and Loss Account, credit	13,749	13	4			
Cash at Bank and in hand	1,516	6	11			
				164,072	19	3
				52,560	18	9
If usual terms of credit are availed of, it is estimated that an allowance off the above figures might be allowed of say ...	.....			12,560	18	9
Leaving working capital required at	.....			£40,000	0	0

It will be seen from the above statement that, despite the very large overdraft, the Company has a shortage of liquid capital to the extent of, say, £52,500, if it desired to promptly pay for its purchases in order to avail itself of discount earnings, which would show an additional net profit; but the shortage still exists, even if the usual terms of credit are continued, if not to the same extent; then at any rate to the extent of about £40,000, having regard to the fact that a good many accounts owing to creditors are now overdue.

The Company has then arrived at a point where it has apparently reached its limit; its bankers decline further advances, its plant is insufficient to carry out the Government contracts, and the public has refused to subscribe the necessary capital In the ordinary course of events, therefore, the Company has arrived at the point where it is necessary for it to consider its position, and again in the ordinary course of events such consideration would mean liquidation, if this course were resolved upon, having regard to the fact that the whole of the assets are held under debentures by the Commercial Bank. Considering also the particular nature of these assets, liquidation would necessarily be equivalent to a total loss of shareholders' capital, and creditors' claims, and might mean also a loss to the Bank. I gravely doubt, however, whether the Bank would permit the whole of the assets to be sacrificed in the ordinary way of liquidation. I am inclined to think that the Bank, in order to safeguard its claim, would continue the Company's operations until by means of a reconstruction it could sell the assets to a new company, which I feel persuaded would undoubtedly be formed, but in which the Bank would probably retain an interest to facilitate reconstruction.

For the purpose of avoiding liquidation, the Company has applied to the Government for a loan of £70,000, of which £45,000 is to be devoted to improvements, and the sum of £25,000 is to be used as working capital, and you were good enough to ask me to report upon the advisableness of this request being acceded to. Having regard to the facts and figures above enumerated, I say unhesitatingly that no private investor, or group of investors, would entertain this proposal for a moment. Private investors would probably say to Mr. Sandford, in reply to a similar application, that they might be willing to participate in a scheme of reconstruction when it is seen at what bedrock price the assets of the Company could be purchased from the liquidator, nor is it to be doubted that upon this basis a sound and paying concern could be established.

It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the Government may not adopt this view; that the Government may consider the fact that the establishment now under consideration is unique within the State; that its impending failure is solely due to want of working capital; that it manipulates the natural resources of the country, giving employment to a large number of its people; that a contract is in existence, the cessation of which might not only embarrass various Government Departments, but might mean, in addition, direct loss to the State if these contracts had to be transferred to other lands; and, finally, the Government might consider the serious loss an absolute stoppage of the works would be to the Railway Department. The Government may, further, take into consideration the undoubted fact that, with the erection of the blast furnace, a first attempt is made of the manufacture of pig-iron within the State which may have very far-reaching effects, and that, in the interests of the State, this attempt to establish such an industry should not be permitted to lapse for want of some financial encouragement.

Assuming for a moment that views as here expressed are worthy of consideration, then it is necessary to consider the probable financial result of the works, after the loan as requested may have been granted.

As

As far as the capacity of the plant is concerned, the departmental report gives full details, and I need not, therefore, reiterate what has been so ably demonstrated therein; but the estimated financial result will, I am afraid, be somewhat different from that outlined, and I, therefore, beg to submit the following statement:—

Estimated Revenue.

	Tons.	£	£
On blast furnace after providing for all expenditure in connection therewith, except depreciation—viz., estimated sales to Government and outside sources	30,000		
Estimated transfer to ironworks	30,000		
Total estimated out-turn	60,000		
Estimated profit, at 10s. per ton...		30,000	
	£		
Allow for estimated cessation of works consequent upon stoppages, strikes, &c., at 25 per cent.	7,500		
Allow for depreciation at 2½ per cent. per annum on original capital value	2,427		
		9,927	
Leaving estimated net profit on blast furnace...	...		20,073
On Ironworks, after providing for all expenditure except as detailed hereunder, and after crediting blast furnace account with 10s. per ton profit on estimated requirement of 30,000 tons pig-iron per annum.			
Estimated out-turn 30,000 tons do.; profit, at 17s. 6d. ton	...	26,250	
Less allowance for estimated cessation of works consequent upon stoppages, strikes, &c. at 25 per cent.	...	6,562	
			19,688
Leaving total estimated revenue	...	...	£39,761

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
Depreciation—		
Ironworks general plant, £62,098, at 10 per cent. per annum ...	6,210	
,, proposed new plant, £45,000, at 5 per cent. per annum	2,250	
,, buildings, £13,215, at 5 per cent. per annum	660	
		9,120
Interest—		
Bank, say, £130,000, at 4 per cent...	5,200	
Government, £70,000 at 4 per cent...	2,800	
		8,000
Reserve	...	4,000
Stables	...	2,200
Office expenses and advertising	...	1,950
Flotation expenses...	...	1,300
Discounts, exchange, &c.	...	1,100
Travelling expenses	...	1,050
Directors' fees	1,028	
,, ,, Allowance for two additional Directors	500	
		1,528
Commission and brokerage	...	1,000
Rates and taxes	...	875
Law costs and accountancy	...	500
Bad debts	...	400
Total estimated expenditure	...	£33,023
Leaving estimated net revenue	...	£6,738

It will, of course, be recognised that the above statement, both as regards revenue and expenditure, is purely estimated, nor is it possible to obtain more accurate data, inasmuch as we necessarily deal with probabilities. As regards the revenue, the capacity of the works has been recognised by the departmental report, which also agrees with the estimated gross profit shown; in fact I have shown this estimated profit—2s. 6d. per ton on 30,000 tons—below the departmental estimate, and I think I am justified in doing so, by reason of the fact that, even if the assistance sought is granted, considerable time must elapse before the new plant has been erected, and enables the Company to actually earn this profit.

As regards the expenditure shown, I have taken last year's profit and loss debits, plus a reasonable estimate of additional expenses, by reason of the enlargement of the output; necessarily this expenditure can also be nothing else than a reasonably safe forecast, but I do think that these words may be applied to the figures I have the honor of submitting. It will be noted, however, that I have calculated the interest on the overdraft at only 4 per cent., instead of 5 per cent., which is now being actually charged; that I have provided depreciation at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the diminishing value of the old ironworks, 5 per cent. per annum on the diminishing value of the new plant to be erected, and 2½ per cent. per annum on the original value of the blast furnace. It may possibly be contended that the depreciation is somewhat high; nevertheless, I would be prepared to adhere to the opinion that the amount set aside under this head is no more than the occasion calls for, more especially when it is considered that the values of the whole of the plant are adopted as per the books of the Company, and are not the result of a revaluation. It must be remembered that an item of £2,664 16s. 11d. was included for goodwill or its equivalent; it must further

further be remembered that the cost of the original report by an English expert on the advisability of erecting a blast furnace, and which amounted to £3,996, has been added to the value of the furnace. There is also very little doubt that the depreciation in the past has not been such as to provide for expenditure which, while necessary owing to the scattered location of the works, has yet not added to their revalue, and this being so, my estimate as to future necessary depreciation appears to me perfectly fair. It must, moreover, be remembered that the purchase by the Company from Mr. Sandford was based, not upon actual valuations, but upon book values, which, having regard to the slowly progressive manner in which Mr. Sandford commenced and carried on his business, must necessarily have been more expensive than if the whole of the works were now designed and carried out for the purpose of economical working.

I have next allowed a sum of £4,000 per annum as a reasonable reserve against contingencies, with the result that the net estimated profit, or surplus of receipts over expenditure, after the erection of the new plant, is estimated to amount to £6,738. You will note, however, that the item of flotation expenses, say, £1,300, will not recur in the second year's accounts, and that a lesser amount of interest may be debited if repayments should happen to be made either to the Government or the Bank; the net profit, therefore, would be increased in the second year by such amounts. Nevertheless, I am inclined to think that whatever saving may be thus effected, will probably be counteracted by expenditure which, being now unforeseen, cannot be taken into account.

I mean to convey, therefore, that any increase in the now estimated net profits must be looked for rather from an increase in the earnings, than from a saving or reduction in the expenditure.

You will observe that the total output is estimated to yield a gross profit of £56,250, but that an allowance of £14,062 10s., or 25 per cent., has been made against this on account of possible cessation of works, consequent upon stoppage, strikes, &c. If these stoppages do not occur, then it might reasonably be anticipated that the profit will be larger in equal degree. This, it appears to me, is a fair statement of the position. By means of the Government contract, employment of the works is assured for a number of years. The completion of the blast furnace has made the Company less dependent upon scrap iron; it enables them to rely upon natural resources, and it will enable them to produce pig-iron in a competitive manner without, and in a profitable manner with, a duty, which the Federal Government is expected to propose and carry.

I repeat, therefore, that the works are at the crucial point where equipment as well as conditions promise a profitable career, provided sufficient capital permits a continuation, but where necessarily also want of such capital means absolute disaster as far as the present proprietary is concerned.

You will observe, however, that in the estimated profit and loss account no provision has been made for repayment of the loan from the Government if granted, nor can I see that a quick or even regular repayment by instalments, is possible. The fact cannot be lost sight of that the concern has always been, and is, greatly undercapitalised, and there is no doubt that, quite apart from dividends to shareholders, the profits for some years to come will be required for the development of the business.

From my statement, in which I show the probable amount of working capital necessary, you will have gathered the fact that the Company, instead of a loan of £70,000, really requires one of £85,000, and repayments of either loan or overdraft until large profits permit it, would, therefore, plunge the Company again into difficulties which would inevitably bring forward a similar request to that now before you. Certainly I see no hope of any repayment for the next two years. After that period, however, an annual payment of from three to five thousand pounds should be possible.

Assuming then, for a moment, that the Government does not adopt the probable view of private investors, as before outlined, but that by reason of its functions it deems it necessary to assist a concern which, when all is said and done, possesses possibilities of development which are more or less of a national character, and which, moreover, is revenue-producing to an important Government Department, it is clear also that the Government would be entitled to special treatment, and to the adoption of special precautions to safeguard its interests. In this connection, the departmental report has made valuable suggestions, but having regard to all the circumstances of the case, I do not think that they go far enough.

The proposals referred to are—

1st. "That the principal be payable on demand, with a proviso that such demand shall not be made if repayment be made by ten half-yearly instalments of £7,000 each, the first of such instalments to be paid on the 31st December, 1908."

I agree with the principle here laid down, but I look upon its fulfilment by the Company as an impossibility. I suggest, therefore, that this clause be amended accordingly.

2nd. "That the advance be secured as follows:—

"(*a*) By a debenture covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, to rank *pari passu* with the debentures now held by the bank."

With this also I agree, although at the first blush it would appear reasonable and fair that the debentures proposed to be issued to the Government should rank in priority over those of the Bank. If the position of the Bank were somewhat weaker than it is, not much difficulty might be experienced in effecting an arrangement of this nature, but the fact that the Bank also holds the land induces me to suppose that ultimately the loss to the Bank might not be very great, even under liquidation, provided that the Bank knows how to wait, and would be willing to continue the works until a reconstruction could be effected. Yet when it is considered that, in the event of liquidation, the Government would be entitled to forfeit the sum of £5,922, now held by it as deposits, that the contracts could be cancelled, and that, consequently, the Bank or its nominees would have to find a substitute, by ordinary work, the idea that the Government should rank in priority in the event of ultimate failure does not seem to me to be so very preposterous. Certainly I do think that priority should rule as far as the sum of £45,000 is concerned, which is to be devoted towards the erection of new plant.

"(*b*) By a charge on the fully paid-up shares issued, or agreed to be issued, to Mr. William Sandford, as purchase money under agreements of 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907, such charge to rank *pari passu* with the Bank's charge thereon."

3rd. "That the present arrangement between the Bank and the Company, whereby the Bank is allowed to appropriate the purchase money paid on subdivision sales of the Eskbank Estate in reduction of the general overdraft, be allowed to continue, but that, subject to this, the Bank allow the present overdraft to continue, if required, until the Government advance is paid off."

With

With this proposal I agree in substance, but to my mind this proposal does not go far enough. The limit arranged as between the bank and the Company, I understand, amounts to £135,000. Against this the bank now holds £8,221 19s. 3d. to the credit of the Land Account, so that, in reality, the limit has not yet been reached. If priority to the Government is arranged, I see no objection to the continuance of the present arrangement; but if not, and the Government still makes the advance, I am of opinion, having regard to the undoubted shortage of working capital, the amount now standing to the credit of this account should be made available to the Company for trading purposes, and the full limit of the overdraft should continue, while any part of the advance made by the Government is owing. This is the more reasonable as the bank holds also a mortgage over Mr. Sandford's private property at Bowenfels, valued at £5,000, in which it is not proposed the Government should share. In addition, of course, I assume that the bank will reduce its rate of interest from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

It may be of interest to note here that the capital value of the Eskbank Estate is roughly £50,000, the gross revenue on an average of four years amounted to £2,171, or 4·34 per cent., the expenses in connection with this average £1,865, or 3·73 per cent., leaving a net revenue of £306 per annum, or 0·61 per cent. on capital value.

4th. "That arrangements be made that so long as any part of the money advanced remains owing to the Government a representative of the Government shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and for this purpose, the qualifying number of shares (100) shall be transferred in trust to such representative by Mr. William Sandford at par, and be retransferred at par on the repayment of the advance, and interest thereon."

With this I also agree, but it seems to me that this proposal might with advantage be extended. I am, in fact, of opinion that the Government should have the right to appoint two directors, one of technical and one of financial capacity, both or either to have the right of veto on any proposal which, in their opinion, might tend to endanger the advance, or unduly extend the repayment of the loan to the Government. In the event of one only being appointed, he should be financial rather than technical. Of course I do not suggest directors who should be permanent residents of Lithgow; but simply directors who would attend regular meetings of the Board, and who would see that proper statements are placed before them which would keep them in constant touch with the operations of the Company, and who, moreover, would insist upon a proper system of costing, which is now conspicuously absent. For this purpose I have allowed in the Estimated Profit and Loss Account £500 per annum as fees, which, however, may or may not be sufficient.

5th. "That the whole arrangement be embodied in an agreement between the Government, the bank, the Company, and Mr. William Sandford, to be prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and that the costs incurred by the Government in relation to the matter be paid by the Company."

I also agree with the proposal—"That the money to be applied in the erection of the new plant be paid by the Government in monthly instalments as required, subject to certificates by Government representatives; such new plant, as far as possible, to be manufactured in New South Wales; the whole of the advance to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum."

Finally, I would suggest that no dividend be paid to shareholders while any part of the proposed loan is owing to the Government, except with the permission of the Government.

In conclusion, I may say that I deem the appointment by the Government, in the event of the advance being made, of a director with a special knowledge of finance the more necessary, as there is no doubt that the ambitions of the Company have hitherto outrun its resources, and that its attempt to develop trade in too many directions has brought about the present crisis. Its future success, in fact, will depend largely upon a determined attempt on concentration, upon a lesser number but more specialised lines and articles of commerce.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT BORCHARD.

"A."

WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED, LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Sandford, William, ironmaster, Lithgow	51,001
Taylor, George F., secretary of Company, Lithgow	801
Huxtable, John, traveller for Company, Lithgow	1,201
Vane, H. Dunstan, public accountant, Martin Place	1
Dando, George F. W., Sydney representative of Company, Equitable Building	501
Sandford, John, English representative of Company, 17 Gracechurch-st., London	2,500
Langdon, Mary A., M.W., St. Vincent, Cape de Verde Islands	2,500
Sandford, Mrs. Caroline, wife of William Sandford, Bowenfels...	1,500
Thornley William, manager of Company, Lithgow	600
Schier, Edwin E., estate manager for Company, Lithgow	401
Thornley, Thomas W., engineer, Lithgow	100
Sandford, Clarice A., spinster, Bowenfels...	101
Miles, William J., public accountant, Martin Place	2,000
Asher, Dr. Morris, medical practitioner, Sydney...	2,000
Harrison, Joseph H., engineer, 2 Exchange Place, Middlesbrough, England ...	500
Sandford, Hilda D., wife of John Sandford, London	300
Dix, Henry W. W., engineer, Birmingham, England	200
James, John, storekeeper, Lithgow	1,000
Allen, Mrs. Margaret, M.W., Albert-street, Burwood	250
Kirkland, Hugh, medical practitioner, Lithgow	250
Pennymore, Percy G., blast furnace manager, Lithgow	500
Basser, Nathan, storekeeper, Lithgow	100
Basser, Solomon A., traveller, Lithgow	400
Reid, Robert, merchant, Kent-street	200
Robertson, Dr. James R. M., medical practitioner, 40 Pitt-street	200
Loneragan, James, storekeeper, Mudgee	1,500
Sandford, W. Fitzroy, traveller for Company, Lithgow	1,000
Gannon, Samuel H., gentleman, Lithgow...	200
Sturge, Edward P., gentleman, Sydney	1,000
Hoskings, Charles J., ironfounder, Sydney	1,000
	73,807

B.

	Year ended 30th June, 1902.	Year ended 30th June, 1903.	Year ended 30th June, 1904.	Year ended 30th June, 1905.	Year ended 30th June, 1906.	Year ended 30th June, 1907.	Quarter ended 30th September, 1907.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Capital	55,007 0 0	57,107 0 0	60,107 0 0	60,107 0 0	60,707 0 0	72,807 0 0	75,000 0 0 73,807 0 0	75,000 0 0 73,807 0 0
Gross Profit...	20,117 9 7	5,824 18 7	10,840 13 11	15,432 6 9	18,781 12 6	12,846 11 6	6,065 3 6	89,908 16 4
Expenditure	8,466 16 4	7,603 13 1	8,764 3 6	10,925 14 5	12,636 5 3	11,004 11 2	2,569 3 8	61,970 7 5
Net Profit or Loss	11,650 13 3 (Profit)	1,778 14 6 (Loss)	2,706 10 5 (Profit)	4,506 12 4 (Profit)	6,145 7 3 (Profit)	1,842 0 4 (Profit)	3,495 19 10 (Profit)	27,938 8 11
Percentage on Capital	21·18	3·11	3·45	7·49	10·12	2·53	9 40	.....
Reserves and Undivided Profits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0 (Out of Profits) 5,000 0 0 (Estimated value of scrap-iron)	13,749 12 4	13,749 12 4
Dividends paid	2,750 7 0 (5 per cent.)	2,750 7 0 (5 per cent.)	.....	3,005 7 0 (5 per cent.)	6,041 18 6 (10 per cent.)	.....	.....	14,547 19 6
Overdraft, Current Account	21,566 9 0	19,196 4 8	23,658 15 7	17,119 9 4	29,252 12 8	55,063 4 10	57,928 16 8	.....
Do Blast Furnace Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,041 8 0	65,041 8 0	.....
Do Pig-iron Account	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500 0 0	.....
Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,607 19 7	131,078 4 3
Additions to Premises, Plant, and Machinery	7,279 4 2	5,813 13 10	3,919 6 8	5,753 8 0	5,501 15 11	21,678 7 6	3,170 12 6	53,116 8 7
Blast Furnace Account	1,093 12 10	6,129 3 3	2,293 0 0	2,690 17 6	17,083 4 9	69,839 19 7	1,163 14 11	100,293 12 10
Totals	8,372 17 0	11,942 17 1	6,212 6 8	8,444 5 6	22,585 0 8	91,518 7 1	4,334 7 5	153,410 1 5
Depreciation, General	1,782 3 2	1,829 10 8	1,935 4 0	2,014 17 8	2,780 4 6	2,763 10 5	Nil.	13,105 10 5
Do Blast Furnace	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389 3 6	800 0 0	Nil.	3,189 3 6
Totals	1,782 3 2	1,829 10 8	1,935 4 0	2,014 17 8	5,169 8 0	3,563 10 5	.....	16,294 13 11
Special Depreciation, from Profit and Loss ...	.....	.....	.....	1,163 9 4	3,000 0 0	731 0 3	.....	4,894 9 7

"C"

Dr. WILLIAM SANDFORD (LIMITED).—GENERAL BALANCE AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907. Cr.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital Account—		
Authorised—		
250,000 Shares of £1 each	250,000 0 0	
Subscribed—		
73,807 Shares of £1 each, issued as fully paid up...	73,807 0 0	
Shares to be issued to Mr. W. Sandford, under Agreement dated 28th June, 1907—		
75,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid-up	75,000 0 0	
148,807		148,807 0 0
„ Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited—		
Lithgow— £ s. d.		
Current Account 57,928 16 8		
Interest to date 736 4 0		
	58,665 0 8	
Blast Furnace Account 65,041 8 0		
In name of W. Sandford—Interest accrued to date 813 0 4		
	65,854 8 4	
Sydney—		
Pig-iron Account 6,500 0 0		
Interest accrued to date 58 15 3		
	6,558 15 3	
		131,078 4 3
The Bank holds as Security Debentures:—		
„ Wm. Sandford	2,622 0 3	
„ Colliery Account (coal)	1,787 11 11	
		4,409 12 2
„ Sundry Creditors...	.....	20,285 8 6
„ Bills payable	.....	6,081 8 5
„ Reserve Account...	.....	10,253 12 6
„ Profit and Loss Account—Net Profit for Quarter ended 30th September, 1907	.....	3,495 19 10
£	.....	324,411 5 8

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Blast Furnace Account—		
Land	5,683 0 0	
Plant and Machinery as at 30th June, 1907 ... ...94,444 0 11		
Additions, quarter ended 30th Sept., 1907 ... ... 1,163 14 11		
	95,607 15 10	
	101,290 15 10	
Less—Reserve on account of Depreciation ...	800 0 0	
		100,490 15 10
„ Eskbank Ironworks Account—		
Land	9,900 0 0	
Plant and Machinery as taken over from W. Sandford, 5th July, 1901	30,000 0 0	
Additions, 5th July, 1901, to 30th September, 1907	52,413 2 1	
	92,313 2 1	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	15,000 0 0	
		77,313 2 1
„ Eskbank Freehold Estate—		
Property Account	.....	49,198 0 1
„ Eskbank Colliery	.....	19,834 9 2
„ Carcoar Leasehold Siding and Plant	4,738 15 4	
„ Cadia Leasehold	125 5 0	
		4,864 0 4
„ Sydenham Land	.....	1,000 0 0
„ Bulli Land	.....	40 0 0
„ Sundry Debtors—		
As per A—K Ledger Balances	5,917 1 8	
„ L—Z „	8,166 2 8	
„ Private „	2,556 4 8	
	16,639 9 0	
Less—Reserve for Doubtful Debts and Discounts	1,017 10 7	
		15,621 18 5
„ New South Wales Government	.....	3,029 11 11
„ William Sandford	.....	418 1 0
„ Contract Deposits Account	.....	5,922 17 0
„ Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited—H.O.—Current Account	.....	1,514 11 11
„ Cash in hand	.....	1 15 0
„ Stocks on hand—		
Ironworks	22,641 11 0	
Blast Furnace	17,520 11 11	
Iron Slag Heap	5,000 0 0	
		45,162 2 11
£	.....	324,411 5 8

Supplementary Report by Mr. Borchard, dated 15th November, 1907.

Re William Sandford, Limited.

The Honorable The Premier,—

Sir, Equitable Building, George-street, Sydney, 15 November, 1907.

With further reference to the Report, dated 9th instant, which I had the honor to submit to you, I should be glad, with your permission, to supplement same shortly, by again referring to the question of Working Capital.

You will remember my stating that the necessities of the Company really required Additional Working Capital of £40,000, instead of £25,000, the former figure being based upon the assumption that the Company will continue to avail itself of ordinary credit terms—but this calculation was largely based upon the demand which would be made upon the Company in connection with its loans, both present and future—if the overdraft now owing to the Commercial Bank remains stationary, and is, in fact, not called up for a term of, say, ten years, and if such advance as may be made by the Government is arranged to be repaid over a similar period, then necessarily surplus profits which otherwise would be devoted to repayments, would become available for trading purposes, and I calculate, therefore, that deferred repayments of present and future loans would, and in fact must, be additional to such Capital as is now available. This will be seen from the undernoted figures, which are based upon the assumption that the Company's Bankers would be agreeable to allow their overdraft to remain at the full limit of £135,000 for a term of ten years, and that the repayment of a loan from the Government (if any) would be spread over a similar period in differing proportions.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Total Estimated Net Revenue for Ten Years upon the basis of Profit and Loss Account submitted in previous Report				67,380	0	0			
Add—Nine Years' Expenditure provided for in Profit and Loss Account, which required to be paid for only in First Year				11,700	0	0			
Estimated extra profit on Ironworks output available, say, after the First Five Years, namely :—									
30,000 tons annually, at 2s. 6d. per ton	3,750	0	0						
Less—Allowance of 25 per cent. for Contingencies	937	10	0						
Leaving Estimated Additional Profit per annum	£2,812	10	0						
Or for Five Years				14,062	0	0			
				93,142	0	0			
Less—Repayments of Loan to Government over a period of, say, Ten Years				70,000	0	0			
Leaving Estimated Additional Amount available for Trading Purposes				.....			£23,142	0	0

Of course it will be clear that the charge in connection with interest will be reduced year by year as the repayments are made to the Government. Still, in the foregoing Statement I have not taken this into consideration, inasmuch as this will probably be counteracted by additional expenditure necessitated by the enlargement of the Company's operations, and which cannot, of course, be now accurately gauged.

From the above Statement you will gather that during the currency of this term the Additional Capital referred to in my principal Report will be derivable from profits, more especially as relief will be afforded by means of the proceeds of sales of land, if my suggestions under this head are either wholly or partly adopted; but, nevertheless, it will be incumbent upon the Company to, during the first few years of any re-arrangement, administer its affairs upon the most economical basis possible, and, consequently, the financial department of the Company's business will require the care upon which I venture to lay considerable stress in my principal Report.

I have, &c.,
ALBERT BORCHARD.

Correspondence re proposed Advance to W. Sandford, Limited, showing Conditions adopted to govern Repayments, &c.

W. Sandford, Limited, to The Premier.

Sir, Equitable Building, George-street, Sydney, 17 October, 1907.

Referring to our interview to-day, my Company has appointed Mr. Miles, of Messrs. Miles, Vane, and Miles, of Martin-place, our auditors, to go into the financial matters of the Company with your representatives. We have, &c.,

W. SANDFORD, LIMITED
(*per* W. SANDFORD, Governing Director).

The General Manager, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), to The Premier.

Sir, Sydney, 18 October, 1907.

In the event of the Government assisting W. Sandford, Limited, by advancing a sum of £50,000 (fifty thousand pounds), to enable them to complete and carry on their works at Lithgow, the Bank will be prepared, with Mr. Sandford's concurrence, to undertake not to call up the Company's account during the continuance of their present contract with the Government, provided they keep within the limit now allowed them, and pay their interest half-yearly as it falls due.

Yours, &c.,
T. A. DIBBS,
General Manager.

The Premier to The General Manager, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited).

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 21 October, 1907.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, containing an indication of the treatment your Bank is prepared to accord William Sandford, Limited, in the event of the Government deciding to assist Mr. Sandford. I have, &c.,

C. G. WADE.

The Premier to William Sandford, Esq.

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1907.

I desire to inform you that, in pursuance of the conference which took place last week, when yourself, a representative of the Commercial Banking Company, Limited, Sydney, and members of the Government were present, a Committee of three (3) was subsequently appointed to ascertain the financial position and prospects of your Company.

I expect to receive the Committee's report in the course of a day or so, and shall be obliged if you will submit your proposal in writing, in order to enable the Government to discuss the question at issue in a methodical manner. Yours faithfully,

C. G. WADE.

W. Sandford, Esq., to The Premier.

Sir, Equitable Building, George-street, Sydney, 25 October, 1907.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to inform you that my proposals have now been submitted to your Committee. I have, &c.,

W. SANDFORD.

Messrs. Dibbs and Parker to The Premier.

Re William Sandford, Limited.

Sir, Eldon Chambers, 92, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28 October, 1907.

As desired by Mr. Forrest, we hand you herewith a letter as to the debentures, &c. We think it is understood by you that, in addition to the debentures to be given to the Government and the Bank, the Bank will take, on its own account, and for its own benefit solely, certain other securities from Mr. Sandford and the Company.

We have, &c.,
DIBBS AND PARKER.

Messrs. Dibbs and Parker to The Premier.

Sir, Eldon Chambers, 92, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28 October, 1907.

With reference to the application of William Sandford, Limited, for an advance by the Government of £70,000, we have the honor to state that if the Government advance such sum to that Company, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited, will, with Mr. Sandford's concurrence, agree that the debentures to be given by the Company to the Government to secure £70,000 will rank,

pari

pari passu, with the debenture to be given by the Company to the Bank to secure the sum of £135,000, less the amount standing at the credit of No. 2 Land Sales Account. The 50,000 shares in the Company already held by Mr. William Sandford, as also the 75,000 shares to be allotted to him, can be held as security by the Government and the bank, *pari passu*. The Bank will agree that a limit of £135,000, less the amount from time to time at credit of No. 2. Land Sales Account, will be allowed to stand during the currency of the present seven-years contract, but all amounts from subdivision land sales shall be paid from time to time by the Company to the Bank in reduction of the debt and limit, in accordance with the present arrangement with the Bank. Subject as aforesaid, the Bank has agreed to make a further concession to Messrs. William Sandford, Limited, by reducing the rate of interest from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

We have, &c.,

DIBBS AND PARKER.

W. H. Forrest, Esq., to Messrs. Dibbs and Parker.

W. Sandford, Limited.

Dear Sirs, Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 October, 1907.

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Hon. the Premier, and to the statement therein that the Bank will take on its own account, and for its own benefit solely, certain other securities from Mr. Sandford and the Company, I shall be glad if you would kindly let me know what "other securities" are referred to. I take it that *the whole* of the Company's assets, and Mr. Sandford's £125,000 in shares in the Company, will be included in the debenture and charge respectively to be given as security to the Government, and that such security will rank *pari passu* with the charges over these assets and shares given to the Bank.

I am, &c.,

W. H. FORREST.

Messrs. Dibbs and Parker to W. H. Forrest, Esq.

W. Sandford, Limited.

Dear Sir, Eldon Chambers, 92, Pitt street, Sydney, 29 October, 1907.

We are in receipt of your letter of even date. The securities the Bank proposes to take from the Company for the advance to it are—

(A) Debenture,
Mortgages over freehold,
Deposit of 125,000 shares; and

(B) Mortgages from Mr. William Sandford of his private property, and a guarantee by that gentleman.

The Bank understands that the three securities mentioned in (A) above will rank *pari passu* with the security to be taken by the Government.

DIBBS AND PARKER.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, to The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited).

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1907.

I have the honour, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to advise you that the Cabinet have had under consideration the proposals of William Sandford, Limited, for Government assistance in connection with the development of the ironworks at Lithgow, as well as the arrangements which your Bank is prepared to make in the event of the Government acceding to these proposals

The Cabinet are of opinion that it is premature to arrive at a decision until certain other information is procured, as far as your institution is concerned.

The Ministers desire to know whether your Board is prepared to allow the Government to rank *pari passu* with the Bank in all the securities they hold, or intend to obtain, from Mr. Sandford or the Company; and, further, with regard to the proceeds of the sale of the lands of the Eskbank Estate, which now are devoted entirely towards the reduction of the Bank's overdraft, whether those proceeds will likewise rank *pari passu* in the reduction of any advance which the Government may make.

I shall be obliged if you can furnish me with an answer on these points as early as possible.

I have, &c.,

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney General and Justice, to William Sandford, Esq.

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1907.

I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to inform you that the proposals of your Company for assistance from the Government came up for discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet held yesterday afternoon, when it was decided that, before any definite conclusion could be arrived at, it would be necessary to have a more detailed examination of the accounts and position of the Company than was obtained by the Committee appointed by the Government.

It was further decided to appoint Mr. Albert Borchard, Public Accountant, to carry out this duty; and I shall be glad to know, for the information of the Premier, if you can allow the gentleman named access to your books at Lithgow if he commences his investigation on Monday morning next, the 4th instant.

I have, &c.,

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

The

The Governing Director, W. Sandford, Limited, to The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and of Justice.

Sir, Equitable Building, Sydney, 2 November, 1907.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date, and, in reply, to state that I have no objection whatever for A. Borchard, Public Accountant, to make a detailed examination of the accounts and position of William Sandford, Limited, and that everything will be ready for him to start on this duty on Monday morning next, the 4th instant.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM SANDFORD,
Governing Director.

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), to The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice.

Sir, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), Sydney, 5 November, 1907.

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, with reference to the proposal of Wm. Sandford, Limited, for Government assistance, in connection with the development of the ironworks of the Company at Lithgow, I have the honor to inform you that, subject to Mr. Sandford's concurrence, my Board are prepared to allow the Government to rank *pari passu* with the Bank in all the securities we hold, or intend to obtain from Mr. Sandford or the Company, the proceeds of the sale of any portions of the Eskbank Estate, after the date of the security to be taken by the Government for the advance it may agree to make, to be paid to the credit of a special account with the Bank, to be eventually applied in reduction of the debts to the Bank and the Government *pari passu*.

I have, &c.,
T. A. DIBBS,
General Manager.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, to The Manager, William Sandford, Limited.

Sydney, 14 November, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to inform you that the Cabinet have given very careful consideration to the request for financial assistance for the purpose of completing and fully developing the ironworks and iron industry at Lithgow, with the result that Mr. Wade is now in a position to make the following reply to your proposals.

1. The Government are willing to advance the sum of £70,000.
2. The advance to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.
3. The principal (£70,000) to be repayable on demand, with a proviso that such demand shall not be made if repayment be made by twenty half-yearly instalments as hereinafter provided. The first of such instalments to be paid on the 31st December, 1908; payment of the first ten half-yearly instalments to be at the rate of £5,000 per annum, and of the last ten half-yearly instalments at the rate of £9,000 per annum.
4. The advance to be secured as follows:—By debenture, charge, or mortgage, covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, and the fully paid-up shares issued or agreed to be issued to Mr. William Sandford as purchase money under agreements dated 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907, and any other securities now held or which it is intended shall be held by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, from your Company or Mr. William Sandford. Such mortgage, charge, and debenture, to take priority over any security held or to be held by the Bank.
5. The Bank to be at liberty to continue subdivision sales of the Eskbank Estate, but the proceeds of such sales to be devoted to the payment of interest or principal from time to time due to the Government.
6. The Bank to advance to the Company to the full limit of the overdraft, namely, £135,000.
7. The Bank to undertake not to call up their account whilst any money in respect of principal or interest is owing to the Government.
8. The bank rate of interest to be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
9. No dividends shall be paid to shareholders without the consent of the Government whilst any money is owing in respect of principal or interest.
10. So long as any part of the money advanced, or interest thereon, is owing to the Government, a representative of the Government shall be a member of the Board of Directors, and for this purpose the qualifying number of shares (one hundred) shall be transferred, in trust, to such representative by Mr. William Sandford, at par, and be re-transferred, at par, on the repayment of the advance and interest thereon.
11. Such representative, as aforesaid, shall have the right of veto in respect of financial proposals of the Company, subject to confirmation by the Government.
12. Subject to the above proposals being adopted and an agreement entered into, a sum of £25,000 to be advanced immediately for purposes of working capital.
13. The balance (£45,000) to be applied in the erection of new plant indicated by your Company's Statement of 22nd October last, and to be paid by the Government by monthly instalments as required, subject to a certificate of expenditure being given by a Government representative—the amount to be applied, as already stated, in the erection of new plant, such new plant, as far as practicable, to be manufactured in New South Wales.
14. Subject to the adoption of the aforesaid matters, the parties to determine what shall be the amount set apart for reserve funds and depreciation. Half yearly balance-sheets to be presented by the Company, and the accounts to be subject to audit by a representative of the Government.

15.

15. The whole arrangement to be embodied in an agreement between the Government, the Bank, the Company, and Mr. William Sandford, to be prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and to be subject to ratification by Parliament.
16. The costs incurred by the Government in respect of the matter to be paid by the Company.

I have, &c.,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

W. Sandford, Limited, to The Premier.

Sir, Equitable Buildings, George street, Sydney, 14 November, 1907.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of even date, and we wish to express our thanks for the consideration given to our request by yourself and the Cabinet.

Your proposals have had very careful consideration, but we regret we are unable to induce the Bank to comply with Proposals Nos. 4 and 5.

We could, however, arrange for the security to the Government to rank equal to the Bank security, and the proceeds of sales of land to be equally distributed between the Bank and the Government.

We could also arrange for Proposal No. 7, provided the condition was limited for ten years, and interest paid half-yearly.

Hoping your Government will see your way clear to modify the proposals so as to make it possible for the Bank to consent.

We have, &c.,
(W. SANDFORD, LIMITED.)
W. SANDFORD,
Governing Director.
WM. THORNLEY,
General Manager.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, Sydney, to The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, Sydney.

[Very Urgent.] Department of Attorney-General and Justice,
Sir, Sydney, 15 November, 1907.

I am directed by the Premier to request that the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways will be so good as to cause him to be furnished at the earliest moment possible with an estimate of the Railway revenue from the Eskbank Ironworks during the next five years, assuming that the works are enlarged by the erection of two steel furnaces.

Mr. Wade desires to be informed at the same time whether, in the event of the works being closed down, say to-morrow, the Railway Department would be put to inconvenience in regard to its supplies.

I have, &c.,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

The Secretary for Railways to The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice.

Sir, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Sydney, 18 November, 1907.

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant, asking to be furnished with an estimate of the Railway revenue from the Eskbank Ironworks during the next five years, assuming that the works are enlarged by two steel furnaces; and also whether, in the event of the works being closed down, the Railway Department would be put to inconvenience in regard to supplies,—I am directed to say that the revenue derived from the products of the Eskbank Ironworks railed outwards for the year ending 14th October last was £5,500. It is estimated that the new blast furnace will provide an output that will give additional railway traffic equal to £6,000 per annum.

The revenue on inwards railway traffic—ore, limestone, and coke—is estimated at £20,800 per annum.

The present railway traffic in connection with Sandford's works is put down at £32,300 per annum.

It is impossible to say what the increase in the Eskbank Ironwork traffic would be for the next five years. The General Manager of the works, who has been seen, states that if the Company obtains the financial assistance they desire, the increase would be 150 per cent. on the production of the ironworks, 50 per cent. on the production of the blast furnace, and 50 per cent. on the inwards traffic, which would eventuate within twelve months of the assistance being granted. If these figures were borne out, the annual revenue, based on the present returns, would increase to £53,950 per annum. At the same time, it is to be pointed out that the traffic is not a very remunerative one, owing to the lowness of the rate charged per ton, particularly for the inwards traffic—ores, limestone, coke—which would only average ½d. per ton per mile. The products from the ironworks, however, would give a more profitable result, averaging 1¼d. per ton per mile.

In regard to the inconvenience that would be occasioned if supplies were discontinued, I am to say that if the supplies for the Department were cut off immediately, inconvenience would be occasioned, inasmuch as they have on hand large orders for iron and steel for building rolling-stock, which have to be supplied to the rolling-stock contractors, the Department having undertaken to supply the same in the specification. It is impossible to say at once what portion of the same could be obtained locally until inquiries have been made as to what stock is held by the various merchants; but it is very evident that much inconvenience would be occasioned to the Department if supplies were cut off from Lithgow immediately.

It is but just to add that the establishment and operation of large manufactures in any country locality creates additional business in the way of railway passenger traffic by the workmen engaged and their families, &c., and also in the carriage by rail of general supplies.

I have, &c.,
H. McLACHLAN,
Secretary.

The

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), to The Premier.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Limited,
Sydney, 15 November, 1907.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the interview with you this morning of our Chairman and myself, my Directors have given the matter of an advance of £70,000 by the Government to William Sandford, Limited, their fullest consideration, and have decided that they will give the Government the preference of £25,000 you ask for, provided :

1. That proceeds of all or any land sales be divided between the Bank and the Government *pari passu*, the Government share to go in reduction of the preference of £25,000.

2. That when the £25,000 has been paid off the debt to the Government out of proceeds of land sales or annual contribution from share of profits, and profits thereafter divided, be paid to the Government and the Bank in reduction of their respective debts *pari passu*.

I have, &c,
T. A. DIBBS,
General Manager.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, to The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited).

Premier's Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to express regret that, owing to the pressure of important public business yesterday, it was not found practicable to place before the Cabinet your letter of the 15th instant.

Mr. Wade directs me to state, however, that there seems to have been a misunderstanding in one respect as to the attitude of the Government which it is desirable to clear up before the matter finally comes before Cabinet.

You will remember that exception was taken by your Bank to proposals Nos. 4 and 5 in my letter of the 14th instant to William Sandford, Limited, and also to one term in proposal No. 7 as submitted by the Government.

No. 7 was to the following effect:—"The Bank to undertake not to call up their account whilst any money in respect of principal or interest is owing to the Government."

You stipulated, on behalf of the Bank, that this undertaking should be limited to a period of ten years. To this Mr. Wade saw no objection, and thus the position was agreed upon that the Bank would stand out of their principal for a period of ten years.

Nos. 4 and 5 were then discussed, and the suggestion then was that the Government should have preferential right to the repayment of £25,000, and with regard to the balance of their debt to rank *pari passu* with the Bank.

Next, as to No. 5, that the Bank should be at liberty to continue subdivision sales of the Eskbank Estate, the proceeds of such sale to be devoted *pari passu* to the repayment of the debts of the Bank and the Government. When the principal debt of the Government had been reduced to the extent of £25,000, either by payments from the proceeds of land sales or annual contributions from profits, the preferential charge was to cease.

These terms were provisionally agreed to as a basis for further negotiations; but the final words in your letter, "any profits thereafter divided to be paid to the Government and the Bank in reduction of their respective debts *pari passu*," do not convey what was agreed to, and in this the misunderstanding lies.

If, however, this passage is meant to convey a fresh proposition on the part of the Bank, you will see that it is inconsistent with the terms of paragraphs 3 and 7 of my letter to the Company above referred to, which both sides agreed to before discussing Nos. 4 and 5.

In my opinion, the words above quoted should be eliminated, for the reason that they conflict with the terms of paragraphs 3 and 7, which have already been agreed to.

I have, &c.,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), to The Premier.

Sydney, 18 November, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and in reply beg to say that your letter of the 14th instant to William Sandford, Limited, a copy of which I have before me, has again had the fullest consideration of my Board, and I am now authorised to make no objection to clauses 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

With regard to the remaining clauses, 4, 5, 6, and 7, exception is taken, but the Bank is willing to agree—

1. That the priority in clause 4 shall be limited to £25,000, and subject thereto that the whole of the securities referred to shall be held by the Bank and the Government *pari passu*, but such priority shall not extend to the proceeds of the land sales mentioned later.

2. Clause 5 to read :—

"That William Sandford, Limited (with the Bank's concurrence), shall be at liberty to continue subdivision sales of the Eskbank lands, the proceeds to be credited to a separate account in the Bank and to be divided between the Government and the Bank *pari passu* to reduce their respective debts."

3.

3. With regard to clause 6, the Bank to allow the Company the same limit as it now allows them, viz., £135,000, less the amount at the credit of "Land sales account," at the date of the taking of the security by the Government; such amount so standing at the credit of the account referred to to be then applied in reduction of the Company's debt and limit.

4. Clause 7 to read:—

"That the Bank is not to call up the Company's account for a period of ten years from the date of the first advance made by the Government, provided default is not made in payment of interest half-yearly when due."

5. That the Government's share of the proceeds of land sales, and all other payments of principal by William Sandford, Limited, to the Government, shall be applied in reduction of the said priority sum of £25,000 until it shall be fully paid and extinguished.

I have, &c.,
T. A. DIBBS,
General Manager.

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, to The Governing Director, W. Sandford, Limited.

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 22 November, 1907.

In connection with the proposals made by your Company for financial assistance from the Government, I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to inform you that the Cabinet have further considered the propositions contained in the letters of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), dated 15th instant and 18th idem respectively. As a result of that further consideration, I am to state that the Government are prepared to make the advance of seventy thousand pounds (£70,000) asked for, in accordance with the amendments of conditions suggested in recent correspondence.

Mr. Wade proposes to ask Parliament early next week to sanction the advance named, and, for purposes of concise reference, and with the object of having all the proposals in regular order, I am enclosing a copy of the original conditions proposed as they have been amended as the result of recent negotiations.

For the purpose of facilitating a comparison of the original propositions with those now adopted, I am also enclosing, in separate form, the amendments which have been made.

I have, &c.,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

Government Proposals, as finally adopted.

[*Enclosure to letter to W. Sandford, Limited, dated 22nd November*, 1907.]

1. The Government are willing to advance the sum of £70,000.
2. The advance to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
3. The principal (£70,000) to be repayable on demand, with a proviso that such demand shall not be made if repayment be made by twenty half-yearly instalments as hereinafter provided. The first of such instalments to be paid on the 31st December, 1908; payment of the first ten half-yearly instalments to be at the rate of £5,000 per annum, and of the last ten half-yearly instalments at the rate of £9,000 per annum.
4. The advance to be secured as follows: By debenture charge or mortgage covering the whole of the assets of the Company, both present and future, and the fully paid up shares issued or agreed to be issued to Mr. William Sandford as purchase-money under agreements dated 18th July, 1901, and 28th June, 1907, and any other securities now held or which it is intended shall be held by the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney from your Company or Mr. William Sandford. Such mortgage charge and debenture to take priority to the extent of £25,000 over any security held or to be held by the Bank.
5. That William Sandford, Limited (with the Bank's concurrence), shall be at liberty to continue the subdivision sales of the Eskbank lands, the proceeds of such sales to be credited to a separate account in the Bank and to be divided between the Government and the Bank *pari passu* in reduction of their respective debts. When this sum of £25,000 has been paid off the debt due to the Government out of the proceeds of land sales or annual contributions from profits, the priority of charge in respect of the sum of £25,000 shall cease.
6. The Bank to allow the Company the same limit as it now allows, namely, £135,000, less the amount at credit of the Land Sales Account on date of taking of security by the Government, such amount so standing at the credit of the Account referred to to be then applied in reduction of the Company's debt and limit.
7. The Bank undertake not to call up the Company's account for a period of ten years from the date of the first advance made by the Government, provided default is not made in payment of interest half-yearly when due.
8. The Bank rate of interest to be reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
9. No dividends shall be paid to shareholders without the consent of the Government whilst any money is owing in respect of principal or interest.
10. So long as any part of the money advanced, or interest thereon, is owing to the Government, a representative of the Government shall be a member of the Board of Directors; and for this purpose the qualifying number of shares (one hundred) shall be transferred, in trust, to such representative by Mr. William Sandford at par, and be re-transferred, at par, on the repayment of the advance and interest thereon.
11. Such representative as aforesaid shall have the right of veto in respect of financial proposals of the Company, subject to confirmation by the Government.

12. Subject to the above proposals being adopted, and an agreement entered into, a sum of £25,000 to be advanced immediately for purposes of working capital.
13. The balance (£45,000) to be applied in the erection of new plant indicated by your Company's Statement of 22nd October last, and to be paid by the Government by monthly instalments as required, subject to a certificate of expenditure being given by a Government representative—the amount to be applied, as already stated, in the erection of new plant, such plant, as far as practicable, to be manufactured in New South Wales.
14. Subject to the adoption of the aforesaid matters, the parties to determine what shall be the amount set apart for reserve funds and depreciation. Half-yearly balance-sheets to be presented by the Company, and the accounts to be subject to audit by a representative of the Government.
15. The whole arrangement to be embodied in an agreement between the Government, the Bank, the Company, and Mr. William Sandford, to be prepared by the Crown Solicitor, and to be subject to ratification by Parliament.
16. The costs incurred by the Government in respect of the matter to be paid by the Company.

Amendments made in Proposals as originally submitted.

(*Enclosure to letter to W. Sandford, Limited, of* 22 *November*, 1907.)

At end of paragraph 4, after the word "priority," add these words: "to the extent of £25,000."

Instead of paragraph 5, insert the following as a new paragraph:—"That William Sandford, Limited (with the Bank's concurrence), shall be at liberty to continue subdivision sales of the Eskbank lands, the proceeds of such sales to be credited to a separate account in the Bank, and to be divided between the Government and the bank *pari passu* in reduction of their respective debts. When this sum of £25,000 has been paid off the debt due to the Government out of the proceeds of land sales or annual contributions from profits, the priority of charge in respect of the sum of £25,000 shall cease."

The following to be substituted for paragraph 6:—"The Bank to allow the Company the same limit as it now allows, namely, £135,000, less amount at credit of land sales account at date of taking of security by the Government; such amount so standing at the credit of the account referred to to be then applied in reduction of the Company's debt and limit."

The following to take the place of paragraph 7:—"The Bank undertake not to call up the Company's account for a period of ten years from the date of the first advance made by the Government, provided default is not made in payment of interest half-yearly, when due."

The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice, to The General Manager, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited).

Sir, Premier's Office, Sydney, 22 November, 1907.

In connection with the proposals made by William Sandford, Limited, for financial assistance from the Government, I have the honor, by direction of the Premier and Attorney-General, to inform you that the Cabinet have further considered the propositions contained in your letters of the 15th instant and 18th idem, respectively. As a result of that further consideration, I am to state that the Government are prepared to make the advance to the Company of seventy thousand pounds (£70,000) asked for, in accordance with the amendments of conditions suggested in recent correspondence.

Mr. Wade proposes to ask Parliament early next week to sanction the advance named, and, for purposes of concise reference, and with the object of having all the proposals in regular order, I am enclosing a copy of the original conditions proposed, as they have been amended as the result of recent negotiations.

For the purpose of facilitating a comparison of the original propositions with those now adopted, I am also enclosing, in separate form, the amendments which have been made.

I have, &c.,
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Under Secretary.

NOTE.—Enclosures identical with those accompanying letter to W. Sandford, Limited, of even date.

William Sandford, Limited, to The Under Secretary, Department of Attorney-General and Justice.

Sir, Equitable Building, George-street, Sydney, 25 November, 1907.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, with reference to the financial proposals to the Government, for which we thank you. We should be glad if you will kindly submit the agreement referred to for approval of our solicitors, Messrs. Dibbs and Parker, Eldon Chambers, 92, Pitt-street, Sydney.

We have, &c.,
(WILLIAM SANDFORD, LIMITED.)
W. SANDFORD,
Governing Director.

The General Manager, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), to The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

Sir, The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), Sydney, 25 November, 1907.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing copy of conditions under which the Government are prepared to make an advance of £70,000 to William Sandford, Limited.

Please submit draft of the Agreement which is to be entered into between the Government, the Company, and the Bank.

I have, &c.,
T. A. DIBBS,
General Manager.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1907.

[1s. 3d.]

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

(REPORTS BY PUBLIC OFFICERS *RE* BLAST FURNACE OF WILLIAM SANDFORD (LIMITED), AT LITHGOW.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 December, 1907.

Report by Mr. A. E. Cutler, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, Biloela.

W. Sandford, Limited.—Blast Furnaces.

Department of Public Works, N.S.W.,
Government Dockyard, Biloela,
27 November, 1907.

WHAT has occurred in connection with the blast furnaces, at Lithgow, "scaffolding" is more likely to occur in a new furnace than in an old one, and does occur in other parts of the world, in England and in America. It may be due to many causes, amongst which might be mentioned inferior coke, insufficient coke, defective fluxing, unskilful management in the way of charging. Sometimes "scaffolding" is of sufficiently serious nature to necessitate "blowing-down" the furnace, and sometimes this action is not warranted, as every case must be treated according to its special circumstances.

Not having the figures of the output of the Lithgow furnace from day to day before me, it is impossible to form any absolute idea of what course should be pursued. If it is found that the output fluctuates from day to day, the probabilities are that it is due to faults other than "scaffolding." If, on the other hand, it is found that the daily output cannot be increased to anything like the known capacity of these furnaces, then it may be found necessary, as previously mentioned, to open out the furnace, "blow-down," and cut out the formation. Whether or not this will be necessary can be arrived at only by going carefully into the figures.

To make this plainer, I might state that if the furnace is working defectively, the number of hands employed is not materially reduced, and as the output is reduced, the cost of production per ton must be increased. It is on this increase that the final decision would be based as to whether "blowing-down" should take place or not.

I was present at the interview with Mr. Sandford, and also at the interview that the Under Secretary had with Mr. Burrow. The statement made by Mr. Sandford would lead one to suppose that the furnaces were running more satisfactorily now than they have been for the past ten days. If this is the case, I should imagine that the charging is probably more regular, and is mainly responsible for the increased output, and possibly the class of coke might have been better than that used when the "scaffolding" first started.

Even supposing that it became necessary to "blow-down," it is not then a very serious matter, but would probably mean stoppage of the works for about a fortnight, a week of which time would be required for the cooling of the furnaces. It is impossible to state definitely the time required, as the extent of the "scaffolding" must, to a certain extent, remain unknown; although with proper charging, the daily output of the furnace would materially assist the manager in coming to a conclusion as to the extent of the formation.

Under the circumstances, I do not consider the matter sufficiently serious to appreciably affect any action that the Government might have considered it advisable to take in advancing funds for the carrying on of this industry.

A. E. CUTLER,
Superintendent.

The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Memoranda by The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Blast Furnace at Lithgow.

WITH regard to the difficulty which has occurred in connection with the blast furnace at Lithgow, Mr. Sandford has made the following statement:—

"The furnace has not been going well for about five weeks, on account of the formation of what is known as 'scaffolding.' Continuous efforts have been made to clear it, and we consider the bulk of it has been cleared away. Our new blast furnace manager took possession of the furnace on Saturday week. Things improved every day last week. On Monday, Mr. Henderson, our new blast furnace manager, met me at the station and told me that the furnace was going all right. I can see, as I pass, the gas coming from the stack, and also from the stacks of all the boilers, showing that they have sufficient gas for the furnace, and also to supply the Babcock boilers. Mr. Henderson said, 'You may expect a few slight stoppages this week for short times only, but you need not be alarmed about that. The furnace will come all right.'

"This scaffolding forms once or twice in the life of every furnace, so that it is not unusual, and our new manager did not look upon it as a serious matter at all, and we do not anticipate any trouble in getting rid of it. The furnace turned out over 400 tons of pig iron last week, and is turning out good pig. Within the next fortnight we hope to have an output of 700 to 900 tons per week. I think the scaffolding commenced owing to our not being able to get a sufficient quantity of coke lately. We have had to use raw coal. The coke we are using now is good enough for the purpose, although it is not the best of coke. We are arranging a supply from the Woolgin people, and there is not 9 per cent. of hard ash. We are now trying to arrange for 150 tons a week from the south coast (Bulli)."

I have communicated with Mr. Burrow, at Lithgow, by telephone, and he has endorsed the remarks made by Mr. Sandford.

26 November, 1907. W. J. HANNA.

Blast Furnace, Lithgow.

YESTERDAY, Mr. Sandford's statement with regard to the difficulty that arose in connection with the blast furnace at Lithgow was forwarded to the Minister, but there was not time to include Mr. Burrow's statement, received through the telephone, which was practically in accord with the statement made by Mr. Sandford.

The following information was received from Mr. Burrow:—

The trouble, in Mr. Burrow's opinion, was due probably to the use of inferior coke, but he does not regard the matter in any serious light, as such troubles are more or less liable to all furnaces. The difficulty is now being overcome, and the output is gradually improving. Major Pennymore handed over the works to the new manager (Mr. Henderson), and remained for two or three days with him after having done so. He thinks, however, that the new manager is not deserving of the whole of the credit of the improved state of affairs. He quite expects that the output, which fell to 10 tons per day, will shortly be equal to what it was prior to the obstruction taking place, viz., about 700 tons per week.

I have instructed Mr. Burrow to note carefully the output from the furnace, for our own information, and this will be furnished regularly until further advised.

W. J. HANNA,
Under Secretary.

27 November, 1907.

Report by Mr. Burrow, stationed at Lithgow.

I HAVE to report that the blast furnace is still working satisfactorily, another 90 tons being produced yesterday of an improved quality. The week's output will be posted to you to-morrow. It is not by any means a new thing for "scaffolds" or "horses" to form over the fire-zone in a furnace. I have personally had experience of these formations in water-jacket smelting furnaces. They are due to a variety of causes, bad coke and lack of proper attention being the principal causes. Blowing sand through the tuyers, the use of lead, and sometimes a small charge of an explosive is used to clear away the formation. I was not certain that an explosive was resorted to here, but I had sufficient confidence in the furnace manager to be assured that the best means would be used to secure free running as early as possible. Blast furnaces of the old pattern I have known to run for fifteen years without trouble or relining; then, again, a new furnace will at times give trouble from the start.

W. F. BURROW.

Lithgow, December 1, 1907.

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1907.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BROUGHTON ISLAND EXPERIMENTS.

REPORT

BY

DR. FRANK TIDSWELL,
Principal Assistant Medical Officer of the Government of N.S.W.,
Microbiologist to the Board of Health,

RESPECTING THE

USE OF VIRUS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS

AS PROPOSED BY DR. DANYSZ;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDICES.

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Department of Public Health, New South Wales,

Sydney, 16 *November,* 1907.

VIRUS FOR DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS: BROUGHTON ISLAND EXPERIMENTS.

Gentlemen,

In support of the proposal to use for the destruction of rabbits the virus brought by Dr. Danysz, it was urged that whilst efficacious for rabbits the microbe was harmless to other animals. When, many months ago, I became your representative in the matter it became my privilege to advise you that if these things were so they could be scientifically demonstrated, and with your concurrence the opportunity for providing the necessary evidence was furnished at Broughton Island.

The work done is discussed duly and fully in the account which I now have the honor to present, and I have here only to formulate the conclusions that emerge from the results, and which are namely,—

(1) *That the efficacy of the virus as a destroyer of rabbits has not been demonstrated.*

(2) *That although the microbe could be made to infect certain small animals, there is no reason to apprehend danger from its practical use.*

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK TIDSWELL,

Acting Chief Medical Officer of the Government.

The Hon. the Prime Minister,

Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and

The Hon. the Minister for Lands,

Government of the State of New South Wales.

VIRUS FOR DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS.

REPORT

ON THE

BROUGHTON ISLAND EXPERIMENTS.

BY

FRANK TIDSWELL, M.B., Ch.M. (Syd.), D.P.H. (Camb.),
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, &c.,
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE GOVERNMENT AND MICROBIOLOGIST TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sydney
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, NEW SOUTH WALES.
1908.

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Virus for Destruction of Rabbits.

BROUGHTON ISLAND EXPERIMENTS

Preface.

THE matter with which this report is concerned is the proposal to use, for the destruction of rabbits, a virus recommended by Dr. Jean Danysz, of the Institut Pasteur, Paris. Dr. Danysz visited Australia at the instance of a committee of pastoralists of New South Wales, who provided all moneys and materials necessary for the purpose; it being arranged that, prior to operating on the mainland, Dr. Danysz should conduct experiments upon Broughton Island, off the coast of New South Wales. By direction of the Hon. the Premier of New South Wales I was preparing to act with Dr. Danysz, when, at their request, my services were placed also at the disposal of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. By instruction I met and interviewed Dr. Danysz on his arrival at Melbourne, and submitted a report thereupon to the Commonwealth Government. By further instruction I conducted a series of experiments at the Microbiological Laboratory of the Board of Health, Sydney, the results of which were made the subject of report to the Governments of Australia and of New South Wales. Subsequently I received still further instructions to continue to represent both Governments in connection with the Broughton Island experiments, and of these I now do myself the honor to submit the attached account.

In favour of the introduction of the virus it was urged—(*a*) that it was believed the microbe would produce an effectively destructive disease amongst rabbits; and (*b*) that it was entirely harmless to all other animals. Broughton Island afforded the opportunity for demonstration of these contentions, and I accordingly advised that the Committee be invited to furnish adequate proof of their validity. Your concurrence enabled me to suggest to the Committee, and through them to Dr. Danysz, the following basis upon which the work might be conducted.

Inasmuch as the efficacy of the virus was entirely the affair of the Commission, it was left to Dr. Danysz to produce the evidence necessary to establish the point, but in view of my official responsibilities I felt obliged to personally investigate the question of safety, Dr. Danysz being perfectly at liberty, of course, to make also any experiments he chose upon these points.

Having done all that in his judgment needed his personal supervision, Dr. Danysz returned to France in May, 1907, leaving his assistant, Mr. Latapie, in charge of his affairs on the island. Prior to his departure he made report to his Committee upon the work done by him, and a copy thereof was formally submitted for my acceptance. As it did not contain data concerning many points upon which I desired information, it was necessary to proceed to further experiments. Some of these have been performed by Mr. Latapie, but I thought it best after Dr. Danysz's departure to myself take up this part of the subject also, and carry it to the stage necessary for my purpose. In this work I have had always the able and willing assistance of Mr. Latapie. In substitution of the report formerly presented, I have now been furnished by the Committee with a complete statement of the data concerning the experiments performed on their behalf by Dr. Danysz and Mr. Latapie, and this statement I submit as Appendix 2 of this report. My own results have been incorporated in the body of my report, save in so far as it has been convenient to separately present certain tabulated data as the returns which constitute Appendix 1. Upon the conjoint evidence furnished by the labours just mentioned, I have drawn up the account of the "Action of the virus upon Rabbits," presented at Part I of the report.

In taking upon myself the investigation of the second aspect, I was quite well aware of the greater difficulty attaching to the proof of negative propositions. Nevertheless it seemed to me that I could not conscientiously discharge my obligations with anything

anything else than first-hand evidence on the subject. I have tried to so survey the question that every essential aspect of it might be covered, every precautionary inquiry made The information I am able to present constitutes Part II of this report, dealing with "The action of the virus on animals other than Rabbits."

From the Rabbit Destruction Fund Committee I have always received willing assistance, from Dr. Danysz all courtesy, and from Mr. Latapie obliging help on every possible occasion. My assistant upon the island, Mr. A. B. Duffy, has performed his duty faithfully and well, and I am indebted as usual to the technical skill of the Senior Assistant in the Microbiological Laboratory of the Board of Health, Mr. Robert Grant, for the successful performance of several delicate operations. To Mr. S. T. D. Symons, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Board of Health; to Mr. J. D. Stewart, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector of Stock; and to Mr. R. Etheridge, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, I am indebted for advice upon some special points. My Public Health confréres, Dr. Norris of Melbourne, Dr. Burnett Ham of Brisbane, Dr. Elkington of Hobart, and Drs. Blackburn and Cleland of Perth, have been good enough to inquire for me as to any work done on the subject in their respective States, whilst Professor Allen of the University of Melbourne, and Mr. C. J. Pound of the Stock Institute, Brisbane, have forwarded communications on the subject. I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by all these gentlemen.

Finally, I may be permitted to say that, whilst exception has been taken in some quarters to the checks instituted to safeguard the community and the country against possible danger from the microbe, it is difficult to see what other course could have been prudently adopted in the face of the inadequate account of it given to me in the first instance. I wish to record also my opinion, for what it may be worth, that the opportunities afforded were such as to permit of satisfactory experimental demonstration of the capabilities of the plan proposed for the destruction of rabbits.

Department of Public Health,
Sydney, November 15, 1907.

PART I.—ACTION OF THE VIRUS UPON RABBITS.

A.—Introduction.

In accordance with the arrangement mentioned in the preface, the demonstration of the efficacy of the virus was to be furnished by Dr. Danysz, and the evidence he submitted will be now discussed. As, however, I needed more information than his report furnished, I have been obliged to conduct many additional experiments on this part of the subject. In order that there may be no confusion of authority, it is perhaps desirable to say that Dr. Danysz (or the Rabbit Destruction Fund Committee) is sponsor for Appendix 2 only; the statements in the report are either my interpretations of Dr. Danysz's evidence or the presentation of my own; for them, therefore, I acknowledge responsibility.

In discharging my duty, I have endeavoured to ascertain in the first place what the virus could do, and in the second place how it did it, and by bringing the two into simultaneous focus to arrive at a just estimate of the value of the virus for its proposed purpose. The data submitted under the various headings will accordingly be found to converge upon this point.

B.—Infectivity of the Virus.

1. Infection by Direct Contamination with the Virus.

1. The newly born infant is normally free from microbes, but remains so for only a few brief moments after birth. Upon entering the external world bacteria are promptly deposited upon its body, are taken in with the first breath of air and with the first morsel of food. Thenceforward throughout life till death and afterwards the individual remains the involuntary host of numerous and varied species of micro-organisms. Since these beings come from without they must alight in the first instance either upon the skin or upon the lining of some inner passage (digestive, respiratory, genito-urinary), to which openings on the surface (mouth, nose, urethra), afford access. These places present conditions suitable for microbic existence, and so become abundantly occupied by not only perfectly harmless but also potentially dangerous varieties.

2. It will be readily appreciated as a complementary circumstance that the parts thus subject to possibly injurious contamination should be so constructed as to resist the passage of such sinister associates through them to the underlying tissues. The epidermis which forms the outer layer of the skin constitutes a very effectual barrier, vulnerable only where it dips into and thinly lines the pits or follicles from which the hairs grow. The epithelial cells of the mucous membranes which line the inner passages are also resistant, but to a lesser degree. They are more delicate structures. Consequently for infection to occur through the skin there must usually be some breach of the surface such as a puncture, wound, or abrasion; but as regards mucous membranes no such lesion appears to be necessary, at all events there are microbes which pass through them when there is no discoverable injury to mark the place of penetration.

3. In view of these well-known circumstances it was to be expected that any microbe proposed for the destruction of rabbits would produce disease in them, if carried beyond the protecting mechanism by instrumental introduction into such places as the blood vessels, brain, lung, or abdomen. Trial having shown that the microbe with which this report is concerned would so infect, such methods were thereafter abandoned, since, however useful for experimental purposes, the procedures are of little significance in practice, as the regions concerned are beyond the reach of the casually encountered germ.

(i) *Subcutaneous Inoculation.*

4. The case of a breach of the epidermis stands on the footing of practical possibility. Injuries and wounds are of everyday occurrence, and experience showed that infection could take place through even trifling recent lesions. Experimentally the extensively used method of subcutaneous inoculation, in which the skin is punctured by a syringe needle for the purpose of introducing blood or bouillon containing the virus, proved to be an exceedingly fatal mode of infection. I have not met with a normal rabbit capable of resisting the microbe given in this way. As a general rule animals so treated died in about 24 hours. Reference to the return submitted[1] will show that of 20 rabbits each subcutaneously injected with ·1 cubic centimetre of bouillon culture, 15 died within one day, 2 within two days, 2 within three days, and 1 in seven days. In 65 serial inoculations performed by Dr. Danysz, in which each rabbit was inoculated with the blood of that which immediately preceded it in the series, 41 died in about 24 hours, 11 in shorter, and 13 in longer periods: the variation being between 12 and 70 hours. Death followed the injection of even very minute doses. In my own observations doses of ·05, ·02, ·01, and ·005 cubic centimetres of bouillon culture were fatal, and in a special experiment by Dr. Danysz,[2] rabbits succumbed to various doses between ·5 cubic centimetres and ·000005 cubic centimetres of bouillon culture. The ease with which rabbits are to be killed by subcutaneous inoculation perhaps will be best appreciated from the fact that they die in 24 hours as a rule after being pricked with a needle which has just been dipped in a culture of the virus.[3] This experimental condition approximates to natural infection by the bite of a suctorial insect, a possibility which, in view of plague experience, nowadays cannot be denied.

(ii) *Endodermic Inoculation.*

5. The further fact that the microbe will infect if applied to the skin from which the fur has recently been removed by plucking will not occasion surprise. The depilation has opened up the vulnerable parts of the skin, and doubtless also produces microscopic (often visible) denudations of the epidermis, through which the still more minute germs find wide passage. The extreme susceptibility of the rabbit permits of it becoming infected by the small number of microbes which effect their entry before reparative processes reseal the opening. The period at which death occurs in this mode of infection is between 24 and 48 hours, and the lethel issue is practically constant. (iii)

[1] Appendix 1, Rabbits 7–22, and 24 to 37. [2] Appendix 2, Experiment 1. [3] Appendix 1, Return 1, Rabbits 32, 33, and 66.

(iii) Nasal Instillation.

6. The simple instillation of a drop or two of infected blood or of bouillon culture into a rabbit's nose is sufficient to set up infection fatal in the course of a few days. Of 8 rabbits so treated by me, 3 died in two, 1 each in 3, 4, and 5 days, and 2 in 6 days.

(iv) Feeding.

7. Similar instillation into the mouth was usually, but not invariably, fatal. In four instances in which I practised the method, 3 rabbits died and 1 survived.[1] From results obtained by Dr. Danysz and Mr. Latapie, it would appear that of 66 rabbits receiving in the mouth culture virus fatal to inoculated associates, 50 died and 16 survived.[2] In the case of 14 passage rabbits, each of which received by mouth the infected blood of that which preceded it in the series, death occurred in every case. Thus, of 84 animals treated, 67 died and 17 survived. The period elapsing between feeding and death varied between 1 and 13 days, but most often, *i.e.*, in 43 instances, was 2 or 3 days.

8. When, instead of instilling the virus directly into the mouth, it was mixed with some material as a bait, which the rabbits by deprivation of other food were compelled to take for themselves, there were also survivals. The available data upon this point compiled from my own and Dr. Danysz's results are given in the attached table :—

Reference No.	Nature of Baits.	No. of Observations.	Died.	Survived.	Lethal period (days).
Appendix 1 : Return 1— Rabbits, 52–59	Culture or minced rabbit on wheat or carrots	8	4	4	1, 1, 7, 3.
Appendix 2— Experiment, 4	Culture and carrots	5	5	.....	3, 3, 4, 4, 7.
,, 7	,, ,, pollard	5	4	1	5, 8, 18, 20.
,, 7	,, pollard, and treacle } Proportions varied.	5	4	1	8, 8, 9, 12.
,, 7	,, ,, ,,	5	3	2	12, 17, 17.
,, 7	,, ,, ,,	5	2	3	5, 5.
,, 8	Minced rabbit and lucerne	5	4	1	3, 3, 4, 8.
,, 9	,, ,, ,,	5	5	.....	3, 3, 4, 4, 4.
,, 10	,, ,, pollard	5	4	1	10, 15, 15, 21.
,, 10	,, ,, ,, and jam	5	3	2	6, 10, 20.
,, 10	,, ,, ,, and treacle	5	1	4	29.
,, 11	,, ,, lucerne	2	2	.....	2, 14.
,, 11	,, ,, ,,	5	5	.....	2, 3, 3, 3, 2.
,, 12	,, ,, ,,	3	1	2	1.
,, 13	Culture and lucerne	3	2	1	2, 2,
,, 14	,, ,,	5	4	1	5, 5, 12, 12.
,, 25	,, ,, (controls)	3	2	1	4, 7.
,, 30	,, ,, (controls)	3	2	1	3, 4.
,, 33	,, and carrots	5	5	.....	2, 2, 3, 3, 4.
,, 43	,, ,, lucerne	5	5	.....	5, 5, 7, 7, 9.
,, 43	,, ,, carrots	5	5	.....	6, 9, 9, 16, 19.
,, 43	,, carrots, and bran	5	4	1	5, 6, 6, 19.
,, 43	,, and bran (not well taken)	5	.....	5	.....
,, 43	,, carrots, bran, and pollard	5	5	.....	6, 10, 10, 13, 13.
,, 59	,, and pollard (put in mouth)	3	3	.....	6, 8, 10.
,, 59	,, ,, jam (put in mouth)	3	3	.....	3, 6, 12.

Analysis of the figures shows that of 118 animals fed in various ways, 87 died and 31 survived. The fatality results with the different media were, in order : carrots (100 per cent.), carrots, pollard, and bran (100 per cent.), lucerne (85 per cent.), carrots and bran (80 per cent.), pollard (80 per cent.), pollard and jam (60 per cent.), pollard and treacle (60 per cent.). It has been thought that the variation exhibited depends on deleterious action of the bait material upon the virus. This is perhaps the main influence, but something must be allowed for the attractiveness of the bait, and the consequent amount of it eaten. This would become a matter of importance should baits be used in practice, inasmuch as they would need to be made more attractive than the available natural herbage.

9. The readiness with which infection takes place through the mucous membranes of the respiratory and elementary tracts suggests that others, such as those of the eye or genito-urinary organs, would be equally penetrable. But although these latter form the regular paths of entry for certain diseases of the human being and of the lower animals, and are thus important channels of individual infection, yet they do not play any general role in the production and maintenance of epidemics, and I have not considered it necessary to investigate them in relation to the present subject.

2. Infection by Exposure to Diseased Rabbits.

10. From the results just given, it will have been gathered that the artificial infection of rabbits is a very simple matter. By injection of the virus under the skin, by its application to the skin denuded of fur, or by dropping it into the nose, rabbits are killed with certainty ; whilst virus taken directly or as bait kills the majority of rabbits feeding upon it. In these respects, however, the virus under consideration is but on all fours with a number of other microbes pathogenic for rabbits. To be of any real use for its intended purpose, infection of rabbits must occur without artificial assistance, in so far that, once started, the disease must disseminate amongst them of its own accord. In conformity with the arrangements made for the performance of the experiments, this point was left for demonstration by Dr. Danysz, and attention may now be called to the evidence submitted by him. I take the opportunity, however, of submitting also such of my own observations as have bearing upon the matter. (*i*)

[1] Appendix 1, Return I, Nos. 48 to 51. [2] Appendix 2, Experiments 16, 17, 23, 24, 40, 41, 43, and 60.

(i) Contact in Cages.

11. In my first infection experiment I fed two rabbits upon carrots, grain, and virus; removed the remnants, and then introduced two clean rabbits into the cage. One of the two fed rabbits died, the other three survived. There was no spread of the disease. Into the cage containing these three rabbits there were then put two others whose noses had been smeared with blood from another rabbit just dead after inoculation. Both of the smeared rabbits died, and one of the other three also, but two remained apparently unaffected. These two subsequently succumbed to inoculation, so that in the above described experiment they did not owe their escape to immunity.

12. In another experiment of this kind performed by Mr. Latapie, two rabbits whose noses had been smeared with infected blood gave the disease to three of four others put into the same cage with them.[1]

13. Into a large cage I put 3 rabbits whose noses had been smeared, and 2 which had been subcutaneously inoculated with the culture of the virus; with them were also put in 4 clean rabbits as contacts. Three and six days afterwards there were put in on each day 4 more clean rabbits as additional contacts, such as might come wandering to a source of infection. In the course of eleven days the whole of the 17 rabbits had died of the infection—a fact verified by the recovery of the microbe from the blood in all cases. In this instance, there was manifestly a sharp and virulent epizootic.

14. In a similar experiment performed by Dr. Danysz, 14 rabbits were given diluted culture to drink, and into their cage there were subsequently put 6 contacts on the sixth, and 10 on the ninth day afterwards. All the rabbits died except 1 of the contacts.

15. The total outcome of these various cage experiments may be seen from the following tabular statement :—

Experiment.	Infected.			Controls.		
	Total.	Died.	Survived.	Total.	Died.	Survived.
.....	2	1	1	2	1	1
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	4	3	1
.....	5	5	.....	12	12	.....
.....	14	14	.....	16	14	1
Total	25	24	1	34	31	3

Of the 59 animals used for these experiments 55 died and 4 survived; of 34 contacts 3 survived, the fourth rabbit having resisted infection by feeding. It is clear enough that, so far as cage work is concerned, the virus can spread from one rabbit to others associated with it.

(ii) Contact in Pens.

16. In the next series of experiments the rabbits were confined in out-door pens instead of in boxes in the laboratory. The floor and sides of the pens were made of wire-netting; there was no roof. Cover for the rabbits was furnished by fencing slabs laid lengthwise on cross pieces which raised them the few inches necessary to allow the rabbits to pass underneath.

17. In the first of these experiments,[2] 10 rabbits were smeared all over with infected blood, and placed with 10 clean rabbits in a pen measuring 9 feet x 10 feet, constructed as above indicated. There followed an outbreak lasting 12 days, during which period 15 of the 20 rabbits died; the survivors included 3 of the smeared and 2 contact rabbits. They all subsequently succumbed to infection, and hence were not immune. In another similar experiment 14 infected and 14 contact rabbits were associated in such a pen. They all died except one infected and one contact.[3]

18. Fifty rabbits were placed by Mr. Latapie in a pen measuring 9 feet x 21 feet, and during a week they remained in good health.[4] To them were then admitted 2 rabbits contaminated with the virus. One of these rabbits was immune,[5] 1 was clean; and they were allowed to enter the pen by passing through an aperture, the floor of which was formed of a shallow pan containing bouillon culture of the virus; the arrangement being such that the rabbits were obliged to wet their feet and splash themselves in passing. Two days later the rabbits in the pen began to die of infection, and in the course of thirteen days there remained only 3 rabbits alive, the immune and 2 contacts. These were transferred to form part of another experiment described elsewhere. In this place it need only be noted that the 2 contacts died of infection acquired during their exposure as above-mentioned; the immune rabbit survived. In this experiment then it may be taken that the whole 50 contact rabbits died.

19. The combined results of these three pen experiments was that of the 100 rabbits concerned only 8 survived—4 contaminated, 3 contacts, and 1 immune rabbit.

(iii) Contact in Yards.

20. In all the preceding experiments the rabbits were shut up together within very limited spaces; in those now to be described the conditions were so far different that the rabbits were at least able to run about. These experiments were conducted in yards one-third to half an acre in area enclosed by wire-netting fences sunk 2 to 3 feet into the ground. The cover for the rabbits was here also formed by fencing slabs.

21.

[1] Appendix 2, Experiment 49. [2] Appendix 2, Experiment 48. [3] Appendix 2, Experiment 47.
[4] Appendix 2, Experiment 56 (1). [5] See later.

21. The first "contagion" experiment of Dr. Danysz was performed in a yard measuring 147 feet x 147 feet, the soil being loose and sandy. It will be seen from the record[1] that 15 rabbits, which had drunk diluted virus, were associated with 150 clean rabbits. An epizootic resulted, and during 17 days there were found the dead bodies of 5 of the infected and 29 of the contact rabbits, in all 34 carcases. There was as well evidence of decrease of the number of rabbits, and foul odours, suggesting dead and decomposing bodies in the burrows. A period of quiescence followed, and some 8 weeks afterwards there were to be counted only 67 living rabbits, amongst which were none of those originally infected. The 67 counted and the 34 collected made up 101, and since the area was securely wire-netted it was assumed that the balance of 64 had become infected and died. Giving the virus the benefit of the doubt, it can be credited with having destroyed 98 of the 165 rabbits, and of the number killed 83 had acquired the disease by infection. Further operations in this yard consisted in feeding the surviving rabbits upon lucerne contaminated with the virus, after which more dead bodies were found, and ultimately 37 living rabbits captured. There is no evidence to show the proportions of those which were killed by feeding and by infection. Subsequent observations showed that most of the survivors were immune.[2]

22. The data[3] concerning the second "contagion" experiment performed by Dr. Danysz show that 38 rabbits infected in various ways were put into a yard with 133 clean rabbits, the yard in question being about one-third of an acre in extent. Of the 38 infected rabbits, 23 died during the first three days, 7 during the succeeding week, and 3 later on; 5 were still alive four months afterwards. The contacts began to die the day after exposure, and during the succeeding month there were 86 deaths amongst them. Subsequently there were "dropping" cases, the total result being that 98 had died in four months. At this point the 40 survivors—5 infected and 35 contacts—were captured and put with 40 clean rabbits in a pen 9 ft. by 21 ft., wired off in a corner of the yard. In this pen there died in three weeks 9 of the old and 29 of the clean contact rabbits. The 52 remaining were then restored to the larger yard. In the meantime, this yard had received 60 clean rabbits. For eleven days these remained in apparently good health, then there suddenly occurred an epizootic amongst them, which carried off 41 rabbits in nine days. It was at this period, whilst the epizootic was at its height, that the 52 rabbits from the pen were restored to the yard, and there were also put in at the same time 25 clean rabbits. Thus there were at this date 96 rabbits in the yard, and with them there were associated various other animals, as will be described below. Amongst these animals were some pigs, which ate most of the rabbits as they continued to die during the succeeding month. They were then removed, and it was perceived that there was still an occasional death amongst the rabbits. This experiment was commenced on 18th March, and was terminated on 10th October, a period of seven months. During its continuance, 258 contacts were exposed to infection, and of these 221 died, and 37 remained alive at the end.

23. The third "contagion" experiment was performed by Mr. Latapie after Dr. Danysz had left the island. In this case an immune and a clean rabbit were smeared with the blood of two rabbits just dead after inoculation. They were then let go in a yard about half an acre in area amongst 100 contacts. In two days there began an epizootic, which lasted three weeks, and which killed the smeared "clean" rabbit and 87 contacts.

24. The results of these three "contagion" experiments are summarised in the following tabular statement:—

Experiment.	Infected rabbits.			Control rabbits.		
	Total.	Died.	Survived.	Total.	Died.	Survived.
.....	15	15	...	150	83	67
.....	38	33	5	258	221	37
.....	2	1	1	100	87	13
Totals	55	49	6	508	391	117

These results may be accepted as showing that the virus is capable of giving rise to an infectious disease under such circumstances as those which prevailed in the experiments.

3. Infection under Natural Conditions.

25. The experiments performed by Dr. Danysz, to which I have just called attention, were all that were submitted by him in support of his statement that "the experiments of contagion which we have been able to make on Broughton Island have proved that the pasteurellosis of the rabbit is just as contagious and spreads itself just as well amongst rabbits in the open, under conditions as similar as possible to natural life, as it does in cages." It seems to me that the facts do not support this contention. The comparison of the results with the rabbits in cages and pens on the one hand, and those with the rabbits in the open yards on the other, may be made by means of the figures already given in connection with the experiments in question. Reference will show that of 34 contacts in cages 31, or 91·1 per cent., died, and of 74 contacts in pens 70, or 94·6 per cent., died; whereas of 508 contacts in the yards 391 died, a fatality equivalent to 76·9 per centum. There was thus a marked reduction of incidence with even the moderate increase of liberty afforded by the yards as compared with cages and pens.

26. Exception must be taken also to the suggestion that the conditions were as similar as possible to natural life. In the production of infections there have to be recognised two sets of factors. There are factors which exist independently prior to contact of virus and victim, and which determine on the one hand the virulence of the microbe and on the other the susceptibility of the subject; and there are factors which are entirely a matter of contact relationship, for the infection by a microbe of an animal susceptible

[1] Appendix 2, Experiment 6.
[2] Appendix 2, Experiments 31, 32, 45, and 46 (under Experiment 6).
[3] Appendix 2, Experiment 44.

susceptible to it depends upon the manner in which the two are brought into touch. Under artificial circumstances the virulence may be excited or attenuated, the susceptibility increased or reduced, and the conditions of contact are absolutely subject to the will of the experimenter. He can, and often does, arrange so as to effect or exclude a particular issue. Under perfectly natural conditions this power is lost: the issue is the resultant of the free action of the various factors concerned. The experimenter can restrict neither virus nor subject; he can only introduce the disease: its further progress must be left to the obscure operations of what we are accustomed to call chance.

27. The experiments in which the rabbits were operatively infected were clearly of the artificial kind. In the subsequent ones performed in cages and yards the spread of infection had to be of its own accord, nevertheless the artificiality was very far from being abolished. If the conditions of these experiments be critically scrutinised it will be seen that they were such as to deprive the rabbits of several opportunities of escaping disease which would have been available to them in nature. For instance, they were closely aggregated in large numbers upon small areas in a way they would not be if at liberty. More importantly the community consisted always of the same rabbits; there was not, as in nature, emigration and immigration of individuals. Consequent upon this every rabbit was continuously exposed to infection; its risk of acquiring the disease was constant. If free the natural roaming of individuals would have taken them out of the sphere of infection sometimes at all events; their risk would have been intermittent, and in this case there is considerably less prospect of infection. Again, it seems to be an instinct of animals generally to protect themselves from infection by deserting, for a time at least, places where their kindred are dying. The experimental rabbits, being strictly confined in boxes or yards, could not so migrate, but, on the other hand, were repeatedly forced back into contact with the sick and the dead, which they would have avoided if possible. Still again, though well fed, the rabbits were not naturally fed; all the time they were obliged to eat dry lucerne instead of the fresh grass, &c., they would have secured if at liberty, and to drink water from troughs instead of streams. The yards soon became bare patches without an eatable blade of grass in them, and the food and water were subject to repeated contamination by sick rabbits. The animals also lost the exercise incidental to their natural search for food; in the yards a good run was impossible. These experimental conditions cannot properly be regarded as even approximating to natural conditions. They are indeed of quite the same order as obtain in over-crowded poultry-yards. It is very well known that upon any particular area poultry-keepers can maintain a certain number of head in good health, but that any serious increase of this number is followed sooner or later by a devastating epizootic. Such outbreaks of disease, even amongst human beings aggregated in towns, are only prevented by eternal sanitary vigilance.

(i) *Conditions determining Epizootics.*

28. If the argument just presented be valid, it should follow that the disease, though introduced, will not become epizootic until a certain concentration is reached. To test this point I performed the following experiment:—

A. Yard 2 was the scene of Dr. Danysz's first contagion experiment; it measures about a quarter of an acre. Into this yard several months later there were put 6 rabbits—1 smeared with bouillon culture. Into a box 3 ft. by 4 ft. there were also put 6 rabbits—1 smeared with bouillon culture. At the same time a control was subcutaneously inoculated with 1 cubic centimetre of the bouillon culture; it died in twenty-four hours, the blood showing abundant microbes. Of the rabbits in the box, 5 out of the 6 died within a week. Of those in the yard, only the contaminated one succumbed (in four days); the others remained apparently unaffected during a fortnight. Thus infection was readily set up in the close quarters of the box, but failed in the roomier yard.

B. An attempt was then made to gauge the degree of concentration at which infection would operate in the yard. To the 5 rabbits surviving the previous experiment 7 more were added, and 2 of these latter were smeared with bouillon culture, which killed the control rabbit in twenty-four hours after subcutaneous injection. It is to be observed that the proportion of infected rabbits was 1 in 6, as before. The only result was the death of 1 of the contaminated rabbits in two days; the other, as well as all the contacts, survived.

C. There remained 11 rabbits in the yard, and to these were now added 13 others, making 24 in all, of which 4 were smeared with bouillon culture, which killed a control in twenty-four hours after subcutaneous inoculation. The proportions were again maintained of 1 smeared individual in every 6 rabbits. On the fourth day 3 contaminated and 1 "C" contact were found dead; and during a fortnight the remaining contaminated rabbit, 6 "C" contacts, and 2 "B" contacts died; and eight days later 1 "B" and 1 "A" contact died. The microbes were found in the blood in all cases, and the carcases were left lying on the ground of the yard.

D. It will be seen, therefore, that with a proportion of contaminated of 1 to 6, no spread of infection occurred until concentration of rabbits reached 24 per half-acre. Then there ensued an outbreak which carried off 15 of the 24 rabbits; the infection spreading from the 4 contaminated to 11 contact rabbits. Nine animals out of 24 escaped infection. To again test the point the experiment was performed in a slightly different way. The same yard received at once 24 rabbits, of which only 1 was smeared, *i.e.*, the concentration was maintained whilst the proportion of infected was reduced. In the course of three weeks there died the smeared animal and 9 of the contacts to which it first communicated the disease. In this case there died 9 contacts as compared with 11 on the previous occasion.

29. The final outcome of these observations may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. The proportion of infected being constant the disease spread amongst rabbits in strict confinement when it did not spread amongst the same number of rabbits having greater liberty.
2. The proportion of infected being constant the disease did not spread until a certain degree of concentration was reached.
3. Given the indicated degree of concentration the disease spread even when the proportion of infected was reduced to a minimum.

It

It thus appeared that the element important for the production of an epizootic is not the actual nor even the proportionate presence of infection, but the concentration of the troup of rabbits. The result is thus in accordance with the experience of poultry-breeders in another connection, and is, I believe, illustrative of a fundamental principle in general epidemiology.

(ii) Experiments upon a naturally infected area.

30. From the considerations just presented there results the suggestion that the enforced concentration was the factor of prime importance in promoting the observed spread of infection. As such a circumstance would not be existent in practice, the results of the experiments submitted cannot be accepted as determinative evidence upon the main question, viz., the value of the virus as a destroyer of rabbits enjoying freedom. It appeared to me that a request for sanction of the wholesale dispersal of any microbe would probably need to be supported by better evidence of prospective benefit than these experiments afforded, and in response to my representations to this effect the following experiments were performed upon a selected part of the island where rabbits had already established themselves in a natural way.

31. At the western end of the island there is an area some 20 acres in extent in the form of a peninsula, which, with the help of a deep natural indentation, was isolated by a wire-netting fence about 100 yards long. Here rabbits had already established themselves and always could be seen in numbers. On February 2nd, 1907, Dr. Danysz laid in various places on this area virus-infected lucerne, which killed two of the three control rabbits fed upon it.[1] There is no record of the result in the report submitted to me, so that I am obliged to add as a personal note that the effort did not cause any appreciable disease amongst the rabbits. On March 9th Dr. Danysz again laid infected lucerne, but again there was no obvious result save that ten putrified rabbit carcasses found later may have been consequent upon infection.[2] Dr. Danysz then abandoned the attempt to set up an infectious disease upon this area on the grounds that the conditions were such that the effect could not be perceived. However this may be it was clear from the number of apparently healthy rabbits always to be seen that the effect fell very far short of the results previously obtained in the yards.

32. For the reasons already discussed I regarded this particular experiment as the crucial one of the series; the only one capable of affording the kind of evidence needed to adjudicate upon the prospective efficacy of the virus. To my mind it was essential to continue to perform experiments under such conditions until a manifest issue—positive or negative—was reached. In response to my insistence another trial was agreed upon, and this, with Mr. Latapie's assistance, I conducted after Dr. Danysz's departure to Europe.

33. By way of preparation I subjected the peninsula to systematic observation: visiting it always at the same hour of the day; traversing it always by the same path; gaining familiarity with its degree of rabbit infestation; and, further, counting always in the same manner the rabbits seen during my inspections. Sometimes an assistant accompanied me, and was directed what to observe; checked also my enumerations; sometimes in my absence made the inspection and counts for me. The observations commenced on July 1st and terminated on November 1st, thus covering well the experiment which was performed on August 26th, 1907. The essential data are given in the attached table.

ENUMERATIONS of Rabbits in Enclosure, Western Peninsula.

A — May ——, 1907—310 healthy rabbits added.

May	3, 1907—Rabbits counted				...	...	...	165	
June	5	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	133	
July	1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	89	
,,	5	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	46	Average, 54. Range, 46 – 64 = 18.
,,	12	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	63	
,,	15	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	64	
,,	22	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	52	
,,	25	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	49	
,,	27	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	53	

B. — July 31st, 1907—135 healthy rabbits added.

Aug.	3, 1907—Rabbits counted				...	...	...	69	Average, 77. Range, 67 – 99 = 33.
,,	5	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	94	
,,	9	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	100	
,,	14	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	67	
,,	15	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	55	
,,	17	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	69	
,,	19	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	91	
,,	20	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	64	
,,	23	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	91	

August 23rd, 1907—102 healthy rabbits added.

Aug.	25, 1907—Rabbits counted				...	...	...	145	Range, 20.
,,	26	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	125	

C.

[1] Appendix 2, Experiment 25. [2] Appendix 2; Experiment 30.

C. August 26th, 1907—20 infected rabbits added.

Aug.	27, 1907—Rabbits counted				...	...	...	134		
,,	28	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	128	Rabbits found dead	6
Sept.	2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	124	,, ,,	14
,,	5	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	116	,, ,,	2
,,	12	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	131	,, ,,	17
,,	15	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	124	,, ,,	6
,,	17	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	136	,, ,,	9
,,	19	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	113	,, ,,	6
,,	21	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	129	,, ,,	5
,,	23	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	120	,, ,,	3
,,	26	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	138	,, ,,	—
,,	27	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	97	,, ,,	1
,,	29	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	88	,, ,,	—
Oct.	1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	94		
,,	3	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	93		
,,	5	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	111		
,,	7	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	86		
,,	11	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	62		
,,	14	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	84		
,,	16	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	64		
,,	18	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	89		
,,	20	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	73		
,,	23	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	110		
,,	26	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	60		
,,	31	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	90		

34. About the end of April or early in May (the precise date has not been preserved) 310 healthy rabbits not used by Dr. Danysz were added to those already established on the peninsula. On 3rd May I was able to count 165 rabbits during a visit to the area; about a month later (5th June) 133; and a month later still (1st July) 89 rabbits were counted. Four days afterwards (5th July) there was a remarkable drop, only 49 rabbits being visible. Search revealed a hole under the fence, through which obviously many rabbits had passed; there was noted also an increase in the number of rabbits outside, but in the immediate vicinity of the area. The fence was repaired, and systematic enumerations commenced. From the frequent counts made during July, it appeared that the number of rabbits was remaining reasonably constant. At the end of July (31st) an additional supply of 135 healthy rabbits was put into the enclosure. The enumerations made during the succeeding three weeks—up till 23rd August—indicated constancy at a higher level. On the date last-mentioned a further contribution of 102 healthy rabbits was made to the stock; and it was then evident, as well by appearances as by the counts, that the area was richly infested with rabbits.

35. These preliminary observations reveal the following two essential points :—

(*a*) Although in long periods, *e.g.*, several months, a slow decrease of rabbits might be observed, yet, for a short period, given integrity of the area, the numbers would remain constant enough for the purposes of the experiment.

(*b*) Additions to the rabbit population caused manifest increment of the numbers visible; escapes from the area produced discernible reductions. Presumably any considerable alterations caused by disease would be equally apparent.

In view of these very clear manifestations, it seemed to me that there was no reason to suppose that any epizootic produced could escape intelligent observation.

36. Accordingly, still maintaining observations in precisely the same manner, we commenced the experiment on 26th August, by liberating upon the area 20 rabbits, whose coats were smeared with a mixture of bouillon culture and infected blood; distributing them in pairs so that they would reach all parts. Of these 20 rabbits 5 were definitely immune, 5 had long survived exposure in one of the yards, and the other 10 were clean rabbits. In the control experiment, 2 rabbits—1 immune and 1 clean—smeared with the same mixture infected and killed off 8 others put with them into a pen. During the succeeding month we found in the experimental area the dead bodies of 7 of the infected and 62 of the peninsular rabbits to which the disease had spread—69 victims in all. During the same period the infestation remained visibly great, and the number of rabbits continuously high. About 26th September, a month after initiation of the experiment, there occurred a sudden drop in the number of rabbits; a search again revealed an opening under the fence through which many rabbits had passed. This was repaired, and the counts made during the succeeding month (October) showed that the number of rabbits was remaining constant at a lower, but still comparatively high, level.

37. The data just presented are as definite as one could expect them to be under the circumstances, and they appear to me to be sufficiently determinant of the issue of the experiment. The contaminated rabbits introduced were able to initiate an outbreak just as they did in the yards; but owing to the difference of conditions the epizootic did not produce the devastation previously witnessed amongst rabbits in confinement. Its precise distribution cannot be specified, but decidedly it was not extensive enough to appreciably diminish the enumerations. At the terminal visits made on 31st October and 1st November, two months after the attempt at destruction was made, it was clearly evident that the area was still abundantly infested with fat and vigorous rabbits.

(iii) The behaviour of rabbits on the island as a whole.

38. As further evidence upon the particular aspect of the question now under review, I offer the following comments upon the rabbit infestation of the island as a whole. By way of preparation for the experiments, there were liberated upon Broughton Island—till then uninfested—about 600 rabbits; no one seems to know the exact number. Since that time no more rabbits have been deliberately set free, but there have been occasional escapes of small numbers from the cages or yards. The increment on this account would not exceed a few score of rabbits. From this beginning the island has become richly infested with rabbits. During the period of my residence there they were always present in abundance, although the visible numbers were subject to the well-known marked and mysterious fluctuations. At one time, and for a period of weeks, they would be seen in great numbers; many times I have kicked against them whilst walking through the grass. Then a few weeks later would come a period when many of the usual haunts seemed deserted, and the burrows unoccupied. After a while the rabbits would reappear in crowds, the old burrows would show fresh excavations and many new runs would be made. There would follow another dearth, then a reappearance, and so alternately at intervals of a few months. I have personally witnessed three such pairs of variations. I have not been able to correlate these phases of infestation with any natural destructive agency such as wet weather, for instance; and although I suspect migration as the real influence, I am not prepared to submit convincing evidence to that effect. The matter assumes importance in relation to the subject of report, in that it has been suggested that the decreases are due to the operation of the virus. The opportunity for this was furnished by the escape of experimental rabbits already mentioned, some of which were infected.

39. I have shot and examined some 200 of these island rabbits, and perhaps as many more have been brought in to the laboratory by other members of the staff. There has never been the slightest sign of disease in any of them, nor were the microbes forthcoming by cultures, &c., and I have never seen sick individuals, nor heard of them being seen outside the yards. Skeletons and mummified carcases are to be found in places, but not in any great number. They could have been the remains of rabbits eaten by the domestic cats, which have become feral and raised a numerous progeny on the island. A small number of recently dead carcases have been found in the immediate vicinity of the yards; two only infected, probably escapers. There is thus no positive evidence that the disease has occurred amongst the rabbits, and indeed such pronounced accidental incidences would be rather astonishing in view of the insignificant results obtained upon the deliberately infected peninsula already described.

40. The hypothesis that the apparent decreases in number were due to destruction involves the assumption that the subsequent increases were the result of multiplication. Now, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the rabbits on the island have bred three times at least—"kittens" have been in my possession in October, 1906, and in March, 1907; and at the present time (October, 1907), the use of ferrets reveals the presence of numerous young rabbits in the burrows. Perhaps the recoveries of numbers under consideration can be so accounted for; but there is no valid ground for any such assumption. Whatever the case may really be, the fact is the island which received rabbits in hundreds now harbours them in thousands. They have greatly multiplied there, and it is very evident, that even if existent amongst them, the disease has failed to cope with their natural development.

(iv) The existence of the Virus on the mainland.

41. The question of the efficacy of the virus is not limited to consideration of what happened upon Broughton Island. It has been shown elsewhere[1] that there has been "wild" for many years, in this State at least, and probably in others also, either the identical microbe brought by Dr. Danysz, or one indistinguishable from it. The comparative experiments made have shown that the "native" virus was equally potent with the other as a destroyer of rabbits. In spite of the long existence of this virus in the State, and in spite of the fact that it has caused epizootics now and then, the rabbits have steadily increased from year to year. This virus, operating in a natural way, has not been capable, apparently, of holding rabbits in check.

C.—Pathogenicity of the Virus.

1. The Mode of Action of the Virus on Rabbits.

42. In the experiments upon infection which have been described, rabbits contaminated in various ways with the virus were merely associated with others without other design than bringing the two into contact. They were not based upon any knowledge of the manner in which the dissemination of the virus is effected, nor do they afford any precise data upon that subject. In particular they do not disclose whether the circumstances determinant of infection are peculiar to rabbits, or such as would be common to them and to other animals. The possession of some guiding data upon this point is essential to testing the prospects of transmission of the disease from rabbits to other animals, for in order that valid conclusions may be drawn from the tests there must be assurance that the animals employed were really exposed to risk. I was compelled to personally investigate this question as a preliminary to my safety experiments, and although there is room on these lines for inquiry much more searching than I was able to make in the time at my disposal, yet the results obtained sufficed for the object in view. As they have bearing also upon the present matter, I call attention to them in this place.

(i) Symptoms of the disease in rabbits.

43. For some hours after infection, rabbits show no change of health. As the disease makes progress the animal becomes quiescent, runs only if forced to do so, ceases to avoid capture. Later, it sits huddled up in a ball, with eyes half or quite closed, taking neither food nor drink. The temperature is raised, respiration and pulse frequency correspondingly accelerated. There are no symptoms indicating special involvement of any particular part of the body. As a rule, the appearance of illness only precedes death

[1] See Part II of this Report.

death by a few hours (acute febrile form). In some instances where rabbits have survived acute infection they have developed more or less extensive abscesses under the skin, which either absorbed or ruptured and discharged, leaving running sores (sinuses) of varying duration. Such an event may follow subcutaneous inoculation of "immune" rabbits. In other instances, rabbits surviving infection do not show any definite signs of disease, but become progressively thinner in the course of weeks or months. Their fur is shed, leaving bald patches on which, as well as elsewhere, the skin becomes scaly, and often desquamates, leaving erosions and ulcers. These animals become very emaciated, weak, and miserable (cachexia), and one day are found dead in their cage. These last-mentioned constitute chronic forms of the disease.

(ii) Post-mortem signs.

44. Most often in the acute forms the autopsy reveals no changes. The animal is fat and good-looking, and the internal parts perfectly healthy in appearance. Occasionally, but not specially, after nasal infections there are changes in the respiratory organs (more or less marked congestion variably of the larynx bronchi and lungs, in the latter case rarely broncho-pneumonic or hæmorrhagic areas). Nasal discharge, with swelling of the nose and adjacent cheek, were not commonly seen in artificially infected rabbits, but were observed often enough in the infection experiments. No gastro-intestinal lesions were noted, even in feeding experiments, beyond moderate mesenteric congestion, and on one or two occasions slight hæmorrhages in the walls of the small intestine. In the chronic cases the viscera were wasted (atrophic), but not otherwise visibly altered.

(iii) Distribution of the microbes in the rabbit's body.

45. It is the rule in acute cases to find the blood and all parts of the body teeming with microbes. Now and then some search is required before they are put in evidence; exceptionally they cannot be found. In the chronic cases it usually happens that microbes, if present in the viscera at all, are only to be discovered in individual organs, especially the kidneys or brain. It appears to be the case that these chronic conditions are often the after-effects of the disease, persistent at a time when all the microbes have disappeared from the body. But there is generally an abundance of microbes in the abscesses, and when from this source they are apt to be more than usually virulent. This probably represents a survival of the fittest, all but the exceptionally virulent individuals and their equally virulent progeny being eliminated by the bactericidal agencies of the partially immune host.

2. Dissemination of the Disease amongst Rabbits.

(i) Excretion of microbes by diseased rabbits.

46. Now, although the foregoing descriptions indicate that an infected rabbit will most often be a rich source of the microbes, yet their existence in the tissues does not explain the infectiousness. Indeed, it is self-evident that so long as the microbes remain within the body of the infected rabbit they cannot give the disease to any other animal. It was necessary, then, to ascertain, in the first instance, the manner in which they pass out of the diseased body. Since they are so abundant in the blood, they would easily be shed by bleedings, but, as above stated, there are not often any signs of hæmorrhage. Nor is there, as a rule, any other visible lesion by which the germs could have found exit. It must be remembered, however, that these beings are minute enough to escape by microscopic openings, and it may well be that a malady so violent as to deprive an animal of life in a few hours causes damage to the tissues. As a matter of fact, I have never been able to find, regularly, any other pathological changes than usually occur in febrile diseases (*e.g.*, cloudy swelling); but it is possible that this would suffice to permit of the microbes passing out into passages from which they could reach the external world. In any case, they apparently can pass in through mucous membranes without injury; presumably they can also pass out again. The indication was to search for them in the contents of passages which these mucous membranes line (*i.e.*, in the urine, bowel contents, &c.). Such searches, by means of ordinary bacteriological (microscopic and cultural) methods, are nearly always disappointing: the microbe sought for is hidden amongst the swarms of other species present. By reason of these often pathogenic associates also, subcutaneous inoculation of the excretions commonly means killing the test animal with the wrong microbe. In the present case, however, the special proclivity of the rabbit to infection from virus deposited upon the depilated skin suggested itself as a means of overcoming the difficulty. It had been found in plague that *Bacillus pestis* can often be isolated from a mixture if this be rubbed into a recently-shaved spot upon the skin of a guinea-pig or rat; the partial reduction of resistance gives the strongly pathogenic agent a chance to pass, of which less virulent species cannot avail themselves. This method was applied to the virus under investigation, by soiling a recently plucked area of a rabbit's skin twice with urine, twice with saliva, once with nasal mucus, and once with the bowel contents, of rabbits dead after infection. The six contaminated rabbits died in two, two, nine, five, two, and three days, respectively, and in all of them the microbe was found in the blood. It is evident, therefore, that the virus is contained in the excretions of infected rabbits, and, no doubt, is shed with them. In this way the microbes become placed in a position for transference directly to other rabbits or to the surroundings from which other rabbits could take them up. The work proceeded to inquire into the operation of both these possibilities.

(ii) Direct transference from rabbit to rabbit.

47. A cage was specially prepared with a half-inch mesh wire bottom, so that all excreta would fall through and leave the rabbits clean. The food given was grain, and, along with the water, was left in the cage for only an hour night and morning. Into this cage there were placed 13 rabbits, 3 of them smeared with a bouillon culture of virus. On the fourth day 2 smeared and 3 contact rabbits died, and by the eleventh day all were dead except 2 contacts which survived. The microbes were found in all the victims. This result suggested direct conveyance from rabbit to rabbit.

48. The surviving rabbits were removed, the cage thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and 10 clean rabbits placed therein, fed and watered as before. After a few days there were introduced the 3 survivors of the "contagion" experiment mentioned in section 18 of this Report, which were at the time in apparently good health. The sequence proved that they were really infected, since in two and three days after

after being put into the cage 2 of them died, and during ten days every other rabbit in the cage also died except the immune one introduced as one of the 3 survivors. In this case there was no artificial introduction of the virus into the cage; that which acted was conveyed there by the rabbits from the previous experiment. Here again the indication was of direct transference from rabbit to rabbit.

49. The immune rabbit, which was the sole survivor of the experiment just described, was transferred to another cage for several days whilst the specially prepared one was again cleaned and disinfected. It was then replaced in the special cage along with 8 clean rabbits. In the course of eleven days 6 of these latter had died; the other 2 contacts and the immune rabbit survived. The immune rabbit (which originally had been merely splashed and, as regards the feet, wetted in passing through a shallow pan of virus) thus acted as a very efficient carrier of infection; and whether carried on his fur or in his excretions, the virus seemed to be directly transferable from him to other rabbits with which he came in contact.

50. From the results of these experiments, there seems to be no room for doubt that the disease can be propagated by direct infection from rabbit to rabbit.

51. In connection with different experiments, the distribution of the virus has been accomplished by smearing it upon the fur of some of the rabbits, preferably using an immune animal for the purpose. This method suggested itself as a means of conveying the disease to rabbits against which the smeared one rubbed, because since rabbits make their toilet by licking themselves as cats do, such contamination gives the virus a chance of entering the nose and mouth. It was found also that the rather weird-looking smeared rabbit—ghastly when blood was spread all over the coat—was an object of suspicion or curiosity to its fellows, much sniffed at or even licked, for rabbits like both blood and bouillon, perhaps on account of the slightly saline taste. The inquisitive rabbits naturally incur the risk of infection. It is to be noted also that rabbits in confinement push and huddle together in a way easily productive of injury, and under the circumstances even slight scratches might be the means of infection. In these various ways then the use of the method under consideration seems to promote the dissemination of the disease. The special value of the immune rabbit lies in the fact that as it will survive it could continue to distribute the virus as long as any remained attached to it. It may be mentioned that there is now a considerable amount of evidence tending to show that pasteurellas of various kinds occur in the nose and elsewhere of apparently healthy individuals, and it is suggested that upon occasion these latent microbes can by transference to others originate an outbreak. It is obvious that aggregation would be likely to furnish the occasion required, some one of the several animals present being susceptible enough to become infected and start the epizootic.

(*iii*) *Indirect transference.*

52. Turning now to the other phase of the question, I am able to submit the following observations with respect to acquisition of the disease from places upon which the virus has been deposited.

53. The cage in which there had prevailed the epizootic described in section 13, and which had been so virulent as to destroy every one of 17 rabbits, was left for a week after the death of the last rabbit and then re-occupied by the introduction of 10 clean rabbits. On the sixth day afterwards 1 rabbit died, and 4 more succumbed during the succeeding three weeks. All the victims were found to have become infected with the virus. The other 5 rabbits survived.

54. The pen in which 49 out of 52 rabbits had succumbed[1] received 10 clean rabbits the day after removal of the 3 survivors, with the object of determining if any infection remained deposited in it. The rabbits remained in apparently good health until the fifteenth day, when 3 of them were found dead, their bodies yielding the microbes. During the subsequent eleven days 4 more died, making in all 7 deaths from infection. The 3 remaining rabbits survived.

55. A special pen measuring 7 feet x 8 feet, newly made, was well "watered" with bouillon culture, and two days afterwards received 15 clean rabbits. One of them died on the fifth, 1 on the thirteenth, and 1 on the seventeenth day, after exposure, but were not found to have become infected. The remaining 12 rabbits continued in good health during the period of one month they remained under observation.

56. The pen in which 10 infected and 10 healthy rabbits had been associated, and in which 7 of the former and 8 of the latter became infected and died[2], received 10 healthy rabbits four months afterwards. The animals all remained in good health.

57. The termination of the infection experiments usually in a few weeks suggests that failing maintenance of the virus in rabbits it soon dies out, or at all events becomes non-virulent. It may here be remarked that in Experiment 44 (*Appendix* 2) infection of the soil was not definitely manifest. After the initial outbreak, which continued for about a month, there was a period of quiescence for three months, during which, however, 9 rabbits died at intervals. The disease again lighted up when the yard was crowded with clean rabbits not rigidly separated from those previously exposed. Subsequently there were further relays of clean rabbits by which it was probably kept going. The main epizootic factor was clearly aggregation of rabbits, and not soil infection.

58. When rabbits were again put into Yard 2 (*vide* section 28), ten months after the disease had been epizootic there, they did not become infected from the soil, although they opened up and entered some of the old burrows.

59. As regards the pasteurelloses generally, it is usually considered that infection is conveyed in both the direct and indirect ways above considered, but in the case of the better known ones—*e.g.*, chicken cholera, swine plague—contagion is at least predominant, and it has become open to question whether supposed instances of deposited virus are not really caused by latent infection of some of the aggregated individuals. From the experiments now reported, it appears that the rabbit disease also conforms to this idea, for although infection could be derived from recently contaminated surroundings, it was less effective than from rabbit to rabbit, and the deposited virus seemed to quickly lose its potency after leaving the animal bodies.

60.

[1] Section 18. [2] Section 17.

60. From the various results recorded in this section, it may be concluded that the process of infection develops itself in probably the following way:—Upon its entry into the body of a rabbit the virus multiplies exceedingly, and spreads itself throughout the blood and tissues. It is then passed out with the excretions, including nasal mucus and saliva, and transferred directly to other rabbits, or shed upon the surroundings, from which other rabbits can take it up. The evidence tends to show that direct propagation from rabbit to rabbit is the principal mode of transmission; where the soil or surroundings intervene, the effect is much more uncertain. From the readiness with which infection can be secured by nasal instillation of the virus, it would seem most probable that this mode of infection plays the leading rôle as regards the reception of the virus in epizootics.

D.—Conclusion.

61. If in this Report I have presented the various points as clearly as I have desired to do, it will be almost unnecessary for me to add that I am far from being assured that the microbe can be successfully used for the destruction of rabbits. Whilst it has been easy to arrange conditions under which the disease will prevail amongst these animals in confinement, yet such conditions do not represent a natural state of affairs, and the extent of dissemination has appeared to become progressively less as the area to be covered has increased. This result is explicable since the disease is spread, principally at least, by direct conveyance from rabbit to rabbit; the more room the animals have, the less chance there will be of contact close enough for transfer of the disease between them. The natural behaviour of an identical, or at least indistinguishable, virus upon the mainland of Australia in past years, has not sufficed to keep the rabbits in check; and no result has come out of the experiments to indicate that the virus can be artificially manipulated with greater efficiency. As already remarked, the factors of infection are unknown, so that it is very problematical if we can acquire sufficient practical control over them to determine epizootics when and where we will. For my own part, I have gleaned from the experiments the impression that the task of harnessing the microbe is likely to prove a very difficult and uncertain process.

PART II.—ACTION OF THE VIRUS UPON ANIMALS OTHER THAN RABBITS.

A.—Introduction.

B.—Infectivity of the Virus.

1. Infection by direct contamination.
   - i. Subcutaneous inoculation.
   - ii. Endodermic inoculation.
   - iii. Nasal instillation.
   - iv. Feeding.
2. Infection by exposure to the disease.
   - i. Exposure to infected rabbits.
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C.—Affinities of the Virus.

1. The pasteurellas generally.
   - i. Formation of the group.
   - ii. The question of species.
2. The specificity of the microbe under review.
   - i. Effect of passage through pigeons.
   - ii. Effect of successive cultivations.
   - iii. Effect of special methods of infection.
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3. The identity of the virus under review.
   - i. Comparative bacteriological characters.
   - ii. Comparative pathogenetic characters.
   - iii. Immunity reactions.

D.—Conclusion.

PART II.—ACTION OF THE VIRUS ON ANIMALS OTHER THAN RABBITS.

A.—Introduction.

62. In the investigation of the effect of the virus upon animals other than rabbits, the chief desideratum was to operate upon an adequately representative collection. It was impossible, of course, to secure samples of every variety of animal, either indigenous or naturalised, in Australia. I have been obliged to make a selection of such available species as seemed to me most likely to reveal the object sought. My choice was determined by three considerations, viz., the necessity of examining species known to be subject to pasteurelloses; of testing the proclivities of typically Australian animals; and of so managing the whole that all animal groups of importance to us should come under review. The extent to which careful attention has been able to achieve these purposes may be gauged from examination of the table herewith, which shows the classes and orders of animals experimented upon as well as those not represented. I venture to think the list is sufficiently extensive to satisfy all reasonable requirements.

Animals subjected to experiment, arranged in Classes and Orders.

Class—Mammals.

Order :—	Nos
Primates—	
Monkeys	3
Carnivora—	
Cats	6
Dogs	6
Ferrets	4
Ungulata—	
Cattle	9
Sheep	24
Goats	2
Pigs	9
Horses	2
Rodentia—	
Rats	40
Mice	11
Guinea-pigs	25
Marsupialia—	
Kangaroo	1
Wallabies	2
Kangaroo rat	1
Native cats	4
Opossum	3

Orders not represented.

Chiroptera—Flying foxes and bats.
Insectivora—Shrews and moles.
Sirenea—Dugongs and manatees.
Cetacea—Whales.
Edentata—Sloths and ant-eaters.
Monotremata—Platypus and echidna.

Class—Birds.

Order :—	Nos.
Passeres (perching birds)—	
Crows	10
Magpies	8
Butcher-birds	4
Diamond sparrows	18
Redheads	8
Blackthroat	1
Goldfinch	1
Grey nun	1
Psittaci (parrots)—	
White cockatoo	1
Galah	7
Blue Mountain parrot	1
Cockatoo parrot	9
Rosella	9
Bujerigar	5
Acciptres—	
Eaglehawk	1
Herodiones—	
Ibis	2
Anseres—	
Geese	4
Ducks	12
Teal	2
Black Duck	1
Columbae—	
Pigeon	54
Wonga	1
Crested bronzewing	2
Blue-eyed doves	6
Gallinae—	
Fowls	16
Turkeys	3
Guinea-fowls	2
Gaviae—	
Sea-gulls	8

Orders not represented.

Picariae—Kingfishers, cuckoos, &c.
Stegopodes—Cormorants, pelicans, &c.
Odontoglossi—Flamingoes.
Palamedae—Screamers.
Stringes—Owls.
Pendrones—Fishhawks, ospreys.
Fulicariae—Rails, &c.
Alectrides—Bustards, cranes, &c.
Linicolae—Snipe, plover, &c.
Tubinarea—Petrels, &c.
Pygopodes—Grebes and diving birds.
Impennes—Penguins.
Ratitae—Emu, &c.

Class

Class—Reptiles.

Order :—	Nos.
Chelonia—	
Tortoise...	3
Squamata—	
Goana	1

Orders not represented.

Crocodilia—Crocodiles and alligators.
Ophidia—Snakes.

Class—Amphibia.

Order :—	Nos.
Ecaudata—	
Frogs	2

Orders not represented.

Caudata—Newts and salamanders.
Apoda—Coecilian.

B.—Infectivity of the Virus.

1. Infection by Direct Contamination.

63. The reasons given for the use of the methods employed in the case of rabbits apply also in the case of other animals. Accordingly, these latter were subjected to subcutaneous inoculation, to endodermic infection, to nasal instillation, and to ingestion of the virus.

(i) *Subcutaneous Inoculation.*

64. The infectivity of the virus for test animals was explored in the first instance by subcutaneous inoculation of bouillon cultures of the virus. Accordingly, as the first dose did or did not kill, other animals of the same species were tested with smaller or larger doses respectively. Where an animal had received the maximum dose at first and survived, a confirmatory test was made by giving a second animal a similar dose. In a few instances the second animal used had survived exposure to the virus in some other way; whilst in three cases (kangaroo rat, eaglehawk, and black duck) the same animal was reinoculated, being the only one available. The details of the inoculations are submitted in the table attached.

Table showing Subcutaneous Inoculations of Bouillon Culture, and Results.

Experimental animal.	Dose.			Result.	Experimental animal.	Dose.			Result.
Monkey	·01	·01	...		Crow	...	...	·5	‡13 days.
,,	...	...	·5		,,	...	...	·5	
Cat	·01	·01	...		,,	...	...	·5	
,,	...	...	·5		Magpie	...	...	·5	
Dog	...	...	·5		Diamond sparrow	...	·005	...	†2 days.
,,	...	...	1·0	Local abscess.	,,	N	...	...	†2 ,,
,,	...	...	1·0	,, œdema.	,,	...	·1	...	†2 ,,
,,	...	...	1·0	,, ,,	Redhead	...	·005	...	†4 ,,
Ferret	...	·01	...		,,	N	...	...	†3 ,,
,,	...	...	·5	†3 days.	Blackthroat	...	·005	...	†24 hours.
,,	...	...	·5		Goldfinch	...	·005	...	†24 ,,
,,	...	...	·5		White cockatoo	...	·1	...	†
Calf	...	...	·5		Galah	...	·01	...	†4 days.
Cow	...	...	1·0		,,	N	...	...	
,,	...	...	1·0		,,	N	...	...	†3 ,,
Steer	...	...	1·0		Blue Mount. parrot	...	·005	...	†2 ,,
,,	...	...	1·0		Cockatoo parrot	...	·01	...	†2 ,,
Sheep	...	...	·5		,,	N	...	...	
,,	...	...	1·0		,,	N	...	...	†24 hours. R†.
,,	...	...	1·0		Rosella	...	·01	...	†2 days.
,,	...	...	1·0		,,	N	...	...	
Goat	...	...	1·0		,,	N	...	...	
,,	...	...	1·0		Bujerigar	...	·005	...	†2 ,,
Pig	...	...	·5		,,	N	...	...	
,,	...	...	1·0		Eagle	...	·05	1·0	†2 ,,
,,	...	...	1·0		Ibis	...	·02	...	
,,	..	...	1·0		,,	...	...	·5	
Horse	...	...	1·0	Local œdema.	Goose	...	·25	...	
,,	...	...	1·0		,,	...	...	·5	
Rat	·005	...	...		Duck	...	...	·5	
,,	·01	...	...		Black duck	...	...	·5	
,,	...	·1	...		Teal	...	·01	...	
,,	...	·1	...	†24 hours.	,,	...	...	·5	
,,	...	...	·5		Pigeon	...	·01	...	†8 ,, R†.
,,	...	...	·5		,,	N	...	...	
Mouse	·005	...	...		,,	...	·1	...	†4 ,,
,,	...	·1	...	†24 hours.	,,	...	·1	...	†7 ,,
,,	...	·1	...	†4 days.	,,	...	·1	...	†12 ,,
,,	...	·1	...	†3 ,,	,,	...	·1	...	
Guinea-pig	·005	...	...	‡8 ,,	,,	...	...	·5	†3 ,,
,,	...	·01	...	†24 hours.	Wonga pigeon	...	·01	...	†4 ,,
,,	N	...	...		Crested bronz'wing	...	·01	...	†24 hours.
,,	...	·1	...		,,	N	...	...	†3 days.
,,	...	...	·5	†24 ,,	Blue-eyed dove	...	·1	...	†3 ,,
,,	...	...	·5		Fowl	...	...	·5	
,,	...	...	·5		Turkey	...	...	·5	
Kangaroo rat	...	·02	·5		,,	...	...	1·0	
Kangaroo	...	...	1·0		Guinea-fowl	...	·02	...	
Wallaby	...	...	1·0		Sea-gull	...	...	·5	
Opossum	...	·01	...		,,	...	...	·5	
,,	...	...	·5		Tortoise	...	·01	...	
Native cat	...	·1	...		,,	...	...	·5	
,,	...	...	·5		Goana	...	·1	...	
Crow	...	...	·5		Frog	...	·01	...	

The sign † indicates that the animal died and the microbes were recovered. The sign ‡ indicates that the animal died and the microbes were not recovered. Where result was negative, no note is made. R† Rabbit infected from blood, by endodermic contamination.

It

It will be seen that the dose regarded as medium varied between ·005 and ·1 cubic centimetres of bouillon culture, the precise amount given in any particular case being correlated to the size and vigour of the recipient. By way of giving them a small dose, animals needing the test were pricked with a needle dipped in virus. In the case of a maximum dose it was necessary to choose such quantities as would overcome any natural resistance on the part of the animal, whilst at the same time to avoid the introduction of such large quantities of bouillon as might themselves exert a deleterious influence. Maxima of ·5 c.c. and 1 c.c., according to the size of the animal, were chosen to meet these ends. These doses are many times larger than any quantity the animals would be likely to receive in this way in practice, and in any case very many times the lethal dose for rabbits.

65. The results of the initial tests show that, whilst the majority of the animals resisted, there were susceptible to this mode of infection—the rat (irregularly), mouse, guinea-pig (irregularly), diamond sparrow, redhead, blackthroat, goldfinch, white cockatoo, galah, Blue Mountain parrot, cockatoo parrot, rosella, bujerigar, pigeon, wonga, crested bronzewing, and the blue-eyed dove; or, generally, rodents, small birds, parrots, and pigeons.

66. The tests with an infected needle killed a diamond sparrow, redhead, galahs (2), cockatoo parrot, and a bujerigar; but a guinea-pig, galah, cockatoo parrot, two rosellas, and a pigeon resisted.

67. By the tests with larger doses the animals previously indicated as immune all survived, except a ferret and a crow. The ferret had been always in good health, and had often been used to work burrows for rabbits. It died unexpectedly enough after inoculation of ·5 c.c. of bouillon culture. The autopsy revealed a large subcutaneous abscess with semi-solid contents, such as was sometimes seen in the chronic form in rabbits. The microbes were too abundant in the abscess contents to be accounted for by those inoculated; there appeared to have been a genuine multiplication. There were no other lesions, and no microbes could be found in the blood and organs. Further examination showed that the pus contained more than one kind of microbe, and it is possible that the fatal issue was due to the conjoint effect. This was rendered the more likely since two other ferrets, inoculated with the same dose, exhibited no ill-effects. The death of the first animal appeared to have been due to experimental accident, and as ferrets are not indigenous, and not of much practical importance to us, the matter was not further investigated. The crow was a very young bird, and had to be fed "by hand." It did not thrive, and at the *post-mortem* examination its lungs were found to be richly infested with small encysted parasites (worms). No microbes were forthcoming from the blood or organs. The long interval between inoculation and death, the general weakness of the animal, the negative results of examination for bacteria, and the entire escape of four other crows similarly inoculated, indicated that death was not due to infection.

68. It is to be observed that a subcutaneous abscess was also produced in one of the dogs. In this case it broke and discharged; otherwise it may be supposed that the dog would have died as the ferret did, for microbes, both of the kind inoculated and others, were numerous in the pus. Œdematous swellings were produced in another dog, in a calf, and in a horse, but these subsided without trouble.

69. In all instances the foregoing experiments were controlled by inoculation of rabbits with doses similar to those given to the various animals. The record of these controls will be found included in the lists given in Return 1, *Appendix* 1. All the rabbits died.

70. In addition to the inoculation tests just described, certain animals were subcutaneously injected with the blood of infected animals. The results are given in the attached table.

ANIMALS Subcutaneously Injected with Infected Blood.

Animal.	Material.	Subcutaneously.	Result.
Rat	Rabbit's blood ...	Subcutaneously...	
"	" " ...	" ...	
Pig	" " ...	" ...	Sick; recovered.
Sheep	" " ...	" ...	
Crow	" " ...	" ...	
"	" " ...	" ...	
"	Pigeon's " ...	" ...	Died, 17 days; negative.
Magpie ...	" " ...	" ...	
" ...	" " ...	" ...	
" ...	Rabbit's " ...	" ...	†Died, 2 days.
Duck	" " ...	" ...	
"	" " ...	" ...	†Died, 6 days.
Pigeon ...	" " ...	" ...	†Died, 24 hours.
" ...	" " ...	" ...	†Died, 8 days.
Fowl	Pigeon's " ...	" ...	[illegible]
"	Rabbit's " ...	" ...	[illegible]
Guinea-fowl ...	" " ...	" ...	[illegible]
Sea-gull ...	" " ...	" ...	†Died, 4 days.
" ...	Pigeon's " ...	" ...	†Died, 5 days.
" ...	" " ...	" ...	†Died, 4 days.

† Dead; microbes found.

By this means, infection was produced in one of three magpies, one of two ducks, and all three sea-gulls. As these species survived bouillon injections, it is open to question how much of the effect was due to the blood, this fluid often having a deleterious action of its own. The pigeons succumbed, and the other animals survived as before. The crow that died was a wretched battered cripple, and its death was not a matter for surprise. It was not found to have become infected.

(*ii*) *Endodermic Contamination.*

71. The method of deposition of the virus upon a bare area of skin was practised upon a number of animals as indicated below. The fur or feathers were plucked out, and bouillon culture or microbe-rich blood smeared over the spot.

ENDODERMIC Inoculations and Results.

Cat	Bouillon culture.	
Ferret	" "	
Calf	" "	
Rat	" "	
"	" " ...	‡4 days.
Guinea-pig	" "	
"	" "	
"	Blood of rabbit ...	‡7 days.
Mouse	Bouillon culture.	
Opossum	Blood of rabbit.	
Native cat	Bouillon culture.	
Diamond sparrow ...	Blood of dead rabbit ...	†2 days.
Redhead	" " " ...	†2 days; R†.
Galah	" " " ...	†4 days; R†.
Cockatoo parrot ...	" " " ...	‡5 days.
Rosella	" " " ...	†3 days; R†.
Duck	" " "	
Pigeon	Bouillon culture.	
Bronzewing	Blood of rabbit.	
Fowl	" "	
Guinea-fowl	" "	

It will be seen that the process resulted in the infection of a diamond sparrow, redhead, galah, cockatoo parrot, and a rosella; rodents and pigeons as well as other animals escaped. It may be noted that in addition to the ordinary examination the diagnosis of infection was confirmed by the fact that rabbits became infected by contamination with the blood of the redhead, galah, and rosella, taken after their deaths.

(*iii*) *Nasal Instillation.*

72. Nasal instillation was restricted to such animals as might soil their nostrils by sniffing or picking at infected material or dead rabbits. The data are given in the subjoined statement, but the practice appears to have been without effect upon animals other than rabbits, these latter dying as usual (Controls, *see* Return 1, *Appendix* 1). The calf reported dead five weeks after exposure did not die of infection; the circumstances are discussed later.

INSTILLATIONS of Culture into Nose, and Results.

Cat	Bouillon culture.	
Dog...	"	
Calf...	"	Died about five weeks afterwards.
Rat...	"	
"	"	
"	"	
Mouse	"	
Guinea-pig	"	
"	"	
"	Blood of rabbit.	
"	"	
Native cat	Bouillon culture.	
Wallaby	"	
Duck	Blood of rabbit.	
Pigeon	Bouillon culture.	
Fowl	Blood of rabbit.	

(*iv*)

† Dead; microbes found. ‡ Dead; microbes not found. R† Rabbit infected from blood, by endodermic contamination.

(*iv*) *Feeding.*

73. As in the case of rabbits, the receptivity of the virus by ingestion was tested by direct instillation of culture into the mouth, and by allowing animals to feed upon dead infected rabbit or upon materials contaminated therewith. The results of the former method are given in the subjoined table.

INGESTION of Bouillon Culture, and Results.

Monkey	About 1 ounce of culture in milk.	
Calf	do 2 do poured into throat and swallowed.	
Guinea-pig	A few drops instilled into mouth	† 2 days.
"	" " "	
Magpie	" " "	
Diamond sparrow	" " "	† 3 do
" "	" " "	
" "	" " "	
Redhead	" " "	
White cockatoo	" " "	
Galah	" " "	† 24 hours.
"	" " "	† 4 days.
"	" " "	† 2 "
Rosella	" " "	† 2 "
Cockatoo parrot	" " "	† 4 "
Bujerigar	" " "	† 2 "
Duck	" " "	
Pigeon	" " "	
"	" " "	
Blue-eyed dove	" " "	
" "	" " "	† 5 "
Fowl	" " "	
Sea-gull	" " "	

It will be seen that a guinea pig, a diamond sparrow, three galahs, a rosella, a cockatoo parrot, and a dove became infected and died. Pigeons, as well as a second guinea-pig, a second dove, a second diamond sparrow, and the various other animals survived.

74. Infected meals were given to a series of animals, as indicated in the following table.

INGESTION of Infected Food, and Results.

Cat	Portions of infected rabbit repeatedly.		
Dog	" " "		
Ferret	" " "		
Sheep	Minced infected rabbit mixed with lucerne and grain.		
Pig	Portions of infected rabbit repeatedly.		
Rat	" " "		
"	" " "		
" } In same cage	" " "	‡	7 days after first meal. 4 " last "
" } In same cage	" " "	‡	9 " first " 6 " last "
" } In same cage	" " "	‡	9 " first " 6 " last "
Guinea-pig	Culture, mixed with carrots and wheat.		
"	" " "		
"	Minced rabbit, " "	‡	22 days after first meal. 6 " last "
"	" " "	‡	21 " first " 5 " last "
"	Culture, mixed " "		
"	" " "		
Crow	Portions of rabbit carcase, &c.		
"	" "		
"	Culture, mixed with meat.		
Butcher-bird	Portions of rabbit carcase.		
"	" "		
Magpie	" "		
"	" "		
"	Culture, mixed with meat.		
"	" "		
"	" "	Subcutaneous inoc. blood, †4 days.	
Grey nun	Culture, mixed with seed.		
Diamond sparrow and three others.	.....		
Cockatoo parrot	Culture, mixed with grain.		
"	" "		
"	" "		
"	" "		
Rosella	" "		
"	" "		
"	" "		
Bujerigar	" "		
"	" "		

Pigeon

Pigeon	Culture, mixed with grain.		
"	" "		
"	" "		
"	" "		
"	" "		
"	" "	Subcutaneous inoc. blood, †24 hours.	
"	Minced rabbit "	" " bouillon, ·5, †8 days.	
Dove	Culture, mixed with grain.		
"	" "		
"	" "		
Fowl	" "		
"	Portions of infected rabbit.	Subcutaneous inoc. bouillon, ·5	Nil.
Sea-gull	Culture, mixed with meat and grain.		
"	Minced rabbit with grain.		
"	" "	Subcutaneous inoc. bouillon, ·5	Nil.
"	Culture, mixed with meat and grain.		
"	" "	"	

Of the various animals fed, only rats and guinea-pigs died. The three rats occupied the same cage, and died all about the same time, and that within a reasonable period after their infected meals. But the microbes were not forthcoming from them; they were not found by smear preparations, nor in cultures, nor by contamination of a rabbit with the blood of the first rat to succumb. Two other rats similarly fed escaped. The guinea-pigs also died in a period after feeding less than that elapsing in the case of rabbits which become infected in this way. The food given was different from that of the rats. They did not yield microbes to examination, and four other guinea-pigs took infected meals with impunity.

75. Various other animals, comprising pigs, fowls, ducks, turkeys, and geese, which were exposed along with sheep, goats, and calves in a yard in which many rabbits died of infection, had opportunities of feeding upon the carcases (see below). The pigs regularly broke up and fed upon the rabbits' bodies as soon as they died, and the other animals were seen at one time or another to pick at or pull about the remnants, or to be feeding upon them. They ate also the same lucerne, and drank the same water as the rabbits amongst which the infection was rife. These opportunities for infection by feeding lasted six weeks continuously, but none of the animals showed any sign of infection.

76. Besides the experiments just mentioned, attention may be called to that performed by Dr. Danysz (*Appendix* 2, Experiment 11), in which a horse, a cow, a bull, a calf, 10 sheep, 2 goats, 4 geese, 4 ducks, 2 turkeys, and 3 kangaroos were fed upon food contaminated with minced rabbit. The features of this experiment are not decisive enough to permit of its being included in my consideration of the question of the susceptibility of the various animals, but I am able to say at least that it shows nothing at variance with the results obtained in more definite experiments.

77. The following tabular statement is designed to convey a summary representation of the positive results of the foregoing experiments :—

	Inoculation.	Skin.	Nose.	Feeding Culture.	Feeding Baits.
Rat	†	0	0	.....	‡
Mouse	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea-pig...	†	0	0	†	‡
Diamond Sparrow ...	†	†	.....	0	0
Redhead	‡	†	.....	0	0
Blackthroat	†	.....	.....	0	.....
Goldfinch	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Cockatoo	†	.....	.....	0	0
Galah	†	†	.....	†	.....
Blue Mountain Parrot ...	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cockatoo Parrot	†	†	.....	†	0
Rosella	†	†	.....	†	0
Bujerigar	†	.....	.....	.....	0
Pigeon	†	0	0	0	0
Wonga	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crested Bronzewing ...	†	0	.....	.....	.....
Blue-eyed Dove	†	.....	.....	†	.....
Magpie	†	.....	.....	0	0
Sea-gull	†	.....	.....	0	0

It will be seen that there is a fairly long list of animals to which the disease can be given by subcutaneous inoculation. Application to a bald patch of skin reduced the number of the receptive to a few birds without incriminating any new species, and feeding also derived its victims solely from amongst the kinds susceptible

susceptible to subcutaneous inoculation. Nasal instillation was negative in all cases. In general the various procedures indicated restriction of infectivity to rodents, small birds, parrots, and pigeons; the few other animals killed by injection of blood being, perhaps, victims of that particular process rather than of the virus, bouillon cultures of which they resisted. The general receptivity is deferred for consideration in a subsequent part of this Report (see below).

2. Infection by Exposure to the Disease.

78. In addition to being artificially subjected to the risk of infection in the ways just mentioned, the animals were afforded opportunities of catching the disease for themselves. The possibilities in this respect are the acquisition of the virus from infected rabbits or places, and of its transmission by any animal, so or otherwise becoming infected, to its kindred associates. Accordingly the experiments were designed to ascertain the prospects of dissemination, first from rabbits to other animals, and secondly from an infected other animal to its fellows.

(i) *Exposure to infected rabbits.*

79. In the first series of experiments, various animals were exposed to infection from sick and dead rabbits in the ways indicated by the following summary accounts:—

80. In a cage measuring about 3 feet x 3 feet there died 3 out of 4 rabbits fed upon infected food, 2 that had their noses smeared with virus, and 1 contact out of 2 (see Part I, section 11). In this same cage, which was not cleaned out, there remained throughout these operations 2 guinea-pigs, a fowl, a sea-gul, a magpie, and a pigeon. They lived in close association with the infected rabbits, and ate the same infected food, without becoming sick.

81. In another cage, measuring 3 feet x 6 feet, 5 infected and 12 contact rabbits died (see Part I, section 13), whilst subsequently 5 of another 10 rabbits also died therein from infection derived from the cage (see Part I, section 53). Whilst these various rabbits were thus dying, there were shut up with them for part or the whole of the time 9 guinea-pigs, 3 sea-gulls, 3 magpies, a pigeon, and a fowl. The cage remained uncleaned during the whole period. Two of the guinea-pigs died, but the microbes were not found in them; all the other animals remained in apparently good health.

82. In Yard 4 there was in progress an epizootic amongst rabbits (see Part I, section 22, and *Appendix* 2, Experiment 44), when there were put in amongst them 20 sheep, 5 pigs, 2 calves, 2 goats, 6 fowls, 6 ducks, 4 geese, and 3 turkeys, as well as 25 clean rabbits. The rabbits began to die almost at once, as already described, and ultimately there were only 32 survivors of the 96 present at the time the other animals just mentioned were put in the yard. As already stated, the pigs ate most of the rabbits, and the other animals were noticed at various times to be pulling about, picking over, or eating the remains. This condition of affairs was maintained for six weeks, when the pigs were removed; the rabbit carcases which then again became available for examination were found to be infected. The remaining animals were continued in contact for another month (ten weeks in all), during which period they apparently enjoyed perfect health.

83. In the foregoing experiments no animal acquired the disease from the infected rabbits with which it was associated, although these latter readily caught it from one another under the same conditions. The question immediately arises whether this issue depended upon difference of species or upon difference of susceptibility. For instance, were the infection and escape due to differences in the degree of association, that of rabbit with rabbit necessarily being much closer than that of rabbit with any other species of animal? To clear up this uncertainty, it needed to be shown that the infection would have spread from the rabbits to the other animals exposed had such dissemination been possible.

84. The obvious way of imposing this check was to use under the same conditions virus pathogenic for both rabbits and other animals; and chicken cholera—infective for both rabbits and birds—suggested itself as most applicable for this purpose. Attempts to put this idea into execution proved disappointing. The three strains of chicken cholera kept in stock at the Microbiological Laboratory of the Board of Health—derived originally from the Institut Pasteur in Paris, from London, and from a local outbreak, respectively—were found to have lost their virulence; samples obtained from Paris by Dr. Danysz proved sterile; letters to other bacteriological establishments in Australia were fruitless; the proposal to use chicken cholera had to be abandoned. The idea of using kindred species also fell through. Specimens of horse, sheep, pig, goat, and buffalo pasteurellas obtained for me from Paris by Dr. Danysz were sterile on receipt, whilst two specimens of pig pasteurellas from the laboratory stocks would kill neither pigs nor fowls, but only rabbits. Hence the obvious course could not be followed.

85. After much consideration of this matter, it seemed to me that the desired evidence might be obtained by reversing the previous sequence in so far as to make the susceptible rabbit the recipient instead of the dispenser of infection. An apparent impediment to this scheme existed in the fact that there was no other animal susceptible to the disease which could be associated with the rabbits in such a way as to convey the disease to them. Remembering, however, that diseases can be disseminated by persons who do not themselves fall sick of it, and that such a part had been played with this very virus by an immune rabbit as already described, I perceived that the quality of susceptibility on the part of the dispenser could be neglected if I could obtain a suitable animal with which the rabbits would associate. Marsupials seemed worthy of trial for this purpose, and accordingly into a cage measuring 13 feet x 4 feet I put a kangaroo rat, two wallabies, two opossums, and six rabbits. There was something like a riot to begin with, and the kangaroo rat proved to be an irreconcilable; but after a time the wallabies, opossums, and rabbits became friendly enough for my purpose. I then caught and smeared the coats of a wallaby and an opossum with bouillon culture of virus, which killed the inoculated-control rabbit in twenty-four hours, and returned them to the cage. The result proved the conditions were adequate for infection, for although the wallaby and opossum remained apparently unaffected, four of the six rabbits caught the disease from them, and died during the succeeding fortnight.

86. This result shows that given adequate susceptibility the virus will spread from one species to another, hence the lack of diffusion to animals other than rabbits cannot be accounted for by difference of species. Taken in conjunction with the outcome of attempts to artificially infect them, it is to be concluded that animals escaped infection from rabbits because they were insusceptible of infection in this way.

(ii) Exposure to infected animals other than rabbits.

87. Further investigation took the form of exploring the possibility of spread of infection solely amongst animals other than rabbits. It has been shown that certain animals can be given the disease by artificial means; the experiments now to be described were designed with the object of determining whether the disease so given would be transmitted to other members of the same species associated with the infected ones.

Dogs.—In a pen measuring 9 feet x 12 feet were placed 4 dogs. One (fox-terrier) was inoculated, and 1 (fox-terrier) had been recently repeatedly fed upon infected rabbit carcases. The remaining animals (fox-terrier bitch and a black mongrel) were clean contacts. These animals lived, played, and fought together after the manner of dogs for three weeks, and during the whole of this time an abscess which developed in the inoculated animal was discharging the microbes. None of the other animals became infected.

Cats.—In a cage measuring 3 feet x 3 feet there was enclosed 6 cats; 5 of them had been subjected to the various experiments described in the different sections of this Report—inoculation, skin contamination, nasal instillation, and feeding—and the other had not been exposed to infection. One of the inoculated animals was smeared over with bouillon culture and returned to the cage. These animals remained in close association for three weeks, and during this period were all sprayed on one occasion with the virus. They remained in good health.

Ferrets.—In a similar cage there were confined 4 ferrets, 1 of which was inoculated and 1 smeared. As already described, the inoculated animal died; the others remained well.

Rats.—Into a cage measuring about 2 feet x 1 foot there was put 12 rats, 3 of them having been well smeared with a bouillon culture of the virus which killed the control rabbits in twenty-four hours. Forty-eight hours afterwards 1 of the contact rats was found dead, and the microbes were found abundantly in its blood. The other rats remained in good health until a month later, when another of these rats died, but was not found to have become infected. In another experiment, 6 rats—1 smeared—were put in a similar cage. All remained in good health. In still another experiment there were placed in a cage 5 rats, 1 of which was smeared with virus on an area of the skin from which the hair had been plucked. This animal escaped at the time of its infection, but was recaptured. Four days later it died and was practically all eaten by its comrades, so that no bacteriological examination of it was possible. The other rats remained in good health. Although it appeared to be quite unhurt when put back in the cage, the rat that died may have been fatally injured during recapture after its escape.

Mice.—In a small cage were placed 5 mice, 1 smeared and 4 contacts, but none became infected.

Small Birds.—Five diamond sparrows and 4 redheads were enclosed together in a small cage measuring 12 inches x 6 inches, and 1 of each kind was infected by pricking with an infected needle. The infected diamond sparrow died in two days, and the infected redhead in three days; whilst additionally 2 of the contact diamond sparrows and 1 of the redheads died during the same period. In the case of the sparrows the microbes were forthcoming, and rabbits contaminated on the skin with their blood both died; but no microbes were found in the redhead.

Small Birds: Doves.—In a cage measuring 1 foot x 2 feet there were enclosed 6 diamond sparrows, 2 redheads, and 6 blue-eyed doves; 1 sparrow, 1 redhead, and 1 dove being subcutaneously inoculated with ·1 c.c. bouillon culture of the virus, whilst 1 sparrow and 1 dove received virus into their mouths. The treated birds all died, and were found to have become infected. The other animals all remained in good health.

Parrots.—Into a cage measuring 6 feet x 3 feet, there were placed 3 galahs, 6 cockatoo parrots, and 6 rosellas. One galah, 2 parrots, and 2 rosellas were pricked with infected needles; the galah and a parrot succumbed; the others survived. Another galah, a parrot, and a rosella had bouillon culture of virus instilled into their mouths; they all died. The third galah, three cockatoo parrots, and three rosellas which were exposed as contacts remained apparently unaffected.

Pigeons, Fowls, Ducks, &c.—Into a cage measuring 14 ft. x 6 ft. x 8 ft. there were crowded 4 fowls, 4 ducks, 2 guinea-fowls, 2 ibis, 2 teals, 1 black duck, 1 white cockatoo, 2 galahs, and 17 pigeons. One of the galahs and one of the pigeons had virus instilled into their mouths; the galah died of infection in three days, the pigeon remained in apparently good health. Four other pigeons received ·1 c.c. bouillon culture subcutaneously; 3 died of infection, the other survived. The virus killed the inoculated control rabbit in twenty-four hours. The other birds in the cage remained unaffected during six weeks. Four other pigeons and the white cockatoo were then inoculated; the cockatoo and all of the pigeons died; the other animals remained in good health, except the black duck, which died on the day the second lot of pigeons was again inoculated, and the two teals, which died later. None of these wild ducks were infected; they were pecked and worried to death by the other birds.

88. From these various observations, it will be seen that the only indications of spread of the infection were to 1 rat out of 12, to 2 diamond sparrows out of 4, and to 1 out of 3 redheads. Further experiments with the same kinds of animals gave no dissemination at all.

89. Reviewing the whole of the experiments described in this section, there will be noted a vast difference between rabbits and other species of animals. Subjected to conditions under which rabbits easily become infected, other animals either escaped entirely, or exhibited for the most part a quite limited susceptibility. The details as regards each of the various species dealt with are given in the attached return[1]; in this place it is only necessary to refer to particular features of the record not mentioned elsewhere. It is to be noted that of the important domestic animals there became infected a single duck out of ten experimented upon, whilst cats, dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, fowls, geese, turkeys, &c., exhibited no sign of susceptibility to infection by either artificial or natural means. This statement is made subject to reservation as to the extent to which the œdematous swellings in the dog and horse, and the abscess in the dog, can be regarded as signs of infection. They were not fatal, nor even really serious. I am personally inclined to regard them as accidents appertaining to the method of subcutaneous inoculation, performed in circumstances under which strict asepsis cannot be secured. In any case, they do not importantly affect the conclusion, which practically places the domestic animals outside the range of the virus. The native marsupials—kangaroo, wallaby, kangaroo rat, native cat, and opossum—completely resisted infection. The susceptibility of the rodents—close kin of rabbits, and the only other mammals affected

[1] Appendix 1, Return II.

affected by the virus—would appear to be irregular. Some of these animals were killed by doses smaller than others of the same species survived, or died under the same circumstances that permitted others to escape. More baffling still was the fact that in the case of several which might be supposed to have died of infection the microbes were not forthcoming after death. These animals, it may be, died of toxæmia (sapræmia) from toxines absorbed from some local and undetected seat of multiplication of the microbes; or it may be from post-infectious toxic action; but the only examination of the question possible leaves it uncertain whether the microbe had anything at all to do with their deaths. It seems clear enough, in any case, that although individuals may succumb, rats, mice, and guinea-pigs, as species, are not likely to be seriously affected by the microbe. Amongst wild birds the carnivorous species, such as crows, butcher-birds, wild ducks, teal, ibis, eaglehawk, &c., which conceivably might come into contact with infected rabbits, were not susceptible. On the other hand, markedly vegetable feeders like finches, parrots, and pigeons, readily succumbed; save as regards pigeons, they could all be infected in several ways—by inoculation, by contamination of the skin, and by feeding. Nevertheless, when the acquisition of infection was left to nature they did not catch the disease, and it is certainly very improbable that such birds would take it from infected rabbits in practice.

C.—Affinities of the Virus.

90. Upon his arrival in Australia, Dr. Danysz informed me that the microbe he had brought with him was a pasteurella; he could not give it a specific name, had not published any written description of it, and could not say whether or not it was identical with any of several species mentioned to him. No more explicit statement has been forthcoming since; but I have come to understand that the microbe was acquired during an outbreak at a farm in the south of France, and had been pronounced virulent for rabbits, and harmless for other animals, as the result of tests applied at the Institut Pasteur, in Paris. In view of the proposed liberation of this microbe in Australia, I was obliged to supplement this meagre information by an inquiry into its exact nature and affinities, to the results of which I may now direct attention.

1. The Pasteurellas generally.

91. In the earlier days of general bacteriological activity, the rapidly successive discoveries of what, at the time, were accepted as new forms of microbes, led to an accumulation of descriptions bewildering by reason not only of their number but also of their disparity. As the principles of the science were developed, and recognised methods introduced, this confusion diminished, and in more recent years numerous attempts have been made to reduce the early chaos to some kind of order. One result of these efforts has been the formation of various groups, based upon the usual plan of arranging resemblant species round one sufficiently described to serve as a type. Without pretence of having reached so far anything like a final classification, it may be said that there are several such groups which receive general recognition to-day, and amongst these one—the septicæmia hæmorrhagic group—to which belongs the genus pasteurella, having for its type the microbe of chicken cholera.

(i) *Formation of the Group.*

92. The term "hæmorrhagic septicæmias" was applied by Hueppe, in 1886, to a group of diseases—comprising the Wildeseuche of Bollinger, Schweineseuche of Loeffler, Chicken Cholera of Pasteur, and Rabbit Septicæmia of Gaffky—closely alike in their clinical and pathological features, and also in respect of the microbes associated with them. To Hueppe's list there were subsequently added other diseases, and because on the one hand some of these differed in certain fundamental particulars from others, and on the other hand distinctions based on unimportant particulars were made with respect to one and the same disease, the limits of the group became ill-defined and the composition unsatisfactory. Moreover, other well-known diseases—*e.g.*, anthrax—could quite properly be called hæmorrhagic septicæmias, although totally different from those to which the group-name was applied. The fact is the term does not distinguish a disease entity, but a pathological condition common to several distinct diseases. The need for revision was widely admitted, and in recent years has been effected to a large extent by the work of J. Ligniéres, of the Argentine Republic, who has differentiated the more conformable diseases under the designation of Pasteurelloses. Ligniéres' pronouncement[1] upon the matter is as follows:—

> I have united in one single well-defined group several maladies known in pathology under different names. These are the pasteurelloses; the specific agent is the pasteurella.
>
> For birds we have one type, the avian pasteurella, capable of naturally infecting all birds.
>
> For bovines we have the bovine pasteurella, which produces Wildeseuche, Rinderseuche, hæmorrhagic septicæmia of bovines, pneumo-enteritis of cattle, barbone of buffaloes, certain septic pleuro-pneumonias of calves, and "entequé."
>
> In sheep the ovine pasteurella determines conditions known as "lombriz." Infectious pneumonia of goats belongs also to this type.
>
> The pig is affected by the porcine pasteurella, which causes the affection known and described under various names, pneumo-enteritis, Schweineseuche, swine plague, swine fever, Schweineseptikamie.
>
> The solipedes are attacked by the equine pasteurella which causes typhoid fever, influenza, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, Brustseuche, pneumo-enteritis.
>
> The carnivora finally have the canine pasteurella.

Whilst Ligniéres' views have not been accepted in their entirety, their essential features have been adopted, in France at least, as the basis upon which the various diseases of the group might be classified. Accordingly I have made use of the customary French classification for the purposes of this report.

(ii) *The question of species.*

93. Since Hueppe's first pronouncement on the subject in 1886, it has often been contended that notwithstanding their occurrence in different animals the pasteurelloses are all due to one and the same microbe, and this view has been strongly advocated quite recently by Chamberland and Jouan.[2] This simple conception, however, has never found general acceptance; the regulation view being that the microbes

[1] Contribution a l'étude et a la classification des Septicémies Hémorrhagiques, par J. Ligniéres d'Alfort, Buenos Ayres, 1900.
[2] Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, 1906, p. 81.

microbes isolated from different animal species were different pasteurellas. Much has been done and written on both sides of this question, and as its discussion involves strictly technical considerations, a review of the subject could not be profitably entered upon in this place. Instead thereof I have to ask acceptance of the following brief account as a fair representation of the state of affairs to-day.

94. The close morphological and cultural resemblances between the different pasteurellas are admitted; and it is generally agreed that the basis for distinction exists only in the species attacked naturally or capable of being artificially infected. The former gives a name to the pasteurella, the latter a means of identifying it. In this way there have been recognised the following principal varieties—the occurrence and English synonyms are given as far as known:—

1. *Canine pasteurellosis:* Occurs in dogs and cats.
   (*a*) "Dog Typhoid": "Distemper."
   (*b*) Septicæmia of cats.
2. *Bovine pasteurellosis:* Occurs in wild and domestic cattle, deer, and buffaloes.
   (*a*) Rinderseuche: "Cattle plague."
   (*b*) Septic pleuro-pneumonia in calves.
   (*c*) Diarrhœa of young calves: "White scour."
   (*d*) Entequé (Argentine cattle disease).
   (*e*) Wildeseuche: Septicæmia of deer.
   (*f*) Barbone: Septicæmia of buffaloes.
3. *Ovine pasteurellosis:* Occurs in sheep, goats, and calves.
   (*a*) Pneumo-enteritis in sheep.
   (*b*) Infectious pneumonia of goats.
4. *Porcine pasteurellosis:* Occurs in pigs.
   Swine plague: swine septicæmia.
5. *Equine pasteurellosis:* Occurs in horses, asses, and mules.
   "Typhoid fever": "influenza."
6. *Avian pasteurellosis:* Occurs in birds.
   "Chicken cholera."
7. *Cunicular pasteurellosis:* Occurs in rabbits.
   (*a*) Rabbit septicæmia.
   (*b*) Guinea-pig septicæmia.

95. Against these differentiations it is contended that the various forms are but modified phases of one and the same disease: given adequate opportunity, the microbes isolated from any one species will attack all the rest. Undoubtedly, all pasteurellas are infective for more than one species of animal, but their exact behaviour is largely influenced by circumstances. Immediately after derivation from a natural case, the microbes often possess a clearly restricted pathogenic action, but most often the range of infectivity can be extended by manipulation. This is sometimes only accomplished by quite special treatment, *e.g.*, the canine pasteurella becomes infectious for pigeons, fowls, pigs, after thirty or forty passages through guinea-pigs; the entequé and sheep pasteurellas affect horses and cattle if 30 to 100 cubic centimetres of culture be injected into the veins. But even with these exaltations and massive doses, pasteurellas of different provinance never seem to become quite alike in their pathogenicity. The pig pasteurella is often virulent for fowls when first isolated, but loses this property after a few passages through mammals; the avian pasteurella retains its special infectiousness for fowls after even fifty passages through mammals. Again, some animals subject to pasteurellosis of one kind, are said to be immune against others: thus, fowls are reported refractory to entequé, barbone, and sheep septicæmia; dogs and horses to septic pleuro-pneumonia of calves; rats, ducks, and pigeons to sheep pasteurellosis, and so on.

96. In any case, it is open to question whether the modifications which can be artificially produced ever occur in nature. Chamberland and Jouan cite instances in which more than one kind of animal has suffered coincidently or in sequence from what appears to be the same disease: thus, bovine pasteurellosis has apparently attacked sucking pigs, sheep, and horses; ovine pasteurellosis, cattle; porcine pasteurellosis, fowls; and avian pasteurellosis, pigs. Other observers report analogous occurrences. It is quite possible in such instances that there were two microbes at work: the cause which made one active might at the same time stimulate another. But given that the same microbe was responsible, the cases would appear to be covered by the well-known circumstance that all pasteurellas can attack more than one kind of animal. It does not follow that they can, therefore, attack all animals, nor that what may be called the invaded species—that not usually attacked—has not additionally a pasteurella of its own. Ligniéres, whose works furnish most of the observations of mixed incidences quoted, explicitly denies the identity of the pasteurellas. "I do not doubt," he says,[1] "that they are derived from a single source, that they are capable even of modifying some of their qualities to constitute a kindred variety. I do not believe, however, that one can confuse them completely. Indeed, not only do the divisions I have maintained in this group of pasteurelloses respond to clinical requirements, but they also fix virulent and, sometimes, morphological properties which it is not possible to neglect. We could not confuse, for example, the avian pasteurella with that of the horse or dog; they have all three a very clearly differentiated pathological physiognomy . . ." There is, of course, abundance of evidence of outbreaks in which the disease attacked only one species of several exposed.

97. It does not seem very remarkable that kindred species, presumably evolved from a primitively single source, should have pathogenic characters in common, or that any one of them should occasionally intrude upon the province of another generally different from it. Evolutionary modifications are gradual and overlap for a long time, and, although species become increasingly differentiated, individual reversions are not impossible.

98. Chamberland and Jouan, however, shifted the argument to another aspect; that of the immunity relationships. In support of their contention for identity, they publish evidence which tends to show that animals immunised against one variety of pasteurella are immune against, and yield sera protective

[1] *Loc. cit.*

protective against, other varieties. They quote Kitt and Jensen as having had similar experiences. Other observers have reported to the contrary. O. Voges prepared serums protective against chicken cholera and swine plague respectively, but the chicken cholera serum would not protect against swine plague, nor the swine plague serum against chicken cholera. Wassermann and Ostertag, and others (see section 126) have prepared sera with swine plague microbes which do not only not protect against other pasteurellas, but will not protect even against all strains of swine plague bacilli. Thus they have been led by their researches to differentiate even between strains within the same species. Agglutination results published by Chamberland and Jouan themselves display this variety in connection with the porcine pasteurella. These instances display the situation; the time is not yet when the discrepancies can be reconciled.

99. The study of the many publications on the pasteurellas has not furnished me with anything more illuminating than what is contained in those just mentioned; and although it would be easy to quote further evidence, this would simply multiply the pros and cons without reaching finality.

2. The Specificity of the Microbe under Review.

100. Although the present state of our knowledge is such as to leave the general question in abeyance, it was yet necessary to examine, in a narrower sense, some points concerning the affinities of the particular virus with which we are specially concerned. All pasteurellas are infective for rabbits, and, apparently, on this account Ligniéres refuses to recognise any special rabbit pasteurella. The "bacillus of rabbit septicæmia" is, for him, some other form which has attacked rabbits. Ligniéres' opinion is not accepted; but in view of his attitude, I have felt obliged to make inquiry as to whether, by what appeared to be appropriate manœuvres, I could convert virus D[1] into some other form.

(i) *Effect of passage through Pigeons.*

101. With the object of ascertaining if the microbe could be made to vary, I applied, in the first instance, the well-known Pasteurian method of serial inoculations, using pigeons as passage animals. The virus began by being not markedly virulent for pigeons; the first taking 8, the second 6, and the third 2 days to die. (See attached table.)

Table showing pigeon passages, and results:—

Pigeon	1	1/25 c.c. bouillon dil. 1–10		+ 8 days.	Many microbes in blood.
,,	2	Blood of pigeon	1	+ 6 ,,	Few ,, ,,
,,	3	,, ,,	2	+ 2 ,,	Many ,, ,,
,,	4	,, ,,	3	+ 1 day.	,, ,, ,,
,,	5	,, ,,	4	+ 1 ,,	Very many microbes in blood.
,,	6	,, ,,	5	+ 1 ,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	7	,, ,,	6	+ 1 ,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	8	,, ,,	7	+ 1 ,,	,, ,, ,,
,,	9	,, ,,	8	+ 1 ,,	None seen in blood.
,,	10	,, ,,	9	.....	.....
,,	10	Ampoule[2] ,,	9	+ 1 ,,	Many microbes in blood.
,,	11	Blood ,,	10	+ 1 ,,	,, ,,
,,	12	,, ,,	11	+ 1 ,,	,, ,,
,,	13	,, ,,	12	+ 1 ,,	,, ,,
,,	14	,, ,,	13	+ 5 days.	
,,	15	,, ,,	14	+ 2 ,,	
,,	16	,, ,,	15	+ 1 day.	
,,	17	,, ,,	16	+ 7 days.	
,,	18	,, ,,	17	+ 1 day.	Many ,, ,,
,,	19	,, ,,	18	+ 10 days.	Few ,, ,,
,,	20	,, ,,	19	+ 2 ,,	Many ,, ,,

After that there occurred a series of ten pigeons, every one of which died in about twenty-four hours. There was failure to infect pigeon 10 with the fresh blood of pigeon 9, but reinoculation of another pigeon—also marked 10—with the same blood, which had been preserved in a sealed tube against such a contingency, preserved the passage. The precautionary measure of reserving an ampoule of blood was taken in every case as a matter of routine; often when no microbes can be found in fresh blood, *i.e.*, when they are so few as to elude detection, they will multiply in the preserved blood, and so ultimately will be easily recovered. From passage 14 onwards the virulence again became irregular, and as it showed every indication of remaining so, the process was discontinued at passage 20.

102. It will be seen that although the virus appeared to be changing in the direction of augmentation of virulence for pigeons, yet it finished by behaving very much as it did at first. As the pigeon is more susceptible to chicken cholera than even fowls, and is also readily killed by swine plague, the moderate infectivity towards this animal is in itself sufficient to negative identity with these pasteurelloses. The effect of the passages on the pathogenic potency for rabbits and pigeons was tested by inoculation into these animals of comparative bouillon cultures of microbes obtained at various stages of the passage, with results (as under) which indicate that no material change of character was produced.

Virus from pigeon	2	...	Rabbit	+ 27 hours	...	Pigeon	+ 24 hours.
,, ,,	8	...	,,	+ 21 ,,	...	,,	+ 4 days.
,, ,,	12	...	,,	+ 3 days	...	,,	+ 3 ,,
,, ,,	17	...	,,	+ 21 hours	...	,,	+ 24 hours.
,, ,,	18	...	,,	+ 28 ,,	...	,,	+ 3 days.

Finally, the culture derived from pigeon 20 was inoculated into a sheep, pig, fowl, and duck with negative results. The passage through twenty pigeons was thus apparently without any modifying influence upon the virus. A characteristic of chicken cholera, pointed out by Ligniéres, is the production of joint disease in fowls surviving an immediately fatal issue. This has not been observed in connection with the virus under discussion. (ii)

[1] The virus is brought by Dr. Danysz, see sections 108 and 113. [2] New pigeon inoculated with blood from ampoule of pigeon 9.

(ii) Effect of Successive Cultivations.

103. In the next place I endeavoured to ascertain whether a saprophytic existence continuing through many generations would produce any reversion to some other original type. It is a favourite idea with French authors that the pasteurellas are not only mutable in form, but also in function, *i.e.*, are pleogenic as well as pleomorphic. They are supposed to exhibit conversions between saprophytism and parasitism of such a character that the microbes may lead a non-virulous life in soil until some circumstance (unknown) invests them with pathogenetic qualities, when they attack this or that species of animal, according to their predilections. For the advocates of unity, such an existence would furnish a good opportunity for change as regards special virulence. Upon the basis suggested I have patiently carried cultures of the microbes through sixty successive generations, upon agar, with the idea that under such conditions the microbe might lose any artificial virulence previously impressed upon it, and appear in a different state. The sixtieth agar culture by inoculation killed rabbits as usual, and was without effect upon a sheep, pig, fowl, and duck subcutaneously inoculated. This method also gave no indication that the virus was capable of existing in any other form than that exhibited in the first instance.

(iii) Effect of Special Methods of Infection.

104. The inquiry next turned to the question whether animals indicated as immune by ordinary tests could be infected by special methods. The procedures employed were based upon the following considerations.

105. As the result of his investigations upon the form of bovine pasteurellosis known as "white scour," Nocard arrived at the conclusion that the infection was acquired by the young calves soon after birth, by contamination of the still raw umbilicus (navel) with microbes contained in the litter of stables, &c. Other observers prefer to regard the mouth or nose as the usual portal of infection. The possibilities of virus D in this direction were tested upon three calves opportunely born about the same time. Calf 1, two days old, had the umbilical scar broken and well rubbed and soaked with bouillon culture; calf 2, five days old, had a couple of teaspoonfuls of culture well instilled into its nose; calf 3, nine days old, received about 2 ounces of virus by mouth. Calf 1 showed œdema of the umbilical region lasting some days, but continued lively and hungry, and is now (after two months) in apparently perfect health. Calf 2 was always a weakly animal, thin, and suffering from diarrhœa; of doubtful viability from the first. The experiment was performed upon it with the clear recognition that the animal might die at any time from some cause other than the virus. It did not seem incommoded in any way for about a month, and was then released from observation, but soon after (thirty-three days after the insertion of the virus) it was found dead in a deep ditch. The *post mortem* and bacteriological examinations made gave no indication of pasteurellosis. The belief is the little animal met with its death by the accident of having fallen into a ditch from which it could not get out, and in which it starved. The third calf showed no ill effects from the virus; it has remained well and vigorous. The observations, as a whole, show that virus D failed to infect calves in the way that they are reported to become infected by the virus of white scour.

106. Ligniéres has reported that dogs can be given a pneumonic form of canine pasteurellosis by inoculating them with the virus and then subjecting them to a chill, by wetting them with a hose, or leaving them out in the rain. Fresh water being a valuable commodity on the island, and rain not forthcoming, the sea had to serve my purpose in imitating Ligniéres' method. After inoculation with virus D, a young dog was made to swim in the sea, behind a boat, until tired and cold. He shivered for some time after coming ashore. On the following day there was an œdematous swelling at the site of inoculation, and on the fourth day this was found broken, and giving issue to thin pus. In this was a mixture of bacteria, and amongst them some of those inoculated. The abscess became a sinus, and continued to discharge for several weeks. On the twenty-fourth day the animal developed muscular inco-ordination and tremors, from which he still suffers. His general health otherwise remained good; there was never any prostrating illness nor fever, nor any signs of pneumonia. The result was not like those recorded by Ligniéres, and I am inclined to think the œdema was laid bare by scratching, and the abscess induced by introduction of the contaminating microbes; pasteurellas seldom cause suppuration. The nerve disturbance is perhaps due to some toxine absorbed from the abscess. In view of this complication I performed the experiment again upon another young dog, which was inoculated and chilled as before. On the following day there was slight swelling at the site of inoculation, but this subsided in a few days. The animal showed no other disturbance of health. It will be remembered that other dogs and cats received the virus in various ways without ill effect.

(iv) Immunity Reactions.

107. Having thus examined the question as I think sufficiently from its pathogenetic side, I made use of the accidentally discovered immune rabbits for the purpose of following up the matter from the other aspect. It has already been mentioned that after infection experiments with rabbits, some of the survivors were found to have become immunised, and the opportunity may now be taken to briefly consider the matter. Immunity towards any particular virus may be either natural or acquired. Natural immunity is an attribute of the species; every member is immune from birth, and the character is hereditary. Acquired immunity is an attribute of the individual; all members of the species being originally susceptible, some of them may develop a resistance by reason of a survived attack; such immunity is not necessarily transmitted to the progeny. According to our observations, rabbits are not naturally immune towards the virus with which we are here concerned. As a species they are very readily infected with it. The immune rabbits which have come under our notice all acquired their insusceptibility by exposure to (and inception of) the virus in one or other of our experiments. The immunity has been specially but not exclusively noticed in connection with survivors of feeding experiments, more particularly when the virus has been exhibited on baits (*vide Appendix II, Experiments* 6 *and* 28). When these animals were tested they were found to be modified in so far that the injection of virus, invariably fatal to clean rabbits, had no longer any effect upon them.

108. Clearly, if the pasteurellas be the same, these rabbits immune to the rabbit virus should be immune also to other pasteurellic viruses. For the purpose of testing the point, I compared the rabbit pasteurella brought by Dr. Danysz with the only other species available to me, a pasteurella isolated from pigs at Ballina. These two viruses, which may be designated D and B respectively, exhibited the usual similar

similar morphological and cultural characters of the pasteurellas, and were also both markedly infective for rabbits. They were now further compared by testing whether the rabbits ascertained to be immune to virus D were also immune to virus B. The results are given in the following tabular statement:—

A. Rabbits ascertained to be immune to virus D subcutaneously injected with 48-hour cultures of viruses D and B, together with controls.

Virus D	Immune	Survived.
	Control	Died in 24 hours.
Virus B	Immune	Died in 4 days.
	Control	Died in 21 hours.

B. Rabbits ascertained to be immune to virus D subcutaneously injected with the blood of rabbits dead after infection with viruses D and B, together with controls.

Virus D	Immune	Survived.
	Control	Died in 24 hours.
Virus B	Immune	Died in 6 days.
	Control	Died in 24 hours.

Thus the rabbits immune to virus D were not immune to virus B, though they died more slowly than the controls. There is thus indicated a very decided difference between the two pasteurellas.

109. In the case of acquired immunity it often happens that the immune animal will yield a serum which protects against the virus; an "antitoxin" like the well-known one used in the treatment of diphtheria. That such a serum is to be obtained from the immune rabbits was shown by Dr. Danysz.[1] In the experiments I now submit, the protective efficacy of the serum was tested against virus D and virus B, as well as against the two strains of virus D after passages through pigeons (DP) and on agar (DA) respectively. The results were as follow:—

D virus	·1 c.c. +	D immune serum	·5 c.c. +	21 hours.
„	·1 c.c. +	normal „	·5 c.c. +	21 „
B „	·1 c.c. +	D immune „	·5 c.c. +	21 „
„	·1 c.c. +	normal „	·5 c.c. +	21 „
DP „	·1 c.c. +	D immune „	·5 c.c. +	4th day.
„	·1 c.c. +	normal „	·5 c.c. +	21 hours.
DA „	·1 c.c. +	D immune „	·5 c.c. +	3rd day.
„	·1 c.c. +	normal „	·5 c.c. +	21 hours.

It will be seen that the serum did not possess vaccinating powers against either D or B, but exercised some restraining influence upon the (attenuated?) D strains, DP and DA. In so far this serum exhibited selective action for D, but its potency was not high enough to furnish a clear-cut issue.

110. Taking these various considerations as a whole, it seems to me that no sufficient reason has been advanced in support of the contention for unity of the pasteurellas. Upon the broad principle of evolution it must be supposed that the trend of their development is towards diversity, and whilst there may still be some overlapping, they seem to have reached a stage where they are generally distinct. I do not regard the evidence to the contrary as sufficiently convincing to demand material modification of current views. It must certainly be held that my own results, both general and special, strongly oppose the idea that there is only one pasteurella, and give no ground for even suspicion that the rabbit variety can be transmuted into another form.

3. The Identity of the Microbe.

111. It is obvious that over and above the considerations just presented much would be gained by identification of the microbe, and accordingly my inquiry proceeded to take cognizance of this point. It may be said at once that the microbe submitted to me for examination by Dr. Danysz exhibits the morphological and cultural character of a pasteurella; but in these respects all pasteurellas are alike. As already stated, the usual basis for their differential classification is their pathogenetic behaviour. They have been named accordingly to the kind of animal in which they habitually occur, and distinguished one from another by their action upon various experimental animals. In view of what has been said upon the general question, the microbe submitted is to be regarded as a pasteurella of rabbits.

112. According to the descriptions given by authorities, a rabbit affected with pasteurellosis suddenly presents the signs of intense illness. He eats little, isolates himself, remains quiescent with eyes fixed and ears fallen, later collapses on his side and dies. The illness is always fatal, lasts twenty-four hours as a rule, sometimes two or three days. Besides this rapid form there is sometimes slow decline, with local swellings of yellow colour. Abscess formation and slow wasting have also been observed.[2] In acute cases the microbes are found generally distributed throughout the body; when the evolution of the disease is slow they occur at the site of inoculation, whilst the blood and parenchymata are sterile. They are infective for rabbits by subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, and intravenous inoculation, or by feeding upon virulent matters. Mice are rather less susceptible than rabbits. Guinea-pigs are not always susceptible. Fowls can be infected sometimes. Pigeons succumb to injections in three or four days.[3]

113. The ascertained effects of the microbe brought by Dr. Danysz are so entirely in keeping with the foregoing description as to suggest the likelihood of its identity with the regular rabbit pasteurella (bacillus of rabbit septicæmia). By way of investigating this point, comparison was made between Dr. Danysz' microbe and two strains of pasteurellas isolated from rabbits in Australia. Some account of the latter will be given directly; in the meantime they may be distinguished as virus Y and virus G respectively, Dr. Danysz' strain being denoted virus D. (i)

[1] Appendix 2. Experiment 37 (4).

[2] O. Voges, Differentdiag. der Bakt. der hämorrhagischen Septikämie Cent. f. Bakt., xxxi, 1902, p. 647.

[3] Nocard and Leclainche, Maladies microbiennes des animeaux, Tome I, p. 28.

(i) Comparative Bacteriological Characters.

114. Morphologically, the three microbes mentioned are indistinguishable. They are all coccobacilli, polymorphic, ranging from spherical to short rod forms, and very commonly ovoid. They colour readily with ordinary aniline dyes, and by appropriate treatment exhibit bipolar staining. They are all Gram negative. Comparative measurements of ten consecutive elements of viruses D and Y gave the following results :—

Virus D	·5	·5	·8	·5	·5	1·0	·5	1·0	1·0	·8	Mikrons = ·71
Virus Y	1·0	·5	1·0	·6	·5	·5	1·0	·8	·5	·5	„ = ·69

There is thus no essential difference between them. They are all non-motile, and do not form spores.

115. Culturally they all grow well at the body temperature (37°C.), feebly at room temperatures. They do not liquefy gelatine, curdle milk, nor form visible growth upon naturally acid potato. Their growths upon other laboratory media were always alike, as will be seen from the accompanying tabular statement :—

Culture Media.	Agar.	Gelatine.	Bouillon.	Potato.	Milk.	Peptone solution.	Glucose bouillon.	Sucrose bouillon.	Maltose bouillon.	Lactose bouillon.	Galactose bouillon.	Raffinose bouillon.	Arabinose bouillon.	Mannite bouillon.	Dulcite bouillon.	Erythrite bouillon.	Sorbite bouillon.	Glycerol bouillon.	Ethyl Glycol bouillon.	Neutral Red bouillon.
D	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
	...	nl	t	...	nc	...	...	...	...		(Sometimes slight acid; no gas.)							...	...	...
Y	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
	...	nl	t	...	nc	...	...	...	...		(Sometimes slight acid ; no gas)							...	...	...
G	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
	...	nl	t	...	nc	...	...	...	...		(Sometimes slight acid ; no gas.)							...	...	...

(ii) Comparative Pathogenetic Characters.

116. Their respective effects upon artificially-infected rabbits are indicated by the data contained in the following table, the series of rabbits concerned having been infected one from another in the manner already described :—

Method.	Virus.	No. of Observations.	Death in Days after Infection.					Average Lethal Period.
Subcutaneous infection	D	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Y	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	G	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skin infection ...	D	5	1	2	2	1	2	1·8
	Y	5	2	1	4	2	3	2·4
	G	5	2	2	4	3	2	2·4
Nose infection ...	D	5	3	4	2	2	2	2 6
	Y	5	2	2	1	1	2	1 6
	G	5	2	2	2	2	1	1·8
Mouth infection ...	D	5	3	1	7	2	1	2 8
	Y	5	1	3	2	11	3	4·0
	G	5	2	2	3	2	2	2·2

It will be seen that they are quite comparable as regards facility of infection and fatality of result.

117. They all readily give rise to outbreaks amongst rabbits brought into effective contact with individuals already infected. The evidence of this in the case of virus D has already been presented. In respect of virus G, it is indicated by the following account taken from my laboratory notes for 1905.

118. On 13th July, 1905, a consignment of 50 rabbits for laboratory purposes was received from Gundagai. Two were dead on receipt; 6 others were at once sent on to the University in response to a request for rabbits; the remaining 42, not suspected of being otherwise than healthy, were placed in the large stock cage of the Microbiological Laboratory of the Board of Health. This cage was empty at the time, but for two or three years had pretty continually sheltered healthy rabbits. Amongst the Gundagai rabbits now put in, there occurred a mortality indicated by the following figures :—

July 13th, 1905	... ...	4 dead during the afternoon.
„ 15th „	... ...	9 „
„ 17th „	... ...	1 „
„ 18th „	... ...	4 „
„ 24th „	... ...	1 „
„ 25th „	... ...	5 „
„ 26th „	... .	5 „
„ 27th „	... ...	2 „
„ 28th „	... ...	2 „
„ 31st „	... ...	3 „
August 1st „	... ...	..... Cage cleaned and disinfected.
„ 2nd „	... ...	1 „
„ 3rd „	... ...	1 „ No further deaths.

It was ascertained later that the 6 rabbits sent to the University had all died. This epizootic was deliberately allowed to continue until 1st August, when the cage was disinfected. During its progress 3 healthy guinea-pigs and 3 healthy rabbits (obtained from the Stock Quarantine) were placed in the cage. The results were as follow :—

July 17th	...	Guinea-pig placed in cage	... Unaffected.
„ „	...	„ „	... + 24 hours.
„ „	...	„ „	... + 4 days.
„ 25th	...	Rabbit „	... + 24 hours.
„ „	...	„ „	... + 3 days.
„ „	...	„ „	... Unaffected.

It follows from these figures that of 53 rabbits exposed to the infection 48 died. The guinea-pigs were much more, but not entirely, insusceptible. Some further tests with them gave the following results :—

17th July, 1905.

Guinea-pig 1,127	... Fed on infected organs of rabbit	Unaffected.
„ 1,128	... Subcutaneous inoculation with organs of rabbit ...	+ 24 hours.
„ 1,129	... „ „ „ „ ...	+ 4 days.

Given the insertion of the virus, it could compass the death of guinea-pigs.

119. The microbe isolated in connection with this outbreak is that designated virus G (Gundagai) in this Report.

120. That virus Y is similarly infective for rabbits is shown by the following circumstances :—

(*a*) In December, 1902, it was reported that rabbits at Wyalong were dying in large numbers Inquiry by the Stock Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture, confirmed the report, and led to the transmission to the Microbiological Laboratory of the Department of Public Health of two such rabbits, one from Wyalong and one from Yalgogrin. The Wyalong rabbit was dead on receipt, and already too decomposed for satisfactory bacteriological examination. The Yalgogrin rabbit was alive, but very sick, and it died two days later (22nd January, 1902). From the tissues there was isolated a microbe noted at the time as being "like but smaller than the bacillus of chicken cholera." The microbe in question was that now designated virus Y (Yalgogrin), and on Broughton Island it was used to perform the following experiments.

(*b*) Ten rabbits were placed in a clean cage: 2 contaminated by smearing with bouillon culture of virus Y and 8 contacts. In five days all were dead from infection except 1 contact, which entirely survived.

(*c*) In a yard measuring 27 feet by 27 feet, provided in the usual way with fence-rail shelter, there remained 50 rabbits from the healthy stock. These animals had lived in the pen for several weeks without showing any sign of disease. Four of them were caught, smeared on their noses and forepaws only with a forty-eight hours' bouillon culture of virus Y, and then restored to the yard. An outbreak followed in which every rabbit died, 48 within a week, and the other 2 during the succeeding fortnight. The microbes were abundantly present in the blood of the victims.

121. The action of virus Y upon animals other than rabbits was the subject of brief inquiry, with results as under :—

Animal.	Inoculation.	Instillation into mouth.
Sheep	Negative	.....
Pig	Negative	.....
Guinea-pig	+ 2 days	.....
„	+ 3 days	Negative.
Cockatoo parrot	+ 24 hours	+ 24 hours.
Rosella	+ 24 „	+ 24 „
Bujerigar	+ 24 „	+ 2 days.
Diamond sparrow	+ 24 „	.....
Pigeon	+ 24 „	Negative.
Fowl	Negative	.....
Duck	Negative	.....
Guinea-fowl	Negative	.....

122. It will be seen that virus Y is indicated as having the same pathogenetic relationships, as virus D.

(iii) Immunity Reactions.

123. Further comparisons between the strains was made by immunity tests similar to those already recorded. In the first place there were again used rabbits immune to virus D; if the other viruses were the same, these rabbits should be immune also to them. The results of the experiments were as follow :—

A. Rabbits ascertained to be immune to subcutaneous inoculations of virus D, subcutaneously injected with 48-hour bouillon cultures of viruses D, Y, and G, together with controls.

Virus D.—Immune; survived.
Control; died in 24 hours.

Virus Y.—Immune; survived.
Control; died in 24 hours.

Virus G.—Immune; survived.
Control; died in 3 days.

B. Rabbits ascertained to be immune to subcutaneous inoculations of virus D, subcutaneously injected with the microbe-laden blood of rabbits dead from infection with viruses D and Y.

Virus D.—Immune; survived.
Control; died in 24 hours.

Virus Y.—Immune; survived.
Control; died in 24 hours.

It will be seen that rabbits immune to virus D were found to be immune also to viruses Y and G, all three being fatal to control rabbits, the indication being that the viruses are identical.

124. In the next place tests were made with the "antitoxic" serum already mentioned, with the results given below :—

A. Rabbits inoculated with mixtures of D immune serum and viruses D, Y, and G, and with mixture of normal rabbit serum and viruses; together with controls receiving D immune serum alone, and normal rabbit serum alone.

D virus ·1 c.c. + immune serum 1 c.c.; died in 7 days.
„ ·1 c.c. + normal serum 1 c.c.; died in 24 hours.
Y „ ·1 c.c. + immune serum 1 c.c.; died in 24 hours.
„ ·1 c.c. + normal serum 1 c.c.; died in 24 hours.
G „ ·1 c.c. + immune serum 1 c.c.; died in 24 hours.
„ ·1 c.c. + normal serum 1 c.c.; died in 24 hours.

Immune serum alone; survived.
Normal serum alone; survived.

125. It will be seen that the immune rabbit's serum delayed death from virus D for a week, but had no retarding effect upon viruses Y and G, which, mixed with it, killed as quickly as when mixed with normal rabbit's serum. The two check rabbits show that the serums used were not themselves injurious.

126. In this experiment whilst none of the rabbits injected with any virus survived, the serum was selective in so far that it restrained the action of virus D, without exerting any such influence upon viruses Y and G. This result, however, may not be interpreted as signifying specific differences between the viruses. During recent years a large amount of work has been done with the object of vaccinating pigs against swine plague (porcine pasteurellosis), and it has been abundantly shown that immunisation against one strain will not necessarily yield a serum protective against other strains of the same species of pasteurella (*Bacillus suisepticus*)[1]. It is now generally recognised that to be effective the animal producing the serum must be treated with several different strains of the microbe so as to furnish what is called a "polyvalent" serum[2]. This material will thus tend to become operative against the several strains used in its preparation, and so will have a wider efficacy against those likely to be met with in practice. These polyvalent sera take a considerable time to prepare, and it was not expected that they could be produced in the time at my disposal. Nevertheless, the rabbits which had proved immune to the viruses were given a few more injections in order to make some inquiry into the matter. By means of the usual technical processes, I ultimately became possessed of small amounts of these serums from rabbits receiving respectively virus D only, virus D and virus Y, and virus D, virus Y, and virus G, by subcutaneous inoculation. The sera, designated consequently D, DY, and DYG, were used to perform experiments similar to those previously recorded, with the results given below :—

RABBITS inoculated with mixtures of serums and viruses, together with controls.

Virus Y,	·1 c.c.	48 hours' broth culture ;		found dead 21 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. serum DY ; died in 24 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. „ D ; found dead 21 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. „ DYG ; died in 24 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. normal serum (rabbits) ; found dead 21 hours.
Virus D,	·1 c.c.	48 hours' broth culture ;		found dead 21 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. serum DY ; found dead 45 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. „ D ; found dead 21 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. „ DYG ; found dead 45 hours.
„	·1 c.c.	„	„	+ ·5 c.c. normal serum (rabbits) ; found dead 21 hours.

As before mentioned, the sera obtained were not good, or else too small a dose was used ; but whilst no protection was afforded by serum D, serums DY and DYG slightly retarded the action of both viruses. The indication is that adequately prepared polyvalent sera would remove the apparent difference exhibited in the first serum experiment and bring the effects into line with those reported with respect to swine plague.

127. From these various comparisons it will be seen that the three viruses are exactly resemblant in all their ordinary bacteriological relationships. They are alike in forms and sizes ; grow in the same way upon various culture media ; are equally lethal to artificially infected rabbits ; are similarly infectious for rabbits under similar conditions ; and have parallel effects upon other animals. The other tests made show that rabbits immunised by one of them were immune to the others ; and the serum reactions were such as might have been anticipated in view of current knowledge of the subject. All these results are concordant in pointing to the identity of the three viruses ; and it would appear that they are merely three samples of the same species of microbe—the well-known rabbit pasteurella (bacillus of rabbit septicæmia of Gaffky).

D.—Conclusion.

128. The exploration of the effect of the virus upon a representative collection of animals showed that whilst some of them could be infected by certain artificial processes, yet none of them manifested any tendency to acquire the disease for themselves, when exposed to conditions under which the susceptible rabbit readily became attacked. The epizootics amongst rabbits that prevailed in the cages and in Yard 4 were extremely severe ; it is not to be expected that any such hotbeds will be created under natural conditions. The other animals exposed lived amongst the sick, dying, and dead rabbits ; ate the same food as they did, or even the rabbits themselves, and drank the same water ; but there was never at any time the least suspicion that any of these animals had become affected in any way by the virus. In this connection it is interesting to recall that the infection amongst rabbits was indicated as probably dependent upon nasal infection, and that this particular mode of contamination was inoperative in the case of other animals.

129. There is to be specially noted the incidental demonstration that the microbe in question has been "wild" in Australia for an indefinite period. From time to time, during the last ten years at all events, I have become cognisant of outbreaks of disease amongst rabbits in various parts of the country, and in connection with inquiry about one of these I isolated virus Y, as already mentioned. Very many times I have had to deal with outbreaks amongst rabbits brought into the stock cages of the laboratory of the Department of Public Health, and although these were usually suppressed as soon as possible, from one of them allowed to continue I isolated virus G, identical with virus Y, as also already mentioned. At other times, too, the same microbe has been obtained ; and quite recently, since my return from Broughton Island, I have again isolated it from rabbits dead during an incidence of the disease upon rabbits at the Stock Quarantine Station—these rabbits having been captured at Camden. It would thus appear that the rabbit pasteurella is pretty well distributed about the State ; doubtless it exists in the other States also, and, indeed, probably in all parts of the world where rabbits have found habitation. 130.

[1] Current scientific journals *passim*. [2] Wassermann and Ostertag and others : ref. Baumgarten's Jahresbericht, 1902, *et seq.*

130. There remains for consideration this further aspect of the question that since the rabbit pasteurella exists, are the other pasteurellas also to be found in the country? Into Australia there have been imported a large number of animals from different parts of the world, and on the face of it there is the likelihood that some have brought their pasteurellas with them. For it is to be remembered that these microbes seem to live in association with healthy animals just as the microbe of pneumonia (Frankel's pneumococcus) lives in the nose and throat of healthy human beings; these latent bacteria causing disease only when some depressing influence (*e.g.*, a "chill") renders the body vulnerable to their attack. Reference to the list given above will show that the pasteurelloses include several diseases well known to prevail here. We have already the cunicular (rabbit septicæmia), avian (chicken cholera), porcine (swine plague), and at least one bovine type (white scour). After conferring with Mr. S. T. D. Symons, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Public Health, and Mr. J. D. Stewart, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector of Stock, New South Wales, I am inclined to agree with them that the common widely-distributed "distemper" in dogs is the canine pasteurellosis, and the outbreak of "pink eye" or "influenza" in horses that occurred some years ago was equine pasteurellosis, whilst there is some room for suspicion that the horse disease here called "strangles" may belong to this group. "Barbone" exists amongst buffaloes in the South Sea Islands, and, perhaps, also in Northern Australia, but I am not possessed of data concerning other cattle types, nor of information upon ovine pasteurellosis on this side of the world.

131. Taking all these points into account it must be considered that the results of the observations are of a reassuring character. We are no longer confronted with a mysterious microbe of unknown potentialities, but with the ordinary bacillus of rabbit septicæmia with which bacteriologists have been familiar for the last thirty years. Consequently, there need be no apprehension of danger to human beings, whilst the risk to other animals is remote; few are artificially susceptible, and apparently there is little likelihood of natural epizootic incidence upon them. Of the numerous animals exposed, only one rat and two or three small birds (diamond sparrows and redheads) caught the disease. Repetition of the experiments with these particular species failed to confirm these results, hence they are not of grave significance from a practical point of view. Nevertheless, they are experimentally important. Taken in conjunction with the marsupial to rabbit experiment described above, they define the value of the negative conclusion to which the outcome points. They seem to afford the necessary assurance that the conditions were such as to permit of infection had that event been possible, and so they help to justify the inference that the infection of rabbits with the virus is not likely to prejudicially affect any other species of animals.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX 1.

Return I.—Rabbits artificially infected.

Return II.—Animals subjected to experiment.

APPENDIX 2.

Data of experiments performed by Dr. Danysz and Mr. Latapie.

Appendix 1.—Return of Animals Experimented upon, and Results.

Return I.—Artificial Infections of Rabbits, and Results.

(i) Rabbits subcutaneously inoculated with Culture.

Rabbit	1	Saline solution with which infected carrots had been washed		+1 day
	2	" " " "		+3 "
	3	" " bird-seed "		+2 "
	4	Bouillon culture: Control (13)	·5 c.c.	+1 "
	5	"	·5 c.c.	+1 "
	6	" From pigeon 6	·5 c.c.	+1 "
	7	"	·1 c.c.	+3 "
	8	"	·1 c.c.	+3 "
	9	" Control immunity experiment	·1 c.c.	+1 "
	10	" " serum "	·1 c.c.	+1 "
	11	" " 67[1] P. animals	·1 c.c.	+1 "
	12	" " C.B. "	·1 c.c.	+1 "
	13	" " for rats	·1	+1 "
	14	" Immunity virus, 3rd subculture	·1	+1 "
	15	" 67[2] P. " "	·1	+1 "
	16	" C.B. " "	·1	+1 "
	17	" P.B. 23 " "	·1	‡7 "
	18	" Control. Yard 2, &c.	·1	+1 "
	19	" from pigeon 2	·1	+2 "
	20	" " 9	·1	+2 "
	21	" Control for rats, 3	·1	+1 "
	22	" " " 2	·1	+1 "
	23	" " fowl, dog, &c.	·5	+1 "
	24	" " II: Yard 2: dogs, &c.	·1	+1 "
	25	" " cats, ferrets, &c.	·1	+1 "
	26	" " pigeons, doves, galah	·1	+1 "
	27	" " kangaroo, &c.	·1	+1 "
	28	" " general inoculations	·005	+1 "
	29	" " "	·01	+1 "
	30	" " "	·02	+1 "
	31	" " "	·05	+1 "
	32	" " needle inoculations (1)		+1 "
	33	" " " (2)		+1 "
	66	" " " (3)		
	54	" Previously fed	·1	+3 "

(ii) Rabbits subcutaneously inoculated with Blood.

Rabbit	34	Blood of pigeon (5): Control	+1 day
	35	" rabbit "	+1 "

(iii) Rabbits endodermically contaminated (c blood v. passage rabbits).

Rabbit	36	Bouillon culture Control	+1 day
	37	" " cat, ferret, &c.	+2 "
	38	" " rats	+2 "
	39	" " fowl and ducks	+1 "
	60	Urine of infected rabbit	+2 "
	61	" "	+1 "
	62	Nasal mucous of rabbit	+1 "
	63	Saliva of infected rabbit	+5 "
	64	" "	+7 "
	65	Intestinal contents of infected rabbit	+2 "

(iv) Rabbits Subjected to Nasal Instillation of Virus.

Rabbit	40	Bouillon culture	+6 days
	41	"	+5 "
	42	"	+6 "
	43	Blood of rabbit	+3 "
	44	"	+4 "
	45	Bouillon culture	+2 "
	46	"	+2 "
	47	"	+2 "

(v)

+ Dead; microbes found. ‡ Dead; microbes not found.

(v) Rabbits fed upon Virus.

Rabbit 48	Bouillon culture into mouth		+3 days
49	" "		+1 "
50	" "		+7 "
51	" "		+1 "
52	Culture mixed with wheat and carrots		+1 "
53	" "		+1 "
54	" "	·1 c.c.	+
55	" "		
56	" "		+7 "
57	" (pigeon) "		
58	" " "		
59	Minced rabbit "		+3 "

RETURN II.—EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED WITH VARIOUS ANIMALS, AND RESULTS.

Monkey 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Fed upon infected dead rabbit.	·01 c.c.
2	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
3	Bouillon culture 1 ounce in milk.	
Cat 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Fur smeared with bouillon culture.	·01 c.c.
2	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact to smeared cat 1.	·5 c.c.
3	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture. Contact to smeared cat 1.	
4	Bouillon culture instilled into nose. Contact to smeared cat 1.	
5	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases. Contact to smeared cat 1.	
6	Contact to smeared cat 1.	
Dog 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact to smeared animal 2.	·5 c.c.
2	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture (Abscess) Smeared with bouillon culture.	1·0 c.c.
3	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture (Œdema)	1·0 c.c.
4	Bouillon culture instilled into nose. Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
5	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases. Contact to smeared dog.	
6	Contact to smeared dog.	
Ferret 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact to smeared ferret.	·01 c.c.
2	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases. Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture (Died + Abscess)	·5 c.c.
3	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Smeared with bouillon culture.	·5 c.c.
4	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture. Subcutaneously inoculated: "	·5 c.c.
Calf 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact in infected yard 4.	·5 c.c.
2	Umbilicus contaminated with bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
3	Bouillon culture instilled into nose (Died five weeks after).	
4	do do 2 ounces into mouth.	
5	Contact in infected yard 4.	
Cow 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
2	" " "	1·0 c.c.
Steer 1	" " "	1·0 c.c.
2	" " "	1·0 c.c.
Sheep 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
2	" " "	1·0 c.c.
3	" " "	1·0 c.c.
4	" " "	1·0 c.c.
5	Fed upon infected grain.	
6	22 contacts in infected paddock 4.	
23	.....	
24	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead rabbit.	
25	Subcutaneous inoculation virus DP.	
26	" " virus DA.	
Goat 1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact in infected paddock 4.	1·0 c.c.
2	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture Contact in infected paddock 4.	1·0 c.c.

Pig	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
		Contact in infected paddock 4.	
	2	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
		Contact in infected paddock 4.	
	3	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
		Contact in infected paddock 4.	
	4	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
	5	Fed on infected rabbit carcases.	
	6	Contact in infected paddock 4.	
	7	" " 4.	
	8	" " 4.	
	9	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead rabbit.	
Horse	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
	2	" " "	1·0 c.c.
Rat	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ...	·005 c.c.
	2	" " ...	·01 c.c.
	3	" " ...	·1 c.c.
	4	" " ...	·1 c.c. Died + 24 hours.
	5	" " ...	·5 c.c.
	6	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
		Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
	7	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
	8	" " ...	4 days after last meal Died ‡ Ro.
	9	" " ...	6 " " " ‡
	10	" " ...	6 " " " ‡
	11–22	Contacts infection experiment 1.	
	23–28	" " " 2.	
	29–33	" " " 3.	
	34	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood infected dead rabbit.	
	35	" "	
	36	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
	37	" "	‡ 4 days
	38	Bouillon culture instilled into nares.	
	39	" "	
	40	" "	
Mouse	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·005 c.c.
	2	" "	·01 c.c. + 1 day
	3	" "	·1 c.c. + 4 days
	4	" "	·1 c.c. + 3 "
	5	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
	6	Bouillon culture instilled into nose.	
	7	Fur smeared with virus.	
	8–11	Contacts to 7.	
Guinea-pig	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·005 c.c. + 8 days
	2	" "	·01 c.c. + 1 day
	3	" "	needleprick.
	4	" "	·1 c.c.
	5	" "	·5 c.c. + 1 day
	6	" "	·5 c.c.
	7	" "	·5 c.c.
	8	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
	9	" "	
	10	" blood culture	7 days R ‡
	11	Bouillon culture instilled into nose.	
	12	" " "	
	13	Blood smeared in nose.	
	14	" " "	
	15	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth	‡ 2 days
	16	" " "	
	17	Fed on carrots and wheat infected with bouillon culture.	
	18	" " " " "	
	19	Fed on infected rabbit carcases and grain (II)	Dead 6 days ‡
	20	" " " (II)	Dead 7 days ‡
	21	Contacts, bouillon cultures, and grain.	
	22	Contact " "	
	23	" to fed and infected rabbits.	
	24	" "	
	25	" "	
Kangaroo rat	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·02 c.c.
		" "	·5 c.c.
		Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
Kangaroo	1	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.

Wallaby 1 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	1·0 c.c.
		Fur smeared with culture.	
2 ...	...	Bouillon culture instilled into nares.	
		Contact in marsupial cage.	
Opossum 1 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·01 c.c.
		Fur smeared with bouillon culture.	
2 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·5 c.c.
3 ...	...	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
		Contact in marsupial cage.	
Native cat 1	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture	·1 c.c.
2	...	" "	·5 c.c.
3	...	Endodermically contaminated: bouillon culture.	
4	...	Bouillon culture instilled into nose.	
Crow 1 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c.	
		Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
2 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c.	‡ 13 days
3 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c.	
		Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
4 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c.	
		Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
5 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead rabbit.	
		Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
6 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead rabbit.	
		Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
7 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead pigeon.	‡ 17 days
8 ...	...	Fed on infected dead rabbit carcases.	
9 ...	...	" " "	
10 ...	...	Fed upon meat contaminated with bouillon culture.	
Magpie 1 ...	...	Subcutaneous inoculation: blood of infected pigeon.	
		Contact in infected cage.	
2 ...	...	Subcutaneous inoculation: blood of infected pigeon	+ 2 days
3 ...	...	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.	
4 ...	...	" " " Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c. Contact in infected cage.	
5 ...	...	Fed upon meat contaminated with culture.	
6 ...	...	" " " "	
7 ...	...	" " " " Contact nares smeared rabbit. Subcutaneously inoculated: blood of infected dead rabbit . ·5 c.c.	+ 4 days
8 ...	...	Contact to infected rabbit.	
Diamond sparrow	1	Subcutaneous inoculation: bouillon culture ... ... ·005 c.c.	+ 2 days
	2	" " " ... ... needleprick	+ 2 "
	3	" " " ... ... ·1 c.c.	+ 1 day
	4	Endodermically contaminated: blood of infected dead rabbit	+ 2 days
	5	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth.	
	6	" "	
	7	Fed upon seed contaminated with culture.	
	8	Contact, small birds contagion 1	+ 2 days
	9	" " 1	+ 2
	10	" " 1.	
	11	" " 1.	
	12	" " 2: fed on culture.	
	13	" " 2 " seed.	
	14	" " 2 " "	
	15	" " 2 " "	
	16	" " 2 " infected seed.	
	17	" " 2 " "	
	18	" " 2 " "	
Butcher bird 1	...	Fed on infected rabbit carcases.	
		Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillion culture	·5 c.c.
2	...	Fed on infected rabbit carcases.	
3	...	Contact "	
4	...	Contact.	
Redhead 1 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·005 c.c.	+ 4 days
2 ...	...	" " needle	+ 3 "
3 ...	...	Endodermically contaminated: blood of infected rabbit... ...	+ 2 days R.
4 ...	...	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth.	
5 ...	...	Contact	+ 2 days
6 ...	...	"	
7 ...	...	"	
8 ...	...	Subcutaneously inoculated: bouillon culture ... ... ·1 c.c.	+ 2 days

Blackthroat	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·005 c.c.	+ 1 day
Grey nun	Fed upon seed contaminated with culture.		
Goldfinch	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·005 c.c.	+ 1 day
Galah 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 4 days
2	,, ,, needle.		
3	Endodermically contaminated : blood of infected rabbit...	...	+ 4 ,,
4	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth	...	+ 1 day
5	,, ,, ...	...	+ 5 days
6	Subcutaneously inoculated : needle	...	+ 3 ,,
7	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth	...	+ 2 ,,
White cockatoo 1 ...	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth. Subcutaneously inoculated	...	+ 3 days
Blue Mountain parrot	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·005 c.c.	+ 2 days
Cockatoo parrot 1 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 2 days
2 ...	Endodermically contaminated : blood infected rabbit ...	...	5 ,,
3 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture, needle.		
4 ...	,, ,, ,, ...	...	+ 1 day
5 ...	Bouillon culture instilled into mouth	...	+ 4 days
6 ...	Fed upon infected grain.		
7 ...	,,		
8 ...	,,		
9 ...	,,		
Rosella 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 2 days
2	Endodermically contaminated : blood infected rabbit ...	...	+ 3 days R +
3	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture, needle.		
4	,, ,, ,,		
5	Bullion culture instilled into mouth.		
6	Fed upon infected grain.		
7	,,		
8	,,		
Bujerigar 1... ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·005 c.c.	+ 2 days
2... ...	,, ,, needle.		
3... ...	Fed upon infected grain.		
4... ...	,,		
5... ...	Bouillon culture into mouth.		
Eaglehawk 1 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·05 c.c.
	,, ,, ...	...	1·0 c.c.
	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.		
Ibis 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·02 c.c.
	Contacts.		
2	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·5 c.c.
	Contact.		
Goose 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·25 c.c.
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
2	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·5 c.c.
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
3	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
4	,, ,, 4.		
Duck 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	...	·5 c.c.
	Contact to infected galah and pigeons.		
2	Endodermically contaminated : blood of infected rabbit.		
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
3	Blood of infected dead rabbit into nose.		
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
4	Bouillon culture into mouth.		
	Contact to infected galah and pigeons.		
	Blood of infected rabbit subcutaneously	...	+ 6 days
5	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
6	,, ,, 4.		
7	,, ,, 4.		
8	,, ,, 4.		
9	Subcutaneously inoculated : blood of infected rabbit ...	...	+ 6 days
10	Contact with infected galah and pigeons.		
11	Subcutaneous inoculation : virus DP.		
12	,, virus DA.		

Black duck 1 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	
	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
Teal 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	
	Contact to infected galah and pigeons.		
2	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	Contact to infected galah and pigeons.		
Pigeon 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 8 days
2	" " needle		
3	" " " ...	·1 c.c.	+
4	" " " ...	·1 c.c.	+
5	" " " ...	·1 c.c.	+
6	" " " ...	·1 c.c.	
7	" blood of infected dead pigeon	...	+ 1 day
8	" " "	...	+ 1 "
9	" " "	...	+ 1 "
10	" " "	...	+ 1 "
11	Endodermically contaminated : blood of infected dead rabbit.		
12	Bouillon culture instilled into nose.		
13	Bouillon culture into mouth.		
14	Fed upon grain infected with culture.		
15	" " "		
16	" " "		
17	" " "		
18	" " "		
19	" " with minced organs of infected rabbit carcase.		
	Subcutaneously inoculated : blood of infected dead rabbit ...		+ 1 day
20	Fed upon grain infected with minced organs of infected rabbit carcase.		
	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	+ 8 days
21	Bouillon culture into mouth.		
22–23 ...	Contacts to inoculated-fed pigeons, fed galah.		
34–54 ...	Passage pigeons.		
Wonga pigeon 1 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 4 days
Crested bronzewing pigeon 1... ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·01 c.c.	+ 24 hours
2... ...	Endodermically contaminated : blood of infected rabbit.		
	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture, needle		+ 3 days
Dove 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·1 c.c.	+ 4 days
2	Bouillon culture into mouth		+ 6 "
3	Contact : bouillon culture into mouth.		
4	" fed on seed.		
5	" "		
6	" "		
Fowl 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	Contact to infected rabbit in cage.		
2	Subcutaneously inoculated : blood of infected pigeon.		
3	Endodermic contamination : blood of infected rabbit.		
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
4	Blood of infected dead rabbit instilled into nose.		
	Contact to infected pigeons and galah.		
5	Bouillon culture into mouth.		
	Contact in paddock 4.		
6	Fed upon infected rabbit carcases.		
7	" "		
	Contact to pigeons and galah.		
	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	" " blood of infected dead rabbit.		
8	Subcutaneously inoculated : peritoneal fluid infected guinea-pig.		
9–12	Contacts in infected paddock 4.		
13	Contacts to pigeons and galahs.		
14	Subcutaneously inoculated : blood of infected dead rabbit.		
15	" " DA		
16	" " DP		
Turkey 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
2	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
3	Contact in infected paddock 4.		
Guinea-fowl 1 ...	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·02 c.c.	
	Contact to pigeons and galahs.		
2 ...	Endodermically contaminated : blood of infected dead rabbit.		
	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture	·5 c.c.	
	Contact to pigeons and galahs.		

Sea-gull 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : blood of infected dead rabbit	+ 4 days
2	" " " " pigeon	+ 5 "
3	" " " " "	+ 4 "
4	Fed upon grain infected with bouillon culture.	
5	" organs of infected dead rabbit.	
6	" " " Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture ... ... ·5 c.c.	
7	Fed upon meat infected with culture.	
8	Do do	
Tortoise 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture ... ... ·01 c.c.	
2	Do do ... ... ·5 c.c.	
3	Contact.	
Goana 1.	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture ... ... ·1 c.c.	
Frog 1	Subcutaneously inoculated : bouillon culture ... ... ·1 c.c.	
2	Contact.	

Appendix 2.—Experiments performed by Dr. Danysz and Mr. Latapie.

Rabbit Destruction Fund Committee, 10, Bligh-street, Sydney, 8 November, 1907.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of my Committee, to enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Latapie's report upon the experiments conducted by him and Dr. Danysz at Broughton Island.

I have, &c.,

W. SPIER,

Acting Secretary.

Dr. Tidswell, Board of Health, Sydney.

Experiment No. 1.

Trying which is the minimum quantity of virus wanted to kill the injected rabbits.

We take a culture diluted in the physiologic water and we inject the following doses:—

No. 1.

Doses in cubic centimetres.	Rabbits.	Dead in
0·5	1	1—12 hours
0·1	2	2—12 "
0·01	3	3—12 to 24 hours
0·005	3	3—12 " 36 "
0·001	4	4—12 " 48 "
0·0005	4	4—12 " 48 "
0·0001	4	4—12 " 36 "
0 00005	4	4—12 " 36 "
0·00001	4	4—12 " 36 "
0·000005	5	5—12 " 48 "

In consequence, there is no difference worth while mentioning between the strongest and the smallest dose. It is found impossible to inoculate rabbits with the virus without killing these, no matter how small the dose is.

Experiment No. 2.

20th November, 1906.

Trying the virulence of a culture taken from a rabbit dead from a 0·00005 cubic centimetres inoculation.

We contaminate 5 rabbits—nose—mouth

No. 2.

	Rabbits.	25/11	28/11	1/12	4	5	+	Total alive.
20/11/06—Infected	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
22/11—We add	6	...	1	1	1	2	5	1
24/11—We reinfect 1 of 20/11	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....
26/11—We reinfect 2 of 20/11	.....	...	2	...	...	...	2	.....
	11	...	...	...	...	...	8	3

Not one of the rabbits is dead from the first infection, which proves that the virus very virulent by injection is not always so by infection.

Experiment No. 3.

Experiment No. 3.

23/11/06.

We give to drink to 14 rabbits put in a cage, a culture diluted in 4 times its volume in water.

No. 3.

	Rabbits.	November.					December.							+	Total alive.
		25	26	27	29	30	1	6	8	10	16	18	20		
23/11—Infected	14	3	3	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....
29/11—Added not infected	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	.....
2/12—Re added fresh ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	1	9	1
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1

Result.—The 14 rabbits have contaminated 15 fresh ones; 1 remains alive.

Experiment No. 4.

27/11/06.

Trying a process of sterilising broth without autoclave. We put to boil 10 dressed rabbits in 12 to 13 litres of water; once boiled, 10 litres are left; we strain this broth on a piece of linen, adding 5 grammes salt per litre; we neutralise it and pour it out into a kerosene tin, on top of which we have previously welded 2 tubes, 10 centimetres long each, on 2 orifices.

We fill these two apertures with wadding, and let it boil for an hour.

After letting it cool to 40°, we sow it abundantly with the virus.

The obtained culture is first tried on rabbits as follows. We give to 5 rabbits some carrots sprinkled with it.

No. 4.

27/11	Rabbits.	30/11	1/12	2	4	8	Total.
Fed with above...	5	2	2	...	1	...	5
Added fresh	8	...	1	3	3	1	8
	13	...	...	...	...	...	13

All the rabbits have died in 11 days, 5 having contaminated 8. This shows that one can prepare broth with a very simple process.

We leave the culture in this tin to be tested later on.

Experiments Nos. 5 and 19.

Experiment 5.—22/12/06.

We inoculate 5 sheep with 0·5 cubic centimetres of culture, which kill the rabbits at the dose of 0·000001 cubic centimetres.

We keep these under observation during 12 days; no appreciable uneasiness to be noted, no variation in their temperature. Some time after these are killed, and the mutton eaten by the staff.

Experiment 19.—18/1/07.

We inoculate 1 pig and 1 horse with the same dose as the sheep. As above, none of these animals have shown the slightest uneasiness, no fever, no variation in temperature, which has been carefully taken morning and evening for ten following days.

Experiment No. 6 (1).

1/12/06.

We give to drink to 19 rabbits a "culture de passage"—4 are kept in cage for control, 15 are let loose in paddock No. 2, in which 150 fresh rabbits have been already put.

From 1st to 18/12, we have found 5 dead bodies out of the 15 infected, and 29 out of the 150 exposed (see table).

Having counted the living rabbits, we found 64 missing; the soil being sandy, rabbits have rapidly made deep and extensive burrows which, after being searched, contains all a certain number of dead bodies.

We must admit that these 64 have died, as there was no possibility for these to escape, the paddock having been very carefully closed. Total 98 by first contagion.

Experiment 22.

On the 29/1/07 we infect the remaining 67 with some lucerne which has been dipped in same culture; 4 are kept in cage; in 5 days we find 3 dead. On the 22/2/07 we can only count 37 alive out of the 67, so 30 have died at the second infection. (Viz. table)

Experiment No. 6 (2).

No. 5.

	Rabbits.	2/12	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	+	Total	alive.
1/12 infected	15	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Exposed to contagion...	150	...	9	...	1	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	29	Plus.	
													34		
													64	Missing counted as dead.	
													98	(1st infection).	
Experiment 22. We reinfect the 67 survivors, 29/1/07. From 29/1 to 22/2													30	(2nd infection).	
	165...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128		37

Out of 165 rabbits 128 have died, 98 by contagion and 30 by infection (29/1/07).

Thirty-seven remain, which we shall thoroughly vaccinate, infecting them now and then for the purpose of using them in some other experiments.

Experiment 31, 9/3/07.

We capture 4 out of the 37 rabbits left as above (Experiments 6 and 22). Two are infected mouth, 1 is infected skin, 1 is inoculated; he dies in twenty-four hours The 3 others resist.

Experiment No. 6 (3).

Experiment 32, 11/3/07.

We inoculate again 2; they still resist. To the others we give some lucerne, sprinkled with culture = third infection. On the 26/3 we have not yet noticed any death; in consequence we can say that they are vaccinated. The same day we find that the rabbit "skin infected" of Experiment 31 (9/3/07) has got an enormous abscess; also the inoculated ones.

Experiment 45, 26/3/07.

We take some pus of these abscesses and inoculate a rabbit which has resisted; also another as control. The first resist again, the control dies in twenty-four hours with a quantity of microbes; this proves that the abscesses contain virus strong enough to kill fresh rabbits.

Experiment 46, 28/3/07.

We inoculate all the living ones, which are put in a cage, with 1 cubic centimetre of "culture de passage" under the skin; only 1 dies. In consequence they are well vaccinated.

Experiment No. 7.

8/12/06. Trying different baits—"virus de passage."

We mix a culture with—1stly, some pollard.
2ndly, some pollard and about 20 per cent. treacle.
3rdly, 1 part culture, 1 part water, pollard, and treacle.
4thly, 5 parts water, pollard, and treacle, and 1 part culture.

We take 5 rabbits for each trial.

No. 6.

Baits	Rabbits.	13/12	16	17	20	25	26	28	+	Total alive.
1st. Pollard culture	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	1
2nd. Pollard culture, 20 per cent treacle	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	1
3rd. 1 part culture, 1 part water, pollard, and treacle	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	2
4th. 5 parts water, pollard, and treacle, and 1 part culture	5	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	3
	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7

Seven rabbits resist; the pollard seems to attenuate the virulence.

We have to kill 3 of these rabbits, as they are suffering from a skin disease.

Experiments Nos. 8 and 9.

13/12/06. Trying the virulence of the microbe in the tissues.

We put through a mincing machine a rabbit dead by passage, after having skinned it and taken out the bowels. We mix this mince-flesh in five times its volume of water, dip some lucerne in this liquid, and give it to eat to 5 rabbits in a cage.

No. 7.

Bait.	Rabbits.	16/12	17/12	21/12	+	Total alive.
Lucerne and mincemeat ...	5	2	1	1	4	1

Out of 5 infected, 4 die; 1 resists.

Experiment No. 9.

We repeat the same experiment, 15/12/06.

No. 8.

Bait.	Rabbits.	18/12	19	Total.
Lucerne and mincemeat ...	5	2	3	5

To conclude, the flesh of a rabbit dead by the virus seems to be just as virulent as the cultures. Out of 10, only 1 has survived.

Experiment No. 10.

18/12/06.

We mix some mince-flesh of a rabbit killed by virus with various baits.

1st. Flesh, 80 grammes; water, 160 gr.; pollard, 175 gr.
2nd. „ 80 „ ; „ 160 „ ; „ 175 „ ; jam, 50 gr.
3rd. „ 80 „ ; „ 160 „ ; „ 175 „ ; jam, 100 gr.
4th. „ 80 „ ; „ 160 „ ; „ 175 „ ; treacle, 50 gr.

We take 5 rabbits for each.

No. 9.

	Rabbits.	26/12	28	7/1	13	16	Total. +	Total. alive.	
1st	5	...	1	2	1	...	4	1	
2nd	5	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	
3rd	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 have escaped.
4th	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	
	20	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	

Nine out of 20 have resisted, like in Experiment No. 9. The same virus has killed all the rabbits. We must conclude that the mixtures of pollard and treacle are unfavourable.

Out of the 9 survivors, 2 are killed.

Experiment No. 11.

Experiment No. 11.

Paddock No. 3.

Trying the virus on domesticated animals and 352 rabbits, of which 32 have been directly contaminated.

25/12/06. We give two minced rabbits mixed with food to the following animals :—

No. 10.

		Rabbits.	27/12	6/1	7	8	10	27	28	30	Missing, supposed dead.	Alive: counted. 20/2/07.
											280	32
Virus given with lucerne.	horse ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	cow ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	bull ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	calf ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	sheep ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	goats ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Virus given with wheat.	geese ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	ducks ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
	turkeys	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Virus given with lucerne.	rabbits	320	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	15	+ 18	.....
	rabbits : control kept in cage. ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	.....
4/1/07.	We add, rabbits nose infected....	20	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	10	.....
	Kept in cage ...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....
25/1/07.	Contaminated the food 5 rabbits kept in cage ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	.....
		352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	32

The 20/2. We have counted the rabbits and found only 32. As there are numerous burrows containing dead bodies, we have included the missing amongst the dead.

Experiment No. 12.

29/12/06. Trying the difference of virulency in the tissues and in the culture in broth.

1st. We make a culture out of a rabbit dead by virus, then we mince this rabbit, and its flesh diluted in three times its volume of water is given on some lucerne to eat to 3 rabbits.

Infected 29/12. One dies 24 hours after; 2 survive.

2nd. We give the culture equally on lucerne to 3 other rabbits.

Infected 30/12. Two die in 48 hours; 1 resists.

To conclude, the culture appears to be better.

Experiments Nos. 13, 14, 15.

Testing the virus kept in a kerosene tin (*continuation of Experiment No.* 4 *of* 27/11/06).

Experiment 13, 3/1/07.

We take some culture of this same tin and infect with it 2 rabbits—nose. The 2 die in 48 hours.

xperiment 14, 11/1/07.

Third trial after 46 days. Five rabbits are infected with some lucerne; 16/1, 2 die; 23/1, 2 die, 1 resists.

Experiment 15, 23/1/07.

Fourth trial after 58 days. Two rabbits are mouth infected; all die in 3 days.

These experiments prove that one can keep for two months the virus active, providing it is kept from air and light.

Experiment No. 16.

10/12/06. Trying a broth which has been kept for four months. Rabbit broth prepared at Sydney on the 9th August and brought to the island. Firstly, have sown one balloon with the blood of a rabbit dead by virus; secondly, have sown one balloon with another culture; thirdly, have infected a rabbit with each culture. Both have died in forty-eight hours. In consequence, one can keep broth for as long as four months if kept out of the light.

Experiment No. 17.

Experiment No. 17.

11/12/06.

Trying 6 tubes of blood kept for various periods of time. We sow each of the 6 on broth.

1st. Date of preparation, 1st May, 1906 (has not given any cultivation).
2nd. „ „ 1st June, 1906.
3rd. „ „ 16th October, 1906.
4th. „ „ 8th November, 1906.
5th. „ „ 14th „ 1906.
6th. „ „ 10th December, 1906.

No. 11.

		Rabbits.	13/12	14	15	17	+	Total alive.
12/12.								
2nd	Mouth infected ...	3	...	...	2	1	4	...
	Inoculated ...	1	...	1	...	...		
3rd	Mouth infected ...	3	...	...	1	1	3	1
	Inoculated ...	1	...	1	...	...		
4th	Mouth infected ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Inoculated ...	1	1	...	...	...		
5th	Mouth infected ...	3	...	1	2	...	4	...
	Inoculated ...	1	1	...	...	...		
6th	Mouth infected ...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2
	Inoculated ...	1	1	...	...	...		
		20	...	...	...	...	14	6

No. 5 tubes (14 November) shows the most virulent. One can keep tubes as long as five months; of course, they may lose part of their virulence.

Experiments Nos. 18 and 20 (*for* 19 *see under* 5).

Trying the virulency of Passage T^2 20.
We infect 5 rabbits with it, 16/1, 2 die.
17/1, 3 „
The 5 died in 48 hours; this passage is efficacious.
We have infected in the same time 1 rabbit which had already resisted to a previous infection; it still resists, and is, in consequence, immune.

25/1/07. Trying Passage T^2 25 on baits of lucerne.

Experiment 20. 5 rabbits have been infected, 27/1 ... 1+
28/1 ... 3+
30/1 ... 1+

The 5 have died in 5 days. This culture seems to be very virulent, although it has killed only 1 rabbit during the first 48 hours. This proves that there is a difference of virulency by ingestion and inoculation.

Experiment No. 21.

25/1/07.

Testing the virulency of microbe on various media.

1st. Broth made of beef "peptonise."
2nd. „ „ rabbit.
3rd. Extract of rabbits, prepared on the island.

We get a culture on each, and try these on rabbits.

No. 12.

	Rabbits.	27/1	28	29	30	+	Total alive.
1st	4	...	1	1	...	2	2
2nd	4	1	2	...	1	4	.....
3rd	4	2	1	1	...	4	.....
	12	...	...	...	...	10	2

The beef broth seems inferior to the others.

Experiments Nos. 23 and 24.

31/1/07. Testing passage T^3 31.

We infect 4 rabbits in the mouth with a few drops of culture.

2 die on the 2/2.
2 „ „ 3/2.

Experiment No. 24.

2/2/07. Trying 3 tubes of same passage on 5 rabbits for each tube.

No. 13.

		Rabbits.	3/2	4	5	6	8	9	15	+	Total alive.
Tube T^3 6—22/12/06 ...	Mouth infected	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Inoculated ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tube T^3 13—30/12/06 ...	Mouth infected	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
	Inoculated ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tube T^3 32—31/1/07 ...	Mouth infected	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
	Inoculated ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
		15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4

These passages are not virulent and cannot be used for experiments; the virulency does not seem to be increased by the inoculated passage.

Experiment No. 25.

2/2/07.

Trying to infest the peninsula, all wire-netted.

We have dipped some lucerne into the "culture de passage," and have put it in three different places of the peninsula. We have kept 3 rabbits infected with the same lucerne.

1 dies on the 6/2.
1 „ 9/2.
1 resists. This culture does not appear to be much virulent.

Experiment No. 26.

5/2/07.

Testing a culture got from a mixture of fresh serum of rabbits and a culture of broth only, to see the difference of virulency.

We infect—mouth—2 rabbits with each of these cultures. All have died the same day. We do not find any difference.

Experiments Nos. 27, 29, and 34.

Experiment 27. 7/2/07.

We prepare a small bag made of sterilised collodion; we saw in it some culture of a rabbit dead by mouth infection.

We put this closed bag into the peritoneum of a rabbit.

8/2/07. We take the bag out and infect with the contents 2 fresh rabbits, in the mouth; the 2 die in 48 hours.

Experiment 29. 12/2/07.

With culture coming from the same bag (Experiment 27) we infect mouth, nose, 2 other rabbits, which also die in 24 hours.

Experiment 34. 23/2/07.

Third test—culture in bag. We infect 4 rabbits, 2 skin and 2 mouth; 3 die in 48 hours; 1, mouth infected, resists.

Experiments Nos. 30 and 36.

11/3/07.

We infect some lucerne with a "culture de passage." We take it into the peninsula; two days after, the lucerne has hardly been touched.

There is any amount of grass in this peninsula, and few rabbits.

Experiment 36. 11/3/07.

With the same culture we have inoculated 2 immune rabbits from paddock No. 2 (Experiment 32—they have well borne the infection), and 2 rabbits from paddock No. 3 (1 of these died on the 12/3). The other died on the 19th. None of these could resist, and we must think that they have not been in touch with the virus. (Experiment 11.)

Three rabbits controls have also been infected with some lucerne.

1 dies on the 14/3.
1 „ the following day.
1 survives.

Experiment No. 33.

13/3. Testing a culture made with some rabbit extract.

We take 5 rabbits and feed them with some carrots sprinkled with culture (skin passage) made in broth of rabbit extract.

13/3.—Five rabbits infected. 2 die 15/3.
2 „ 16/3.
1 „ 17/3.

The cultures grow very well into this extract, and give good results.

Experiment No. 35.

5/3. Testing various "empullae" of doses "minima," to ascertain if one can kill the rabbits with small quantities through the mouth, and which is the best passage.

We make some cultures with the following ampullae and try these on rabbits :—

No. 14.

	Dose.	Rabbits.	7/3	8	9	11	12	13	18	+	Total alive.
Ampulla passage	1/20	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	
Inoculation of 18/1	1/10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		1
Ampulla passage	1/20	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	
Mouth of 2/2	1/10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Ampulla passage	1/20	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	
Skin of 12/2	1/10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		1
Ampulla passage	1/20	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	
Skin of 18/2	1/10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ampulla passage	1/20	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	
By collodion bag	1/10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
	.....										
	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3

The ampulla of 18/2 is the best; as a rule the skin passages always give better results, the rabbits dying quicker. The mouth passages are not so quick to cause death.

Experiments Nos. 40 and 41.

21/3/07. Fourth trying of cultures obtained in bag which has been put in the peritoneum of rabbits.

We take a culture in a bag which has been taken out the same day; we try it on 4 rabbits.

21/3/07.—Mouth infected, 2. 24/3 1 dies.
Skin „ 2. 27/3 1 „

Experiment No. 41.

We repeat the same experiment with the above culture.

30/3/07.—3 rabbits mouth infected; 1 dies in 48 hours, the 2 others survive.

These cultures obtained in bag giving no satisfactory results, we abandon this passage.

Experiment No. 43.

16/3. New trial of baits with "culture de passage" 4² skin.

No. 15.

	Rabbits.	21/3	22	23	25	26	27	29	1/4	4/4	+	Alive.
16/3												
Infected on lucerne	5	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....
„ carrots	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	5	.....
„ carrots and bran ...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1
„ bran only	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ carrots, bran, & pollard	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	.....
„ mouth...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	.....
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	6

The carrots and lucerne seem the best baits; as for the bran alone, rabbits do not like it, they have not touched it for 48 hours.

Experiment No. 28.

(1) 9/2/07. A certain number of rabbits infected by ingestion, or by introduction of a few drops of culture, mouth or nose, have survived to the infection more than one month.

We try here to find out the cause of this resistance.

(*a*) One can admit that these rabbits have survived for having not touched the baits, in which case they must succumb to a new infection.

(*b*) Or else the bait has been more or less antiseptic to the microbe, virulency of which it has attenuated. In this case the survivors should be more or less vaccinated.

(*c*) Another supposition is that they may naturally resist to the effect of the virus, and so resist to the most severe infections.

All these are put together in a cage, fed at first of carrots mixed with "culture de passage"; then the survivors are submitted to a more severe infection, rubbing their skin with some virus.

(2) 9/2/07. The rabbits which have resisted to the following experiments are fed with a "culture de passage" on carrots.

No. 16.

	Rabbits.	11/2	12	14	15	17	+	Total alive.
Survivors to Experiment:								
No. 15 of 11/1 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. 2 of 20/11 ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. 3 of 29/11 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. 7 of 8/12 ...	4	1	2	...	...	...	3	1
No. 8 of 13/12 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
No. 10 of 18/12 ...	7	2	3	...	...	...	5	2
No. 17 of 17/12 Ampulla of 16/8 " 10/12	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Experiment 12 of 24/12	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
	22	...	...	...	...	...	11	11

We have taken 2 controls, which have died in 3 days. Eleven rabbits have died out of 22. Very likely these had not eaten at first the bait, or else the microbe had been destroyed by the baits at the first infection.

Experiment No. 37.

(3) On the 20/2/07, 8 of the rabbits which have resisted to two infections are tried upon a third time; we rub their skin with a culture as well as a fresh one which dies in 24 hours.

Of these 8 infected for the third time, 2 die on the 13/3 of cachexy and are found covered with subcutaneous abscesses. The 6 remaining ones show also all more or less abscesses under the skin which contain a pure culture of the virus (Experiment No. 38).

Experiment No. 38.

We try this pus on three rabbits—

13/3 ... 1 inoculated, dies in 24 hours.
1 infected skin, dies in 24 hours.
1 " mouth, survives.

Experiment No. 39.

Second trial of a culture coming from an abscess of one of the dead on the 13/3 (Experiment No. 37).

16/3 ... 3 rabbits, mouth infected (1 dies 17/3, 2 die 19/3).
1 rabbit, skin " (it dies on the 17/3).

The 3 mouth infected have died from 1 to 3 days; the skin infected in 24 hours.

The abscess of the vaccinated rabbits contain undoubtedly very virulent microbes (with this abscess culture we have begun a passage called 4P).

(4) Experiment No. 42.

We bleed one of the resisted rabbits and test its serum in injecting it to 2 others, which are afterwards inoculated with some "virus de passage."

The 1st rabbit receives 1 cubic centimetre of serum.
" 2nd " " ½ " "
A 3rd " " fresh serum control.
A 4th " " nothing.

These 4 have been inoculated with "culture de passage." The first one only which had received 1 c.c. of serum resists, the second dies slowly in 48 hours, the third in 24 hours.

These above experiments (Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 42) prove that the rabbits which have resisted to Experiment 28 were not naturally refractory; they have been more or less strongly vaccinated by the absorption of cultures which were not sufficiently virulent.

The most interesting point to note is that, through the skin infection, some very spreading abscess containing most virulent microbes grow on strongly vaccinated rabbits, of which the serum is curative.

These rabbits die of cachexy; in time the abscesses burst open, the pus coming out and so contaminating new series of rabbits.

Experiment No. 44.

18/3/07.

We shut together in Paddock No. 4 133 healthy rabbits and 38 infected by the mouth or skin.

No. 17.

Infected Rabbits.	March.														April.												May.		June.		July.		+ Total.
	18/3	19/3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1/4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16	17	4/5	12	16	21	24	9/7	
1 Skin	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2 Nose	6	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3 Nose and mouth	8	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
4 Skin	9	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5 Sprinkled	10	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Not infected	133	4	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	7	11	14	5	5	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	98
	171																																131

On the 10/7, 40 live rabbits remain; these are captured and put with 40 healthy (new) in Park No. 4[a] (Exp. 59) (40·18) (Exp. 59).

10/7/07.		12/7	14	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total. +
Captured	40	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	9
New	40	2	2	...	2	...	3	7	4	4	3	2	29
	80												38

Experiment No. 44.

Paddock No. 4. (Exp. 58.)

On the 10/7 the Paddock No. 4 remaining empty we shut in it 60 healthy rabbits so to test the soil; these do not get the infection, there is no death as far as the 21/7; the 22nd the epidemic breaks out as follows:—

No. 19.

22/7	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total. +
7	6	5	6	1	3	5	4	4	41

The rabbits contaminate very easily each other on a ground infected by dead bodies.

Experiment No. 47.

Paddock No. 5.

9/4/07. Have infected nose and mouth 10 tar-marked rabbits shut together with 10 healthy not marked.

10/4/07. Have added 4 infected the same way as the previous ones, and 4 others healthy, not infected, in an enclosure No. 5.

This makes 28 rabbits: 14 infected, 14 not infected.

No. 20.

	Rabbits.	10/4	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	+	Total alive.
9/4. 1st Infected	10	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	9	1
Added	10	.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	9	1
10/4. 2nd Infected	4	.....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Added	4	.....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
	28	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2

The 2 survivors have been reinfected on the 29/5 (Exp. 54); both have died in 48 hours. We presume that the culture was not virulent enough at the 1st infection, or that they had not come into contact with it.

Experiment No. 48.

Paddock No. 6. 9/4 07.

We sprinkle the fur of 10 rabbits with a culture obtained from a dead rabbit of Paddock No. 4, same culture as in Experiment 47.

We shut these together with 10 healthy in Paddock No. 6.

No. 21.

	Rabbits.	10/4	12	14	15	16	18	21	22	+	Total alive.
9/4 Infected ...	10	1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	7	3
Exposed ...	10	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	8	2
	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5

Most likely the culture was not virulent enough, but the contagion propagates very easily; indeed, there are more dead amongst the exposed rabbits than amongst the infected.

The 5 survivors have been experimented on with a passage culture skin 34² P (29/5); all died through this second infection; there were none vaccinated (Exp. 54).

Experiment No. 49.

10/4/07.

The blood of a rabbit taken from a paddock (No. 4), which had died in 34 hours, showed negative under microscopical examination.

A rabbit inoculated with this blood died in 34 hours, and a quantity of microbes were found in the blood.

With this blood we contaminate 2 rabbits—nose—and shut these in a cage with 4 healthy ones.

No. 22.

	Rabbits.	12/4	19	25	26	+	Total alive.
10/4 Infected ...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Added ...	4	...	1	1	1	3	1
	6	...	...	...	...	5	1

The 2 infected died from 2 to 16 days. It shows that the cultures cannot be much virulent, although it is enough so to contaminate healthy rabbits.

Experiment No. 50.

13/4/07.

Four rabbits are infected—mouth—with culture 14 passage in broth without passing through any other animal.

13/4. 4 mouth infected—2 die on the 15/3.
1 dies „ 16/3.
1 survives.

This last one is again tested with the 37² P, which is very virulent; it resists, and has been in consequence vaccinated by the first infection.

If one uses the bouillon cultures without passing through a rabbit, one risks vaccinating a certain number of rabbits.

Experiment No. 51.

19/4.

To ascertain why the virus mixed with pollard and treacle is less infectious than when mixed with lucerne or carrots.

We infect 3 rabbits directly in the stomach with a probe. We suppose that the pollard absorb the microbes, and does not leave any or very few on the mucous of the mouth.

19/4. 3 rabbits { 23/4 1 +
24/4 1 +
26/4 1 +

19/4. 1 control mouth infected; it dies on the 27/4.

Result.—The control which should have died the first (if our supposition had been correct), died the last.

Second trial to see Experiment 53.

Experiment No. 52.

21/4.

One vaccinated rabbit (taken out of cages) which had resisted to three different infections (the last Experiment 37, 20/2/07) is found dying of cachexy; we make its autopsy, and find its body literally covered with abscesses; the hæmorrhage has spread over the large intestine, causing to burst it open in several places.

We inject with the blood coming from the heart another rabbit subcutaneously. A second one is injected with some pus coming from abscesses.

The 23/4 the first one dies with a quantity of microbes in the blood.

Experiment No. 53.

Experiment No. 53. (Following Experiment No. 51).

23/4.

Second test to ascertain the virulence on various baits, difference of carrots and lucerne with pollard.

Three rabbits are infected in the stomach, 1 control in the mouth.

23/4 ... 3 { 24/4, 1 dies.
27/4, 2 die.

1 control, mouth infected, it dies on the 27/4.

For the second time the control dies the last; we must, therefore, attribute the resistance which have shown the rabbits infected with pollard or treacle to any other cause than the absorption of the microbes by pollard.

Experiment No. 54.

29/5.

Are the rabbits which have resisted to Experiments 47–48 vaccinated? We reinfect these—mouth—with 34² P.

29/5 ... Infected of Experiment 47 { 1 dies on the 30/5.
1 „ 31/5.

Infected of Experiment 48 { 3 „ 30/5.
1 „ 1/6.
1 „ 2/6.

2 controls die from 2 to 3 days.

Experiment No. 55.

31/5. Test of 4 cultures.

1st. P.B.⁸ (mouth passage⁸).
2nd. 25th broth culture, without passing through any other animal.
3rd. 2nd skin passage from a dead rabbit (Paddock No. 4).
4th. 38² skin.

Have infected—mouth—3 rabbits with each culture.

No. 23.

	Rabbits.	2/6	3	4	5	7	+	Total alive.
1st. P.B.⁸	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	1
2nd. 25th culture ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
3rd. 2nd skin passage ...	3	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
4th. 36² skin	3	1	1	1	...	...	3	...
	12	...	...	...	...	...	10	2

The 36² skin is the most virulent and the most regular.

Experiment No. 56.

(1) 9/7/07.

Trying how many rabbits one can destroy with 2 rabbits infected with passage 63² P., the most effective virus so far obtained.

We have for 6 days put 50 rabbits in paddock No. 7 so to ascertain that they are quite healthy (they are newly landed), 15/7. We infect an immune rabbit (which has been several times inoculated and has become vaccinated) and another one healthy, in the following way:—

We have made an aperture in the wire netting in which we have placed a receptacle containing the pure culture.

This tin receptacle, easily made, longer than wide, not too deep, has a lid half of which can counterpoise so that the rabbits in trampling over it are bound to get into contact with the culture which is inside. Now we let the 2 rabbits loose through this aperture, and they infect themselves.

Experiment No. 56.

(2) No. 24.

15/7.	Rabbits.	17/7	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	27	28	29	30	+	Total alive.
a { Infected ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a { Added ...	50	1	6	7	5	6	5	5	6	2	2	1	2	1	49	...
	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3

So these 2 rabbits have infected 49 others in 13 days; 3 remain. We put these in a fumigated cage, together with 10 healthy.

No. 25.

31/7.	Rabbits.	2/8	3	4	6	10	+	Total alive.
b Survivors	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
b Exposed...	10	2	1	2	1	4	10	...
	13	...	...	...	...	...	12	1

They all have died but the vaccinated one.

In paddock No. 7, which had remained empty (after the 48 had died), we put again 10 healthy rabbits (31/7), so to test the soil. So far as the 14/8, nothing fresh has occurred; on the 15/8 the epidemic breaks out.

No. 26.

31/7.	Rabbits.	15/8	17	18	26	+	Total alive.
	10	3	1	2	1	7	3

Experiment No. 56.

(3) 15/8/07.

We put for the second time in a disinfected cage, together with 8 healthy rabbits, the vaccinated of Experiments 56 (*a*), which, as we have seen, has already infected 60 with the help of the infected 1, so to see if it is still contagious :—

No. 27.

15/8	Rabbits.	17/8	21	23	26	+	Total alive.
Exposed	8	2	1	2	1	6	2
Vaccinated ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9	...	...	...	...	6	3

On the 23/8 we have already 5 + ; this vaccinated rabbit is therefore still infectious.

Experiment No. 56.

(4).

Another just as practical method of infection would be to use an apparatus which we have made for the purpose. It contains the virus. You put this apparatus in an aperture done in the wire-netting. By it the rabbits infect themselves and *the virulence can be kept for about a month without having to trouble oneself about it.*

We shall give later on, if necessary, description of this apparatus.

Relying on the above experiments to this day, 1 rabbit will infect 37; these, in turn, 37 others each.

Experiment No. 57.

4/8/07.

We infect an immune rabbit and a healthy one with the blood taken from the hearts of 2 others dead by passage. We put these 2 with 100 healthy rabbits in a big paddock.

No. 28.

4/8/07.	Rabbits.	6/8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	23	25	+	Remarks.
Infected	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 have disappeared, perhaps escaped.
Exposed	100	1	8	4	6	18	9	9	2	4	5	5	5	3	4	2	1	2	88	4 have been killed by dogs. 5 remain alive.
																			88	14=102.

On the 1/9 we close this experiment, which shows that 1 infected has killed 44 rabbits.

We must note that this experiment has also been made with an immune rabbit (taken in Paddock 2) which had received numerous inoculations and infection (the rabbit).

It is possible for one to infect some thousands of rabbits with a dead one (although these figures seem exaggerated), providing, of course, that the virus be strong enough and rabbits thick enough.

Experiment No. 59.

1/8/07. New trying of baits.

1st. We have mixed the virus with some pollard.
2nd. We have mixed the virus with some jam.

After 24 hours we infect 3 rabbits with each bait, putting some of it in their mouths so as to be sure that they eat it. We inoculate another 2 under the skin.

No. 29.

2/8/07.	Rabbits.	4/8	5	7	9	11	13	+	Total.
Mouth-infected—pollard and virus ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	.....
Inoculated	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
Mouth-infected—jam and virus ...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	.....
Inoculated	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	.....

Remark.—The same virus had killed before 3 mouth-infected rabbits in 48 hours, therefore the mixture with pollard and jam has much delayed the death in this instance.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1903.

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ILLAWARRA HARBOUR AND LAND CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(PETITION FROM A. ARMSTRONG AND J. S. MAILLER, DIRECTORS, AND H. P. RICH, SECRETARY, OF THE ILLAWARRA HARBOUR AND LAND CORPORATION, LIMITED, PRAYING FOR CONSIDERATION AND FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE SUM OF £10,000, LODGED WITH THE STATE TREASURER ON 20TH DECEMBER, 1897, AS THE HOUSE MAY SEEM FIT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 *October,* 1907.

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

The Petition of the Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation, Limited,—

SHOWETH:—

That on the twentieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, power and authority was granted to the Corporation by Act of Parliament to make and construct a harbour at Lake Illawarra, and to make and construct line or lines of railway thereto.

That within the time authorised for the construction of such railways, your petitioning Corporation expended in the complete construction of such authorised railway the sum of forty-two thousand pounds (£42,000), and on harbour survey and plans and works three thousand five hundred pounds.

That your petitioning Corporation expended sixty thousand pounds on land and twenty-five thousand pounds on coal properties for the purpose of giving soundness to the undertaking, and enabling them to raise capital for the carrying out the authorised work by the sale of debentures in London, secured by mortgage upon such land and the projected works.

That sale of such debentures was impossible, through no fault of your petitioning Corporation, and was caused by State harbour rival schemes, which schemes received the favourable attention of your Honorable House.

That during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five petitioning Corporation applied to your Honorable House for an extending enactment, which was passed subject to a sum of ten thousand pounds being lodged with the State Treasurer, subject to forfeiture of such sum in terms of such statute.

That your petitioning Corporation lodged the sum of ten thousand pounds (£10,000) with the Honorable Treasurer in accordance with such statute.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine your petitioning Corporation applied to your Honorable House for a further Amending Act, which passed on twentieth November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, making such lodged payment liable to forfeiture instead of forfeited, and empowering the Honorable Executive Council to impose by proclamation extra works to the value of some sixty thousand pounds, which was done by proclamation dated third April, one thousand nine hundred.

That your petitioning Corporation believe, and have been advised by counsel learned in law, that the sum of ten thousand pounds lodged as a guarantee was a statutory lodgment, not placed under the control of the Executive Council, and that the disposal of such awaits your attention and consideration.

That the actions of your petitioning Corporation led to vastly increased trade on the State South Coast railway line, proved incontestably the value of the southern coal for smelting coke, and has led to vastly increased trade in coal output.

Your petitioning Corporation therefore prays—

That your Honorable House will give the whole of the premises due consideration, and in its wisdom make such disposal of the sum of ten thousand pounds, lodged with the Treasurer of the State on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, as may seem fit.

And your petitioning Corporation, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

The Corporate Seal of the Illawarra Harbour and Land Corporation, Limited, was hereto affixed by a resolution of the Board of Directors, in the presence of,—

A. ARMSTRONG, J. S. MAILLER, } Directors.

H. P. RICH, Secretary.

[3d] 10510 145—

1907.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROCKS, OR RESUMED AREA, WEST SYDNEY.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING TENANTS WITHIN.)

Printed under No. 5 Report from Printing Committee, 28 November, 1907.

Question.

(27.) Tenants within the "Rocks" or Resumed Area, West Sydney:—*Mr. Kelly*, for Mr. Norton, asked the Colonial Treasurer,—

(1.) Will he lay upon the Table of this House a return showing the number of tenants within the "Rocks" or resumed area of West Sydney, without specifying names or stating addresses, who are in arrears of rent for tenements, warehouses, wharfs, &c., giving the total amount of such arrears under a separate head?

(2.) Will he consider the advisability of extending to the Crown tenants of the "Rocks" area similar concessions to those made to Crown land tenants in the agricultural and pastoral districts of the State, especially that portion of them who are, say, labourers, such as wharf labourers, whose employment is irregular and means of livelihood precarious?

(3.) Will he consider the advisability of remitting arrears of rent due from Crown tenants within the resumed area who were deprived of all means of earning a livelihood for three months in first half of the present year by being locked out by the colliery owners and stevedores, owing to a dispute arising out of the unwillingness of the union coal-lumpers to work with non-unionist labourers?

Answer.

(1.) I will have the information prepared and laid upon the Table of this House with as little delay as possible.

(2 and 3.) There is a material difference between the cases of Crown tenants occupying agricultural and pastoral lands, which are subject to drought, and of those in residential properties in the city, and to grant the concession asked for would establish an undesirable precedent. I may add that many of the tenants who got into arrears during the late strike have since paid up, and others are paying off their arrears by weekly instalments. In no case have they been unduly pressed, and every consideration has been, and will be, extended to them.

INFORMATION respecting tenants within the "Rocks," or resumed area, West Sydney, asked for by Mr. Kelly, for Mr. Norton, in the Legislative Assembly on the 30th October, 1907.

1.—*Number of tenants in arrears with their rent.*

In premises vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust:—

598 tenants in arrears with their rent.

In premises controlled by the Resumed Properties Branch:—

516 tenants in arrears with their rent.

2.—*Amount of arrears of rent.*

Properties vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust:—

	£	s.	d.
Wharfs and Sheds	443	6	10
Stores	192	16	6
Shops	83	4	1
Hotels	29	7	2
Residential Properties	536	0	7
Advertising Hoardings	.....		
Lands	20	16	8
Boatsheds	2	15	0
Baths	10	16	8
Total	£1,319	3	6

Properties under the control of the Resumed Properties Branch:—

	£	s.	d.
Tenements and Dwellings ...	1,712	0	0
Shops and Warehouses	506	0	0
Total	£2,218	0	0

[3*d*.] 12978 223—